

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 485BPOS

Post-effective amendments [Rule 485(b)]

Filing Date: **1995-07-28**
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FILER

FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49

CIK: **832632** | State of Incorporation: **IL** | Fiscal Year End: **0331**
Type: **485BPOS** | Act: **33** | File No.: **033-21766** | Film No.: **95557266**

Business Address
1001 WARRENVILLE ROAD
C/O NIKE SECURITIES LP
LISLE IL 60532
7082414141

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549-1004

POST-EFFECTIVE
AMENDMENT NO. 7

TO

FORM S-6

For Registration Under the Securities Act of 1933 of Securities
of Unit Investment Trusts Registered on Form N-8B-2

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
(Exact Name of Trust)

NIKE SECURITIES L.P.
(Exact Name of Depositor)

1001 Warrenville Road
Lisle, Illinois 60532

(Complete address of Depositor's principal executive offices)

NIKE SECURITIES L.P.	CHAPMAN AND CUTLER
Attn: James A. Bowen	Attn: Eric F. Fess
1001 Warrenville Road	111 West Monroe Street
Lisle, Illinois 60532	Chicago, Illinois 60603

(Name and complete address of agents for service)

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check
appropriate box)

: : immediately upon filing pursuant to paragraph (b)
: x : August 1, 1995
: : 60 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)
: : on (date) pursuant to paragraph (a) of rule (485 or 486)

Pursuant to Rule 24f-2 under the Investment Company Act of
1940, the issuer has registered an indefinite amount of
securities. A 24f-2 Notice for the offering was last filed on
May 10, 1995.

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
ARIZONA TRUST, SERIES 2
2,758 UNITS

PROSPECTUS
Part One
Dated July 19, 1995

Note: Part One of this Prospectus may not be distributed unless accompanied by
Part Two and Part Three.

In the opinion of Counsel, interest income to the Trust and to Unit holders,
with certain exceptions, is exempt under existing law from all Federal income
taxes. In addition, the interest income is, in the opinion of Special
Counsel, exempt to the extent indicated from Arizona State and local income
taxes. Capital gains, if any, are subject to tax.

The Trust

The First Trust Advantage, Arizona Trust, Series 2 (the "Trust") is a fixed

portfolio of interest-bearing obligations issued by or on behalf of municipalities and other governmental authorities within the State of Arizona, counties, municipalities, authorities and political subdivisions thereof, the interest on which is, in the opinion of recognized bond counsel to the issuing governmental authorities, exempt from all Federal income taxes and from Arizona State and local income taxes under existing law. At June 16, 1995, each Unit represented a 1/2,758 undivided interest in the principal and net income of the Trust (see "The Fund" in Part Two).

The Units being offered by this Prospectus are issued and outstanding Units which have been purchased by the Sponsor in the secondary market or from the Trustee after having been tendered for redemption. The profit or loss resulting from the sale of Units will accrue to the Sponsor. No proceeds from the sale of Units will be received by the Trust.

Public Offering Price

The Public Offering Price of the Units is equal to the aggregate value of the Bonds in the Portfolio of the Trust divided by the number of Units outstanding, plus a sales charge of 3.0% of the Public Offering Price (3.093% of the amount invested). At June 16, 1995, the Public Offering Price per Unit was \$942.06 plus net interest accrued to date of settlement (three business days after such date) of \$13.93 and \$13.93 for the monthly and semi-annual distribution plans, respectively (see "Market for Units" in Part Two).

Please retain all parts of this Prospectus for future reference.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

NIKE SECURITIES L.P.
Sponsor

Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return

Estimated Current Return to Unit holders under the semi-annual distribution plan was 7.06% per annum on June 16, 1995, and 7.01% under the monthly distribution plan. Estimated Long-Term Return to Unit holders under the semi-annual distribution plan was 5.08% per annum on June 16, 1995, and 5.02% under the monthly distribution plan. Estimated Current Return is calculated by dividing the Estimated Net Annual Interest Income per Unit by the Public Offering Price. Estimated Long-Term Return is calculated using a formula which (1) takes into consideration and determines and factors in the relative weightings of the market values, yields (which take into account the amortization of premiums and the accretion of discounts) and estimated retirements of all of the Bonds in the Trust; (2) takes into account the expenses and sales charge associated with each Unit of the Trust; and (3) takes into effect the tax-adjusted yield from potential capital gains at the Date of Deposit. Since the market values and estimated retirements of the Bonds and the expenses of the Trust will change, there is no assurance that the present Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return indicated above will be realized in the future. Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return are expected to differ because the calculation of the Estimated Long-Term Return reflects the estimated date and amount of principal returned while the Estimated Current Return calculations include only Net Annual Interest Income and Public Offering Price. The above figures are based on estimated per Unit cash flows. Estimated cash flows will vary with changes in fees and expenses, with changes in current interest rates, and with the principal prepayment, redemption, maturity, call, exchange or sale of the underlying Bonds. See "What are Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return?" in Part Two.

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
ARIZONA TRUST, SERIES 2
SUMMARY OF ESSENTIAL INFORMATION AS OF JUNE 16, 1995
Sponsor: Nike Securities L.P.
Evaluator: Securities Evaluation Service, Inc.
Trustee: United States Trust Company of New York

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

GENERAL INFORMATION

<S>	<C>
Principal Amount of Bonds in the Trust	\$2,390,000
Number of Units	2,758
Fractional Undivided Interest in the Trust per Unit	1/2,758
Public Offering Price:	
Aggregate Value of Bonds in the Portfolio	\$2,520,269
Aggregate Value of Bonds per Unit	\$913.80
Sales Charge 3.093% (3.0% of Public Offering Price)	\$28.26
Public Offering Price per Unit	\$942.06*
Redemption Price and Sponsor's Repurchase Price per Unit	
(\$28.26 less than the Public Offering Price per Unit)	\$913.80*
Discretionary Liquidation Amount of the Trust (20% of the original principal amount of Bonds in the Trust)	\$683,000

</TABLE>

Date Trust Established May 26, 1988
Mandatory Termination Date December 31, 2037
Evaluators Fee: \$1,025 annually. Evaluations for purposes of sale, purchase or redemption of Units are made as of the close of trading (4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on the New York Stock Exchange on each day on which it is open.
Supervisory fee payable to an affiliate of the Sponsor Maximum of \$.25 per Unit annually

[FN]

*Plus net interest accrued to date of settlement (three business days after purchase) (see "Public Offering Price" herein and "Redemption of Units" and "Purchase of Units by Sponsor" in Part Two).

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
ARIZONA TRUST, SERIES 2
SUMMARY OF ESSENTIAL INFORMATION AS OF JUNE 16, 1995
Sponsor: Nike Securities L.P.
Evaluator: Securities Evaluation Service, Inc.
Trustee: United States Trust Company of New York

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

PER UNIT INFORMATION BASED ON VARIOUS DISTRIBUTION PLANS

	Monthly	Semi-Annual
<S>	<C>	<C>
Calculation of Estimated Net Annual Income:		
Estimated Annual Interest Income	\$68.38	\$68.38
Less: Estimated Annual Expense	\$2.39	\$1.85
Estimated Net Annual Interest Income	\$65.99	\$66.53
Calculation of Interest Distribution:		
Estimated Net Annual Interest Income	\$65.99	\$66.53
Divided by 12 and 2, Respectively	\$5.50	\$33.27
Estimated Daily Rate of Net Interest Accrual	\$.1833	\$.1848
Estimated Current Return Based on Public Offering Price	7.01%	7.06%
Estimated Long-Term Return Based on Public Offering Price	5.02%	5.08%

</TABLE>

Trustee's Annual Fee: \$1.05 and \$.55 per \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds for those portions of the Trust under the monthly and semi-annual distribution plans, respectively.
Computation Dates: Fifteenth day of the month as follows: monthly--each month; semi-annual--June and December.
Distribution Dates: Last day of the month as follows: monthly--each month; semi-annual--June and December.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Unit Holders of The First Trust
Combined Series 49, The First Trust
Advantage, Arizona Trust, Series 2

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities, including the portfolio, of The First Trust Combined Series 49, The First Trust Advantage, Arizona Trust, Series 2 as of March 31, 1995, and the related statements of operations and changes in net assets for each of the three years in the period then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Trust's Sponsor. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of March 31, 1995, by correspondence with the Trustee. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Sponsor, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The First Trust Combined Series 49, The First Trust Advantage, Arizona Trust, Series 2 at March 31, 1995, and the results of its operations and changes in its net assets for each of the three years in the period then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Chicago, Illinois
June 23, 1995

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
ARIZONA TRUST, SERIES 2

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

March 31, 1995

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

ASSETS

<S>	<C>
Municipal bonds, at market value (cost \$2,391,660) (Note 1)	\$2,554,139
Accrued interest	46,684
Cash	2,800
	<hr/>

</TABLE>
 <TABLE>
 <CAPTION>

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

<S>	<C>	<C>
Liabilities:		
Distributions payable and accrued to unit holders		6,316
		<hr/>
Net assets, applicable to 2,808 outstanding units of fractional undivided interest:		
Cost of Trust assets (Note 1)	\$2,391,660	
Net unrealized appreciation (Note 2)	162,479	
Distributable funds	43,168	
		<hr/>
		\$2,597,307
		=====
Net asset value per unit		\$924.97
		=====

</TABLE>
 [FN]

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
 THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
 ARIZONA TRUST, SERIES 2

PORTFOLIO - See notes to portfolio.

March 31, 1995

<TABLE>
 <CAPTION>

Name of issuer and title of bond(f)	Coupon interest rate	Date of maturity	Redemption provisions(a)	Rating(b) (Unaudited)	Principal amount	Market value
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Arizona Municipal Financing Program, Certificates of Participation, Series 10 (BIG Insured) (e)	7.90 %	8/01/2017	1997 @ 101	AAA	\$205,000	220,871
Arizona Municipal Financing Program, Certificates of Participation, Series 15 (BIG Insured)	8.75	8/01/2006	1997 @ 100	AAA	195,000	211,440
Arizona Municipal Financing Program, Certificates of Participation, Series 17 (BIG Insured) (e)	8.125	8/01/2017	1996 @ 101	AAA	310,000	326,485
The Industrial Development Authority of the County of Maricopa (Arizona), Samaritan Health Service, Hospital System Revenue Refunding, Series 1985 A (e)	9.25	12/01/2015	1995 @ 102	A-	440,000	459,479
Health Care Corporation of Sister of St. Joseph of Carondelet, Health Care System Revenue, The Industrial Development Authority of the County of Pima, Arizona, Health Care System Revenue (Carondelet Health Services, Inc.: St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Hospitals and Health Centers Project), Series 1988 (BIG Insured)	8.00	7/01/2013	1998 @ 102 2006 @ 100 S.F.	AAA	600,000	646,132
Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District, Arizona, Salt River Project Electric System Revenue, 1986 Series C (d)	5.75	1/01/2020	1996 @ 100 2018 @ 100 S.F.	AA	190,000	181,080
Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District, Arizona, Salt River Project Electric System Revenue, 1987 Series E (e)	8.25	1/01/2028	1998 @ 100 1995 @ 101	AAA	15,000	16,076
City of Tucson, Arizona, General Obligation Refunding, Series 1966	6.875	7/01/2014	2007 @ 100 S.F.	AA-	485,000	492,576
					<hr/>	
					\$2,440,000	2,554,139
					=====	=====

</TABLE>

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
ARIZONA TRUST, SERIES 2

NOTES TO PORTFOLIO

March 31, 1995

- (a) Shown under this heading are the year in which each issue of Bonds is initially redeemable and the redemption price in that year. Unless otherwise indicated, each issue continues to be redeemable at declining prices thereafter (but not below par value). "S.F." indicates a sinking fund is established with respect to an issue of bonds. In addition, certain bonds are sometimes redeemable in whole or in part other than by operation of the stated redemption or sinking fund provisions under specified unusual or extraordinary circumstances. All of the Bonds in the Trust are subject to call within five years.
- (b) The ratings shown are those effective at March 31, 1995. All ratings are by Standard & Poor's Corporation unless otherwise indicated.
- (c) Rating by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.
- (d) These Bonds were issued at an original issue discount on March 31, 1986 at a price of 82.769% of their original principal amount.
- (e) This issue of Bonds is secured by, and payable from, escrowed U.S. Government securities.
- (f) The Trust consists of eight obligations of issuers located in Arizona. One of the Bonds in the Trust, representing approximately 20% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust, is a general obligation of a governmental entity. The remaining issues are revenue bonds payable from the income of a specific project or authority and are divided by purpose of issue as follows: Health Care, 2; Electric, 2; and Miscellaneous, 3. Approximately 43% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds consist of health care revenue bonds. Each of four Bond issues represents 10% or more of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust or a total of approximately 75%. The largest such issue represents approximately 25%.

[FN]

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
ARIZONA TRUST, SERIES 2

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

	Year ended March 31,		
	1995	1994	1993
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Interest income	\$209,009	240,235	256,332
Expenses:			
Trustee's fees and related expenses	(4,402)	(5,063)	(5,280)
Evaluator's fees	(1,025)	(1,025)	(1,025)
Supervisory fees	(753)	(825)	(848)
Investment income - net	202,829	233,322	249,179
Net gain (loss) on investments:			
Net realized gain (loss)	48,441	39,621	6,475
Change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	(111,067)	(131,165)	90,896
	(62,626)	(91,544)	97,371

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$140,203	141,778	346,550
	=====		

</TABLE>
[FN]

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
ARIZONA TRUST, SERIES 2

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Year ended March 31,		
	1995	1994	1993
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations:			
Investment income - net	\$202,829	233,322	249,179
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	48,441	39,621	6,475
Change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investments	(111,067)	(131,165)	90,896
	<u>140,203</u>	<u>141,778</u>	<u>346,550</u>
Distributions to unit holders:			
Investment income - net	(202,827)	(231,568)	(248,823)
Principal from investment transactions	(324,498)	-	-
	<u>(527,325)</u>	<u>(231,568)</u>	<u>(248,823)</u>
Unit redemptions (203, 290 and 109 in 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively):			
Principal portion	(200,169)	(312,357)	(115,294)
Net interest accrued	(4,107)	(6,116)	(1,894)
	<u>(204,276)</u>	<u>(318,473)</u>	<u>(117,188)</u>
Total increase (decrease) in net assets	(591,398)	(408,263)	(19,461)
Net assets:			
At the beginning of the year	<u>3,188,705</u>	<u>3,596,968</u>	<u>3,616,429</u>
At the end of the year (including distributable funds applicable to Trust units of \$43,168, \$54,452 and \$52,140 at March 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively)	<u>\$2,597,307</u>	<u>3,188,705</u>	<u>3,596,968</u>
	=====		
Trust units outstanding at the end of the year	2,808	3,011	3,301

</TABLE>
[FN]

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
ARIZONA TRUST, SERIES 2

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Significant accounting policies

Security valuation -

Bonds are stated at values as determined by Securities Evaluation Service, Inc. (the Evaluator), certain shareholders of which are officers of the Sponsor. The bond values are based on (1) current bid prices for the bonds obtained from dealers or brokers who customarily deal in bonds comparable to those held by the Trust, (2) current bid prices for comparable bonds, (3) appraisal or (4) any combination of the above.

Security cost -

The Trust's cost of its portfolio is based on the offering prices of the bonds on the Date of Deposit, May 26, 1988. The premium or discount (including original issue discount) existing at the Date of Deposit is not being amortized. Realized gain (loss) from bond transactions is reported on an identified cost basis. Sales and redemptions of bonds are recorded on the trade date.

Federal income taxes -

The Trust is not taxable for Federal income tax purposes. Each unit holder is considered to be the owner of a pro rata portion of the Trust and, accordingly, no provision has been made for Federal income taxes.

Expenses of the Trust -

The Trust pays a fee for Trustee services to United States Trust Company of New York, which is based on \$1.05 and \$.55 per \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds for those portions of the Trust under the monthly and semi-annual distribution plans, respectively. Additionally, a fee of \$1,025 annually is payable to the Evaluator and the Trust pays all related expenses of the Trustee, recurring financial reporting costs and an annual supervisory fee payable to an affiliate of the Sponsor.

2. Unrealized appreciation and depreciation

An analysis of net unrealized appreciation at March 31, 1995 follows:

<TABLE>

<S>	<C>
Unrealized appreciation	\$185,024
Unrealized depreciation	(22,545)

	\$162,479
	=====

</TABLE>

3. Other information

Cost to investors -

The cost to initial investors of units of the Trust was based on the aggregate offering price of the bonds on the date of an investor's purchase, plus a sales charge of 4.9% of the public offering price which is equivalent to approximately 5.152% of the net amount invested.

Distributions to unit holders -

Distributions of net interest income to unit holders are made monthly or semi-annually. Such income distributions per unit, on an accrual basis, were as follows:

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

Type of distribution plan	Year ended March 31,		
	1995	1994	1993
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Monthly	\$70.53	74.18	74.42
Semi-annual	71.06	74.71	74.95

</TABLE>

Selected data for a unit of the Trust outstanding throughout each year -

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Year ended March 31,		
	1995	1994	1993
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Interest income	\$71.94	76.91	76.72
Expenses	(2.13)	(2.21)	(2.14)
Investment income - net	69.81	74.70	74.58
Distributions to unit holders:			
Investment income - net	(70.66)	(74.51)	(74.49)
Principal from investment transactions	(112.36)	-	-
Net gain (loss) on investments	(20.84)	(30.83)	29.03
Total increase (decrease) in net assets	(134.05)	(30.64)	29.12
Net assets:			
Beginning of the year	1,059.02	1,089.66	1,060.54
End of the year	\$924.97	1,059.02	1,089.66

</TABLE>

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
ARIZONA TRUST, SERIES 2

PART ONE

Must be Accompanied by Part Two and Part Three

P R O S P E C T U S

SPONSOR: Nike Securities L.P.
1001 Warrenville Road
Lisle, Illinois 60532
(800) 621-1675

TRUSTEE: United States Trust Company of New York
770 Broadway
New York, New York 10003

LEGAL COUNSEL TO SPONSOR: Chapman and Cutler
111 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

LEGAL COUNSEL TO TRUSTEE: Carter, Ledyard & Milburn
2 Wall Street
New York, New York 10005

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS: Ernst & Young LLP
Sears Tower
233 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, securities in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is not lawful to make such offer in such jurisdiction.

This Prospectus does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statement and exhibits relating thereto, which the Trust has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C., under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, and to which reference is hereby made.

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
CALIFORNIA TRUST, SERIES 7 - INTERMEDIATE
2,125 UNITS

Note: Part One of this Prospectus may not be distributed unless accompanied by Part Two and Part Three.

In the opinion of Counsel, interest income to the Trust and to Unit holders, with certain exceptions, is exempt under existing law from all Federal income taxes. In addition, the interest income is, in the opinion of Special Counsel, exempt to the extent indicated from California State and local income taxes. Capital gains, if any, are subject to tax.

The Trust

The First Trust Advantage, California Trust, Series 7 - Intermediate (the "Trust") is a fixed portfolio of interest-bearing obligations issued by or on behalf of municipalities and other governmental authorities within the State of California, counties, municipalities, authorities and political subdivisions thereof, the interest on which is, in the opinion of recognized bond counsel to the issuing governmental authorities, exempt from all Federal income taxes and from California State and local income taxes under existing law. At June 16, 1995, each Unit represented a 1/2,125 undivided interest in the principal and net income of the Trust (see "The Fund" in Part Two).

The Units being offered by this Prospectus are issued and outstanding Units which have been purchased by the Sponsor in the secondary market or from the Trustee after having been tendered for redemption. The profit or loss resulting from the sale of Units will accrue to the Sponsor. No proceeds from the sale of Units will be received by the Trust.

Public Offering Price

The Public Offering Price of the Units is equal to the aggregate value of the Bonds in the Portfolio of the Trust divided by the number of Units outstanding, plus a sales charge of 3.0% of the Public Offering Price (3.093% of the amount invested). At June 16, 1995, the Public Offering Price per Unit was \$403.42 plus net interest accrued to date of settlement (three business days after such date) of \$4.34 and \$4.34 for the monthly and semi-annual distribution plans, respectively (see "Market for Units" in Part Two).

Please retain all parts of this Prospectus for future reference.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

NIKE SECURITIES L.P.
Sponsor

Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return

Estimated Current Return to Unit holders under the semi-annual distribution plan was 5.11% per annum on June 16, 1995, and 4.97% under the monthly distribution plan. Estimated Long-Term Return to Unit holders under the semi-annual distribution plan was 5.40% per annum on June 16, 1995, and 5.27% under the monthly distribution plan. Estimated Current Return is calculated by dividing the Estimated Net Annual Interest Income per Unit by the Public Offering Price. Estimated Long-Term Return is calculated using a formula which (1) takes into consideration and determines and factors in the relative weightings of the market values, yields (which take into account the amortization of premiums and the accretion of discounts) and estimated retirements of all of the Bonds in the Trust; (2) takes into account the expenses and sales charge associated with each Unit of the Trust; and (3) takes into effect the tax-adjusted yield from potential capital gains at the Date of Deposit. Since the market values and estimated retirements of the Bonds and the expenses of the Trust will change, there is no assurance that the present Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return indicated above will be realized in the future. Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return are expected to differ because the calculation of the Estimated Long-Term Return reflects the estimated date and amount of principal returned while the Estimated Current Return calculations include only Net Annual Interest Income and Public Offering Price. The above figures are based on estimated per Unit cash flows. Estimated cash flows will vary with changes in fees and expenses, with changes in current interest rates, and with the

principal prepayment, redemption, maturity, call, exchange or sale of the underlying Bonds. See "What are Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return?" in Part Two.

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
 THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
 CALIFORNIA TRUST, SERIES 7 - INTERMEDIATE
 SUMMARY OF ESSENTIAL INFORMATION AS OF JUNE 16, 1995
 Sponsor: Nike Securities L.P.
 Evaluator: Securities Evaluation Service, Inc.
 Trustee: United States Trust Company of New York

<TABLE>
 <CAPTION>
 GENERAL INFORMATION

<S>	<C>
Principal Amount of Bonds in the Trust	\$885,000
Number of Units	2,125
Fractional Undivided Interest in the Trust per Unit	1/2,125
Public Offering Price:	
Aggregate Value of Bonds in the Portfolio	\$831,551
Aggregate Value of Bonds per Unit	\$391.32
Sales Charge 3.093% (3.0% of Public Offering Price)	\$12.10
Public Offering Price per Unit	\$403.42*
Redemption Price and Sponsor's Repurchase Price per Unit (\$12.10 less than the Public Offering Price per Unit)	\$391.32*
Discretionary Liquidation Amount of the Trust (20% of the original principal amount of Bonds in the Trust)	\$708,000

</TABLE>
 Date Trust Established May 26, 1988
 Mandatory Termination Date December 31, 2037
 Evaluator's Fee: \$1,062 annually. Evaluations for purposes of sale, purchase or redemption of Units are made as of the close of trading (4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on the New York Stock Exchange on each day on which it is open.
 Supervisory fee payable to an affiliate Maximum of \$.25
 of the Sponsor per Unit annually

[FN]
 *Plus net interest accrued to date of settlement (three business days after purchase) (see "Public Offering Price" herein and "Redemption of Units" and "Purchase of Units by Sponsor" in Part Two).

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
 THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
 CALIFORNIA TRUST, SERIES 7 - INTERMEDIATE
 SUMMARY OF ESSENTIAL INFORMATION AS OF JUNE 16, 1995
 Sponsor: Nike Securities L.P.
 Evaluator: Securities Evaluation Service, Inc.
 Trustee: United States Trust Company of New York

<TABLE>
 <CAPTION>
 PER UNIT INFORMATION BASED ON VARIOUS DISTRIBUTION PLANS

	Monthly	Semi- Annual
<S>	<C>	<C>
Calculation of Estimated Net Annual Income:		
Estimated Annual Interest Income	\$22.53	\$22.53
Less: Estimated Annual Expense	\$2.47	\$1.93
Estimated Net Annual Interest Income	\$20.06	\$20.60
Calculation of Interest Distribution:		
Estimated Net Annual Interest Income	\$20.06	\$20.60
Divided by 12 and 2, Respectively	\$1.67	\$10.30
Estimated Daily Rate of Net Interest Accrual	\$.0557	\$.0572
Estimated Current Return Based on Public Offering Price	4.97%	5.11%
Estimated Long-Term Return Based on Public Offering Price	5.27%	5.40%

</TABLE>

Trustee's Annual Fee: \$1.05 and \$.55 per \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds for those portions of the Trust under the monthly and semi-annual distribution plans, respectively.

Computation Dates: Fifteenth day of the month as follows: monthly--each month; semi-annual--June and December.

Distribution Dates: Last day of the month as follows: monthly--each month; semi-annual--June and December.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Unit Holders of The First Trust
Combined Series 49, The First Trust
Advantage, California Trust,
Series 7 - Intermediate

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities, including the portfolio, of The First Trust Combined Series 49, The First Trust Advantage, California Trust, Series 7 - Intermediate as of March 31, 1995, and the related statements of operations and changes in net assets for each of the three years in the period then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Trust's Sponsor. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of March 31, 1995, by correspondence with the Trustee. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Sponsor, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The First Trust Combined Series 49, The First Trust Advantage, California Trust, Series 7 - Intermediate at March 31, 1995, and the results of its operations and changes in its net assets for each of the three years in the period then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Chicago, Illinois
June 23, 1995

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
CALIFORNIA TRUST, SERIES 7 - INTERMEDIATE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

March 31, 1995

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

ASSETS

<S> Municipal bonds, at market value (cost \$773,093) (Note 1) Accrued interest	<C> \$834,428 13,509 <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 847,937
--	---

</TABLE>
<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

<S> Liabilities: Distributions payable and accrued to unit holders Cash overdraft	<C>	<C> 5,203 603 <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 5,806 <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Net assets, applicable to 2,125 outstanding units of fractional undivided interest:		
Cost of Trust assets (Note 1) Net unrealized appreciation (Note 2) Distributable funds	\$773,093 61,335 7,703 <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	\$842,131 =====
Net asset value per unit		\$396.30 =====

</TABLE>
[FN]

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
CALIFORNIA TRUST, SERIES 7 - INTERMEDIATE

PORTFOLIO - See notes to portfolio.

March 31, 1995

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Name of issuer and title of bond(f)	Coupon interest rate	Date of maturity	Redemption provisions(a)	Standard & Poor's rating(b) (Unaudited)	Principal amount	Market value
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
California Housing Finance Agency, Home Mortgage Revenue, 1986 Series B	- (c)	2/01/1998	1996 @ 92.265	AA-	\$100,000	83,489
Northern California Power Agency, Hydroelectric Project Number One Revenue, 1986 Refunding Series B-1 (e)	- (d)	2/01/1999	1996 @ 86.089	AA-	200,000	155,506
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility Authority, Long Beach, California, 1985 Lease Revenue	7.25%	7/01/1995		AAA	115,000	115,779
Southern California Public Power Authority (a public entity organized under the laws of the State of California), Power Project Revenue, 1985 Refunding Series B (Palo Verde Project)	8.80	12/01/1998	1995 @ 100.75	A-	210,000	217,104
	8.10	7/01/1995		AA	260,000	262,550

</TABLE>

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
CALIFORNIA TRUST, SERIES 7 - INTERMEDIATE

NOTES TO PORTFOLIO

March 31, 1995

- (a) Shown under this heading are the year in which each issue of Bonds is initially redeemable and the redemption price in that year. Unless otherwise indicated, each issue continues to be redeemable at declining prices thereafter (but not below par value), except for zero coupon bonds which are redeemable at prices based on the issue price plus the amount of original issue discount accreted to the redemption date plus, if applicable, some premium, the amount of which will decline in subsequent years. In addition, certain bonds are sometimes redeemable in whole or in part other than by operation of the stated redemption provisions under specified unusual or extraordinary circumstances. All of the Bonds in the Trust are subject to call, or will mature, within five years.
- (b) The ratings shown are those effective at March 31, 1995.
- (c) These Bonds have no stated interest rate ("zero coupon bonds") and, accordingly, will have no periodic interest payments to the Trust. Upon maturity, the holders of these Bonds are entitled to receive 100% of the stated principal amount. The Bonds were issued at an original issue discount on January 20, 1987 at a price of 47.825% of their original principal amount.
- (d) These Bonds have no stated interest rate ("zero coupon bonds") and, accordingly, will have no periodic interest payments to the Trust. Upon maturity, the holders of these Bonds are entitled to receive 100% of the stated principal amount. The Bonds were issued at an original issue discount on January 20, 1987 at a price of 44.214% of their original principal amount.
- (e) This issue of bonds is secured by, and payable from, escrowed U.S. Government securities.
- (f) The Trust consists of four obligations of issuers located in California. None of the Bonds in the Trust is a general obligation of a governmental entity. All issues are revenue bonds payable from the income of a specific project or authority and are divided by purpose of issue as follows: Electric, 2; Single Family Housing, 1; and Miscellaneous, 1. Approximately 42% and 34% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds consist of electric utility revenue bonds and single family residential mortgage revenue bonds, respectively. Each of the Bonds in the Trust represent 10% or more of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust. The largest such issue represents approximately 34%.

[FN]

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
CALIFORNIA TRUST, SERIES 7 - INTERMEDIATE

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Year ended March 31,		
	1995	1994	1993
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Interest income	\$58,049	85,157	125,803

Expenses:			
Trustee's fees and related expenses	(2,197)	(2,795)	(3,222)
Evaluator's fees	(1,062)	(1,062)	(1,062)
Supervisory fees	(582)	(648)	(660)
Investment income - net	54,208	80,652	120,859
Net gain (loss) on investments:			
Net realized gain (loss)	(1,547)	(31,784)	(2,346)
Change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation	(5,327)	(8,326)	9,575
	(6,874)	(40,110)	7,229
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$47,334	40,542	128,088

</TABLE>
[FN]

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
CALIFORNIA TRUST, SERIES 7 - INTERMEDIATE

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Year ended March 31,		
	1995	1994	1993
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations:			
Investment income - net	\$54,208	80,652	120,859
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	(1,547)	(31,784)	(2,346)
Change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investments	(5,327)	(8,326)	9,575
	47,334	40,542	128,088
Distributions to unit holders:			
Investment income - net	(57,461)	(98,123)	(122,111)
Principal from investment transactions	(169,997)	(629,515)	(383,452)
	(227,458)	(727,638)	(505,563)
Unit redemptions (205, 261 and 50 in 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively):			
Principal portion	(79,502)	(155,050)	(41,232)
Net interest accrued	(986)	(3,964)	(1,049)
	(80,488)	(159,014)	(42,281)
Total increase (decrease) in net assets	(260,612)	(846,110)	(419,756)
Net assets:			
At the beginning of the year	1,102,743	1,948,853	2,368,609
At the end of the year (including distributable funds applicable to Trust units of \$7,703, \$16,120 and \$78,021 at March 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively)	\$842,131	1,102,743	1,948,853
Trust units outstanding at the end of the year	2,125	2,330	2,591

</TABLE>
[FN]

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
 THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
 CALIFORNIA TRUST, SERIES 7 - INTERMEDIATE

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Significant accounting policies

Security valuation -

Bonds are stated at values as determined by Securities Evaluation Service, Inc. (the Evaluator), certain shareholders of which are officers of the Sponsor. The bond values are based on (1) current bid prices for the bonds obtained from dealers or brokers who customarily deal in bonds comparable to those held by the Trust, (2) current bid prices for comparable bonds, (3) appraisal or (4) any combination of the above.

Security cost -

The Trust's cost of its portfolio is based on the offering prices of the bonds on the Date of Deposit, May 26, 1988. The premium or discount (including original issue discount) existing at the Date of Deposit is not being amortized. Realized gain (loss) from bond transactions is reported on an identified cost basis. Sales and redemptions of bonds are recorded on the trade date.

Federal income taxes -

The Trust is not taxable for Federal income tax purposes. Each unit holder is considered to be the owner of a pro rata portion of the Trust and, accordingly, no provision has been made for Federal income taxes.

Expenses of the Trust -

The Trust pays a fee for Trustee services to United States Trust Company of New York which is based on \$1.05 and \$.55 per \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds for those portions of the Trust under the monthly and semi-annual distribution plans, respectively. Additionally, a fee of \$1,062 annually is payable to the Evaluator and the Trust pays all related expenses of the Trustee, recurring financial reporting costs and an annual supervisory fee payable to an affiliate of the Sponsor.

2. Unrealized appreciation and depreciation

An analysis of net unrealized appreciation at March 31, 1995 follows:

<S>	<C>
Unrealized appreciation	\$92,692
Unrealized depreciation	(31,357)

	\$61,335
	=====

</TABLE>

3. Other information

Cost to investors -

The cost to initial investors of units of the Trust was based on the aggregate offering price of the bonds on the date of an investor's purchase, plus a sales charge of 3.9% of the public offering price which is equivalent to approximately 4.058% of the net amount invested.

Distributions to unit holders -

Distributions of net interest income to unit holders are made monthly or semi-annually. Such income distributions per unit, on an accrual basis, were as follows:

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

Type of distribution plan	Year ended March 31,		
	1995	1994	1993
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Monthly	\$24.79	40.25	46.89
Semi-annual	25.39	40.73	47.33

</TABLE>

Selected data for a unit of the Trust
outstanding throughout each year -

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Year ended March 31,		
	1995	1994	1993
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Interest income	\$25.44	34.66	48.14
Expenses	(1.68)	(1.83)	(1.89)
Investment income - net	23.76	32.83	46.25
Distributions to unit holders:			
Investment income - net	(25.08)	(40.40)	(46.85)
Principal from investment transactions	(72.96)	(254.33)	(146.86)
Net gain (loss) on investments	(2.70)	(16.98)	2.76
Total increase (decrease) in net assets	(76.98)	(278.88)	(144.70)
Net assets:			
Beginning of the year	473.28	752.16	896.86
End of the year	\$396.30	473.28	752.16

</TABLE>

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE
CALIFORNIA TRUST, SERIES 7 - INTERMEDIATE

PART ONE

Must be Accompanied by Part Two and Part Three

P R O S P E C T U S

SPONSOR: Nike Securities L.P.
1001 Warrenville Road
Lisle, Illinois 60532
(800) 621-1675

TRUSTEE: United States Trust Company of New York
770 Broadway
New York, New York 10003

LEGAL COUNSEL TO SPONSOR: Chapman and Cutler
111 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

LEGAL COUNSEL TO TRUSTEE: Carter, Ledyard & Milburn
2 Wall Street
New York, New York 10005

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS: Ernst & Young LLP
Sears Tower
233 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, securities in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is not

lawful to make such offer in such jurisdiction.

This Prospectus does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statement and exhibits relating thereto, which the Trust has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C. under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, and to which reference is hereby made.

The First Trust (registered trademark) Combined Series

PROSPECTUS
Part Two
Dated March 13, 1995

NOTE: THIS PART TWO PROSPECTUS MAY
ONLY BE USED WITH PART ONE
AND PART THREE

IN THE OPINION OF COUNSEL, INTEREST INCOME TO THE TRUSTS AND TO THE UNIT HOLDERS, WITH CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS, IS EXEMPT UNDER EXISTING LAW FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES. IN ADDITION, THE INTEREST INCOME TO THE TRUSTS IS, IN THE OPINION OF SPECIAL COUNSEL, EXEMPT TO THE EXTENT INDICATED FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXES WHEN HELD BY RESIDENTS OF THE STATE IN WHICH THE ISSUERS OF THE BONDS IN SUCH TRUSTS ARE LOCATED. CAPITAL GAINS, IF ANY, ARE SUBJECT TO TAX.

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES (the "Fund") consists of underlying separate unit investment trusts (the "Trusts"). The various trusts are collectively referred to herein as the "Trusts" while all Trusts that are not designated as "The First Trust Advantage" are sometimes collectively referred to herein as the "Insured Trusts" and a Trust with the name designation of "The First Trust of Insured Municipal Bonds, Discount Trust" or "The First Trust Advantage: Discount Trust" is sometimes referred to herein as a "Discount Trust." Each Trust consists of a portfolio of interest-bearing obligations, issued by or on behalf of states and territories of the United States, and political subdivisions and authorities thereof, the interest on which is, in the opinion of recognized bond counsel to the issuing governmental authorities, exempt from all Federal income taxes under existing law although interest on certain Bonds in certain Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi and Nebraska Trusts will be a preference item for purposes of the Alternative Minimum Tax. In addition, the interest income of each Trust is, in the opinion of Special Counsel, exempt to the extent indicated from state and local income taxes when held by residents of the state in which the issuers of the Bonds in such Trust are located. The securities in a Discount Trust are acquired at prices which result in a Discount Trust portfolio, as a whole, being purchased at a deep discount from the aggregate par value of such Securities although a substantial portion of the Securities in a Discount Trust portfolio may be acquired at a premium over the par value of such Securities. All of the Bonds in an Intermediate Trust mature within 8 to 12 years of the Initial Date of Deposit. All of the Bonds in a Short Intermediate Trust mature within 3 to 6 years of the Initial Date of Deposit. All of the Bonds in a Long Intermediate Trust mature within 10 to 15 years of the Initial Date of Deposit. The portfolio for each Trust, essential information based thereon and financial statements, including a report of independent auditors relating to the series of the Fund offered hereby, are contained in Part One to which reference should be made for such information.

INSURANCE GUARANTEEING THE SCHEDULED PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON ALL BONDS IN THE PORTFOLIO OF EACH INSURED TRUST HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM FINANCIAL GUARANTY INSURANCE COMPANY AND/OR AMBAC INDEMNITY CORPORATION BY THE INSURED TRUSTS OR WAS DIRECTLY OBTAINED BY THE BOND ISSUER, THE UNDERWRITERS, THE SPONSOR OR OTHERS PRIOR TO THE INITIAL DATE OF DEPOSIT FROM FINANCIAL GUARANTY INSURANCE COMPANY, AMBAC INDEMNITY CORPORATION, OR OTHER INSURERS (THE "PREINSURED BONDS"). INSURANCE OBTAINED BY AN INSURED TRUST APPLIES ONLY WHILE BONDS ARE RETAINED IN SUCH TRUST, WHILE INSURANCE ON PREINSURED BONDS IS EFFECTIVE SO LONG AS SUCH BONDS ARE OUTSTANDING. PURSUANT TO AN IRREVOCABLE COMMITMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTY INSURANCE COMPANY, AND/OR AMBAC INDEMNITY CORPORATION IN THE EVENT OF A SALE OF A BOND INSURED UNDER AN INSURANCE POLICY OBTAINED BY AN INSURED TRUST, THE TRUSTEE HAS THE RIGHT TO OBTAIN PERMANENT INSURANCE FOR SUCH BOND UPON THE PAYMENT OF A SINGLE PREDETERMINED INSURANCE PREMIUM FROM THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF SUCH BOND. THE INSURANCE, IN EITHER CASE, RELATES ONLY TO THE BONDS IN THE INSURED TRUSTS AND NOT TO THE UNITS OFFERED HEREBY. AS A RESULT OF SUCH INSURANCE,

THE UNITS OF EACH INSURED TRUST HAVE RECEIVED A RATING OF "AAA" BY STANDARD & POOR'S RATINGS GROUP, A DIVISION OF MCGRAW-HILL, INC. ("STANDARD & POOR'S"). SEE "WHY AND HOW ARE THE INSURED TRUSTS INSURED?" ON PAGE 12. NO REPRESENTATION IS MADE AS TO ANY INSURER'S ABILITY TO MEET ITS COMMITMENTS.

ALL PARTS OF THE PROSPECTUS SHOULD BE RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Page 1

For convenience the Prospectus is divided into sections which give general information about the Fund and specific information such as the public offering price, distributions and tax status for each Trust.

The Objectives of the Fund are conservation of capital through investment in portfolios of tax-exempt bonds and income exempt from Federal and applicable state and local income taxes although interest on certain Bonds in certain Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi and Nebraska Trusts will be a preference item for purposes of the Federal Alternative Minimum Tax. ACCORDINGLY, CERTAIN ARKANSAS, IDAHO, KANSAS, MAINE, MISSISSIPPI AND NEBRASKA TRUSTS MAY BE APPROPRIATE ONLY FOR INVESTORS WHO ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX. CERTAIN BONDS IN THE OKLAHOMA TRUSTS ARE SUBJECT TO OKLAHOMA STATE INCOME TAXES. The payment of interest and the preservation of principal are, of course, dependent upon the continuing ability of the issuers, obligors and/or insurers to meet their respective obligations.

Distributions to Unit holders may be reinvested as described herein. See "How Can Distributions to Unit Holders be Reinvested?"

The Sponsor, although not obligated to do so, intends to maintain a market for the Units at prices based upon the aggregate bid price of the Bonds in the portfolio of each Trust. In the absence of such a market, a Unit holder will nonetheless be able to dispose of the Units through redemption at prices based upon the bid prices of the underlying Bonds. See "How May Units be Redeemed?" With respect to each Insured Trust, neither the bid nor offering prices of the underlying Bonds or of the Units, absent situations in which Bonds are in default in payment of principal or interest or in significant risk of such default, include value attributable to the portfolio insurance obtained by such Trust. See "Why and How are the Insured Trusts Insured?"

Page 2

The First Trust Combined Series

What is The First Trust Combined Series?

The First Trust Combined Series (the "Fund") is one of a series of investment companies created by the Sponsor under the name of The First Trust Combined Series, all of which are generally similar but each of which is separate and is designated by a different series number. This Series consists of underlying separate unit investment trusts (such Trusts being collectively referred to herein as the "Fund"). Each Series was created under the laws of the State of New York pursuant to a Trust Agreement (the "Indenture"), dated the Initial Date of Deposit, with Nike Securities L.P., as Sponsor, United States Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, Securities Evaluation Service, Inc., as Evaluator and First Trust Advisors L.P., as Portfolio Supervisor. Only Units of a National Trust may be offered for sale to residents of the State of Illinois. Only Units of an Indiana Trust and/or a National Trust may be offered for sale to residents of the State of Indiana. Only Units of a Virginia Trust and/or a National Trust may be offered for sale to residents of the State of Virginia. Only Units of a Washington Trust and/or a National Trust may be offered for sale to residents of Washington. On the Initial Date of Deposit, the Sponsor deposited with the Trustee interest-bearing obligations, including delivery statements relating to contracts for the purchase of certain such

obligations and irrevocable letters of credit issued by a financial institution in the amounts required for such purchases (the "Bonds"). The Trustee thereafter credited the account of the Sponsor for Units of each Trust representing the entire ownership of the Fund which Units are being offered hereby.

The objectives of the Fund are Federal tax-exempt income and state and local tax-exempt income and conservation of capital through investment in portfolios of interest-bearing obligations issued by or on behalf of the state for which such Trust is named (collectively, the "State Trusts"), and counties, municipalities, authorities and political subdivisions thereof, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and other territories or municipalities of the United States, or authorities or political subdivisions thereof, the interest on which obligations is, in the opinion of recognized bond counsel to the issuing governmental authorities, exempt from all Federal income tax and, where applicable, state and local taxes under existing law although interest on certain Bonds in certain Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi and Nebraska Trusts will be a preference item for purposes of the Alternative Minimum Tax and certain Bonds in the Oklahoma Trusts are subject to Oklahoma State Income Taxes. The current market value of certain of the obligations in a Discount Trust were significantly below face value when the obligations were acquired by such Trust. The prices at which the obligations are acquired result in a Discount Trust's portfolio, as a whole, being purchased at a deep discount from the aggregate par value of such Securities although a substantial portion of the Securities in a Discount Trust portfolio may be acquired at a premium over the par value of such Securities. Insurance guaranteeing the scheduled payment of all principal and interest on Bonds in the Trusts with the name designation of "The First Trust of Insured Municipal Bonds," "The First Trust of Insured Municipal Bonds-Intermediate" or "The First Trust of Insured Municipal Bonds-Multi-State" (the "Insured Trusts") has been obtained by such Trusts from Financial Guaranty Insurance Company ("Financial Guaranty") and/or AMBAC Indemnity Corporation ("AMBAC Indemnity") or was obtained directly by the Bond issuer, the underwriters, the Sponsor or others prior to the Initial Date of Deposit from Financial Guaranty, AMBAC Indemnity, or other insurers (the "Preinsured Bonds"). NO PORTFOLIO INSURANCE POLICY HAS BEEN OBTAINED BY THE TRUSTS WITH THE NAME DESIGNATION OF "THE FIRST TRUST ADVANTAGE" (THE "ADVANTAGE TRUSTS"). The portfolio insurance obtained by the Insured Trusts is effective only while the Bonds thus insured are held in such Trusts, while insurance on Preinsured Bonds is effective so long as such Bonds are outstanding. See "Why and How are the Insured Trusts Insured?" THERE IS, OF COURSE, NO GUARANTEE THAT THE FUND'S OBJECTIVES WILL BE ACHIEVED. AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUND SHOULD BE MADE WITH AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE RISKS WHICH AN INVESTMENT IN FIXED RATE LONG-TERM DEBT OBLIGATIONS MAY ENTAIL, INCLUDING THE RISK THAT THE VALUE OF THE UNITS WILL DECLINE WITH INCREASES IN INTEREST RATES.

Page 3

Neither the Public Offering Price of the Units of an Insured Trust nor any evaluation of such Units for purposes of repurchases or redemptions reflects any element of value for the insurance obtained by such Trust unless Bonds are in default in payment of principal or interest or in significant risk of such default. See "Public Offering-How is the Public Offering Price Determined?" On the other hand, the value of insurance obtained by the Bond issuer, the underwriters, the Sponsor or others is reflected and included in the market value of such Bonds.

Insurance obtained by an Insured Trust or by the Bond issuer, the underwriters, the Sponsor or others is not a substitute for the basic credit of an issuer, but supplements the existing credit and provides additional security therefor. If an issue is accepted for insurance, a noncancelable policy for the scheduled payment of interest and principal on the Bonds is issued by the insurer. A single premium is paid by the Bond issuer, the underwriters, the Sponsor or others for Preinsured Bonds and a monthly premium is paid by each Insured Trust for the insurance obtained by such Trust except for Bonds in such Trust which are insured by the Bond issuer, the underwriters, the Sponsor or others in which case no premiums for insurance are paid by such Trust. Upon the sale of a Bond insured under the insurance policy obtained by an Insured Trust, the Trustee has the right to obtain permanent insurance from Financial Guaranty and/or AMBAC Indemnity with

respect to such Bond upon the payment of a single predetermined insurance premium from the proceeds of the sale of such Bond. Accordingly, any Bond in an Insured Trust of the Fund is eligible to be sold on an insured basis. Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service, Inc. have rated the claims-paying ability of Financial Guaranty and AMBAC Indemnity "AAA" and "Aaa," respectively. See "Why and How are the Insured Trusts Insured?"

In selecting Bonds, the following facts, among others, were considered:

(i) the Standard & Poor's rating or Fitch Investors Service, Inc.'s rating of the Bonds was in no case less than "BBB" in the case of an Insured Trust (or an Arkansas, Kansas or Maine Advantage Trust) and "A-" in the case of other Advantage Trusts, or the Moody's Investors Service, Inc. rating of the Bonds was in no case less than "Baa" in the case of an Insured Trust (or an Arkansas, Kansas or Maine Advantage Trust) and "A" in the case of other Advantage Trusts, including provisional or conditional ratings, respectively, or, if not rated, the Bonds had, in the opinion of the Sponsor, credit characteristics sufficiently similar to the credit characteristics of interest-bearing tax-exempt obligations that were so rated as to be acceptable for acquisition by the Fund (see "Description of Bond Ratings"); (ii) the prices of the Bonds relative to other bonds of comparable quality and maturity; (iii) with respect to the Insured Trusts, the availability and cost of insurance of the principal and interest on the Bonds and (iv) the diversification of Bonds as to purpose of issue and location of issuer. Subsequent to the Initial Date of Deposit, a Bond may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below the minimum required as of the Initial Date of Deposit. Neither event requires elimination of such Bond from the portfolio, but may be considered in the Sponsor's determination as to whether or not to direct the Trustee to dispose of the Bond. See "Rights of Unit Holders-How May Bonds be Removed from the Fund?" The Portfolio appearing in Part One contains Bond ratings, when available, for the Bonds listed at the date shown.

Certain of the Bonds in the Trusts may have been acquired at a market discount from par value at maturity. The coupon interest rates on the discount bonds at the time they were purchased and deposited in the Trust were lower than the current market interest rates for newly issued bonds of comparable rating and type. If such interest rates for newly issued comparable bonds increase, the market discount of previously issued bonds will become greater, and if such interest rates for newly issued comparable bonds decline, the market discount of previously issued bonds will be reduced, other things being equal. Investors should also note that the value of bonds purchased at a market discount will increase in value faster than bonds purchased at a market premium if interest rates decrease. Conversely, if interest rates increase, the value of bonds purchased at a market discount will decrease faster than bonds purchased at a market premium. In addition, if interest rates rise, the prepayment risk of higher yielding, premium bonds and the prepayment benefit for lower yielding, discount bonds will be reduced. A discount bond held to maturity will have a larger portion of its total return in the form of taxable income and capital gain and less in the form of tax-exempt interest income than a comparable bond newly issued at current market rates. See "What is the Federal Tax

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Status of Unit Holders?" appearing in Part Three for each Trust. Market discount attributable to interest changes does not indicate a lack of market confidence in the issue. Neither the Sponsor nor the Trustee shall be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in any of the Bonds.

Certain of the Bonds in the Trusts may be original issue discount bonds. Under current law, the original issue discount, which is the difference between the stated redemption price at maturity and the issue price of the Bonds, is deemed to accrue on a daily basis and the accrued portion is treated as tax-exempt interest income for Federal income tax purposes. On sale or redemption, any gain realized that is in excess of the earned portion of original issue discount will be taxable as capital gain unless the gain is attributable to market discount in which case the accretion of market discount is taxable as ordinary income. See "What is the Federal Tax Status of Unit Holders?" appearing in Part Three for each Trust. The current value of an original discount bond

reflects the present value of its stated redemption price at maturity. The market value tends to increase in greater increments as the Bonds approach maturity.

Certain of the original issue discount bonds may be Zero Coupon Bonds (including bonds known as multiplier bonds, money multiplier bonds, capital appreciation bonds, capital accumulator bonds, compound interest bonds and money discount maturity payment bonds). Zero Coupon Bonds do not provide for the payment of any current interest and generally provide for payment at maturity at face value unless sooner sold or redeemed. Zero Coupon Bonds may be subject to more price volatility than conventional bonds. While some types of Zero Coupon Bonds, such as multipliers and capital appreciation bonds, define par as the initial offering price rather than the maturity value, they share the basic Zero Coupon bond features of (1) not paying interest on a semi-annual basis and (2) providing for the reinvestment of the bond's semi-annual earnings at the bond's stated yield to maturity. While Zero Coupon Bonds are frequently marketed on the basis that their fixed rate of return minimizes reinvestment risk, this benefit can be negated in large part by weak call protection, i.e., a bond's provision for redemption at only a modest premium over the accreted value of the bond.

Certain of the Bonds in the Trusts may have been acquired at a market premium from par value at maturity. The coupon interest rates on the premium bonds at the time they were purchased and deposited in the Trusts were higher than the current market interest rates for newly issued bonds of comparable rating and type. If such interest rates for newly issued and otherwise comparable bonds decrease, the market premium of previously issued bonds will be increased, and if such interest rates for newly issued comparable bonds increase, the market premium of previously issued bonds will be reduced, other things being equal. The current returns of bonds trading at a market premium are initially higher than the current returns of comparable bonds of a similar type issued at currently prevailing interest rates because premium bonds tend to decrease in market value as they approach maturity when the face amount becomes payable. Because part of the purchase price is thus returned not at maturity but through current income payments, early redemption of a premium bond at par or early prepayments of principal will result in a reduction in yield. Redemption pursuant to call provisions generally will, and redemption pursuant to sinking fund provisions may, occur at times when the redeemed Bonds have an offering side valuation which represents a premium over par or for original issue discount Bonds a premium over the accreted value. To the extent that the Bonds were deposited in the Fund at a price higher than the price at which they are redeemed, this will represent a loss of capital when compared to the original Public Offering Price of the Units. Because premium bonds generally pay a higher rate of interest than bonds priced at or below par, the effect of the redemption of premium bonds would be to reduce Estimated Net Annual Unit Income by a greater percentage than the par amount of such bonds bears to the total par amount of Bonds in the Trust. Although the actual impact of any such redemptions that may occur will depend upon the specific Bonds that are redeemed, it can be anticipated that the Estimated Net Annual Unit Income will be significantly reduced after the dates on which such Bonds are eligible for redemption. The Trust may be required to sell Zero Coupon Bonds prior to maturity (at their current market price which is likely to be less than their par value) in the event that all the Bonds in the portfolio other than the Zero Coupon Bonds are called or redeemed in order to pay expenses of the Trust or in case the Trust is terminated. See "Rights of Unit Holders-How May Bonds be Removed

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from the Fund?" and "Other Information-How May the Indenture be Amended or Terminated?" See the "Portfolio" appearing in Part One for each Trust for the earliest scheduled call date and the initial redemption price for each Bond or, for the Bonds that are currently redeemable, the next scheduled call date and the current redemption price.

Certain of the Bonds in the Trusts may be general obligations of a governmental entity that are backed by the taxing power of such entity. All other Bonds in the Trusts are revenue bonds payable from the income of a specific project or authority and are not

supported by the issuer's power to levy taxes. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer's pledge of its faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue bonds, on the other hand, are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise tax or other specific revenue source. There are, of course, variations in the security of the different Bonds in the Fund, both within a particular classification and between classifications, depending on numerous factors.

Certain of the Bonds in the Trusts may be health care revenue bonds. Ratings of bonds issued for health care facilities are sometimes based on feasibility studies that contain projections of occupancy levels, revenues and expenses. A facility's gross receipts and net income available for debt service may be affected by future events and conditions including among other things, demand for services, the ability of the facility to provide the services required, physicians' confidence in the facility, management capabilities, competition with other hospitals, efforts by insurers and governmental agencies to limit rates, legislation establishing state rate-setting agencies, expenses, government regulation, the cost and possible unavailability of malpractice insurance and the termination or restriction of governmental financial assistance, including that associated with Medicare, Medicaid and other similar third party payor programs. Pursuant to recent Federal legislation, Medicare reimbursements are currently calculated on a prospective basis utilizing a single nationwide schedule of rates. Prior to such legislation Medicare reimbursements were based on the actual costs incurred by the health facility. The current legislation may adversely affect reimbursements to hospitals and other facilities for services provided under the Medicare program.

Certain of the Bonds in the Trusts may be single family mortgage revenue bonds, which are issued for the purpose of acquiring from originating financial institutions notes secured by mortgages on residences located within the issuer's boundaries and owned by persons of low or moderate income. Mortgage loans are generally partially or completely prepaid prior to their final maturities as a result of events such as sale of the mortgaged premises, default, condemnation or casualty loss. Because these Bonds are subject to extraordinary mandatory redemption in whole or in part from such prepayments of mortgage loans, a substantial portion of such Bonds will probably be redeemed prior to their scheduled maturities or even prior to their ordinary call dates. The redemption price of such issues may be more or less than the offering price of such Bonds. Extraordinary mandatory redemption without premium could also result from the failure of the originating financial institutions to make mortgage loans in sufficient amounts within a specified time period or, in some cases, from the sale by the Bond issuer of the mortgage loans. Failure of the originating financial institutions to make mortgage loans would be due principally to the interest rates on mortgage loans funded from other sources becoming competitive with the interest rates on the mortgage loans funded with the proceeds of the single family mortgage revenue bonds. Additionally, unusually high rates of default on the underlying mortgage loans may reduce revenues available for the payment of principal of or interest on such mortgage revenue bonds. Single family mortgage revenue bonds issued after December 31, 1980 were issued under Section 103A of the Internal Revenue Code, which Section contains certain ongoing requirements relating to the use of the proceeds of such Bonds in order for the interest on such Bonds to retain its tax-exempt status. In each case, the issuer of the Bonds has covenanted to comply with applicable ongoing requirements and bond counsel to such issuer has issued an opinion that the interest on the Bonds is exempt from Federal income tax under existing laws and regulations. There can be no assurances that the ongoing requirements will be met. The failure to meet these requirements could cause the interest on the Bonds to become taxable, possibly retroactively from the date of issuance.

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Certain of the Bonds in the Trusts may be obligations of issuers whose revenues are primarily derived from mortgage loans to housing projects for low to moderate income families. The ability of such issuers to make debt service payments will be affected by events and conditions affecting financed projects, including, among other things, the achievement and maintenance of sufficient occupancy levels and adequate rental income, increases in taxes, employment

and income conditions prevailing in local labor markets, utility costs and other operating expenses, the managerial ability of project managers, changes in laws and governmental regulations, the appropriation of subsidies and social and economic trends affecting the localities in which the projects are located. The occupancy of housing projects may be adversely affected by high rent levels and income limitations imposed under Federal and state programs. Like single family mortgage revenue bonds, multi-family mortgage revenue bonds are subject to redemption and call features, including extraordinary mandatory redemption features, upon prepayment, sale or non-origination of mortgage loans as well as upon the occurrence of other events. Certain issuers of single or multi-family housing bonds have considered various ways to redeem bonds they have issued prior to the stated first redemption dates for such bonds. In one situation the New York City Housing Development Corporation, in reliance on its interpretation of certain language in the indenture under which one of its bond issues was created, redeemed all of such issue at par in spite of the fact that such indenture provided that the first optional redemption was to include a premium over par and could not occur prior to 1992. In connection with the housing Bonds held by a Trust, the Sponsor has not had any direct communications with any of the issuers thereof, but at the date hereof it is not aware that any of the respective issuers of such Bonds are actively considering the redemption of such Bonds prior to their respective stated initial call dates. However, there can be no assurance that an issuer of a Bond in a Trust will not attempt to so redeem a Bond in a Trust.

Certain of the Bonds in the Trusts may be obligations of issuers whose revenues are derived from the sale of water and/or sewerage services. Water and sewerage bonds are generally payable from user fees. Problems faced by such issuers include the ability to obtain timely and adequate rate increases, population decline resulting in decreased user fees, the difficulty of financing large construction programs, the limitations on operations and increased costs and delays attributable to environmental considerations, the increasing difficulty of obtaining or discovering new supplies of fresh water, the effect of conservation programs and the impact of "no-growth" zoning ordinances. All of such issuers have been experiencing certain of these problems in varying degrees.

Certain of the Bonds in the Trusts may be obligations of issuers whose revenues are primarily derived from the sale of electric energy. Utilities are generally subject to extensive regulation by state utility commissions which, among other things, establish the rates which may be charged and the appropriate rate of return on an approved asset base. The problems faced by such issuers include the difficulty in obtaining approval for timely and adequate rate increases from the governing public utility commission, the difficulty in financing large construction programs, the limitations on operations and increased costs and delays attributable to environmental considerations, increased competition, recent reductions in estimates of future demand for electricity in certain areas of the country, the difficulty of the capital market in absorbing utility debt, the difficulty in obtaining fuel at reasonable prices and the effect of energy conservation. All of such issuers have been experiencing certain of these problems in varying degrees. In addition, Federal, state and municipal governmental authorities may from time to time review existing and impose additional regulations governing the licensing, construction and operation of nuclear power plants, which may adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such Bonds to make payments of principal and/or interest on such Bonds.

Certain of the Bonds in the Trusts may be lease obligations issued for the most part by governmental authorities that have no taxing power or other means of directly raising revenues. Rather, the governmental authorities are financing vehicles created solely for the construction of buildings (schools, administrative offices, convention centers and prisons, for example) or the purchase of equipment (police cars and computer systems, for example) that will be used by a state or local government (the "lessee"). Thus, these obligations are subject to the ability and willingness of the lessee government to meet its lease rental payments which include debt service on the obligations. Lease obligations are subject, in almost all cases, to the

legally obligated to budget and appropriate for the rental payments beyond the current fiscal year. These obligations are also subject to construction and abatement risk in many states—rental obligations cease in the event that delays in building, damage, destruction or condemnation of the project prevents its use by the lessee. In these cases, insurance provisions designed to alleviate this risk become important credit factors. In the event of default by the lessee government, there may be significant legal and/or practical difficulties involved in the re-letting or sale of the project. Some of these issues, particularly those for equipment purchases, contain the so-called "substitution safeguard," which bars the lessee government, in the event it defaults on its rental payments, from the purchase or use of similar equipment for a certain period of time. This safeguard is designed to insure that the lessee government will appropriate, even though it is not legally obligated to do so, but the legality of the safeguard remains untested in most, if not all, states.

Certain of the Bonds in the Trusts may be industrial revenue bonds ("IRBs"), including pollution control revenue bonds, which are tax-exempt securities issued by states, municipalities, public authorities or similar entities to finance the cost of acquiring, constructing or improving various industrial projects. These projects are usually operated by corporate entities. Issuers are obligated only to pay amounts due on the IRBs to the extent that funds are available from the unexpended proceeds of the IRBs or receipts or revenues of the issuer under an arrangement between the issuer and the corporate operator of a project. The arrangement may be in the form of a lease, installment sale agreement, conditional sale agreement or loan agreement, but in each case the payments to the issuer are designed to be sufficient to meet the payments of amounts due on the IRBs. Regardless of the structure, payment of IRBs is solely dependent upon the creditworthiness of the corporate operator of the project or corporate guarantor. Corporate operators or guarantors may be affected by many factors which may have an adverse impact on the credit quality of the particular company or industry. These include cyclicalities of revenues and earnings, regulatory and environmental restrictions, litigation resulting from accidents or environmentally-caused illnesses, extensive competition and financial deterioration resulting from a complete restructuring pursuant to a leveraged buy-out, takeover or otherwise. Such a restructuring may result in the operator of a project becoming highly leveraged which may impact on such operator's creditworthiness, which in turn would have an adverse impact on the rating and/or market value of such Bonds. Further, the possibility of such a restructuring may have an adverse impact on the market for and consequently the value of such Bonds, even though no actual takeover or other action is ever contemplated or affected. The IRBs in a Trust may be subject to special or extraordinary redemption provisions which may provide for redemption at par or, with respect to original issue discount bonds, at issue price plus the amount of original issue discount accreted to the redemption date plus, if applicable, a premium. The Sponsor cannot predict the causes or likelihood of the redemption of IRBs or other Bonds in the Trusts prior to the stated maturity of such Bonds.

Certain of the Bonds in the Trusts may be obligations which are payable from and secured by revenues derived from the ownership and operation of facilities such as airports, bridges, turnpikes, port authorities, convention centers and arenas. The major portion of an airport's gross operating income is generally derived from fees received from signatory airlines pursuant to use agreements which consist of annual payments for leases, occupancy of certain terminal space and service fees. Airport operating income may therefore be affected by the ability of the airlines to meet their obligations under the use agreements. The air transport industry is experiencing significant variations in earnings and traffic, due to increased competition, excess capacity, increased costs, deregulation, traffic constraints and other factors, and several airlines are experiencing severe financial difficulties. The Sponsor cannot predict what effect these industry conditions may have on airport revenues which are dependent for payment on the financial condition of the airlines and their usage of the particular airport facility. Similarly, payment on Bonds related to other facilities is dependent on revenues from the projects, such as user fees from ports, tolls on turnpikes and bridges and rents from buildings. Therefore, payment may be adversely affected by reduction in revenues due to such factors as increased cost of maintenance, decreased use of a facility, lower cost of alternative modes of transportation, scarcity of fuel and reduction or loss of rents.

Certain of the Bonds in the Trusts may be obligations of issuers which are, or which govern the operation of, schools, colleges and universities and whose revenues are derived mainly from ad valorem taxes, or for higher education systems, from tuition, dormitory revenues, grants and endowments. General problems relating to school bonds include litigation contesting the state constitutionality of financing public education in part from ad valorem taxes, thereby creating a disparity in educational funds available to schools in wealthy areas and schools in poor areas. Litigation or legislation on this issue may affect the sources of funds available for the payment of school bonds in the Trusts. General problems relating to college and university obligations would include the prospect of a declining percentage of the population consisting of "college" age individuals, possible inability to raise tuitions and fees sufficiently to cover increased operating costs, the uncertainty of continued receipt of Federal grants and state funding and new government legislation or regulations which may adversely affect the revenues or costs of such issuers. All of such issuers have been experiencing certain of these problems in varying degrees.

Certain of the Bonds in the Trusts may be obligations which are payable from and secured by revenues derived from the operation of resource recovery facilities. Resource recovery facilities are designed to process solid waste, generate steam and convert steam to electricity. Resource recovery bonds may be subject to extraordinary optional redemption at par upon the occurrence of certain circumstances, including but not limited to: destruction or condemnation of a project; contracts relating to a project becoming void, unenforceable or impossible to perform; changes in the economic availability of raw materials, operating supplies or facilities necessary for the operation of a project or technological or other unavoidable changes adversely affecting the operation of a project; administrative or judicial actions which render contracts relating to the projects void, unenforceable or impossible to perform; or, impose unreasonable burdens or excessive liabilities. The Sponsor cannot predict the causes or likelihood of the redemption of resource recovery bonds in the Trusts prior to the stated maturity of the Bonds.

Interest on certain of the Bonds in certain Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi and Nebraska Trusts will be an item of tax preference for purposes of the Alternative Minimum Tax ("AMT"). The investment by non-AMT individual taxpayers in AMT municipal bonds generally results in a higher yield to such bondholders than non-AMT municipal bonds. Since a portion of the interest from certain Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi and Nebraska Trusts is an AMT preference item, certain Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi and Nebraska Trusts may be more appropriate for investors who are not subject to AMT.

Investors should be aware that many of the Bonds in the Trusts are subject to continuing requirements such as the actual use of Bond proceeds or manner of operation of the project financed from Bond proceeds that may affect the exemption of interest on such Bonds from Federal income taxation. Although at the time of issuance of each of the Bonds in the Trusts an opinion of bond counsel was rendered as to the exemption of interest on such obligations from Federal income taxation, there can be no assurance that the respective issuers or other obligors on such obligations will fulfill the various continuing requirements established upon issuance of the Bonds. A failure to comply with such requirements may cause a determination that interest on such obligations is subject to Federal income taxation, perhaps even retroactively from the date of issuance of such Bonds, thereby reducing the value of the Bonds and subjecting Unit holders to unanticipated tax liabilities.

Because certain of the Bonds may from time to time under certain circumstances be sold or redeemed or will mature in accordance with their terms and because the proceeds from such events will be distributed to Unit holders and will not be reinvested, no assurance can be given that a Trust will retain for any length of time its present size and composition. Neither the Sponsor nor the Trustee shall be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in any Bond. Certain of the Bonds contained in the Trusts may be subject to being called or redeemed in whole or in part prior to their stated maturities pursuant to optional redemption

provisions and sinking fund provisions described in the section in Part One for each Trust entitled "Portfolio" or pursuant to special or extraordinary redemption provisions. A bond subject to optional call is one which is subject to redemption or refunding prior to maturity at the option of the issuer. A refunding is a method by which a bond issue is redeemed, at or before maturity, by the proceeds of a new bond issue. A bond subject

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to sinking fund redemption is one which is subject to partial call from time to time at par or, in the case of a zero coupon bond, at the accreted value from a fund accumulated for the scheduled retirement of a portion of an issue prior to maturity. Special or extraordinary redemption provisions may provide for redemption at par (or for original issue discount bonds at issue price plus the amount of original issue discount accreted to redemption date plus, if applicable, some premium) of all or a portion of an issue upon the occurrence of certain circumstances. Generally, events that may permit the extraordinary optional redemption of Bonds or may require mandatory redemption of Bonds include, among others: a final determination that the interest on the Bonds is taxable; the substantial damage or destruction by fire or other casualty of the project for which the proceeds of the Bonds were used; an exercise by a local, state or Federal governmental unit of its power of eminent domain to take all or substantially all of the project for which the proceeds of the Bonds were used; changes in the economic availability of raw materials, operating supplies or facilities or technological or other changes which render the operation of the project, for which the proceeds of the Bonds were used, uneconomic; changes in law or an administrative or judicial decree which renders the performance of the agreement under which the proceeds of the Bonds were made available to finance the project impossible or which creates unreasonable burdens or which imposes excessive liabilities, such as taxes, not imposed on the date the Bonds are issued on the issuer of the Bonds or the user of the proceeds of the Bonds; an administrative or judicial decree which requires the cessation of a substantial part of the operations of the project financed with the proceeds of the Bonds; an overestimate of the costs of the project to be financed with the proceeds of the Bonds resulting in excess proceeds of the Bonds which may be applied to redeem Bonds; or an underestimate of a source of funds securing the Bonds resulting in excess funds which may be applied to redeem Bonds. See also the discussion of single family mortgage and multi-family mortgage revenue bonds above for more information on the call provisions of such bonds. The exercise of redemption or call provisions will (except to the extent the proceeds of the called Bonds are used to pay for Unit redemptions) result in the distribution of principal and may result in a reduction in the amount of subsequent interest distributions; it may also affect the long-term return and the current return on Units of each Trust. Redemption pursuant to call provisions is more likely to occur, and redemption pursuant to sinking fund provisions may occur, when the Bonds have an offering side valuation which represents a premium over par or for original issue discount bonds a premium over the accreted value. Unit holders may recognize capital gain or loss upon any redemption or call.

To the best knowledge of the Sponsor, there is no litigation pending as of the date hereof in respect of any Bonds which might reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect upon the Trusts. At any time after the date hereof, litigation may be initiated on a variety of grounds with respect to Bonds in a Trust. Such litigation, as for example suits challenging the issuance of pollution control revenue bonds under recently-enacted environmental protection statutes, may affect the validity of such Bonds or the tax-free nature of the interest thereon. While the outcome of litigation of such nature can never be entirely predicted, the Fund has received opinions of bond counsel to the issuing authority of each Bond on the date of issuance to the effect that such Bonds have been validly issued and that the interest thereon is exempt from Federal income taxes and state and local taxes. In addition, other factors may arise from time to time which potentially may impair the ability of issuers to meet obligations undertaken with respect to the Bonds.

To the extent that any Units of a Trust are redeemed by the Trustee, the fractional undivided interest in such Trust represented by each unredeemed Unit will increase, although the actual interest

in such Trust represented by such fraction will remain substantially unchanged. Units will remain outstanding until redeemed upon tender to the Trustee by any Unit holder, which may include the Sponsor, or until the termination of the Trust Agreement.

What are Estimated Long-Term Return and Estimated Current Return?

At the date of this Prospectus, the Estimated Current Return and the Estimated Long-Term Return, under the monthly, quarterly (if applicable) and semi-annual (if applicable) distribution plans, are as set forth in Part One attached hereto for each Trust. Estimated Current Return is computed by dividing the Estimated

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Net Annual Interest Income per Unit by the Public Offering Price. Any change in either the Estimated Net Annual Interest Income per Unit or the Public Offering Price will result in a change in the Estimated Current Return. For each Trust, the Public Offering Price will vary in accordance with fluctuations in the prices of the underlying Bonds and the Net Annual Interest Income per Unit will change as Bonds are redeemed, paid, sold or exchanged in certain refundings or as the expenses of each Trust change. Therefore, there is no assurance that the Estimated Current Return indicated in Part One for each Trust will be realized in the future. Estimated Long-Term Return is calculated using a formula which (1) takes into consideration and determines and factors in the relative weightings of the market values, yields (which takes into account the amortization of premiums and the accretion of discounts) and estimated retirements of all of the Bonds in the Trust; (2) takes into account the expenses and sales charge associated with each Unit of a Trust; and (3) takes into effect the tax-adjusted yield from potential capital gains at the Initial Date of Deposit. Since the market values and estimated retirements of the Bonds and the expenses of the Trust will change, there is no assurance that the Estimated Long-Term Return indicated in Part One for each Trust will be realized in the future. Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return are expected to differ because the calculation of Estimated Long-Term Return reflects the estimated date and amount of principal returned while Estimated Current Return calculations include only Net Annual Interest Income and Public Offering Price. Neither rate reflects the true return to Unit holders, which is lower, because neither includes the effect of certain delays in distributions to Unit holders.

Record Dates for the distribution of interest under the semi-annual distribution plan (if applicable) are the fifteenth day of June and December, and the Distribution Dates are as set forth in Part One. It is anticipated that an amount equal to approximately one-half of the amount of net annual interest income per Unit will be distributed on or shortly after each Distribution Date to Unit holders of record on the preceding Record Date. See Part One for each Trust.

Record Dates for monthly distributions are the fifteenth day of each month. Record Dates for quarterly distributions (if applicable) are the fifteenth day of March, June, September and December. The Distribution Dates for distributions of interest under the monthly and quarterly distribution plans are as indicated in Part One. All Unit holders will receive the first distribution of interest regardless of the plan of distribution chosen and all Unit holders will receive such distributions, if any, from the Principal Account as are made as of the Record Dates for monthly distributions. See Part One for each Trust.

How are Purchased Interest and Accrued Interest Treated?

Purchased Interest. For The First Trust Combined Series 198-208, each Trust contains an amount of Purchased Interest. Purchased Interest is a portion of the unpaid interest that has accrued on the Bonds from the later of the last payment date on the Bonds or the date of issuance thereof through the First Settlement Date and is included in the calculation of the Public Offering Price. Purchased Interest will be distributed to Unit holders as Units are redeemed or Securities are sold, mature or are called. See "Summary of Essential Information" appearing in Part One for each Trust for the amount of Purchased Interest per Unit for each Trust. Purchased Interest is an element of the determination of the price Unit holders will receive in connection with the sale or redemption of Units prior to the termination of the Trust.

Accrued Interest. Accrued interest is the accumulation of unpaid interest on a bond from the last day on which interest thereon was paid. Interest on Bonds generally is paid semi-annually, although each Trust accrues such interest daily. Because of this, a Trust always has an amount of interest earned but not yet collected by the Trustee. For this reason, with respect to sales settling subsequent to the First Settlement Date, the Public Offering Price of Units will have added to it the proportionate share of accrued interest to the date of settlement. Unit holders will receive on the next distribution date of the Trust the amount, if any, of accrued interest paid on their Units.

For The First Trust Combined Series 1-197, except through an advancement of its own funds, the Trustee has no cash for distribution to Unit holders until it receives interest payments on the Bonds in a Trust. The Trustee will recover its advancements without interest or other costs to such Trust from interest received on the Bonds in the Trust. When these advancements have been recovered, regular distributions of interest to

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Unit holders will commence. See "Rights of Unit Holders-How are Interest and Principal Distributed?" Interest account balances are established with generally positive cash balances so that it will not be necessary on a regular basis for the Trustee to advance its own funds in connection with interest distributions.

For The First Trust Combined Series 198-208, in an effort to reduce the amount of Purchased Interest which would otherwise have to be paid by Unit holders, the Trustee may advance a portion of the accrued interest to the Sponsor as the Unit holder of record as of the First Settlement Date. Consequently, the amount of accrued interest to be added to the Public Offering Price of Units will include only accrued interest from the First Settlement Date to the date of settlement (other than the Purchased Interest already included therein), less any distributions from the Interest Account subsequent to the First Settlement Date. See "Rights of Unit Holders-How are Interest and Principal Distributed?"

For The First Trust Combined Series 209 and subsequent Series, in an effort to reduce the amount of accrued interest which would otherwise have to be paid in addition to the Public Offering Price in the sale of Units to the public, the Trustee will advance the amount of accrued interest as of the First Settlement Date and the same will be distributed to the Sponsor as the Unit holder of record as of the First Settlement Date. Consequently, the amount of accrued interest to be added to the Public Offering Price of Units will include only accrued interest from the First Settlement Date to the date of settlement, less any distributions from the Interest Account subsequent to the First Settlement Date. See "Rights of Unit Holders-How are Interest and Principal Distributed?"

Because of the varying interest payment dates of the Bonds, accrued interest at any point in time will be greater than the amount of interest actually received by a Trust and distributed to Unit holders. If a Unit holder sells or redeems all or a portion of his Units, he will be entitled to receive his proportionate share of the Purchased Interest (if any) and accrued interest from the purchaser of his Units. Since the Trustee has the use of the funds (including Purchased Interest, if any) held in the Interest Account for distributions to Unit holders and since such Account is non-interest-bearing to Unit holders, the Trustee benefits thereby.

Why and How are the Insured Trusts Insured?

THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION IS APPLICABLE ONLY TO THE INSURED TRUSTS. THE BONDS IN THE PORTFOLIO OF AN ADVANTAGE TRUST ARE NOT INSURED BY INSURANCE OBTAINED BY THE FUND.

All Bonds in the portfolio of an Insured Trust are insured as to the scheduled payment of interest and principal by policies obtained by each Insured Trust from Financial Guaranty Insurance Company ("Financial Guaranty" or "FGIC"), a New York stock insurance company, or AMBAC Indemnity Corporation ("AMBAC Indemnity" or "AMBAC"), a Wisconsin-domiciled stock insurance company, or obtained by the Bond issuer, the underwriters, the Sponsor or others prior to the Initial Date of Deposit directly from Financial Guaranty,

AMBAC Indemnity or other insurers (the "Preinsured Bonds"). The insurance policy obtained by each Insured Trust is noncancellable and will continue in force for such Trust so long as such Trust is in existence and the Bonds described in the policy continue to be held by the Trust (see Part One for each Insured Trust). Nonpayment of premiums on the policy obtained by each Insured Trust will not result in the cancellation of insurance, but will permit Financial Guaranty and/or AMBAC Indemnity to take action against the Trustee to recover premium payments due it. Premium rates for each issue of Bonds protected by the policy obtained by each Insured Trust are fixed for the life of such Trust. The premium for any Preinsured Bonds has been paid in advance by the Bond issuer, the underwriters, the Sponsor or others and any such policy or policies are noncancellable and will continue in force so long as the Bonds so insured are outstanding and the insurer and/or insurers thereof remain in business. If the provider of an original issuance insurance policy is unable to meet its obligations under such policy, or if the rating assigned to the claims-paying ability of such insurer deteriorates, Financial Guaranty and/or AMBAC Indemnity has no obligation to insure any issue adversely affected by either of the above described events. A monthly premium is paid by each Insured Trust for the insurance obtained by such Trust, which is payable from the interest income received by such Trust. In the case of Preinsured Bonds, beginning with Series 25 and subsequent Series, no premiums for insurance are paid by the Insured Trust.

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Financial Guaranty Insurance Company. Under the provisions of the aforementioned portfolio insurance issued by Financial Guaranty, Financial Guaranty unconditionally and irrevocably agrees to pay to Citibank, N.A., or its successor, as its agent (the "Fiscal Agent"), that portion of the principal of and interest on the Bonds covered by the policy which shall become due for payment but shall be unpaid by reason of nonpayment by the issuer of the Bonds. The term "due for payment" means, when referring to the principal of a Bond, its stated maturity date or the date on which it shall have been called for mandatory sinking fund redemption and does not refer to any earlier date on which payment is due by reason of call for redemption (other than by mandatory sinking fund redemption), acceleration or other advancement of maturity and means, when referring to interest on a Bond, the stated date for payment of interest, except that when the interest on a Bond shall have been determined, as provided in the underlying documentation relating to such Bond, to be subject to Federal income taxation, "due for payment" also means, when referring to the principal of such Bond, the date on which such Bond has been called for mandatory redemption as a result of such determination of taxability, and when referring to interest on such Bond, the accrued interest at the rate provided in such documentation to the date on which such Bond has been called for such mandatory redemption, together with any applicable redemption premium. The term "due for payment" will not include, when referring to the principal of the Bond or the interest on a Bond, any acceleration of payment, unless such acceleration is at the sole option of Financial Guaranty.

Financial Guaranty will make such payments to the Fiscal Agent on the date such principal or interest becomes due for payment or on the business day next following the day on which Financial Guaranty shall have received notice of nonpayment, whichever is later. The Fiscal Agent will disburse to the Trustee the face amount of principal and interest which is then due for payment but is unpaid by reason of nonpayment by the issuer but only upon receipt by the Fiscal Agent of (i) evidence of the Trustee's right to receive payment of the principal or interest due for payment and (ii) evidence, including any appropriate instruments of assignment, that all of the rights to payment of such principal or interest due for payment shall thereupon vest in Financial Guaranty. Upon such disbursement, Financial Guaranty shall become the owner of the Bond, appurtenant coupon or right to payment of principal or interest on such Bond and shall be fully subrogated to all of the Trustee's rights thereunder, including the right to payment thereof.

Pursuant to an irrevocable commitment of Financial Guaranty, the Trustee, upon the sale of a Bond covered under a policy obtained by an Insured Trust has the right to obtain permanent insurance with respect to such Bond (i.e., insurance to maturity of the

Bonds regardless of the identity of the holder thereof) (the "Permanent Insurance") upon the payment of a single predetermined insurance premium from the proceeds of the sale of such Bond. Accordingly, any Bond in an Insured Trust is eligible to be sold on an insured basis. It is expected that the Trustee will exercise the right to obtain Permanent Insurance only if upon such exercise the Insured Trust would receive net proceeds (sale of Bond proceeds less the insurance premium attributable to the Permanent Insurance) from such sale in excess of the sale proceeds if such Bonds were sold on an uninsured basis. The insurance premium with respect to each Bond eligible for Permanent Insurance is determined based upon the insurability of each Bond as of the Initial Date of Deposit and will not be increased or decreased for any change in the creditworthiness of such Bond.

Financial Guaranty is a wholly owned subsidiary of FGIC Corporation ("Corporation"), a Delaware holding company. The Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of General Electric Capital Corporation ("GECC"). Neither the Corporation nor GECC is obligated to pay the debts of or the claims against Financial Guaranty. Financial Guaranty is domiciled in the State of New York and is subject to regulation by the State of New York Insurance Department. As of December 31, 1994, the total capital and surplus of Financial Guaranty was approximately \$893,700,000. Copies of Financial Guaranty's financial statements, prepared on the basis of statutory accounting principles, and the Corporation's financial statements, prepared on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles, may be obtained by writing to Financial Guaranty at 115 Broadway, New York, New York 10006, Attention: Communications Department (telephone number is (212) 312-3000) or to the New York State Insurance Department at 160 West Broadway, 18th Floor, New York, New York 10013, Attention: Properties Companies Bureau (telephone number is (212) 621-0389).

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In addition, Financial Guaranty is currently authorized to write insurance in all fifty states and in the District of Columbia.

The information relating to Financial Guaranty contained above has been furnished by such corporation. The financial information contained herein with respect to such corporation is unaudited but appears in reports or other materials filed with state insurance regulatory authorities and is subject to audit and review by such authorities. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information or as to the absence of material adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date thereof.

AMBAC Indemnity Corporation ("AMBAC Indemnity"). The Insurance Policy of AMBAC Indemnity obtained by an Insured Trust is noncancellable and will continue in force for so long as the Bonds described in the Insurance Policy are held by an Insured Trust. A monthly premium is paid by an Insured Trust for the Insurance Policy obtained by it. The Trustee will pay, when due, successively, the full amount of each installment of the insurance premium. Pursuant to a binding agreement with AMBAC Indemnity, in the event of a sale of a Bond covered by the AMBAC Indemnity Insurance Policy, the Trustee has the right to obtain permanent insurance for such Bond upon payment of a single predetermined premium from the proceeds of the sale of such Bond.

Under the terms of the Insurance Policy, AMBAC Indemnity agrees to pay to the Trustee that portion of the principal of and interest on the Bonds insured by AMBAC Indemnity which shall become due for payment but shall be unpaid by reason of nonpayment by the issuer of the Bonds. The term "due for payment" means, when referring to the principal of a Bond so insured, its stated maturity date or the date on which it shall have been called for mandatory sinking fund redemption and does not refer to any earlier date on which payment is due by reason of call for redemption (other than by mandatory sinking fund redemption), acceleration or other advancement of maturity and means, when referring to interest on a Bond, the stated date for payment of interest.

AMBAC Indemnity will make payment to the Trustee not later than thirty days after notice from the Trustee is received by AMBAC Indemnity that a nonpayment of principal or of interest on a Bond has occurred, but not earlier than the date on which the Bonds are due for payment. AMBAC Indemnity will disburse to the Trustee

the face amount of principal and interest which is then due for payment but is unpaid by reason of nonpayment by the issuer in exchange for delivery of Bonds, not less in face amount than the amount of the payment in bearer form, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances and uncanceled. In cases where Bonds are issuable only in a form whereby principal is payable to registered holders or their assigns, AMBAC Indemnity shall pay principal only upon presentation and surrender of the unpaid Bonds uncanceled and free of any adverse claim, together with an instrument of assignment in satisfactory form, so as to permit ownership of such Bonds to be registered in the name of AMBAC Indemnity or its nominee. In cases where Bonds are issuable only in a form whereby interest is payable to registered holders or their assigns, AMBAC Indemnity shall pay interest only upon presentation of proof that the claimant is the person entitled to the payment of interest on the Bonds and delivery of an instrument of assignment, in satisfactory form, transferring to AMBAC Indemnity all right under such Bonds to receive the interest in respect of which the insurance payment was made.

AMBAC Indemnity is a Wisconsin-domiciled stock insurance company, regulated by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin, and licensed to do business in fifty states, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, with admitted assets of approximately \$1,988,000,000 (unaudited) and statutory capital of approximately \$1,148,000,000 (unaudited) as of March 31, 1994. Statutory capital consists of AMBAC Indemnity's policyholders' surplus and statutory contingency reserve. AMBAC Indemnity is a wholly owned subsidiary of AMBAC Inc., a 100% publicly-held company. Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's have both assigned a triple-A claims-paying ability rating to AMBAC Indemnity.

Copies of AMBAC Indemnity's financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting standards are available from AMBAC Indemnity. The address of AMBAC Indemnity's administrative offices and

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its telephone number are One State Street Plaza, 17th Floor, New York, New York 10004 and (212) 668-0340.

The information relating to AMBAC Indemnity contained above has been furnished by AMBAC Indemnity. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information, or as to the existence of any adverse changes in such information, subsequent to the date hereof.

In determining whether to insure bonds, Financial Guaranty and/or AMBAC Indemnity has applied its own standards which are not necessarily the same as the criteria used in regard to the selection of bonds by the Sponsor. This decision is made prior to the Initial Date of Deposit, as bonds not covered by such insurance are not deposited in an Insured Trust, unless such bonds are Preinsured Bonds. The insurance obtained by an Insured Trust covers Bonds deposited in such Trust and physically delivered to the Trustee in the case of bearer bonds or registered in the name of the Trustee or its nominee or delivered along with an assignment in the case of registered bonds or registered in the name of the Trustee or its nominee in the case of Bonds held in book-entry form. Contracts to purchase Bonds are not covered by the insurance obtained by an Insured Trust although Bonds underlying such contracts are covered by insurance upon physical delivery to the Trustee.

Insurance obtained by each Insured Trust or by the Bond issuer, the underwriters, the Sponsor or others does not guarantee the market value of the Bonds or the value of the Units of such Trust. The insurance obtained by an Insured Trust is effective only as to Bonds owned by and held in such Trust. In the event of a sale of any such Bond by the Trustee, the insurance terminates as to such Bond on the date of sale. In the event of a sale of a Bond insured by an Insured Trust, the Trustee has the right to obtain Permanent Insurance upon the payment of an insurance premium from the proceeds of the sale of such Bond. Except as indicated below, insurance obtained by an Insured Trust has no effect on the price or redemption value of Units. It is the present intention of the Evaluator to attribute a value to such insurance obtained by an Insured Trust (including the right to obtain Permanent Insurance) for the purpose of computing the price or redemption value of

Units only if the Bonds covered by such insurance are in default in payment of principal or interest or, in the Sponsor's opinion, in significant risk of such default. The value of the insurance will be equal to the difference between (i) the market value of a Bond which is in default in payment of principal or interest or in significant risk of such default assuming the exercise of the right to obtain Permanent Insurance (less the insurance premium attributable to the purchase of Permanent Insurance) and (ii) the market value of such Bonds not covered by Permanent Insurance. See "Public Offering-How is the Public Offering Price Determined?" herein for a more complete description of the Evaluator's method of valuing defaulted Bonds and Bonds which have a significant risk of default. Insurance on a Preinsured Bond is effective as long as such Bond is outstanding. Therefore, any such insurance may be considered to represent an element of market value in regard to the Bonds thus insured, but the exact effect, if any, of this insurance on such market value cannot be predicted.

A contract of insurance obtained by an Insured Trust and the negotiations in respect thereof represent the only relationship between Financial Guaranty and/or AMBAC Indemnity and the Fund. Otherwise neither Financial Guaranty nor its parent, FGIC Corporation, or any affiliate thereof, nor AMBAC Indemnity nor its parent, AMBAC, Inc., or any affiliate thereof has any significant relationship, direct or indirect, with the Fund or the Sponsor, except that the Sponsor has in the past and may from time to time in the future, in the normal course of its business, participate as sole underwriter or as manager or as a member of underwriting syndicates in the distribution of new issues of municipal bonds in which the investors or the affiliates of FGIC Corporation and/or AMBAC Inc. have or will be participants or for which a policy of insurance guaranteeing the scheduled payment of interest and principal has been obtained from Financial Guaranty and/or AMBAC Indemnity. Neither the Fund nor the Units of a Trust nor the portfolio of such Trust is insured directly or indirectly by FGIC Corporation and/or AMBAC Inc.

Municipal Bond Investors Assurance Corporation. Municipal Bond Investors Assurance Corporation ("MBIA Corporation" or "MBIA") is the principal operating subsidiary of MBIA, Inc., a New York Stock Exchange listed company. MBIA, Inc. is not obligated to pay the debts of or claims against MBIA Corporation. MBIA

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Corporation is a limited liability corporation rather than a several liability association. MBIA Corporation is domiciled in the State of New York and licensed to do business in all fifty states, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

As of December 31, 1993 MBIA had admitted assets of \$3.1 billion (audited), total liabilities of \$2.1 billion (audited), and total capital and surplus of \$978 million (audited) determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by insurance regulatory authorities. As of September 30, 1994, MBIA had admitted assets of \$3.3 billion (unaudited), total liabilities of \$2.2 billion (unaudited), and total capital and surplus of \$1.1 billion (unaudited) determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by insurance regulatory authorities. Copies of MBIA's financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting practices are available from MBIA. The address of MBIA Corporation is 113 King Street, Armonk, New York 10504.

Effective December 31, 1989, MBIA Inc. acquired Bond Investors Group, Inc. On January 5, 1990, MBIA acquired all of the outstanding stock of Bond Investors Group, Inc., the parent of Bond Investors Guaranty Insurance Company (BIG), now know as MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois. Through a reinsurance agreement, BIG has ceded all of its net insured risks, as well as its unearned premium and contingency reserves, to MBIA and MBIA has reinsured BIG's net outstanding exposure.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. rates all bond issues insured by MBIA "Aaa" and short-term loans "MIG 1," both designated to be of the highest quality. Standard & Poor's rates all new issues insured by MBIA "AAA."

Capital Guaranty Insurance Company. Capital Guaranty Insurance Company ("Capital Guaranty") is a "Aaa/AAA" rated monoline stock

insurance company incorporated in the State of Maryland, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Capital Guaranty Corporation, a Maryland insurance holding company. Capital Guaranty Corporation is a publicly owned company whose shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

Capital Guaranty is authorized to provide insurance in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Capital Guaranty focuses on insuring municipal securities, and its policies guaranty the timely payment of principal and interest when due for payment on new issue and secondary market issue municipal bond transactions. Capital Guaranty's claims-paying ability is rated "Triple-A" by both Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's.

As of December 31, 1994, Capital Guaranty had more than \$15.7 billion in net exposure outstanding (excluding defeased issues). The total statutory policyholders' surplus and contingency reserve of Capital Guaranty was \$196,529,000 (audited) and the total admitted assets were \$303,723,316 (audited) as reported to the Insurance Department of the State of Maryland as of December 31, 1994. The address of Capital Guaranty's headquarters and its telephone number are Steuart Tower, 22nd Floor, One Market Plaza, San Francisco, CA 94105-1413 and (415) 995-8000.

CapMAC. CapMAC is a New York-domiciled monoline stock insurance company which engages only in the business of financial guarantee and surety insurance. CapMAC is licensed in 49 states in addition to the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the territory of Guam. CapMAC insures structured asset-backed, corporate and other financial obligations in the domestic and foreign capital markets. CapMAC may also provide financial guarantee reinsurance for structured asset-backed, corporate and municipal obligations written by other major insurance companies.

CapMAC's claims-paying ability is rated "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), "AAA" by Standard & Poor's, and "AAA" by Duff & Phelps, Inc. ("Duff & Phelps"). Such ratings reflect only the views of the respective rating agencies, are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold securities and are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by such rating agencies.

CapMAC is wholly owned by CapMAC Holdings Inc. ("Holdings"), a company that is owned by a group of institutional and other investors, including CapMAC's management and employees. CapMAC commenced operations on December 24, 1987 as an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Citibank (New York State), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Citicorp. On June 25, 1992, Citibank (New York State) sold CapMAC to Holdings (the "Sale").

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Neither Holdings nor any of its stockholders is obligated to pay any claims under any surety bond issued by CapMAC or any debts of CapMAC or to make additional capital contributions.

CapMAC is regulated by the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York. In addition, CapMAC is subject to regulation by the insurance departments of the other jurisdictions in which it is licensed. CapMAC is subject to periodic regulatory examinations by the same regulatory authorities.

CapMAC is bound by insurance laws and regulations regarding capital transfers, limitations upon dividends, investment of assets, changes in control, transactions with affiliates and consolidations and acquisitions. The amount of exposure per risk that CapMAC may retain, after giving effect to reinsurance, collateral or other securities, is also regulated. Statutory and regulatory accounting practices may prescribe appropriate rates at which premiums are earned and the levels of reserves required. In addition, various insurance laws restrict the incurrence of debt, regulate permissible investments of reserves, capital and surplus, and govern the form of surety bonds.

CapMAC's obligations under the Surety Bond(s) may be reinsured. Such reinsurance does not relieve CapMAC of any of its obligations under the Surety Bond(s).

THE SURETY BONDS ARE NOT COVERED BY THE PROPERTY/CASUALTY INSURANCE SECURITY FUND SPECIFIED IN ARTICLE 76 OF THE NEW YORK INSURANCE

LAW.

In connection with the Sale, Holdings and CapMAC entered into an Ownership Policy Agreement (the "Ownership Policy Agreement"), which sets forth Holdings' intent with respect to its ownership and control of CapMAC and provides for certain policies and agreements with respect to Holdings' exercise of its control of CapMAC. In the Ownership Policy Agreement, Holdings has agreed that, during the term of the Ownership Policy Agreement, it will not and will not permit any stockholder of Holdings to enter into any transaction the result of which would be a change of control (as defined in the Ownership Policy Agreement) of CapMAC, unless the long-term debt obligations or claims-paying ability of the person which would control CapMAC after such transaction or its direct or indirect parent are rated in a high investment grade category, unless Holdings or CapMAC has confirmed that CapMAC's claims-paying ability rating by Moody's (the "Rating") in effect immediately prior to any such change of control will not be downgraded by Moody's upon such change of control or unless such change of control occurs as a result of a public offering of Holdings' capital stock.

In addition, the Ownership Policy Agreement includes agreements (i) not to change the "zero-loss" underwriting standards or policies and procedures of CapMAC in a manner that would materially and adversely affect the risk profile of CapMAC's book of business, (ii) that CapMAC will adhere to the aggregate leverage limitations and maintain capitalization levels considered by Moody's from time to time as consistent with maintaining CapMAC's Rating and (iii) that until CapMAC's statutory capital surplus and contingency reserve ("qualified statutory capital") equal \$250 million, CapMAC will maintain a specified amount of qualified statutory capital in excess of the amount of qualified statutory capital that CapMAC is required at such time to maintain under the aggregate leverage limitations set forth in Article 69 of the New York Insurance Law.

The Ownership Policy Agreement will terminate on the earlier of the date on which a change of control of CapMAC occurs and the date on which CapMAC and Holdings agree in writing to terminate the Ownership Policy Agreement; provided that, CapMAC or Holdings has confirmed that CapMAC's Rating in effect immediately prior to any such termination will not be downgraded upon such termination.

As of December 31, 1992 and 1991, CapMAC had statutory capital and surplus of approximately \$148 million and \$232 million, respectively, and had not incurred any debt obligations. On June 26, 1992, CapMAC made a special distribution (the "Distribution") to Holdings in connection with the Sale in an aggregate amount that caused the total of CapMAC's statutory capital and surplus to decline to approximately \$150 million. Holdings applied substantially all of the proceeds of the Distribution to repay debt owed to Citicorp that was incurred in connection with the capitalization of CapMAC. As of June 30, 1992, CapMAC had statutory capital and surplus of approximately \$150 million and had not incurred any debt obligations. In addition, on December 31, 1992 CapMAC had a statutory contingency reserve of approximately \$15 million, which is

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also available to cover claims under surety bonds issued by CapMAC. Article 69 of the New York State Insurance Law requires that CapMAC establishes and maintains the contingency reserve.

In addition to its capital (including contingency reserve) and other reinsurance available to pay claims under its surety bonds, on June 25, 1992, CapMAC entered into a Stop Loss Reinsurance Agreement (the "Stop Loss Agreement") with Winterthur Swiss Insurance Company (the "Reinsurer"), which is rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's, pursuant to which the Reinsurer will be required to pay any losses incurred by CapMAC during the term of the Stop Loss Agreement on the surety bonds covered under the Stop Loss Agreement in excess of a specified amount of losses incurred by CapMAC under such surety bonds (such specified amount initially being \$100 million and increasing annually by an amount equal to 66 2/3% of the increase in CapMAC's statutory capital and surplus) up to an aggregate limit payable under the Stop Loss Agreement of \$50 million. The Stop Loss Agreement has an initial term of seven years, is extendable for one-year periods and is subject to early termination upon the occurrence of certain events.

CapMAC also has available a \$100,000,000 standby corporate liquidity facility (the "Liquidity Facility") provided by a syndicate of banks rated A1+/P1 by Standard & Poor's and Moody's, respectively, having a term of 360 days. Under the Liquidity Facility CapMAC will be able, subject to satisfying certain conditions, to borrow funds from time to time in order to enable it to fund any claim payments or payments made in settlement or mitigation of claims payments under its surety bonds, including the Surety Bond(s).

Copies of CapMAC's financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting standards, which differ from generally accepted accounting principles, and filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York are available upon request. CapMAC is located at 885 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, and its telephone number is (212) 755-1155.

Financial Security Assurance. Financial Security Assurance ("Financial Security") is a monoline insurance company incorporated on March 16, 1984 under the laws of the State of New York. The operations of Financial Security commenced on July 25, 1985, and Financial Security received its New York State insurance license on September 23, 1985. Financial Security and its two wholly owned subsidiaries are licensed to engage in financial guaranty insurance business in 49 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Financial Security and its subsidiaries are engaged exclusively in the business of writing financial guaranty insurance, principally in respect of asset-backed and other collateralized securities offered in domestic and foreign markets. Financial Security and its subsidiaries also write financial guaranty insurance in respect of municipal and other obligations and reinsure financial guaranty insurance policies written by other leading insurance companies. In general, financial guaranty insurance consists of the issuance of a guaranty of scheduled payments of an issuer's securities, thereby enhancing the credit rating of those securities, in consideration for payment of a premium to the insurer.

Financial Security is approximately 91.6% owned by US West, Inc. and 8.4% owned by The Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ("Tokio Marine"). US West, Inc. operates businesses involved in communications, data solutions, marketing services and capital assets, including the provision of telephone services in 14 states in the western and mid-western United States. Tokio Marine is the largest property and casualty insurance company in Japan. No shareholder of Financial Security is obligated to pay any debt of Financial Security or any claim under any insurance policy issued by Financial Security or to make any additional contribution to the capital of Financial Security.

As of March 31, 1993, the total policyholders' surplus and contingency reserves and the total unearned premium reserve, respectively, of Financial Security and its consolidated subsidiaries were, in accordance with statutory accounting principles, approximately \$479,110,000 (unaudited) and \$220,078,000 (unaudited), and the total shareholders' equity and the unearned premium reserve, respectively, of Financial Security and its consolidated subsidiaries were, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, approximately \$628,119,000 (unaudited), and \$202,493,000 (unaudited). Copies of Financial Security's financial statements may be obtained by writing to Financial Security at 350 Park Avenue, New York, New York, 10022, Attention Communications Department. Financial Security's telephone number is (212) 826-0100.

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Pursuant to an intercompany agreement, liabilities on financial guaranty insurance written by Financial Security of either of its subsidiaries are reinsured among such companies on an agreed-upon percentage substantially proportional to their respective capital, surplus and reserves, subject to applicable statutory risk limitations. In addition, Financial Security reinsures a portion of its liabilities under certain of its financial guaranty insurance policies with unaffiliated reinsurers under various quota share treaties and on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Such reinsurance is utilized by Financial Security as a risk management device and to comply with certain statutory and rating agency requirements; it does not alter or limit Financial Security's obligations under any financial guaranty insurance policy.

Financial Security's claims-paying ability is rated "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and "AAA" by Standard & Poor's, Nippon Investors Service Inc., Duff & Phelps Inc. and Australian Ratings Pty. Ltd. Such ratings reflect only the views of the respective rating agencies, are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold securities and are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by such rating agencies.

Connie Lee Insurance Company. Connie Lee Insurance Company ("Connie Lee"), 2445 M Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20037, is a stock insurance company incorporated in Wisconsin and a wholly-owned subsidiary of College Construction Loan Insurance Association ("CCLIA"), a District of Columbia insurance holding company. As of September 30, 1994, the total policyholders' surplus of Connie Lee was approximately \$106,000,000 (unaudited) and total admitted assets was approximately \$193,000,000 (unaudited), as reported to the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin.

Because the Bonds in each Insured Trust are insured as to the scheduled payment of principal and interest and on the basis of the financial condition of the insurance companies referred to above, Standard & Poor's has assigned to units of each Insured Trust its "AAA" investment rating. This is the highest rating assigned to securities by Standard & Poor's. See "Description of Bond Ratings." The obtaining of this rating by each Insured Trust should not be construed as an approval of the offering of the Units by Standard & Poor's or as a guarantee of the market value of each Insured Trust or the Units of such Trust. Standard & Poor's has indicated that this rating is not a recommendation to buy, hold or sell Units nor does it take into account the extent to which expenses of each Trust or sales by each Trust of Bonds for less than the purchase price paid by such Trust will reduce payment to Unit holders of the interest and principal required to be paid on such Bonds. There is no guarantee that the "AAA" investment rating with respect to the Units of an Insured Trust will be maintained.

An objective of portfolio insurance obtained by such Insured Trust is to obtain a higher yield on the Bonds in the portfolio of such Trust than would be available if all the Bonds in such portfolio had the Standard & Poor's "AAA" and/or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. "Aaa" rating(s) and at the same time to have the protection of insurance of scheduled payment of interest and principal on the Bonds. There is, of course, no certainty that this result will be achieved. Bonds in a Trust for which insurance has been obtained by the Bond issuer, the underwriters, the Sponsor or others (all of which were rated "AAA" by Standard & Poor's and/or "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.) may or may not have a higher yield than uninsured bonds rated "AAA" by Standard & Poor's or "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. In selecting Bonds for the portfolio of each Insured Trust, the Sponsor has applied the criteria hereinbefore described.

Chapman and Cutler, Counsel for the Sponsor, has given an opinion (with respect to Insured Bonds) to the effect that the payment of insurance proceeds representing maturing interest on defaulted municipal obligations paid by Financial Guaranty or another insurer would be excludable from Federal gross income if, and to the same extent as, such interest would have been so excludable if paid by the issuer of the defaulted obligations provided that, at the time such policies are purchased, the amounts paid for such policies are reasonable, customary and consistent with the reasonable expectation that the issuer of the obligations, rather than the insurer, will pay debt service on the obligations. See "What is the Federal Tax Status of Unit Holders?" appearing in Part Three of each Trust.

What is the Federal Tax Status of Unit Holders?

See Part Three for each Trust.

For information with respect to exemption from state or other local taxes, see Part Three for each Trust.

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What are the Expenses and Charges?

At no cost to the Trusts, the Sponsor has borne all the expenses

of creating and establishing the Fund, including the cost of the initial preparation, printing and execution of the Indenture and the certificates for the Units, legal and accounting expenses, expenses of the Trustee and other out-of-pocket expenses. With the exception of bookkeeping and other administrative services provided to certain Trusts, for which the Sponsor will be reimbursed in amounts as set forth in Part One for such Trusts, the Sponsor will not receive any fees in connection with its activities relating to any Trust. Such bookkeeping and administrative charges may be increased without approval of the Unit holders by amounts not exceeding proportionate increases under the category "All Services Less Rent of Shelter" in the Consumer Price Index published by the United States Department of Labor. The fees payable to the Sponsor for such services may exceed the actual costs of providing such services for this Fund, but at no time will the total amount received for such services rendered to unit investment trusts of which Nike Securities L.P. is the Sponsor in any calendar year exceed the aggregate cost to the Sponsor of supplying such services in such year. For Series 49 and all subsequent Series, First Trust Advisors L.P., an affiliate of the Sponsor, will receive an annual supervisory fee, which is not to exceed the amount set forth in Part One for each Trust, for providing portfolio supervisory services for the Trust. Such fee is based on the number of Units outstanding in each Trust on January 1 of each year except for Trusts which were established subsequent to the last January 1, in which case the fee will be based on the number of Units outstanding in such Trusts as of the respective Initial Dates of Deposit. The fee may exceed the actual costs of providing such supervisory services for this Fund, but at no time will the total amount received for portfolio supervisory services rendered to unit investment trusts of which Nike Securities L.P. is the Sponsor in any calendar year exceed the aggregate cost to First Trust Advisors L.P. of supplying such services in such year.

For each valuation of the Bonds in a Trust, the Evaluator will receive a fee as indicated in Part One of this Prospectus. The Trustee pays certain expenses of each Trust for which it is reimbursed by such Trust. The Trustee will receive for its ordinary recurring services to a Trust an annual fee computed as indicated in Part One of this Prospectus. For a discussion of the services performed by the Trustee pursuant to its obligations under the Indenture, reference is made to the material set forth under "Rights of Unit Holders." The Trustee's and Evaluator's fees are payable monthly on or before each Distribution Date from the Interest Account of each Trust to the extent funds are available and then from the Principal Account of such Trust. Since the Trustee has the use of the funds being held in the Principal and Interest Accounts for future distributions, payment of expenses and redemptions and since such Accounts are non-interest-bearing to Unit holders, the Trustee benefits thereby. Part of the Trustee's compensation for its services to the Fund is expected to result from the use of these funds. Both fees may be increased without approval of the Unit holders by amounts not exceeding proportionate increases under the category "All Services Less Rent of Shelter" in the Consumer Price Index published by the United States Department of Labor.

The annualized cost of the portfolio insurance obtained by the Fund for each Insured Trust is indicated in Part One for each Trust in a Series of the Fund. The portfolio insurance continues so long as such Trust retains the Bonds thus insured. Premiums are payable monthly in advance by the Trustee on behalf of such Trust. As Bonds in the portfolio are redeemed by their respective issuers or are sold by the Trustee, the amount of premium will be reduced in respect of those Bonds no longer owned by and held in the Trust which were insured by insurance obtained by such Trust. Preinsured Bonds for which insurance has been obtained from Financial Guaranty and/or AMBAC Indemnity or, beginning with Series 25 and all subsequent Series, other insurers, are not insured by such Trust. The premium payable for Permanent Insurance will be paid solely from the proceeds of the sale of such Bond in the event the Trustee exercises the right to obtain Permanent Insurance on a Bond. The premiums for such Permanent Insurance with respect to each Bond will decline over the life of the Bond. An Advantage Trust is not insured; accordingly, there are no premiums for insurance payable by such Trust.

The following additional charges are or may be incurred by a Trust: all expenses (including legal and annual auditing expenses) of the Trustee incurred in connection with its responsibilities under

except in the event of negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part; the expenses and costs of any action undertaken by the Trustee to protect the Trust and the rights and interests of the Unit holders; fees of the Trustee for any extraordinary services performed under the Indenture; indemnification of the Trustee for any loss, liability or expense incurred by it without negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part, arising out of or in connection with its acceptance or administration of the Trust; indemnification of the Sponsor for any loss, liability or expense incurred without gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct in acting as Depositor of the Trust; all taxes and other government charges imposed upon the Bonds or any part of the Trust (no such taxes or charges are being levied or made or, to the knowledge of the Sponsor, are contemplated); and expenditures incurred in contacting Unit holders upon termination of the Trust. The above expenses and the Trustee's annual fee, when paid or owing to the Trustee, are secured by a lien on the Trust. In addition, the Trustee is empowered to sell Bonds of a Trust in order to make funds available to pay all these amounts if funds are not otherwise available in the Interest and Principal Accounts of the Trust.

Unless the Sponsor determines that such an audit is not required, the Indenture requires the accounts of each Trust to be audited on an annual basis at the expense of the Trust by independent auditors selected by the Sponsor. So long as the Sponsor is making a secondary market for Units, the Sponsor shall bear the cost of such annual audits to the extent such cost exceeds \$.50 per Unit. Unit holders of a Trust covered by an audit may obtain a copy of the audited financial statements from the Trustee upon request.

PUBLIC OFFERING

How is the Public Offering Price Determined?

Although it is not obligated to do so, the Sponsor intends to maintain a market for the Units and continuously to offer to purchase Units at prices, subject to change at any time, based upon the aggregate bid price of the Bonds in the portfolio of each Trust plus the amount of Purchased Interest of a Trust (if any) and interest accrued to the date of settlement. All expenses incurred in maintaining a market, other than the fees of the Evaluator and the costs of the Trustee in transferring and recording the ownership of Units, will be borne by the Sponsor. If the supply of Units exceeds demand, or for some other business reason, the Sponsor may discontinue purchases of Units at such prices. IF A UNIT HOLDER WISHES TO DISPOSE OF HIS UNITS, HE SHOULD INQUIRE OF THE SPONSOR AS TO CURRENT MARKET PRICES PRIOR TO MAKING A TENDER FOR REDEMPTION TO THE TRUSTEE. Prospectuses relating to certain other bond funds indicate an intention, subject to change, on the part of the respective sponsors of such funds to repurchase units of those funds on the basis of a price higher than the bid prices of the securities in the funds. Consequently, depending upon the prices actually paid, the repurchase price of other sponsors for units of their funds may be computed on a somewhat more favorable basis than the repurchase price offered by the Sponsor for Units of a Trust in secondary market transactions. As in the First Trust Combined Series, the purchase price per unit of such bond funds will depend primarily on the value of the securities in the Portfolio of the applicable Trust.

The Public Offering Price of Units of a Trust will be determined by adding to the Evaluator's determination of the aggregate bid price of the Bonds in a Trust plus the amount of Purchased Interest of a Trust (if any) and the appropriate sales charge determined in accordance with the schedule set forth below, based upon the number of years remaining to the maturity of each Bond in the portfolio of the Trust, adjusting the total to reflect the amount of any cash held in or advanced to the principal account of the Trust and dividing the result by the number of Units of such trust then outstanding. The minimum sales charge on Units will be 3% of the Public Offering Price (equivalent to 3.093% of the net amount invested). For purposes of computation, Bonds will be deemed to mature on their expressed maturity dates unless: (a) the Bonds

have been called for redemption or funds or securities have been placed in escrow to redeem them on an earlier call date, in which case such call date will be deemed to be the date upon which they mature; or (b) such Bonds are subject to a "mandatory tender," in which case such mandatory tender will be deemed to be the date upon which they mature.

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The effect of this method of sales charge computation will be that different sales charge rates will be applied to each of the various Bonds in the Trusts based upon the maturities of such bonds, in accordance with the following schedule:

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

Years to Maturity	Secondary Offering Period Sales Charge	
	Percentage of Public Offering Price	Percentage of Net Amount Invested
<S>	<C>	<C>
0 Months to 1 Year	1.00%	1.010%
1 but less than 2	1.50	1.523
2 but less than 3	2.00	2.041
3 but less than 4	2.50	2.564
4 but less than 5	3.00	3.093
5 but less than 6	3.50	3.627
6 but less than 7	4.00	4.167
7 but less than 8	4.50	4.712
8 but less than 9	5.00	5.263
9 but less than 10	5.50	5.820
10 or more	5.80	6.157

There will be no reduction of the sales charges for volume purchases. A dealer will receive from the Sponsor a dealer concession of 70% of the total sales charges for Units sold by such dealer and dealers will not be eligible for additional concessions for Units sold pursuant to the above schedule.

An investor may aggregate purchases of Units of two or more consecutive series of a particular State, National, Discount, Intermediate, Long Intermediate or Short Intermediate Trust for purposes of calculating the discount for volume purchases listed above. Additionally, with respect to the employees and officers (including their immediate families and trustees, custodians or a fiduciary for the benefit of such person) of Nike Securities L.P., the sales charge is reduced by 2% of the Public Offering Price for purchases of Units during the secondary offering period.

Any such reduced sales charge shall be the responsibility of the selling Underwriter or dealer except that with respect to purchases of Units of \$500,000 or more, the Sponsor will reimburse the selling Underwriter or dealer in an amount equal to \$2.50 per Unit (in the case of a Discount Trust, .25% of the Public Offering Price). The reduced sales charge structure will apply on all purchases of Units in a Trust by the same person on any one day from any one Underwriter or dealer and, for purposes of calculating the applicable sales charge, purchases of Units in the Fund will be aggregated with concurrent purchases by the same person from such Underwriter or dealer of units in any series of tax-exempt unit investment trusts sponsored by Nike Securities L.P. Additionally, Units purchased in the name of the spouse of a purchaser or in the name of a child of such purchaser will be deemed, for the purpose of calculating the applicable sales charge, to be additional purchases by the purchaser. The reduced sales charges will also be applicable to a trustee or other fiduciary purchasing securities for a single trust estate or single fiduciary account.

From time to time the Sponsor may implement programs under which Underwriters and dealers of the Fund may receive nominal awards from the Sponsor for each of their registered representatives who have sold a minimum number of UIT Units during a specified time period. In addition, at various times the Sponsor may implement

other programs under which the sales force of an Underwriter or dealer may be eligible to win other nominal awards for certain sales efforts, or under which the Sponsor will allow to any such Underwriter or dealer that sponsors sales contests or recognition programs conforming to criteria established by the Sponsor, or participates in sales programs sponsored by the Sponsor, an amount not exceeding the total applicable sales charges on the sales generated by such person at the public offering price during such programs. Also, the Sponsor in its discretion may from time to time pursuant to objective criteria established by the Sponsor pay fees to qualifying Underwriters or dealers for certain services or activities which are

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primarily intended to result in sales of Units of the Trusts. Such payments are made by the Sponsor out of its own assets, and not out of the assets of the Trusts. These programs will not change the price Unit holders pay for their Units or the amount that the Trusts will receive from the Units sold.

A comparison of tax-free and equivalent taxable estimated current returns and estimated long-term returns with the returns on various taxable investments is one element to consider in making an investment decision. The Sponsor may from time to time in its advertising and sales materials compare the then current estimated returns on the Trust and returns over specified periods on other similar Trusts sponsored by Nike Securities L.P. with returns on taxable investments such as corporate or U.S. Government bonds, bank CDs and money market accounts or money market funds, each of which has investment characteristics that may differ from those of the Trust. U.S. Government bonds, for example, are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and bank CDs and money market accounts are insured by an agency of the federal government. Money market accounts and money market funds provide stability of principal, but pay interest at rates that vary with the condition of the short-term debt market. The investment characteristics of the Trust are described more fully elsewhere in this Prospectus.

The aggregate price of the Bonds in each Trust is determined by whomever from time to time is acting as evaluator (the "Evaluator"), on the basis of bid prices or offering prices as is appropriate, (1) on the basis of current market prices for the Bonds obtained from dealers or brokers who customarily deal in bonds comparable to those held by the Trust; (2) if such prices are not available for any of the Bonds, on the basis of current market prices for comparable bonds; (3) by determining the value of the Bonds by appraisal; or (4) by any combination of the above. Unless Bonds are in default in payment of principal or interest or, in the Sponsor's opinion, in significant risk of such default, the Evaluator will not attribute any value to the insurance obtained by an Insured Trust. On the other hand, the value of insurance obtained by the issuer of Bonds in a Trust is reflected and included in the market value of such Bonds.

The Evaluator will consider in its evaluation of Bonds which are in default in payment of principal or interest or, in the Sponsor's opinion, in significant risk of such default (the "Defaulted Bonds") and which are covered by insurance obtained by an Insured Trust, the value of the insurance guaranteeing interest and principal payments. The value of the insurance will be equal to the difference between (i) the market value of Defaulted Bonds assuming the exercise of the right to obtain Permanent Insurance (less the insurance premium attributable to the purchase of Permanent Insurance) and (ii) the market value of such Defaulted Bonds not covered by Permanent Insurance. In addition, the Evaluator will consider the ability of Financial Guaranty and/or AMBAC Indemnity to meet its commitments under an Insured Trust's insurance policy, including the commitments to issue Permanent Insurance. It is the position of the Sponsor that this is a fair method of valuing the Bonds and the insurance obtained by an Insured Trust and reflects a proper valuation method in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940. For a description of the circumstances under which a full or partial suspension of the right of Unit holders to redeem their Units may occur, see "Rights of Unit Holders-How May Units be Redeemed?"

The Evaluator may be attributing value to insurance for the purpose of computing the price or redemption value of Units for certain

previous series of the First Trust of Insured Municipal Bonds, an investment company sponsored by Nike Securities L.P. See Part One for further information with respect to whether value is being attributed to insurance in determining the value of Units for that series of the Fund.

The Evaluator will be requested to make a determination of the aggregate price of the Bonds in each Trust, on a bid price basis, as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange on each day on which it is open, effective for all sales, purchases or redemptions made subsequent to the last preceding determination.

The secondary market Public Offering Price of the Units will be equal to the bid price per Unit of the Bonds in a Trust, plus (less) any balance (overdraft) in the principal cash account of such Trust, plus the applicable sales charge and the amount of Purchased Interest (if any).

Although payment is normally made five business days following the order for purchase, payment may be made prior thereto. A person will become owner of the Units on the date of settlement provided payment has

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been received. Cash, if any, made available to the Sponsor prior to the date of settlement for the purchase of Units may be used in the Sponsor's business and may be deemed to be a benefit to the Sponsor, subject to the limitations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Delivery of Certificates representing Units so ordered will be made five business days following such order or shortly thereafter. See "Rights of Unit Holders-How May Units Be Redeemed?" for information regarding the ability to redeem Units ordered for purchase.

How are Units Distributed?

It is the intention of the Sponsor to qualify Units of the Fund for sale in a number of states. Sales will be made to dealers and others at prices which represent a concession or agency commission of 4.0% of the Public Offering Price per Unit for each State, Discount or National Trust, 3.0% of the Public Offering Price for an Intermediate or Long Intermediate Trust, and 2.5% of the Public Offering Price per Unit for a Short Intermediate Trust, but the Sponsor reserves the right to change the amount of the concession or agency commission from time to time. Certain commercial banks are making Units of the Fund available to their customers on an agency basis. A portion of the sales charge paid by these customers is retained by or remitted to the banks in the amounts indicated in the second preceding sentence. Under the Glass-Steagall Act, banks are prohibited from underwriting Fund Units; however, the Glass-Steagall Act does permit certain agency transactions and the banking regulators have not indicated that these particular agency transactions are not permitted under such Act. In Texas and in certain other states, any banks making Units available must be registered as broker/dealers under state law.

What are the Sponsor's Profits?

The Sponsor and participating dealers will receive a maximum gross sales commission equal to 5.8% of the Public Offering Price of the Units of each State Trust (equivalent to 6.157% of the net amount invested), 5.8% of the Public Offering Price of the Units of a National or Discount Trust (equivalent to 6.157% of the net amount invested), 4.7% of the Public Offering Price of the Units of an Intermediate or Long Intermediate Trust (equivalent to 4.932% of the net amount invested), and 3.7% of the Public Offering Price of the Units of a Short Intermediate Trust (equivalent to 3.842% of the net amount invested) less any reduced sales charge for quantity purchases as described under "Public Offering-How is the Public Offering Price Determined?"

In maintaining a market for the Units, the Sponsor will also realize profits or sustain losses in the amount of any difference between the price at which Units are purchased (based on the bid prices of the Bonds in each Trust) and the price at which Units are resold (which price is also based on the bid prices of the Bonds in each Trust and includes a maximum sales charge of 5.8% for a State Trust, 5.8% for a National or Discount Trust, 4.7% for an Intermediate

or Long Intermediate Trust and 3.7% for a Short Intermediate Trust) or redeemed. The secondary market public offering price of Units may be greater or less than the cost of such Units to the Sponsor.

RIGHTS OF UNIT HOLDERS

How are Certificates Issued and Transferred?

The Trustee is authorized to treat as the record owner of Units that person who is registered as such owner on the books of the Trustee. Ownership of Units is evidenced by registered certificates executed by the Trustee and the Sponsor. Delivery of certificates representing Units ordered for purchase is normally made five business days following such order or shortly thereafter. Certificates are transferable by presentation and surrender to the Trustee properly endorsed or accompanied by a written instrument or instruments of transfer. Certificates to be redeemed must be properly endorsed or accompanied by a written instrument or instruments of transfer. A Unit holder must sign exactly as his name appears on the face of the certificate with the signature guaranteed by a participant in the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program ("STAMP") or such other signature guaranty program in addition to, or in substitution for, STAMP, as may be accepted by the Trustee. In certain instances the Trustee may require additional documents such as, but

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not limited to, trust instruments, certificates of death, appointments as executor or administrator or certificates of corporate authority. Record ownership may occur before settlement.

Certificates will be issued in fully registered form, transferable only on the books of the Trustee in denominations of one Unit or any multiple thereof, numbered serially for purposes of identification. Certificates for Units will bear an appropriate notation on their face indicating which plan of distribution has been selected in respect thereof. When a change is made, the existing certificate must be surrendered to the Trustee and a new certificate issued to reflect the then currently effective plan of distribution. There is no charge for this service.

Although no such charge is now made or contemplated, a Unit holder may be required to pay \$2.00 to the Trustee per certificate reissued or transferred for reasons other than to change the plan of distribution, and to pay any governmental charge that may be imposed in connection with each such transfer or exchange. For new certificates issued to replace destroyed, stolen or lost certificates, the Unit holder may be required to furnish indemnity satisfactory to the Trustee and pay such expenses as the Trustee may incur. Mutilated certificates must be surrendered to the Trustee for replacement.

How are Interest and Principal Distributed?

Interest from each Trust will be distributed on the dates specified in Part One on a pro rata basis to Unit holders of record as of the preceding Record Date who are entitled to distributions at that time under the plan of distribution chosen. All distributions for a Trust will be net of applicable expenses for such Trust.

The pro rata share of cash in the Principal Account of each Trust will be computed as of the fifteenth day of each month, and distributions to the Unit holders of such Trust as of such Record Date will be made on the dates specified in Part One. Proceeds from the disposition of any of the Bonds of such Trust (less any premiums due with respect to Bonds for which the Trustee has exercised the right to obtain Permanent Insurance) received after such Record Date and prior to the following Distribution Date will be held in the Principal Account of such Trust and not distributed until the next Distribution Date. The Trustee is not required to pay interest on funds held in the Principal or Interest Account of a Trust (but may itself earn interest thereon and therefore benefit from the use of such funds) nor to make a distribution from the Principal Account of a Trust unless the amount available for distribution shall equal at least \$1.00 per Unit.

The Trustee will credit to the Interest Account of each Trust all interest received by such Trust, including that part of the

proceeds (including insurance proceeds if any, paid to an Insured Trust) of any disposition of Bonds which represents accrued interest. Other receipts will be credited to the Principal Account of such Trust. The distribution to the Unit holders of a Trust as of each Record Date will be made on the following Distribution Date or shortly thereafter and shall consist of an amount substantially equal to such portion of the holder's pro rata share of the estimated annual income of such Trust after deducting estimated expenses as is consistent with the distribution plan chosen. Because interest payments are not received by a Trust at a constant rate throughout the year, such interest distribution may be more or less than the amount credited to the Interest Account of such Trust as of the Record Date. For the purpose of minimizing fluctuations in the distributions from the Interest Account of a Trust, the Trustee is authorized to advance such amounts as may be necessary to provide interest distributions of approximately equal amounts. The Trustee shall be reimbursed, without interest, for any such advances from funds in the Interest Account of such Trust on the ensuing Record Date. Persons who purchase Units between a Record Date and a Distribution Date will receive their first distribution on the second Distribution Date after the purchase, under the applicable plan of distribution. The Trustee is not required to pay interest on funds held in the Principal or Interest Account of a Trust (but may itself earn interest thereon and therefore benefit from the use of such funds).

As of the fifteenth day of each month, the Trustee will deduct from the Interest Account of each Trust and, to the extent funds are not sufficient therein, from the Principal Account of each Trust, amounts necessary to pay the expenses of such Trust. The Trustee also may withdraw from said accounts such amounts, if any, as it deems necessary to establish a reserve for any governmental charges payable out of the Trust. Amounts so withdrawn shall not be considered a part of the Trust's assets until such time as the Trustee shall return all or any part of such amounts to the appropriate account. In addition, the Trustee may withdraw from

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the Interest Account and the Principal Account of a Trust such amounts as may be necessary to cover redemption of Units of such Trust by the Trustee.

Record Dates for monthly distributions will be the fifteenth day of each month, Record Dates for quarterly distributions (if applicable) will be the fifteenth day of March, June, September and December and Record Dates for semi-annual distributions (if applicable) will be the fifteenth day of June and December. Distributions will be made on the dates specified in Part One.

The plan of distribution selected by a Unit holder will remain in effect until changed. Unit holders purchasing Units in the secondary market will initially receive distributions in accordance with the election of the prior owner. Each year, approximately six weeks prior to the end of May, the Trustee will furnish each Unit holder a card to be returned to the Trustee not more than thirty nor less than ten days before the end of such month. Unit holders desiring to change the plan of distribution in which they are participating may so indicate on the card (assuming the Trust has more than one distribution option) and return same, together with their certificate, to the Trustee. If the card and certificate are returned to the Trustee, the change will become effective as of June 16 of that year. If the card and certificate are not returned to the Trustee, the Unit holder will be deemed to have elected to continue with the same plan for the following twelve months.

How Can Distributions to Unit Holders be Reinvested?

Universal Distribution Option. Unit holders may elect participation in a Universal Distribution Option which permits a Unit holder to direct the Trustee to distribute principal and interest payments to any other investment vehicle of which the Unit holder has an existing account. For example, at a Unit holder's direction, the Trustee would distribute automatically on the applicable distribution date interest income or principal on the participant's Units to, among other investment vehicles, a Unit holder's checking, bank savings, money market, insurance, reinvestment or any other account. All such distributions, of course, are subject to the minimum investment and sales charges, if any, of the particular investment

vehicle to which distributions are directed. The Trustee will notify the participant of each distribution pursuant to the Universal Distribution Option. The Trustee will distribute directly to the Unit holder any distributions which are not accepted by the specified investment vehicle. A participant may at any time, by so notifying the Trustee in writing, elect to terminate his participation in the Universal Distribution Option and receive directly future distributions on his Units.

Distribution Reinvestment Option. The Sponsor has entered into an arrangement with Oppenheimer Management Corporation, which permits any Unit holder of a Trust to elect to have each distribution of interest income or principal on his Units automatically reinvested in shares of either the Oppenheimer Intermediate Tax-Exempt Bond Fund (the "Intermediate Series") or the Oppenheimer Insured Tax-Exempt Bond Fund (the "Insured Series"). Oppenheimer Management Corporation is the investment adviser of each Series which are open-end, diversified management investment companies. The investment objective of the Intermediate Series is to provide a high level of current interest income exempt from Federal income tax through the purchase of investment grade securities. The investment objective of the Insured Series is to provide as high a level of current interest income exempt from Federal income tax as is consistent with the assurance of the scheduled receipt of interest and principal through insurance and the preservation of capital (the income of either Series may constitute an item of preference for determining the Federal alternative minimum tax). The objectives and policies of each Series are presented in more detail in the prospectus for each Series.

Each person who purchases Units of a Trust may use the card attached to this prospectus to request a prospectus describing each Series and a form by which such person may elect to become a participant in a Distribution Reinvestment Option with respect to a Series. Each distribution of interest income or principal on the participant's Units will automatically be applied by the Trustee to purchase shares (or fractions thereof) of a Series without a sales charge and with no minimum investment requirements.

The shareholder service agent for each Series will mail to each participant in the Distribution Reinvestment Option confirmations of all transactions undertaken for such participant in connection with the receipt of

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distributions from The First Trust Combined Series and the purchase of shares (or fractions thereof) of a Series.

A participant may at any time, by so notifying the Trustee in writing, elect to terminate his participation in the Distribution Reinvestment Option and receive future distributions on his Units in cash. There will be no charge or other penalty for such termination. The Sponsor and Oppenheimer Management Corporation each have the right to terminate the Distribution Reinvestment Option, in whole or in part.

It should be remembered that even if distributions are reinvested through the Universal Distribution Option or the Distribution Reinvestment Option they are still treated as distributions for income tax purposes.

What Reports Will Unit Holders Receive?

The Trustee shall furnish Unit holders of each Trust in connection with each distribution a statement of the amount of interest, if any, and the amount of other receipts, if any, which are being distributed, expressed in each case as a dollar amount per Unit. Within a reasonable time after the last business day of each calendar year, the Trustee will furnish to each person who at any time during the calendar year was a Unit holder of a Trust of record, a statement as to (1) the Interest Account: interest received by such Trust (including amounts representing interest received upon any disposition of Bonds of such Trust), the amount of such interest representing insurance proceeds (if applicable), deductions for payment of applicable taxes and for fees and expenses of the Trust, redemption of Units and the balance remaining after such distributions and deductions, expressed both as a total dollar amount and as a dollar amount representing the pro rata share of each Unit outstanding on the last business day of such calendar

year; (2) the Principal Account: the dates of disposition of any Bonds of such Trust and the net proceeds received therefrom (excluding any portion representing interest and the premium attributable to the exercise of the right, if applicable, to obtain Permanent Insurance), deduction for payment of applicable taxes and for fees and expenses of the Trust, redemptions of Units, and the balance remaining after such distributions and deductions, expressed both as a total dollar amount and as a dollar amount representing the pro rata share of each Unit outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year; (3) the Bonds held and the number of Units of such Trust outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year; (4) the Redemption Price per Unit based upon the last computation thereof made during such calendar year; and (5) the amounts actually distributed during such calendar year from the Interest Account and from the Principal Account of such Trust, separately stated, expressed both as total dollar amounts and as dollar amounts per Unit outstanding on the Record Date for such distributions.

In order to comply with Federal and state tax reporting requirements, Unit holders will be furnished, upon request to the Trustee, evaluations of the Bonds in their Trust furnished to it by the Evaluator.

Each distribution statement will reflect pertinent information in respect of each plan of distribution so that Unit holders may be informed regarding the results of the other plan or plans of distribution.

How May Units be Redeemed?

A Unit holder may redeem all or a portion of his Units by tender to the Trustee at its unit investment trust office in the City of New York of the certificates representing the Units to be redeemed, duly endorsed or accompanied by proper instruments of transfer with signature guaranteed as explained above (or by providing satisfactory indemnity, as in connection with lost, stolen or destroyed certificates), and payment of applicable governmental charges, if any. No redemption fee will be charged. On the seventh calendar day following such tender, or if the seventh calendar day is not a business day, on the first business day prior thereto, the Unit holder will be entitled to receive in cash an amount for each Unit equal to the Redemption Price per Unit next computed after receipt by the Trustee of such tender of Units. The "date of tender" is deemed to be the date on which Units are received by the Trustee, except that as regards Units received after the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the date of tender is the next day on which such Exchange is open for trading and such Units will be deemed to have been tendered to the Trustee on such day for redemption at the redemption price computed on that day. Units so redeemed shall be cancelled.

Purchased Interest (if any) and other accrued interest to the settlement date paid on redemption shall be withdrawn from the Interest Account of a Trust or, if the balance therein is insufficient, from the Principal Account

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of such Trust. All other amounts paid on redemption shall be withdrawn from the Principal Account of the Trust.

The Redemption Price per Unit will be determined on the basis of the bid price of the Bonds in a Trust and the amount of Purchased Interest of the Trust (if any), as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange on the date any such determination is made. The Redemption Price per Unit is the pro rata share of each Unit determined by the Trustee on the basis of (1) the cash on hand in the Trust or moneys in the process of being collected, (2) the value of the Bonds in such Trust based on the bid prices of the Bonds, except for those cases in which the value of the insurance, if applicable, has been added, and (3) Purchased Interest (if any) and any other interest accrued thereon, less (a) amounts representing taxes or other governmental charges payable out of such Trust, (b) the accrued expenses of such Trust, and (c) cash held for distribution to Unit holders of record as of a date prior to the evaluation then being made. The Evaluator may determine the value of the Bonds in a Trust (1) on the basis of current bid prices of the Bonds obtained from dealers or brokers who customarily deal in bonds comparable to those held by such Trust, (2) on the

basis of bid prices for bonds comparable to any Bonds for which bid prices are not available, (3) by determining the value of the Bonds by appraisal, or (4) by any combination of the above. In determining the Redemption Price per Unit for an Insured Trust, no value will be attributed to the portfolio insurance covering the Bonds in such Trust unless such Bonds are in default in payment of principal or interest or in significant risk of such default. On the other hand, Bonds insured under a policy obtained by the Bond issuer, the underwriters, the Sponsor or others are entitled to the benefits of such insurance at all times and such benefits are reflected and included in the market value of such Bonds. See "Why and How are the Insured Trusts Insured?" For a description of the situations in which the evaluator may value the insurance obtained by an Insured Trust, see "Public Offering-How is the Public Offering Price Determined?"

The difference between the bid and offering prices of such Bonds may be expected to average 1-2% of the principal amount. In the case of actively traded bonds, the difference may be as little as 1/2 of 1% and, in the case of inactively traded bonds, such difference usually will not exceed 3%. Therefore, the price at which Units may be redeemed could be less than the price paid by the Unit holder and may be less than the par value of the Securities represented by the Units so redeemed.

The Trustee is empowered to sell underlying Bonds in a Trust in order to make funds available for redemption. To the extent that Bonds are sold, the size and diversity of such Trust will be reduced. Such sales may be required at a time when Bonds would not otherwise be sold and might result in lower prices than might otherwise be realized. The Trustee may obtain Permanent Insurance on the Bonds in an Insured Trust. Accordingly, any Bonds so insured must be sold on an insured basis (as will Bonds on which insurance has been obtained by the Bond issuer, the underwriters, the Sponsor or others).

The right of redemption may be suspended and payment postponed for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed, other than for customary weekend and holiday closings, or during which the Securities and Exchange Commission determines that trading on that Exchange is restricted or an emergency exists, as a result of which disposal or evaluation of the Bonds is not reasonably practicable, or for such other periods as the Securities and Exchange Commission may by order permit. Under certain extreme circumstances, the Sponsor may apply to the Securities and Exchange Commission for an order permitting a full or partial suspension of the right of Unit holders to redeem their Units.

How May Units be Purchased by the Sponsor?

The Trustee shall notify the Sponsor of any tender of Units for redemption. If the Sponsor's bid in the secondary market at that time equals or exceeds the Redemption Price per Unit, which for certain Trusts includes Purchased Interest, it may purchase such Units by notifying the Trustee before 12:00 p.m. Eastern time on the next succeeding business day and by making payment therefor to the Unit holder not later than the day on which the Units would otherwise have been redeemed by the Trustee. Units held by the Sponsor may be tendered to the Trustee for redemption as any other Units.

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The offering price of any Units acquired by the Sponsor will be in accord with the Public Offering Price described in the then currently effective prospectus describing such Units. Any profit or loss resulting from the resale or redemption of such Units will belong to the Sponsor.

How May Bonds be Removed from the Fund?

The Trustee is empowered to sell, for the purpose of redeeming Units tendered by any Unit holder and for the payment of expenses for which funds may not be available, such of the Bonds in each Trust on a list furnished by the Sponsor as the Trustee in its sole discretion may deem necessary. As described in the following paragraph and in certain other unusual circumstances for which it is determined by the Depositor to be in the best interests of the Unit holders or if there is no alternative, the Trustee

is empowered to sell Bonds in a Trust which are in default in payment of principal or interest or in significant risk of such default and for which value has been attributed to the insurance, if any, obtained by the Trust. See "Rights of Unit Holders-How May Units be Redeemed?" The Sponsor is empowered, but not obligated, to direct the Trustee to dispose of Bonds in a Trust in the event of advanced refunding. The Sponsor may from time to time act as agent for a Trust with respect to selling Bonds out of a Trust. From time to time, the Trustee may retain and pay compensation to the Sponsor subject to the restrictions under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

If any default in the payment of principal or interest on any Bond occurs and no provision for payment is made therefor, either pursuant to the portfolio insurance, if any, or otherwise, within thirty days, the Trustee is required to notify the Sponsor thereof. If the Sponsor fails to instruct the Trustee to sell or to hold such Bond within thirty days after notification by the Trustee to the Sponsor of such default, the Trustee may, in its discretion, sell the defaulted Bond and not be liable for any depreciation or loss thereby incurred.

The Sponsor shall instruct the Trustee to reject any offer made by an issuer of any of the Bonds to issue new obligations in exchange and substitution for any Bonds pursuant to a refunding or refinancing plan, except that the Sponsor may instruct the Trustee to accept such an offer or to take any other action with respect thereto as the Sponsor may deem proper if the issuer is in default with respect to such Bonds or in the written opinion of the Sponsor the issuer will probably default in respect to such Bonds in the foreseeable future. Any obligations so received in exchange or substitution will be held by the Trustee subject to the terms and conditions in the Indenture to the same extent as Bonds originally deposited thereunder. Within five days after the deposit of obligations in exchange or substitution for underlying Bonds, the Trustee is required to give notice thereof to each Unit holder of the affected Trust, identifying the Bonds eliminated and the Bonds substituted therefor. Except as stated in this paragraph and under "What is the First Trust Combined Series?" for Failed Bonds, the acquisition by a Trust of any securities other than the Bonds initially deposited is prohibited.

INFORMATION AS TO SPONSOR, TRUSTEE AND EVALUATOR

Who is the Sponsor?

Nike Securities L.P., the Sponsor, specializes in the underwriting, trading and distribution of unit investment trusts and other securities. Nike Securities L.P., an Illinois limited partnership formed in 1991, acts as Sponsor for successive series of The First Trust Combined Series, The First Trust Special Situations Trust, The First Trust Insured Corporate Trust, The First Trust of Insured Municipal Bonds, The First Trust GNMA, Templeton Growth and Treasury Trust, Templeton Foreign Fund & U.S. Treasury Securities Trust and The Advantage Growth and Treasury Securities Trust. First Trust introduced the first insured unit investment trust in 1974 and to date more than \$9 billion in First Trust unit investment trusts have been deposited. The Sponsor's employees include a team of professionals with many years of experience in the unit investment trust industry. The Sponsor is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and Securities Investor Protection Corporation and has its principal offices at 1001 Warrenville Road, Lisle, Illinois 60532; telephone number (708) 241-4141. As of December 31, 1994, the total partners' capital of Nike Securities L.P. was \$10,863,058 (audited). (This paragraph relates only to the Sponsor and not to the Trust or to any series thereof or to any other Underwriter. The information is included herein only for the purpose of informing

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investors as to the financial responsibility of the Sponsor and its ability to carry out its contractual obligations. More detailed financial information will be made available by the Sponsor upon request.)

Who is the Trustee?

The Trustee is United States Trust Company of New York with its

principal place of business at 45 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005 and its unit investment trust offices at 770 Broadway, New York, New York 10003. Unit holders who have questions regarding the Fund may call the Customer Service Help Line at 1-800-682-7520. The Trustee is a member of the New York Clearing House Association and is subject to supervision and examination by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The Trustee, whose duties are ministerial in nature, has not participated in the selection of the Securities. For information relating to the responsibilities of the Trustee under the Indenture, reference is made to the material set forth under "Rights of Unit Holders."

The Trustee and any successor trustee may resign by executing an instrument in writing and filing the same with the Sponsor and mailing a copy of a notice of resignation to all Unit holders. Upon receipt of such notice, the Sponsor is obligated to appoint a successor trustee promptly. If the Trustee becomes incapable of acting or becomes bankrupt or its affairs are taken over by public authorities, the Sponsor may remove the Trustee and appoint a successor as provided in the Indenture. If upon resignation of a trustee no successor has accepted the appointment within 30 days after notification, the retiring trustee may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor. The resignation or removal of a trustee becomes effective only when the successor trustee accepts its appointment as such or when a court of competent jurisdiction appoints a successor trustee.

Any corporation into which a Trustee may be merged or with which it may be consolidated, or any corporation resulting from any merger or consolidation to which a Trustee shall be a party, shall be the successor Trustee. The Trustee must be a banking corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any State and having at all times an aggregate capital, surplus and undivided profits of not less than \$5,000,000.

Limitations on Liabilities of Sponsor and Trustee

The Sponsor and the Trustee shall be under no liability to Unit holders for taking any action or for refraining from taking any action in good faith pursuant to the Indenture, or for errors in judgment, but shall be liable only for their own willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence (ordinary negligence in the case of the Trustee) or reckless disregard of their obligations and duties. The Trustee shall not be liable for depreciation or loss incurred by reason of the sale by the Trustee of any of the Bonds. In the event of the failure of the Sponsor to act under the Indenture, the Trustee may act thereunder and shall not be liable for any action taken by it in good faith under the Indenture.

The Trustee shall not be liable for any taxes or other governmental charges imposed upon or in respect of the Bonds or upon the interest thereon or upon it as Trustee under the Indenture or upon or in respect of the Fund which the Trustee may be required to pay under any present or future law of the United States of America or of any other taxing authority having jurisdiction. In addition, the Indenture contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the Trustee.

If the Sponsor shall fail to perform any of its duties under the Indenture or become incapable of acting or become bankrupt or its affairs are taken over by public authorities, then the Trustee may (a) appoint a successor Sponsor at rates of compensation deemed by the Trustee to be reasonable and not exceeding amounts prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or (b) terminate the Indenture and liquidate the Trusts as provided herein, or (c) continue to act as Trustee without terminating the Indenture.

Who is the Evaluator?

The Evaluator is Securities Evaluation Service, Inc., 531 East Roosevelt Road, Suite 200, Wheaton, Illinois 60187. The Evaluator may resign or may be removed by the Sponsor and the Trustee, in which event the Sponsor and the Trustee are to use their best efforts to appoint a satisfactory successor. Such resignation

or removal shall become effective upon the acceptance of appointment by the successor Evaluator. If upon resignation of the Evaluator no successor has accepted appointment within thirty days after notice of resignation, the Evaluator may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor.

The Trustee, Sponsor and Unit holders may rely on any evaluation furnished by the Evaluator and shall have no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Determinations by the Evaluator under the Indenture shall be made in good faith upon the basis of the best information available to it, provided, however, that the Evaluator shall be under no liability to the Trustee, Sponsor or Unit holders for errors in judgment. This provision shall not protect the Evaluator in any case of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties.

OTHER INFORMATION

How May the Indenture be Amended or Terminated?

The Sponsor and the Trustee have the power to amend the Indenture without the consent of any of the Unit holders when such an amendment is (1) to cure any ambiguity or to correct or supplement any provision of the Indenture which may be defective or inconsistent with any other provision contained therein, or (2) to make such other provisions as shall not adversely affect the interest of the Unit holders (as determined in good faith by the Sponsor and the Trustee), provided that the Indenture is not amended to increase the number of Units of any Trust issuable thereunder or to permit the deposit or acquisition of securities either in addition to or in substitution for any of the Bonds of any Trust initially deposited in a Trust, except for the substitution of certain refunding securities for Bonds or New Bonds for Failed Bonds. In the event of any amendment, the Trustee is obligated to notify promptly all Unit holders of the substance of such amendment.

Each Trust may be liquidated at any time by consent of 100% of the Unit holders of such Trust or by the Trustee when the value of such Trust, as shown by any evaluation, is less than 20% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds initially deposited in the Trust or by the Trustee in the event that Units of a Trust not yet sold aggregating more than 60% of the Units of such Trust are tendered for redemption by the Underwriters, including the Sponsor. If a Trust is liquidated because of the redemption of unsold Units of the Trust by the Underwriters, the Sponsor will refund to each purchaser of Units of such Trust the entire sales charge paid by such purchaser. The Indenture will terminate upon the redemption, sale or other disposition of the last Bond held thereunder, but in no event shall it continue beyond the Mandatory Termination Date as indicated in Part One for each Trust. In the event of termination, written notice thereof will be sent by the Trustee to all Unit holders of such Trust. Within a reasonable period after termination, the Trustee will sell any Bonds remaining in the Trust, and, after paying all expenses and charges incurred by such Trust, will distribute to each Unit holder of such Trust (including the Sponsor if it then holds any Units), upon surrender for cancellation of his Certificate for Units, his pro rata share of the balances remaining in the Interest and Principal Accounts of such Trust, all as provided in the Indenture.

Legal Opinions

The legality of the Units offered hereby and certain matters relating to Federal tax law have been passed upon by Chapman and Cutler, 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, as counsel for the Sponsor. Booth & Baron, 122 East 42nd Street, Suite 1507, New York, New York 10168, acts as special counsel for the Fund for New York tax matters for Series 1, 2 and 3 of the Fund. Winston & Strawn (previously named Cole & Deitz), 175 Water Street, New York, New York 10038 acts as counsel for the Trustee and as special counsel for the Fund for New York Tax matters for Series 4-125 of the Fund. Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, 2 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, acts as counsel for the Trustee and as special counsel for the Fund for New York tax matters for Series 126 and subsequent Series of the Fund. For information with respect to state and local tax matters, including the State Trust special counsel for such matters, see Part Three for each Trust.

Experts

The statements of net assets, including the portfolios, of each Trust contained in Part One of the Prospectus and Registration Statement have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent auditors, as set forth in their reports thereon appearing elsewhere therein and in the Registration Statement, and are included in reliance upon such reports given upon the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

DESCRIPTION OF BOND RATINGS*

*As published by the rating companies.

Standard & Poor's. A brief description of the applicable Standard & Poor's rating symbols and their meanings follow:

A Standard & Poor's corporate or municipal bond rating is a current assessment of the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific debt obligation. This assessment may take into consideration obligors such as guarantors, insurers, or lessees.

The bond rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold a security, inasmuch as it does not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor.

The ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by Standard & Poor's from other sources it considers reliable. Standard & Poor's does not perform an audit in connection with any rating and may, on occasion, rely on unaudited financial information. The ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, such information, or for other circumstances.

The ratings are based, in varying degrees, on the following considerations:

1. Likelihood of default-capacity and willingness of the obligor as to the timely payment of interest and repayment of principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation;
11. Nature of and provisions of the obligation;
111. Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization or other arrangements under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

AAA-Bonds rated AAA have the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's to a debt obligation. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.**

**Bonds insured by Financial Guaranty Insurance Company, AMBAC Indemnity Corporation, Municipal Bond Investors Assurance Corporation, Connie Lee Insurance Company, Financial Security Assurance and Capital Guaranty Insurance Company are automatically rated "AAA" by Standard & Poor's.

AA-Bonds rated AA have a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal and differ from the highest rated issues only in small degree.

A-Bonds rated A have a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal although they are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than bonds in higher rated categories.

BBB-Bonds rated BBB are regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Whereas they normally exhibit adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal for bonds in this category than for bonds in higher rated categories.

Plus (+) or Minus (-): The ratings from "AA" to "BBB" may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Provisional Ratings: The letter "p" indicates that the rating is provisional. A provisional rating assumes the successful completion

of the project being financed by the bonds being rated and indicates that payment of debt service requirements is largely or entirely dependent upon the successful and timely completion of the project. This rating, however, while addressing credit quality subsequent to completion of the project, makes no comment on the likelihood of, or the risk of default upon failure of, such completion. The investor should exercise his/her own judgment with respect to such likelihood and risk.

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Credit Watch: Credit Watch highlights potential changes in ratings of bonds and other fixed income securities. It focuses on events and trends which place companies and government units under special surveillance by S&P's 180-member analytical staff. These may include mergers, voter referendums, actions by regulatory authorities, or developments gleaned from analytical reviews. Unless otherwise noted, a rating decision will be made within 90 days. Issues appear on Credit Watch where an event, situation, or deviation from trends occurred and needs to be evaluated as to its impact on credit ratings. A listing, however, does not mean a rating change is inevitable. Since S&P continuously monitors all of its ratings, Credit Watch is not intended to include all issues under review. Thus, rating changes will occur without issues appearing on Credit Watch.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. A brief description of the applicable Moody's Investors Service, Inc. rating symbols and their meanings follow:

Aaa-Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edge." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position

of such issues. Their safety is so absolute that with the occasional exception of oversupply in a few specific instances, characteristically, their market value is affected solely by money market fluctuations.

Aa-Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long term risks appear somewhat large than in Aaa securities. Their market value is virtually immune to all but money market influences, with the occasional exception of oversupply in a few specific instances.

A-Bonds which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future. The market value of A-rated bonds may be influenced to some degree by economic performance during a sustained period of depressed business conditions, but, during periods of normalcy, A-rated bonds frequently move in parallel with Aaa and Aa obligations, with the occasional exception of oversupply in a few specific instances.

A 1 and Baa 1-Bonds which are rated A 1 and Baa 1 offer the maximum in security within their quality group, can be bought for possible upgrading in quality, and additionally, afford the investor an opportunity to gauge more precisely the relative attractiveness of offerings in the market place.

Baa-Bonds which are rated Baa are considered as medium grade obligations; i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well. The market value of Baa-rated bonds is more sensitive to changes in economic circumstances, and aside from occasional speculative factors applying to some bonds of this class, Baa

market valuations will move in parallel with Aaa, Aa, and A obligations during periods of economic normalcy, except in instances of oversupply.

Moody's bond rating symbols may contain numerical modifiers of a generic rating classification. The modifier 1 indicates that the bond ranks at the high end of its category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

Con.(---)-Bonds for which the security depends upon the completion of some act or the fulfillment of some condition are rated conditionally. These are bonds secured by (a) earnings of projects under construction, (b) earnings of projects unseasoned in operation experience, (c) rentals which begin when facilities are completed, or (d) payments to which some other limiting condition attaches. Parenthetical rating denotes probable credit stature upon completion of construction or elimination of basis of condition.

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Fitch Investors Service, Inc. A brief description of the applicable Fitch Investors Service, Inc. rating symbols and their meanings follow:

AAA-Bonds considered to be investment grade and of the highest credit quality. The obligor has an exceptionally strong ability to pay interest and repay principal, which is unlikely to be affected by reasonably foreseeable events.

AA-Bonds considered to be investment grade and of very high credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is very strong, although not quite as strong as bonds rated AAA. Bonds rated in the AAA and AA categories are not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable future developments.

A-Bonds considered to be investment grade and of high credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is considered to be strong, but may be more vulnerable to adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances than bonds with higher ratings.

BBB-Bonds considered to be investment grade and of satisfactory credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is considered to be adequate. Adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances, however, are more likely to have adverse impact on these bonds, and therefore impair timely payment. The likelihood that the ratings of these bonds will fall below investment grade is higher than for bonds with higher ratings.

To provide more detailed indications of credit quality, the AA, A and BBB ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within these major rating categories.

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THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL, OR A SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY, SECURITIES IN ANY JURISDICTION TO ANY PERSON TO WHOM IT IS NOT LAWFUL TO MAKE SUCH OFFER IN SUCH JURISDICTION.

THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONTAIN ALL INFORMATION SET FORTH IN THE REGISTRATION STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS RELATING THERETO, WHICH THE FUND HAS FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D.C. UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 AND THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940, AND TO WHICH REFERENCE IS HEREBY MADE.

FIRST TRUST (registered trademark)

The First Trust
Combined Series

Prospectus
Part Two
March 13, 1995

First Trust (registered trademark)

1001 Warrenville Road, Suite 300
Lisle, Illinois 60532
1-708-241-4141
Trustee:

United States Trust Company
of New York
770 Broadway
New York, New York 10003
1-800-682-7520

THIS PART TWO MUST BE
ACCOMPANIED BY PART ONE
AND PART THREE.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS PROSPECTUS
FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Arizona Trust Series

The First Trust (registered trademark) Combined Series
The First Trust Advantage

PROSPECTUS
Part Three
Dated May 22, 1995

NOTE: THIS PART THREE PROSPECTUS
MAY ONLY BE USED WITH
PART ONE AND PART TWO

Federal Tax Status of Unit Holders

At the respective times of issuance of the Bonds, opinions relating to the validity thereof and to the exclusion of interest thereon from Federal gross income were rendered by bond counsel to the respective issuing authorities. Neither the Sponsor, Chapman and Cutler, nor any of the Special Counsel to the Fund for State tax matters have made any special review for the Fund of the proceedings relating to the issuance of the Bonds or of the bases for such opinions. Gain realized on the sale or redemption of the Bonds by the Trustee or of a Unit by a Unit holder is, however, includable in gross income for Federal income tax purposes. (It should be noted in this connection that such gain does not include any amounts received in respect of accrued interest or accrued original issue discount, if any.) It should be noted that under provisions of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 (the "Tax Act") described below that subject accretion of market discount on tax-exempt bonds to taxation as ordinary income, gain realized on the sale or redemption of Bonds by the Trustee or of Units by a Unit holder that would have been treated as capital gain under prior law is treated as ordinary income to the extent it is attributable to accretion of market discount. Market discount can arise based on the price a Trust pays for Bonds or the price a Unit holder pays for his Units.

At the time of the closing for each Trust, Chapman and Cutler, Counsel for the Sponsor, rendered an opinion under then existing law substantially to the effect that:

(1) the Trusts are not associations taxable as corporations for Federal income tax purposes. Tax-exempt interest received by each of the Trusts on Bonds deposited therein will retain its status as tax-exempt interest, for Federal income tax purposes, when distributed to a Unit holder except that the alternative minimum tax and the environmental tax (the "Superfund Tax") applicable to corporate Unit holders may, in certain circumstances, include in the amount on which such tax is calculated, 75% of the interest income received by the Trust. See "Certain Tax Matters Applicable to Corporate Unit Holders";

(2) exemption of interest and accrued original issue discount on any Bonds for Federal income tax purposes does not necessarily result in tax exemption under the laws of the several states as such laws vary with respect to the taxation of such securities and in many states all or a part of such interest and accrued original issue discount may be subject to tax;

(3) each Unit holder of a Trust is considered to be the owner of a pro rata portion of such Trust under subpart E, subchapter J of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (hereinafter the "Code") and will have a taxable event when the Trust disposes of a Bond, or when the Unit holder redeems or sells his Units. Unit holders must reduce the tax basis of their Units for their share of accrued interest

ALL PARTS OF THE PROSPECTUS SHOULD BE RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

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received, if any, on Bonds delivered after the date the Unit holders

pay for their Units and, consequently, such Unit holders may have an increase in taxable gain or reduction in capital loss upon the disposition of such Units. Gain or loss upon the sale or redemption of Units is measured by comparing the proceeds of such sale or redemption with the adjusted basis of the Units. If the Trustee disposes of Bonds (whether by sale, payment on maturity, redemption or otherwise), gain or loss is recognized to the Unit holder. The amount of any such gain or loss is measured by comparing the Unit holder's pro rata share of the total proceeds from such disposition with his basis for his fractional interest in the asset disposed of. In the case of a Unit holder who purchases his Units, such basis is determined by apportioning the tax basis for the Units among each of the Trust assets ratably according to value as of the date of acquisition of the Units. The basis of each Unit and of each Bond which was issued with original issue discount must be increased by the amount of accrued original issue discount and the basis of each Unit and of each Bond which was purchased by a Trust at a premium must be reduced by the annual amortization of Bond premium. The tax cost reduction requirements of said Code relating to amortization of bond premium may, under some circumstances, result in the Unit holder realizing a taxable gain when his Units are sold or redeemed for an amount equal to or less than his original cost; and

(4) any insurance proceeds which represent maturing interest on defaulted obligations held by the Trustee will be excludable from Federal gross income if, and to the same extent as, such interest would have been so excludable if paid by the issuer of the defaulted obligations provided that, at the time such policies are purchased, the amounts paid for such policies are reasonable, customary and consistent with the reasonable expectation that the issuer of the obligations, rather than the insurer, will pay debt service on the obligations.

Sections 1288 and 1272 of the Code provide a complex set of rules governing the accrual of original issue discount. These rules provide that original issue discount accrues either on the basis of a constant compounded interest rate or ratably over the term of the Bond, depending on the date the Bond was issued. In addition, special rules apply if the purchase price of a Bond exceeds the original issue price plus the amount of original issue discount which would have accrued to prior owners. The application of these rules will also vary depending on the value of the Bond on the date a Unit holder acquires his Unit, and the price the Unit holder pays for his Unit. Because of the complexity of these rules relating to the accrual of original issue discount, Unit holders should consult their tax advisers as to how these rules apply. See "Portfolio" appearing in Part One for each Trust for information relating to Bonds, if any, issued at an original issue discount.

The Tax Act subjects tax-exempt bonds to the market discount rules of the Code effective for bonds purchased after April 30, 1993. In general, market discount is the amount (if any) by which the stated redemption price at maturity exceeds an investor's purchase price (except to the extent that such difference, if any, is attributable to original issue discount not yet accrued), subject to a statutory de minimis rule. Under the Tax Act, accretion of market discount is taxable as ordinary income; under prior law the accretion had been treated as capital gain. Market discount that accretes while a Trust holds a Bond would be recognized as ordinary income by the Unit holders when principal payments are received on the Bond, upon sale or at redemption (including early redemption) or upon the sale or redemption of the Units, unless a Unit holder elects to include market discount in taxable income as it accrues. The market discount rules are complex and Unit holders should consult their tax advisers regarding these rules and their application.

Counsel for the Sponsor has also advised that under Section 265 of the Code, interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry Units of a Trust is not deductible for Federal income tax purposes. The Internal Revenue Service has taken the position that such indebtedness need not be directly traceable to the purchase or carrying of Units (however, these rules generally do not apply to interest paid on indebtedness incurred to purchase or improve a personal residence). Under Section 265 of the Code, certain financial institutions that acquire Units generally would not be able to deduct any of the interest expense attributable

to ownership of Units. Investors with questions regarding these issues should consult with their tax advisers.

In the case of certain of the Bonds in a Trust, the opinions of bond counsel indicate that interest on such securities received by a "substantial user" of the facilities being financed with the proceeds of these securities, or persons related thereto, for periods while such securities are held by such a user or related person, will not be excludable from Federal gross income, although interest on such securities received by others would be excludable from Federal gross income. "Substantial user" and "related person" are defined under U.S. Treasury Regulations. Any person who believes he or she may be a substantial user or related person as so defined should contact his tax adviser.

In general, Section 86 of the Code provides that Social Security benefits are includible in gross income in an amount equal to the lesser of (1) 50% of the Social Security benefits received or (2) 50% of the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" plus 50% of the Social Security benefits received over the appropriate "base amount." The base amount is \$25,000 for unmarried taxpayers, \$32,000 for married taxpayers filing a joint return and zero for married taxpayers who do not live apart at all times during the taxable year and who file separate returns. Modified adjusted gross income is adjusted gross income determined without regard to certain otherwise allowable deductions and exclusions from gross income and by including tax-exempt interest. To the extent that Social Security benefits are includible in gross income, they will be treated as any other item of gross income.

In addition, under the Tax Act, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1993, up to 85% of Social Security benefits are includible in gross income to the extent that the sum of "modified adjusted gross income" plus 50% of Social Security benefits received exceeds an "adjusted base amount." The adjusted base amount is \$34,000 for unmarried taxpayers, \$44,000 for married taxpayers filing a joint return, and zero for married taxpayers who do not live apart at all times during the taxable year and who file separate returns.

Although tax-exempt interest is included in modified adjusted gross income solely for the purpose of determining what portion, if any, of Social Security benefits will be included in gross income, no tax-exempt interest, including that received from a Trust, will be subject to tax. A taxpayer whose adjusted gross income already exceeds the base amount or the adjusted base amount must include 50% or 85%, respectively, of his Social Security benefits in gross income whether or not he receives any tax-exempt interest. A taxpayer whose modified adjusted gross income (after inclusion of tax-exempt interest) does not exceed the base amount need not include any Social Security benefits in gross income.

For purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax for individuals and corporations and the Superfund Tax for corporations, interest on certain private activity bonds (which includes most industrial and housing revenue bonds) issued on or after August 8, 1986 is included as an item of tax preference. THE TRUSTS DO NOT INCLUDE ANY SUCH PRIVATE ACTIVITY BONDS ISSUED ON OR AFTER THAT DATE.

For taxpayers other than corporations, net capital gains are presently subject to a maximum stated marginal tax rate of 28%. However, it should be noted that legislative proposals are introduced from time to time that affect tax rates and could affect relative differences at which ordinary income and capital gains are taxed. All taxpayers are presently required to disclose to the Internal Revenue Service the amount of tax-exempt interest earned during the year.

Certain Tax Matters Applicable to Corporate Unit Holders. Present Federal income tax law also provides for an alternative minimum tax for corporations levied at a rate of 20% of alternative minimum taxable income. The alternative minimum tax and the environmental tax (the "Superfund Tax") depend upon the corporation's alternative minimum taxable income ("AMTI"), which is the corporation's taxable income with certain adjustments. One of the adjustment items used in computing AMTI of a corporation (excluding an S Corporation, Regulated Investment Company, Real Estate Investment Trust, or REMIC) is an amount equal to 75% of the excess of such corporation's "adjusted current earnings" over an amount equal to its AMTI (before such adjustment item and the alternative tax net operating loss deduction). Although tax-exempt interest received by the Trusts

on Bonds deposited therein will not be included in the gross income of corporations

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for Federal income tax purposes, "adjusted current earnings" includes all tax-exempt interest, including interest on all Bonds in the Trusts.

Unit holders are urged to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them, including the corporate alternative minimum tax, the Superfund Tax and the branch profits tax imposed by Section 884 of the Code.

At the time of the closing, Winston & Strawn (previously named Cole & Deitz), Special Counsel to Series 4-125 of the Fund for New York tax matters, rendered an opinion under then existing income tax laws of the State and City of New York, substantially to the effect that each Trust in Series 4-125 of the Fund is not an association taxable as a corporation and the income of each Trust in Series 4-125 of the Fund will be treated as the income of the Unit holder in the same manner as for Federal income tax purposes (subject to differences in accounting for discount and premium to the extent the State and/or City of New York do not conform to current Federal law).

At the time of the closing, Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, Special Counsel to the Fund for New York tax matters for Series 126 and subsequent Series of the Fund, rendered an opinion under then existing income tax laws of the State and City of New York, substantially to the effect that each Trust will not constitute an association taxable as a corporation under New York law, and accordingly will not be subject to the New York State franchise tax or the New York City general corporation tax. Under the income tax laws of the State and City of New York, the income of each Trust will be considered the income of the holders of the Units.

All statements in the Prospectus concerning exemption from Federal, state or other local taxes are the opinions of Counsel and are to be so construed.

Arizona Tax Status of Unit Holders

At the time of closing for each Arizona Trust, Chapman and Cutler, Special Counsel to the Fund for Arizona tax matters, rendered an opinion under then existing Arizona income tax law applicable to taxpayers whose income is subject to Arizona income taxation substantially to the effect that:

For Arizona State income tax purposes, each Unit holder will be treated as the owner of a pro rata portion of an Arizona Trust, and the income of a Trust therefore will be treated as the income of the Unit holder under State law.

For Arizona State income tax purposes, interest on the Bonds which is excludable from Federal gross income and which is exempt from Arizona State income taxes when received by an Arizona Trust, and which would be excludable from Federal gross income and exempt from Arizona income taxes if received directly by a Unit holder, will retain its status as tax-exempt interest when received by an Arizona Trust and distributed to the Unit holders.

To the extent that interest derived from an Arizona Trust by a Unit holder with respect to the Bonds is excludable from Federal gross income, such interest will not be subject to Arizona State income taxes.

Each Unit holder will realize taxable gain or loss for Arizona State income tax purposes when Bonds held in an Arizona Trust are sold, exchanged, redeemed prior to maturity or paid at maturity, or when the Unit holder redeems or sells Units, at a price that differs from original cost as adjusted for accretion of any discount or amortization of any premium and to other basis adjustments, including any basis reduction that may be required to reflect a Unit holder's share of interest, if any, accruing on Bonds during the interval between the Unit holder's settlement date and the date such Bonds are delivered to an Arizona Trust, if later.

Arizona law does not permit a deduction for interest paid or incurred on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry Units

in an Arizona Trust, the interest on which is exempt from Arizona State income taxes.

Neither the Bonds nor the units will be subject to Arizona State property taxes, sales taxes or use taxes.

For information with respect to the Federal income tax status and other tax matters, see "What Is the Federal Tax Status of Unit Holders?"

Certain Considerations

The following brief summary regarding the economy of Arizona is based upon information drawn from publicly available sources and is included for the purpose of providing the information about general economic

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conditions that may or may not affect issuers of the Arizona Bonds. The Sponsor has not independently verified any of the information contained in such publicly available documents.

Arizona is the nation's sixth largest state in terms of area. Arizona's main economic/employment sectors include services, tourism and manufacturing. Mining and agriculture are also significant, although they tend to be more capital than labor intensive. Services is the single largest economic sector. Many of these jobs are directly related to tourism.

The unemployment rate in Arizona for 1993 was 6.2% and for 1992 was 7.4% compared to a national rate of 6.8% in 1993 and 7.4% in 1992. Job growth may be adversely affected by the closing of a major air force base near Phoenix and the bankruptcy of several major employers, including America West Airlines.

In 1986, the value of Arizona real estate began a steady decline, reflecting a market which had been overbuilt in the previous decade with a resulting surplus of completed inventory. This decline adversely affected both the construction industry and those Arizona financial institutions which had aggressively pursued many facets of real estate lending. In the near future, Arizona's financial institutions are likely to continue to experience problems until the excess inventories of commercial and residential properties are absorbed. The problems of the financial institutions have adversely affected employment and economic activity. Longer-term prospects are brighter. Arizona has been, and is projected to continue to be, one of the fastest growing areas in the United States. Over the last several decades the State has outpaced most other regions of the country in virtually every major category of growth, including population, personal income, gross state product and job creation.

Budgetary Process. Arizona operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30. Fiscal year 1995 refers to the year ending June 30, 1995.

Total General Fund revenues of \$4.3 billion are expected during fiscal year 1995. Approximately 44.5% of this budgeted revenue comes from sales and use taxes, 44.4% from income taxes (both individual and corporate) and 4.4% from property taxes. All taxes total approximately \$4.0 billion, or 93% of the General Fund revenues. Non-tax revenue includes items such as income from the state lottery, licenses, fees and permits and interest.

For fiscal year 1994, the budget called for expenditures of approximately \$4.1 billion. These expenditures fell into the following major categories: education (47.4%), health and welfare (26.3%), protection and safety (4.0%), general government (15.5%) and inspection and regulation, natural resources, transportation and other (6.8%). The State's general fund revenues for fiscal year 1995 are budgeted at approximately \$4.7 billion.

Most or all of the Bonds of an Arizona Trust are not obligations of the State of Arizona, and are not supported by the State's taxing powers. The particular source of payment and security for each of the Bonds is detailed in the instruments themselves and in related offering materials. There can be no assurances, however, with respect to whether the market value or marketability of any of the Bonds issued by an entity other than the State of Arizona

will be affected by the financial or other condition of the State or of any entity located within the State. In addition, it should be noted that the State of Arizona, as well as counties, municipalities, political subdivisions and other public authorities of the state, are subject to limitations imposed by Arizona's constitution with respect to ad valorem taxation, bonded indebtedness and other matters. For example, the state legislature cannot appropriate revenues in excess of 7% of the total personal income of the state in any fiscal year. These limitations may affect the ability of the issuers to generate revenues to satisfy their debt obligations.

Although most of the Bonds in an Arizona Trust are revenue obligations of local governments or authorities in the State, there can be no assurance that the fiscal and economic conditions referred to above will not affect the market value or marketability of the Bonds or the ability of the respective obligors to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds when due.

On July 21, 1994, the Arizona Supreme Court rendered its opinion in Roosevelt Elementary School District Number 66, et al v.c. Dianne Bishop, et al (the "Roosevelt Opinion"). In this opinion, the Arizona Supreme Court held that the present statutory financing scheme for public education in the State of Arizona does

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not comply with the Arizona constitution. Subsequently, the Arizona School Boards Association, with the approval of the appellants and the appellees to the Roosevelt Opinion, and certain Arizona school districts, filed with the Arizona Supreme Court motions for clarification of the Roosevelt Opinion, specifically with respect to seeking prospective application of the Roosevelt Opinion. On July 29, 1994, the Arizona Supreme Court clarified the Roosevelt Opinion to hold that such opinion will have prospective effect only.

Certain other circumstances are relevant to the market value, marketability and payment of any hospital and health care revenue bonds in an Arizona Trust. The Arizona Legislature has in the past sought to enact health care cost control legislation. Certain other health care regulatory laws have expired. It is expected that the Arizona Legislature will at future sessions continue to attempt to adopt legislation concerning health care cost control and related regulatory matters. The effect of any such legislation or of the continued absence of any legislation restricting hospital bed increases and limiting new hospital construction on the ability of Arizona hospitals and other health care providers to pay debt service on their revenue bonds cannot be determined at this time.

Arizona does not participate in the federally administered Medicaid program. Instead, the state administers an alternative program, AHCCCS, which provides health care to indigent persons meeting certain financial requirements, through managed care programs. In fiscal year 1994, AHCCCS was financed approximately 60% by federal funds, 29% by state funds, and 11% by county funds.

Under state law, hospitals retain the authority to raise rates with notification and review by, but not approval from, the Department of Health Services. Hospitals in Arizona have experienced profitability problems along with those in other states. At least two Phoenix-based hospitals have defaulted on or reported difficulties in meeting their bond obligations during the past three years.

Insofar as tax-exempt Arizona public utility pollution control revenue bonds are concerned, the issuance of such bonds and the periodic rate increases needed to cover operating costs and debt service are subject to regulation by the Arizona Corporation Commission, the only significant exception being the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District which, as a Federal instrumentality, is exempt from rate regulation. On July 15, 1991, several creditors of Tucson Electric Power Company ("Tucson Electric") filed involuntary petitions under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code to force Tucson Power to reorganize under the supervision of the bankruptcy court. On December 31, 1991, the Bankruptcy Court approved the utility's motion to dismiss the July petition after five months of negotiations between Tucson Electric and its creditors to restructure the utility's debts and other obligations. In December 1992, Tucson Electric announced that it had completed its financial restructuring. In January 1993, Tucson Electric asked the Arizona Corporation Commission for a 9.3% average rate increase. Tucson Electric serves

approximately 270,000 customers, primarily in the Tucson area. Inability of any regulated public utility to secure necessary rate increases could adversely affect, to an indeterminable extent, its ability to pay debt service on its pollution control revenue bonds.

Based on a recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling, the State has determined to refund \$197 million, including statutory interest, in State income taxes previously collected from Federal retirees on their pensions. This payment will be made over a four-year period beginning with approximately \$14.6 million in tax refunds in fiscal year 1993-94. A combination of tax refunds and tax credits will be used to satisfy this liability.

Certain Trusts may contain Bonds of issuers located in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or issuers which will be affected by general economic conditions of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico's unemployment rate remains significantly higher than the U.S. unemployment rate. Furthermore, the economy is largely dependent for its development upon U.S. policies and programs that are being reviewed and may be eliminated.

The Puerto Rican economy consists principally of manufacturing (pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, computers, microprocessors, medical products, textiles and petrochemicals), agriculture (largely sugar) and tourism. Most of the island's manufacturing output is shipped to the mainland United States, which is also the chief source of semi-finished manufactured articles on which further manufacturing operations are performed in Puerto Rico. Since World War II the economic importance of agriculture for Puerto Rico,

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particularly in the dominance of sugar production, has declined. Nevertheless, the Commonwealth-controlled sugar monopoly remains an important economic factor and is largely dependent upon Federal maintenance of sugar prices, the discontinuation of which could severely affect Puerto Rico sugar production. The level of tourism is affected by various factors including the strength of the U.S. dollar. During periods when the dollar is strong, tourism in foreign countries becomes relatively more attractive.

The Puerto Rican economy is affected by a number of Commonwealth and Federal investment incentive programs. For example, Section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code provides for a credit against Federal income taxes for U.S. companies operating on the island if certain requirements are met. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 imposes limits on such credit, effective for tax years beginning after 1993. In addition, from time to time proposals are introduced in Congress which, if enacted into law, would eliminate some or all of the benefits of Section 936. Although no assessment can be made at this time of the precise effect of such limitation, it is expected that the limitation of Section 936 credits would have a negative impact on Puerto Rico's economy.

Aid for Puerto Rico's economy has traditionally depended heavily on Federal programs, and current Federal budgetary policies suggest that an expansion of aid to Puerto Rico is unlikely. An adverse effect on the Puerto Rican economy could result from other U.S. policies, including a reduction of tax benefits for distilled products, further reduction in transfer payment programs such as food stamps, curtailment of military spending and policies which could lead to a stronger dollar.

In a plebiscite held in November 1993, the Puerto Rican electorate chose to continue Puerto Rico's Commonwealth status. Previously proposed legislation, which was not enacted, would have preserved the federal tax exempt status of the outstanding debts of Puerto Rico and its public corporations regardless of the outcome of the referendum, to the extent that similar obligations issued by the states are so treated and subject to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code currently in effect. There can be no assurance that any pending or future legislation finally enacted will include the same or a similar protection against loss of tax exemption. The November 1993 plebiscite can be expected to have both direct and indirect consequences on such matters as the basic characteristics of future Puerto Rico debt obligations, the markets for these obligations, and the types, levels and quality of revenue sources pledged for the payment of existing and future debt obligations. Such possible consequences include, without limitation, legislative proposals seeking restoration of the status

of Section 936 benefits otherwise subject to the limitations discussed above. However, no assessment can be made at this time of the economic and other effects of a change in federal laws affecting Puerto Rico as a result of the November 1993 plebiscite.

The foregoing information constitutes only a brief summary of some of the general factors which may impact certain issuers of Bonds and does not purport to be a complete or exhaustive description of all adverse conditions to which the issuers of Bonds held by the Arizona Trusts are subject. Additionally, many factors including national economic, social and environmental policies and conditions, which are not within the control of the issuers of the Bonds, could affect or could have an adverse impact on the financial condition of the issuers. The Sponsor is unable to predict whether or to what extent such factors or other factors may affect the issuers of the Bonds, the market value or marketability of the Bonds or the ability of the respective issuers of the Bonds acquired by the Arizona Trusts to pay interest on or principal of the Bonds.

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Arizona Trust Series

The First Trust (registered trademark) Combined Series
The First Trust Advantage

PART THREE PROSPECTUS

Must be Accompanied by Parts One and Two

SPONSOR: Nike Securities L.P.
1001 Warrenville Road
Lisle, Illinois 60532
(800) 621-1675

TRUSTEE: United States Trust Company of New York
770 Broadway
New York, New York 10003

LEGAL COUNSEL TO SPONSOR: Chapman and Cutler
111 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

LEGAL COUNSEL TO TRUSTEE: Carter, Ledyard & Milburn
2 Wall Street
New York, New York 10005

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS: Ernst & Young LLP
Sears Tower
233 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL, OR A SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY, SECURITIES IN ANY JURISDICTION TO ANY PERSON TO WHOM IT IS NOT LAWFUL TO MAKE SUCH OFFER IN SUCH JURISDICTION.

THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONTAIN ALL THE INFORMATION SET FORTH IN THE REGISTRATION STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS RELATING THERETO, WHICH THE TRUST HAS FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D.C. UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 AND THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940, AND TO WHICH REFERENCE IS HEREBY MADE.

PLEASE RETAIN ALL PARTS OF THIS PROSPECTUS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

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California Trust Series

The First Trust (registered trademark) Combined Series
The First Trust of Insured Municipal Bonds-Multi-State
The First Trust Advantage

PROSPECTUS NOTE: THIS PART THREE PROSPECTUS
Part Three MAY ONLY BE USED WITH
Dated May 22, 1995 PART ONE AND PART TWO

Federal Tax Status of Unit Holders

At the respective times of issuance of the Bonds, opinions relating to the validity thereof and to the exclusion of interest thereon

from Federal gross income were rendered by bond counsel to the respective issuing authorities. Neither the Sponsor, Chapman and Cutler, nor any of the Special Counsel to the Fund for State tax matters have made any special review for the Fund of the proceedings relating to the issuance of the Bonds or of the bases for such opinions. Gain realized on the sale or redemption of the Bonds by the Trustee or of a Unit by a Unit holder is, however, includable in gross income for Federal income tax purposes. (It should be noted in this connection that such gain does not include any amounts received in respect of accrued interest or accrued original issue discount, if any.) It should be noted that under provisions of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 (the "Tax Act") described below that subject accretion of market discount on tax-exempt bonds to taxation as ordinary income, gain realized on the sale or redemption of Bonds by the Trustee or of Units by a Unit holder that would have been treated as capital gain under prior law is treated as ordinary income to the extent it is attributable to accretion of market discount. Market discount can arise based on the price a Trust pays for Bonds or the price a Unit holder pays for his Units.

At the time of the closing for each Trust, Chapman and Cutler, Counsel for the Sponsor, rendered an opinion under then existing law substantially to the effect that:

(1) the Trusts are not associations taxable as corporations for Federal income tax purposes. Tax-exempt interest received by each of the Trusts on Bonds deposited therein will retain its status as tax-exempt interest, for Federal income tax purposes, when distributed to a Unit holder except that the alternative minimum tax and the environmental tax (the "Superfund Tax") applicable to corporate Unit holders may, in certain circumstances, include in the amount on which such tax is calculated, 75% of the interest income received by the Trust. See "Certain Tax Matters Applicable to Corporate Unit Holders";

(2) exemption of interest and accrued original issue discount on any Bonds for Federal income tax purposes does not necessarily result in tax exemption under the laws of the several states as such laws vary with respect to the taxation of such securities and in many states all or a part of such interest and accrued original issue discount may be subject to tax;

(3) each Unit holder of a Trust is considered to be the owner of a pro rata portion of such Trust under subpart E, subchapter J of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (hereinafter the "Code") and will have a taxable event when the Trust disposes of a Bond, or when the Unit holder redeems or sells his Units. Unit holders must reduce the tax basis of their Units for their share of accrued interest

ALL PARTS OF THE PROSPECTUS SHOULD BE RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

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received, if any, on Bonds delivered after the date the Unit holders pay for their Units and, consequently, such Unit holders may have an increase in taxable gain or reduction in capital loss upon the disposition of such Units. Gain or loss upon the sale or redemption of Units is measured by comparing the proceeds of such sale or redemption with the adjusted basis of the Units. If the Trustee disposes of Bonds (whether by sale, payment on maturity, redemption or otherwise), gain or loss is recognized to the Unit holder. The amount of any such gain or loss is measured by comparing the Unit holder's pro rata share of the total proceeds from such disposition with his basis for his fractional interest in the asset disposed of. In the case of a Unit holder who purchases his Units, such basis is determined by apportioning the tax basis for the Units among each of the Trust assets ratably according to value as of the date of acquisition of the Units. The basis of each Unit and of each Bond which was issued with original issue discount must be increased by the amount of accrued original issue discount and the basis of each Unit and of each Bond which was purchased by a Trust at a premium must be reduced by the annual amortization

of Bond premium. The tax cost reduction requirements of said Code relating to amortization of bond premium may, under some circumstances, result in the Unit holder realizing a taxable gain when his Units are sold or redeemed for an amount equal to or less than his original cost; and

(4) any insurance proceeds which represent maturing interest on defaulted obligations held by the Trustee will be excludable from Federal gross income if, and to the same extent as, such interest would have been so excludable if paid by the issuer of the defaulted obligations provided that, at the time such policies are purchased, the amounts paid for such policies are reasonable, customary and consistent with the reasonable expectation that the issuer of the obligations, rather than the insurer, will pay debt service on the obligations.

Sections 1288 and 1272 of the Code provide a complex set of rules governing the accrual of original issue discount. These rules provide that original issue discount accrues either on the basis of a constant compounded interest rate or ratably over the term of the Bond, depending on the date the Bond was issued. In addition, special rules apply if the purchase price of a Bond exceeds the original issue price plus the amount of original issue discount which would have accrued to prior owners. The application of these rules will also vary depending on the value of the Bond on the date a Unit holder acquires his Unit, and the price the Unit holder pays for his Unit. Because of the complexity of these rules relating to the accrual of original issue discount, Unit holders should consult their tax advisers as to how these rules apply. See "Portfolio" appearing in Part One for each Trust for information relating to Bonds, if any, issued at an original issue discount.

The Tax Act subjects tax-exempt bonds to the market discount rules of the Code effective for bonds purchased after April 30, 1993. In general, market discount is the amount (if any) by which the stated redemption price at maturity exceeds an investor's purchase price (except to the extent that such difference, if any, is attributable to original issue discount not yet accrued), subject to a statutory de minimis rule. Under the Tax Act, accretion of market discount is taxable as ordinary income; under prior law the accretion had been treated as capital gain. Market discount that accretes while a Trust holds a Bond would be recognized as ordinary income by the Unit holders when principal payments are received on the Bond, upon sale or at redemption (including early redemption) or upon the sale or redemption of the Units, unless a Unit holder elects to include market discount in taxable income as it accrues. The market discount rules are complex and Unit holders should consult their tax advisers regarding these rules and their application.

Counsel for the Sponsor has also advised that under Section 265 of the Code, interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry Units of a Trust is not deductible for Federal income tax purposes. The Internal Revenue Service has taken the position that such indebtedness need not be directly traceable to the purchase or carrying of Units (however, these rules generally do not apply to interest paid on indebtedness incurred to purchase or improve a personal residence). Under Section 265 of the Code, certain financial institutions that acquire Units generally would not be able to deduct any of the interest expense attributable

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to ownership of Units. Investors with questions regarding these issues should consult with their tax advisers.

In the case of certain of the Bonds in a Trust, the opinions of bond counsel indicate that interest on such securities received by a "substantial user" of the facilities being financed with the proceeds of these securities, or persons related thereto, for periods while such securities are held by such a user or related person, will not be excludable from Federal gross income, although interest on such securities received by others would be excludable from Federal gross income. "Substantial user" and "related person" are defined under U.S. Treasury Regulations. Any person who believes he or she may be a substantial user or related person as so defined should contact his tax adviser.

In general, Section 86 of the Code provides that Social Security benefits are includible in gross income in an amount equal to the lesser of (1) 50% of the Social Security benefits received

or (2) 50% of the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" plus 50% of the Social Security benefits received over the appropriate "base amount." The base amount is \$25,000 for unmarried taxpayers, \$32,000 for married taxpayers filing a joint return and zero for married taxpayers who do not live apart at all times during the taxable year and who file separate returns. Modified adjusted gross income is adjusted gross income determined without regard to certain otherwise allowable deductions and exclusions from gross income and by including tax-exempt interest. To the extent that Social Security benefits are includible in gross income, they will be treated as any other item of gross income.

In addition, under the Tax Act, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1993, up to 85% of Social Security benefits are includible in gross income to the extent that the sum of "modified adjusted gross income" plus 50% of Social Security benefits received exceeds an "adjusted base amount." The adjusted base amount is \$34,000 for unmarried taxpayers, \$44,000 for married taxpayers filing a joint return, and zero for married taxpayers who do not live apart at all times during the taxable year and who file separate returns.

Although tax-exempt interest is included in modified adjusted gross income solely for the purpose of determining what portion, if any, of Social Security benefits will be included in gross income, no tax-exempt interest, including that received from a Trust, will be subject to tax. A taxpayer whose adjusted gross income already exceeds the base amount or the adjusted base amount must include 50% or 85%, respectively, of his Social Security benefits in gross income whether or not he receives any tax-exempt interest. A taxpayer whose modified adjusted gross income (after inclusion of tax-exempt interest) does not exceed the base amount need not include any Social Security benefits in gross income.

For purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax for individuals and corporations and the Superfund Tax for corporations, interest on certain private activity bonds (which includes most industrial and housing revenue bonds) issued on or after August 8, 1986 is included as an item of tax preference. THE TRUSTS DO NOT INCLUDE ANY SUCH PRIVATE ACTIVITY BONDS ISSUED ON OR AFTER THAT DATE.

For taxpayers other than corporations, net capital gains are presently subject to a maximum stated marginal tax rate of 28%. However, it should be noted that legislative proposals are introduced from time to time that affect tax rates and could affect relative differences at which ordinary income and capital gains are taxed. All taxpayers are presently required to disclose to the Internal Revenue Service the amount of tax-exempt interest earned during the year.

Certain Tax Matters Applicable to Corporate Unit Holders. Present Federal income tax law also provides for an alternative minimum tax for corporations levied at a rate of 20% of alternative minimum taxable income. The alternative minimum tax and the environmental tax (the "Superfund Tax") depend upon the corporation's alternative minimum taxable income ("AMTI"), which is the corporation's taxable income with certain adjustments. One of the adjustment items used in computing AMTI of a corporation (excluding an S Corporation, Regulated Investment Company, Real Estate Investment Trust, or REMIC) is an amount equal to 75% of the excess of such corporation's "adjusted current earnings" over an amount equal to its AMTI (before such adjustment item and the alternative tax net operating loss deduction). Although tax-exempt interest received by the Trusts on Bonds deposited therein will not be included in the gross income of corporations

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for Federal income tax purposes, "adjusted current earnings" includes all tax-exempt interest, including interest on all Bonds in the Trusts.

Unit holders are urged to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them, including the corporate alternative minimum tax, the Superfund Tax and the branch profits tax imposed by Section 884 of the Code.

At the time of the closing, Winston & Strawn (previously named Cole & Deitz), Special Counsel to Series 4-125 of The First Trust Combined Series for New York tax matters, rendered an opinion under then existing income tax laws of the State and City of New

York, substantially to the effect that each Trust in Series 4-125 of The First Trust Combined Series is not an association taxable as a corporation and the income of each Trust in Series 4-125 of The First Trust Combined Series will be treated as the income of the Unit holder in the same manner as for Federal income tax purposes (subject to differences in accounting for discount and premium to the extent the State and/or City of New York do not conform to current Federal law).

At the time of the closing, Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, Special Counsel to The First Trust Combined Series for New York tax matters for Series 126 and subsequent Series of The First Trust Combined Series, rendered an opinion under then existing income tax laws of the State and City of New York, substantially to the effect that each Trust will not constitute an association taxable as a corporation under New York law, and accordingly will not be subject to the New York State franchise tax or the New York City general corporation tax. Under the income tax laws of the State and City of New York, the income of each Trust will be considered the income of the holders of the Units.

Booth & Baron has served as Special Counsel to Series 1-9 of The First Trust of Insured Municipal Bonds-Multi-State, inclusive, and Winston & Strawn (previously named Cole & Deitz) has served as Special Counsel to Series 10 and 11 of The First Trust of Insured Municipal Bonds-Multi-State for New York tax matters. In the opinion of such Special Counsels, under the existing income tax laws of the State and City of New York, each Trust is not an association taxable as a corporation and the income of each such Trust will be treated as the income of the Unit holder.

All statements in the Prospectus concerning exemption from Federal, state or other local taxes are the opinions of Counsel and are to be so construed.

California Tax Status of Unit Holders

At the time of the closing for each California Trust, Special Counsel to the Fund for California tax matters rendered an opinion under then existing California income and property tax law applicable to taxpayers whose income is subject to California income taxation substantially to the effect that:

Each California Trust is not an association taxable as a corporation and the income of a California Trust will be treated as the income of the Unit holders under the income tax laws of California.

Interest on the underlying securities (which may include bonds or other obligations issued by the governments of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam or the Northern Mariana Islands) which is exempt from tax under California personal income tax and property tax laws when received by a California Trust will, under such laws, retain its status as tax-exempt interest when distributed to Unit holders. However, interest on the underlying securities attributed to a Unit holder which is a corporation subject to the California franchise tax laws may be includable in its gross income for purposes of determining its California franchise tax.

Under California income tax law, each Unit holder in a California Trust will have a taxable event when a California Trust disposes of a security (whether by sale, exchange, redemption or payment at maturity) or when the Unit holder redeems or sells Units. Because of the requirement that tax cost basis be reduced to reflect amortization of bond premium, under some circumstances a Unit holder may realize taxable gain when Units are sold or redeemed for an amount equal to, or less than, their original cost. The total tax cost of each Unit to a Unit holder is allocated among each of the bond issues held in a California Trust (in accordance with the proportion of a California Trust comprised by each bond issue) in order to determine his per unit tax cost for each bond issue; and the tax cost reduction requirements relating to amortization of bond premium will apply separately to the per unit

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cost of each bond issue. Unit holders' bases in their Units, and the bases for their fractional interest in each California Trust asset, may have to be adjusted for their pro rata share of accrued interest received, if any, on securities delivered after the Unit holders' respective settlement dates.

Under the California personal property tax laws, bonds (including the bonds in a California Trust as well as "regular-way" and "when-issued" contracts for the purchase of bonds) or any interest therein is exempt from such tax.

Any proceeds paid under an insurance policy issued to the Trustee of a Trust with respect to the bonds in a California Trust as well as "regular-way" and "when-issued" contracts for the purchase of bonds which represent maturing interest on defaulted obligations held by the Trustee will be exempt from California personal income tax if, and to the same extent as, such interest would have been so exempt if paid by the issuer of the defaulted obligations.

Under Section 17280(b)(2) of the California Revenue and Taxation Code, interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry Units of a California Trust is not deductible for the purposes of the California personal income tax. While there presently is no California authority interpreting this provision, Section 17280(b)(2) directs the California Franchise Tax Board to prescribe regulations determining the proper allocation and apportionment of interest costs for this purpose. The Franchise Tax Board has not yet proposed or prescribed such regulations. In interpreting the generally similar Federal provision, the Internal Revenue Service has taken the position that such indebtedness need not be directly traceable to the purchase or carrying of Units (although the Service has not contended that a deduction for interest on indebtedness incurred to purchase or improve a personal residence or to purchase goods or services for personal consumption will be disallowed). In the absence of conflicting regulations or other California authority, the California Franchise Tax Board generally has interpreted California statutory tax provisions in accord with Internal Revenue Service interpretations of similar Federal provisions.

For information with respect to the Federal income tax status and other tax matters, see "What is the Federal Tax Status of Unit Holders?"

Certain Considerations

Economic Factors. Each California Trust is susceptible to political, economic or regulatory factors affecting issuers of California municipal obligations (the "California Municipal Obligations"). These include the possible adverse effects of certain California constitutional amendments, legislative measures, voter initiatives and other matters that are described below. The following information provides only a brief summary of the complex factors affecting the financial situation in California (the "State") and is derived from sources that are generally available to investors and are believed to be accurate. No independent verification has been made of the accuracy or completeness of any of the following information. It is based in part on information obtained from various State and local agencies in California or contained in Official Statements for various California Municipal Obligations.

There can be no assurance that future statewide or regional economic difficulties, and the resulting impact on State or local governmental finances generally, will not adversely affect the market value of California Municipal Obligations held in the portfolio of a Trust or the ability of particular obligors to make timely payments of debt service on (or relating to) those obligations.

Economic Overview. California's economy is the largest among the 50 states and one of the largest in the world. The State's population of almost 32 million represents 12.3% of the total United States population and grew by 27% in the 1980s. While the State's substantial population growth during the 1980s stimulated local economic growth and diversification and sustained a real estate boom between 1984 and 1990, it has increased strains on the State's limited water resources and its infrastructure. Resultant traffic congestion, school overcrowding and high housing costs have increased demands for government services and may impede future economic growth. Population growth has slowed between 1991 and 1993 even while substantial immigration has continued, due to a significant increase in outmigration by California residents. Generally, the household incomes of new residents have been substantially lower (and their education and social

service utilization higher) than those of departing households, which may have a major long-term socioeconomic and fiscal impact. However, with the California economy improving, the recent net outmigration within the Continental United States is expected to decrease or be reversed.

From mid-1990 to late 1993, the State's economy suffered its worst recession since the 1930s, with recovery starting later than for the nation as a whole. The State has experienced the worst job losses of any post-war recession. Pre-recession job levels may not be reached until near the end of the decade. The largest job losses have been in Southern California, led by declines in the aerospace and construction industries. Weakness statewide occurred in manufacturing, construction, services and trade. Additional military base closures will have further adverse effects on the State's economy later in the decade.

Since the start of 1994, the California economy has shown signs of steady recovery and growth. The State Department of Finance reports net job growth, particularly in construction and related manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, recreation and services. This growth has offset the continuing but slowing job losses in the aerospace industry and restructuring of the finance and utility sectors. Unemployment in the State was down substantially in 1994 from its 10% peak in January 1994, but still remains higher than the national average rate. Retail sales were up strongly in 1994 from year-earlier figures. Delay or slowdown in recovery will adversely affect State revenues.

Constitutional Limitations on Taxes and Appropriations

Limitation on Taxes. Certain California municipal obligations may be obligations of issuers which rely in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, on ad valorem property taxes as a source of revenue. The taxing powers of California local governments and districts are limited by Article XIII A of the California Constitution, enacted by the voters in 1978 and commonly known as "Proposition 13." Briefly, Article XIII A limits to 1% of full cash value the rate of ad valorem property taxes on real property and generally restricts the reassessment of property to the rate of inflation, not to exceed 2% per year or decline in value, or in the case of new construction or change of ownership (subject to a number of exemptions). Taxing entities may, however, raise ad valorem taxes above the 1% limit to pay debt service on voter-approved bonded indebtedness.

Under Article XIII A, the basic 1% ad valorem tax levy is applied against the assessed value of property as of the owner's date of acquisition (or as of March 1, 1975, if acquired earlier), subject to certain adjustments. This system has resulted in widely varying amounts of tax on similarly situated properties. Several lawsuits have been filed challenging the acquisition-based assessment system of Proposition 13 and on June 18, 1992 the U.S. Supreme Court announced a decision upholding Proposition 13.

Article XIII A prohibits local governments from raising revenues through ad valorem property taxes above the 1% limit; it also requires voters of any governmental unit to give two-thirds approval to levy any "special tax." Court decisions, however, allowed non-voter approved levy of "general taxes" which were not dedicated to a specific use. In response to these decisions, the voters of the State in 1986 adopted an initiative statute which imposed significant new limits on the ability of local entities to raise or levy general taxes, except by receiving majority local voter approval. Significant elements of this initiative, "Proposition 62," have been overturned in recent court cases. An initiative proposed to re-enact the provisions of Proposition 62 as a constitutional amendment was defeated by the voters in November 1990, but such a proposal may be renewed in the future.

Appropriations Limits. California and its local governments are subject to an annual "appropriations limit" imposed by Article XIII B of the California Constitution, enacted by the voters in 1979 and significantly amended by Propositions 98 and 111 in 1988 and 1990, respectively. Article XIII B prohibits the State or any covered local government from spending "appropriations subject to limitation" in excess of the appropriations limit imposed. "Appropriations subject to limitation" are authorizations to spend "proceeds of taxes," which consist of tax revenues, and certain

other funds, including proceeds from regulatory licenses, user charges or other fees, to the extent that such proceeds exceed the cost of providing the product or service, but "proceeds of taxes" exclude most State subventions to local governments. No limit is imposed on appropriations of funds which are not "proceeds of taxes," such as reasonable user charges or fees, and certain other non-tax funds, including bond proceeds.

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Among the expenditures not included in the Article XIIIIB appropriations limit are (1) the debt service cost of bonds issued or authorized prior to January 1, 1979 or subsequently authorized by the voters, (2) appropriations arising from certain emergencies declared by the Governor, (3) appropriations for certain capital outlay projects, (4) appropriations by the State of post-1989 increases in gasoline taxes and vehicle weight fees, and (5) appropriations made in certain cases of emergency.

The appropriations limit for each year is adjusted annually to reflect changes in cost of living and population, and any transfers of service responsibilities between government units. The definitions for such adjustments were liberalized in 1990 to follow more closely growth in California's economy.

"Excess" revenues are measured over a two-year cycle. With respect to local governments, excess revenues must be returned by a revision of tax rates or fee schedules within the two subsequent fiscal years. The appropriations limit for a local government may be overridden by referendum under certain conditions for up to four years at a time. With respect to the State, 50% of any excess revenues is to be distributed to K-12 school districts and community college districts (collectively, "K-14 districts") and the other 50% is to be refunded to taxpayers. With more liberal annual adjustment factors since 1988, and depressed revenues since 1990 because of the recession, few governments, including the State, are currently operating near their spending limits, but this condition may change over time. Local governments may by voter approval exceed their spending limits for up to four years.

Because of the complex nature of Articles XIIIIA and XIIIIB of the California Constitution, the ambiguities and possible inconsistencies in their terms, and the impossibility of predicting future appropriations or changes in population and cost of living, and the probability of continuing legal challenges, it is not currently possible to determine fully the impact of Article XIIIIA or Article XIIIIB on California Municipal Obligations or on the ability of California or local governments to pay debt service on such California Municipal Obligations. It is not presently possible to predict the outcome of any pending litigation with respect to the ultimate scope, impact or constitutionality of either Article XIIIIA or Article XIIIIB, or the impact of any such determinations upon State agencies or local governments, or upon their ability to pay debt service on their obligations. Future initiatives or legislative changes in laws or the California Constitution may also affect the ability of the State or local issuers to repay their obligations.

Obligations of the State of California. Under the California Constitution, debt service on outstanding general obligation bonds is the second charge to the General Fund after support of the public school system and public institutions of higher education. Total outstanding general obligation bond and lease purchase debt of the State increased from \$9.4 billion at June 30, 1987 to \$23.5 billion at June 30, 1994. In fiscal year 1993-94, debt service on general obligation bonds and lease purchase debt was approximately 5.2% of General Fund revenues.

Financial Results. The principal sources of General Fund revenues in 1992-1993 were the California personal income tax (44% of total revenues), the sales tax (38%), bank and corporation taxes (12%) and the gross premium tax on insurance (3%). California maintains a Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties (the "Economic Uncertainties Fund"), derived from General Fund revenues, as a reserve to meet cash needs of the General Fund.

General. Throughout the 1980s, State spending increased rapidly as the State population and economy also grew rapidly, including increased spending for many assistance programs to local governments, which were constrained by Proposition 13 and other laws. The largest State program is assistance to local public school districts.

In 1988, an initiative (Proposition 98) was enacted which (subject to suspension by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature and the Governor) guarantees local school districts and community college districts a minimum share of State General Fund revenues (currently about 33%).

Since the start of 1990-91 fiscal year, the State has faced adverse economic, fiscal, and budget conditions. The economic recession seriously affected State tax revenues. It also caused increased expenditures for health and welfare programs. The State is also facing a structural imbalance in its budget with the largest programs supported by the General Fund (education, health, welfare and corrections) growing at rates higher than the growth rates for the principal revenue sources of the General Fund. These structured concerns will be exacerbated in coming years by the expected need to substantially increase capital and operating

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funds for corrections as a result of a "Three Strikes" law enacted in 1994. As a result, the State entered a period of budget imbalance, with expenditures exceeding revenues for four of the five fiscal years ended in 1991-92; revenues and expenditures were about equal in 1992-93. By June 30, 1993, the State's General Fund had an accumulated deficit, on a budget basis, of approximately \$2.8 billion.

Recent Budgets. The State failed to enact its 1992-93 budget by July 1, 1992. Although the State had no legal authority to pay many of its vendors, certain obligations (such as debt service, school apportionments, welfare payments and employee salaries) were payable because of continuing or special appropriations, or court orders. However, the State Controller did not have enough cash to pay as they came due all of these ongoing obligations, as well as valid obligations incurred in the prior fiscal year.

Starting July 1, 1992, the Controller was required to issue "registered warrants" in lieu of normal warrants backed by cash to pay many State obligations. Available cash was used to pay constitutionally mandated and priority obligations. Between July 1 and September 3, 1992, the Controller issued an aggregate of approximately \$3.8 billion of registered warrants, all of which were called for redemption by September 4, 1992 following enactment of the 1992-93 Budget Act and issuance by the State of \$3.3 billion of Interim Notes.

The 1992-93 Budget Act, when finally adopted, was projected to eliminate the State's accumulated deficit, with additional expenditure cuts and a \$1.3 billion transfer of State education funding costs to local governments by shifting local property taxes to school districts. However, as the recession continued longer and deeper than expected, revenues once again were far below projections, and only reached a level just equal to the amount of expenditures. Thus, the State continued to carry its \$2.8 billion budget deficit at June 30, 1993.

The 1993-94 Budget Act represented a third consecutive year of difficult budget choices. As in the prior year, the budget contained no general state tax increases, and relied principally on expenditure cuts, particularly for health and welfare and higher education, a two-year suspension of the renters' tax credit, some one-time and accounting adjustments, and the largest component-an additional \$2.6 billion transfer of property taxes from local government, particularly counties, to school districts to reduce State education funding requirements. A temporary state sales tax scheduled to expire on June 30, 1993 was extended for six months, and dedicated to support local government public safety costs.

A major feature of the budget was a two-year plan to eliminate the accumulated deficit by borrowing into the 1994-95 fiscal year. With the recession still continuing longer than expected, the General Fund had \$800 million less revenue and \$800 million higher expenditures than budgeted. As a result revenues will only exceed expenditures by about \$500 million. However, this was the first operating surplus in four years and reduced the accumulated deficit to \$2.0 billion at June 30, 1994 (after taking account of certain other accounting reserves).

Current Budget. The 1994-95 Budget Act was passed on July 8, 1994 and provides for an estimated \$41.9 billion of General Fund revenues and \$40.9 billion of expenditures. The budget assumed receipt

of about \$750 million of new federal assistance for the costs of incarceration, education, health and welfare related to undocumented immigrants. Other major components of the budget include further reductions in health and welfare costs and miscellaneous government costs, some additional transfers of funds from local government and a plan to defer retirement of \$1 billion of the accumulated budget deficit to the 1995-96 fiscal year. The federal government has apparently budgeted only \$33 million of the expected immigration aid. However, this shortfall is expected to be almost fully offset by higher than projected revenues, and lower than projected caseload growth, as the economy improves.

The State issued \$7.0 billion of short-term debt in July 1994 to meet its cash flow needs and to finance the deferral of part of the accumulated budget deficit to the 1995-96 fiscal year. In order to assure repayment of the \$4 billion, 22-month part of this borrowing, the State enacted legislation (the "Trigger Law") which can lead to automatic, across-the-board cuts in General Fund expenditures in either the 1994-95 or 1995-96 fiscal years if cash flow projections made at certain times during those years show deterioration from the projections made in July 1994 when the borrowings were made. On November 15, 1994 the State Controller,

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as part of the Trigger Law, reported that the cash position of the General Fund on June 30, 1995 would be about \$580 million better than earlier projected, so no automatic budget adjustments were required in 1994-95. The Controller's report showed that loss of federal funds was offset by higher revenues, lower expenditures and certain other increases in cash resources.

Proposed 1995-96 Budget. On January 10, 1995 the Governor presented his proposed fiscal year 1995-96 budget. This budget projects total General Fund revenues and transfers of \$42.5 billion, and expenditures of \$41.7 billion, to complete the elimination of the accumulated deficits from earlier years. However, this proposal leaves no cushion, as the projected budget reserve at June 30, 1996 would be only about \$92 million. While proposing increases in funding for schools, universities and corrections, the Governor proposes further cuts in welfare programs, and a continuation of the "realignment" of functions with counties which would save the State about \$240 million. The Governor also expects about \$800 million in new federal aid for the State's costs of incarcerating and educating illegal immigrants. The Budget proposal also does not account for possible additional costs if the State loses its appeals on lawsuits which are currently pending concerning such matters as school funding and pension payments, but these appeals could take several years to resolve. Part of the Governor's proposal also is a 15% cut in personal income and corporate taxes, to be phased in over three years, starting with calendar year 1996 (which would have only a small impact on 1995-96 income).

The State's difficult financial condition for the current and upcoming budget years will result in continued pressure upon almost all local governments, particularly school districts and counties which depend on State aid. Despite efforts in recent years to increase taxes and reduce governmental expenditures, there can be no assurance that the State will not face budget gaps in the future.

Bond Rating. State general obligation bonds ratings were reduced in July 1994 to "A1" by Moody's and "A" by Standard & Poor's. Both of these ratings were reduced from "AAA" levels which the State held until late 1991. There can be no assurance that such ratings will be maintained in the future. It should be noted that the creditworthiness of obligations issued by local California issuers may be unrelated to the creditworthiness of obligations issued by the State of California, and that there is no obligation on the part of the State to make payment on such local obligations in the event of default.

Legal Proceedings. The State is involved in certain legal proceedings (described in the State's recent financial statements) that, if decided against the State, may require the State to make significant future expenditures or may substantially impair revenues. Trial courts have recently entered tentative decisions or injunctions which would overturn several parts of the State's recent budget compromises. The matters covered by these lawsuits include a deferral of payments by the State to the Public Employees Retirement System,

reductions in welfare payments and the use of certain cigarette tax funds for health costs. All of these cases are subject to further proceedings and appeals, and if the State eventually loses, the final remedies may not have to be implemented in one year.

Obligations of Other Issuers

Other Issuers of California Municipal Obligations. There are a number of state agencies, instrumentalities and political subdivisions of the State that issue Municipal Obligations, some of which may be conduit revenue obligations payable from payments from private borrowers. These entities are subject to various economic risks and uncertainties, and the credit quality of the securities issued by them may vary considerably from the credit quality of the obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the State.

State Assistance. Property tax revenues received by local governments declined more than 50% following passage of Proposition 13. Subsequently, the California Legislature enacted measures to provide for the redistribution of the State's General Fund surplus to local agencies, the reallocation of certain State revenues to local agencies and the assumption of certain governmental functions by the State to assist municipal issuers to raise revenues. Through 1990-91, local assistance (including public schools) accounted for approximately 75% of General Fund expenditures. To reduce State General Fund support for school districts, the 1992-93 and 1993-94 Budget Acts caused local governments to transfer \$3.9 billion of property tax revenues to school districts, representing loss of all of the post-Proposition 13 "bailout" aid. The

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largest share of these transfers came from counties, and the balance from cities, special districts and redevelopment agencies. In order to make up this shortfall, the Legislature has proposed and voters approved dedicating 0.5% of the sales tax to counties and cities for public safety purposes. In addition, the Legislature has changed laws to relieve local governments of certain mandates, allowing them to reduce costs.

To the extent the State should be constrained by its Article XIII B appropriations limit, or its obligation to conform to Proposition 98, or other fiscal considerations, the absolute level, or the rate of growth, of State assistance to local governments may be reduced. Any such reductions in State aid could compound the serious fiscal constraints already experienced by many local governments, particularly counties. At least one rural county (Butte) publicly announced that it might enter bankruptcy proceedings in August 1990, although such plans were put off after the Governor approved legislation to provide additional funds for the county. Other counties have also indicated that their budgetary condition is extremely grave. The Richmond Unified School District (Contra Costa County) entered bankruptcy proceedings in May 1991 but the proceedings have been dismissed.

Assessment Bonds. California Municipal Obligations which are assessment bonds may be adversely affected by a general decline in real estate values or a slowdown in real estate sales activity. In many cases, such bonds are secured by land which is undeveloped at the time of issuance but anticipated to be developed within a few years after issuance. In the event of such reduction or slowdown, such development may not occur or may be delayed, thereby increasing the risk of a default on the bonds. Because the special assessments or taxes securing these bonds are not the personal liability of the owners of the property assessed, the lien on the property is the only security for the bonds. Moreover, in most cases the issuer of these bonds is not required to make payments on the bonds in the event of delinquency in the payment of assessments or taxes, except from amounts, if any, in a reserve fund established for the bonds.

California Long-Term Lease Obligations. Certain California long-term lease obligations, though typically payable from the general fund of the municipality, are subject to "abatement" in the event the facility being leased is unavailable for beneficial use and occupancy by the municipality during the term of the lease. Abatement is not a default, and there may be no remedies available to the holders of the certificates evidencing the lease obligation in the event abatement occurs. The most common cases of abatement are failure to complete construction of the facility before the end of the

period during which lease payments have been capitalized and uninsured casualty losses to the facility (e.g., due to earthquake). In the event abatement occurs with respect to a lease obligation, lease payments may be interrupted (if all available insurance proceeds and reserves are exhausted) and the certificates may not be paid when due.

Several years ago the Richmond Unified School District (the "District") entered into a lease transaction in which certain existing properties of the District were sold and leased back in order to obtain funds to cover operating deficits. Following a fiscal crisis in which the District's finances were taken over by a State receiver (including a brief period under bankruptcy court protection), the District failed to make rental payments on this lease, resulting in a lawsuit by the Trustee for the Certificate of Participation holders, in which the State was named defendant (on the grounds that it controlled the District's finances). One of the defenses raised in answer to this lawsuit was the invalidity of the District's lease. The trial court has upheld the validity of the lease and the case has been settled. Any judgement in a future case against the position asserted by the Trustee in the Richmond case may have adverse implications for lease transactions of a similar nature by other California entities.

Other Considerations. The repayment of industrial development securities secured by real property may be affected by California laws limiting foreclosure rights of creditors. Securities backed by health care and hospital revenues may be affected by changes in State regulations governing cost reimbursements to health care providers under Medi-Cal (the State's Medicaid program), including risks related to the policy of awarding exclusive contracts to certain hospitals.

Limitations on ad valorem property taxes may particularly affect "tax allocation" bonds issued by California redevelopment agencies. Such bonds are secured solely by the increase in assessed valuation of a redevelopment

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project area after the start of redevelopment activity. In the event that assessed values in the redevelopment project decline (e.g., because of a major natural disaster such as an earthquake), the tax increment revenue may be insufficient to make principal and interest payments on these bonds. Both Moody's and S&P suspended ratings on California tax allocation bonds after the enactment of Articles XIII A and XIII B, and only resumed such ratings on a selective basis.

Proposition 87, approved by California voters in 1988, requires that all revenues produced by a tax rate increase go directly to the taxing entity which increased such tax rate to repay that entity's general obligation indebtedness. As a result, redevelopment agencies (which, typically, are the issuers of tax allocation securities) no longer receive an increase in tax increment when taxes on property in the project area are increased to repay voter-approved bonded indebtedness.

The effect of these various constitutional and statutory changes upon the ability of California municipal securities issuers to pay interest and principal on their obligations remains unclear. Furthermore, other measures affecting the taxing or spending authority of California or its political subdivisions may be approved or enacted in the future. Legislation has been or may be introduced which would modify existing taxes or other revenue-raising measures or which either would further limit or, alternatively, would increase the abilities of state and local governments to impose new taxes or increase existing taxes. It is not presently possible to predict the extent to which any such legislation will be enacted. Nor is it presently possible to determine the impact of any such legislation on California Municipal Obligations in which the Fund may invest, future allocations of state revenues to local governments or the abilities of state or local governments to pay the interest on, or repay the principal of, such California Municipal Obligations.

Substantially all of California is within an active geologic region subject to major seismic activity. Northern California, in 1989, and southern California, in 1994, experienced major earthquakes causing billions of dollars in damages. The federal government provided more than \$13 billion in aid for both earthquakes, and neither event is expected to have any long-term negative economic

impact. Any California Municipal Obligation in a California Trust could be affected by an interruption of revenues because of damaged facilities, or, consequently, income tax deductions for casualty losses or property tax assessment reductions. Compensatory financial assistance could be constrained by the inability of (i) an issuer to have obtained earthquake insurance coverage at reasonable rates; (ii) an insurer to perform on its contracts of insurance in the event of widespread losses; or (iii) the Federal or State government to appropriate sufficient funds within their respective budget limitations.

On January 17, 1994, a major earthquake with an estimated magnitude of 6.8 on the Richter scale struck the Los Angeles area, causing significant property damage to the public and private facilities, presently estimated at \$15-\$20 billion. While over \$9.5 billion of federal aid, and a projected \$1.9 billion of State aid, plus insurance proceeds will reimburse much of that loss, there will be some ultimate loss of wealth and income in the region, in addition to costs of the disruption caused by the event. Short-term economic projections are generally neutral, as the infusion of aid will restore billions of dollars to the local economy within a few months; already the local construction industry has picked up. Although the earthquake will hinder recovery from the recession in Southern California, already hard-hit, its long-term impact is not expected to be material in the context of the overall wealth of the region. Almost five years after the event, there are few remaining effects of the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake in northern California (which, however, caused less severe damage than Northridge).

On December 7, 1994, Orange County, California (the "County"), together with its pooled investment fund (the "County Pooled Fund") filed for protection under Chapter 9 of the federal Bankruptcy Code, after reports that the County Pooled Fund had suffered significant market losses in its investments caused a liquidity crisis for the County Pooled Fund and the County. More than 180 other public entities, most but not all located in the County, were also depositors in the County Pooled Fund. As of mid-January 1995, the County estimated that the County Pooled Fund had lost about \$1.64 billion of its initial deposits of around \$7.5 billion. The Pooled Fund has been almost completely restructured to reduce its exposure to changes in County interest rates. The County may suffer further losses as it sells investments to restructure the County Pooled Fund. Many of the entities which kept moneys in the County Pooled Fund, including the County,

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are facing cash flow difficulties because of the bankruptcy filing and may be required to reduce programs or capital projects. The County and some of these entities have, and others may in the future, default in payment of their obligations. Moody's and Standard & Poor's have suspended, reduced to below investment grade levels, or placed on "Credit Watch" various securities of the County and the entities participating in the County Pooled Fund. The portfolio of the First Trust of Insured Municipal Bonds-Multi-State: California Trust, Series 12 contains Certificates of Participation (1992 Water System Improvement Project and Refunding) (the "Certificates of Participation") issued by the City of Santa Barbara for which water revenues are dedicated for payment of principal and interest. See "Portfolio" in Part One. The City of Santa Barbara invested in the County Pooled Fund and may be adversely affected by the difficulties described above. The Sponsor is not currently able to predict whether such Certificates of Participation will be negatively impacted by the circumstances faced by the City of Santa Barbara as a result of the losses of the County Pooled Fund. However, the Certificates of Participation are insured by AMBAC Indemnity Corporation for the payment of principal and interest. See "Why and How are the Insured Trusts Insured?" in Part Two of the Prospectus. Other Series of the California Trust may have Bonds affected by bankruptcy filing. The Sponsor, however, is unable to predict the ultimate impact of the circumstances described above on other issuers located in California.

The State of California has no obligation with respect to any obligations or securities of the County or any of the other participating entities, although under existing legal precedents, the State may be obligated to ensure that school districts have sufficient funds to operate.

Certain Trusts may contain Bonds of issuers located in the Commonwealth

of Puerto Rico or issuers which will be affected by general economic conditions of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico's unemployment rate remains significantly higher than the U.S. unemployment rate. Furthermore, the economy is largely dependent for its development upon U.S. policies and programs that are being reviewed and may be eliminated.

The Puerto Rican economy consists principally of manufacturing (pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, computers, microprocessors, medical products, textiles and petrochemicals), agriculture (largely sugar) and tourism. Most of the island's manufacturing output is shipped to the mainland United States, which is also the chief source of semi-finished manufactured articles on which further manufacturing operations are performed in Puerto Rico. Since World War II the economic importance of agriculture for Puerto Rico, particularly in the dominance of sugar production, has declined. Nevertheless, the Commonwealth-controlled sugar monopoly remains an important economic factor and is largely dependent upon Federal maintenance of sugar prices, the discontinuation of which could severely affect Puerto Rico sugar production. The level of tourism is affected by various factors including the strength of the U.S. dollar. During periods when the dollar is strong, tourism in foreign countries becomes relatively more attractive.

The Puerto Rican economy is affected by a number of Commonwealth and Federal investment incentive programs. For example, Section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code provides for a credit against Federal income taxes for U.S. companies operating on the island if certain requirements are met. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 imposes limits on such credit, effective for tax years beginning after 1993. In addition, from time to time proposals are introduced in Congress which, if enacted into law, would eliminate some or all of the benefits of Section 936. Although no assessment can be made at this time of the precise effect of such limitation, it is expected that the limitation of Section 936 credits would have a negative impact on Puerto Rico's economy.

Aid for Puerto Rico's economy has traditionally depended heavily on Federal programs, and current Federal budgetary policies suggest that an expansion of aid to Puerto Rico is unlikely. An adverse effect on the Puerto Rican economy could result from other U.S. policies, including a reduction of tax benefits for distilled products, further reduction in transfer payment programs such as food stamps, curtailment of military spending and policies which could lead to a stronger dollar.

In a plebiscite held in November 1993, the Puerto Rican electorate chose to continue Puerto Rico's Commonwealth status. Previously proposed legislation, which was not enacted, would have preserved the federal tax exempt status of the outstanding debts of Puerto Rico and its public corporations regardless of the

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outcome of the referendum, to the extent that similar obligations issued by the states are so treated and subject to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code currently in effect. There can be no assurance that any pending or future legislation finally enacted will include the same or a similar protection against loss of tax exemption. The November 1993 plebiscite can be expected to have both direct and indirect consequences on such matters as the basic characteristics of future Puerto Rico debt obligations, the markets for these obligations, and the types, levels and quality of revenue sources pledged for the payment of existing and future debt obligations. Such possible consequences include, without limitation, legislative proposals seeking restoration of the status of Section 936 benefits otherwise subject to the limitations discussed above. However, no assessment can be made at this time of the economic and other effects of a change in federal laws affecting Puerto Rico as a result of the November 1993 plebiscite.

The foregoing information constitutes only a brief summary of some of the general factors which may impact certain issuers of Bonds and does not purport to be a complete or exhaustive description of all adverse conditions to which the issuers of Bonds held by the California Trusts are subject. Additionally, many factors including national economic, social and environmental policies and conditions, which are not within the control of the issuers of the Bonds, could affect or could have an adverse impact on the financial condition of the issuers. The Sponsor is unable to predict whether or to what extent such factors or other factors

may affect the issuers of the Bonds, the market value or marketability of the Bonds or the ability of the respective issuers of the Bonds acquired by the California Trusts to pay interest on or principal of the Bonds.

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California Trust Series

The First Trust (registered trademark) Combined Series
The First Trust of Insured Municipal Bonds-Multi-State
The First Trust Advantage

PART THREE PROSPECTUS

Must be Accompanied by Parts One and Two

SPONSOR: Nike Securities L.P.
1001 Warrenville Road
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(800) 621-1675

TRUSTEE: United States Trust Company of New York
770 Broadway
New York, New York 10003

LEGAL COUNSEL TO SPONSOR: Chapman and Cutler
111 West Monroe Street
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LEGAL COUNSEL TO TRUSTEE: Carter, Ledyard & Milburn
2 Wall Street
New York, New York 10005

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS: Ernst & Young LLP
Sears Tower
233 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL, OR A SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY, SECURITIES IN ANY JURISDICTION TO ANY PERSON TO WHOM IT IS NOT LAWFUL TO MAKE SUCH OFFER IN SUCH JURISDICTION.

THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONTAIN ALL THE INFORMATION SET FORTH IN THE REGISTRATION STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS RELATING THERETO, WHICH THE TRUST HAS FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D.C. UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 AND THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940, AND TO WHICH REFERENCE IS HEREBY MADE.

PLEASE RETAIN ALL PARTS OF THIS PROSPECTUS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

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CONTENTS OF POST-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT
OF REGISTRATION STATEMENT

This Post-Effective Amendment of Registration Statement comprises the following papers and documents:

The facing sheet

The prospectus

The signatures

The Consent of Independent Auditors

Financial Data Schedule

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933,

the Registrant, The First Trust Combined Series 49, certifies that it meets all of the requirements for effectiveness of this Registration Statement pursuant to Rule 485(b) under the Securities Act of 1933 and has duly caused this Post-Effective Amendment of its Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized in the Village of Lisle and State of Illinois on August 1, 1995.

THE FIRST TRUST COMBINED SERIES 49
(Registrant)
By NIKE SECURITIES L.P.
(Depositor)

By Carlos E. Nardo
Senior Vice President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Post-Effective Amendment of Registration Statement has been signed below by the following person in the capacity and on the date indicated:

Signature	Title*	Date
Robert D. Van Kampen	Sole Director of Nike Securities Corporation, the General Partner of Nike Securities L.P.))) August 1, 1995))) Carlos E. Nardo) Attorney-in-Fact**

*The title of the person named herein represents his capacity in and relationship to Nike Securities L.P., Depositor.

**An executed copy of the related power of attorney was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the Amendment No. 1 to Form S-6 of The First Trust Special Situations Trust, Series 18 (File No. 33-42683) and the same is hereby incorporated herein by this reference.

S-2
CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

We consent to the reference to our firm under the caption "Experts" and to the use of our report dated June 23, 1995 in this Post-Effective Amendment to the Registration Statement and related Prospectus of The First Trust Combined Series dated July 19, 1995.

ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Chicago, Illinois
July 18, 1995

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This schedule contains summary financial information extracted from Post Effective Amendment to Form S-6 and is qualified in its entirety by reference to such Post Effective Amendment to Form S-6.

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This schedule contains summary financial information extracted from Post Effective Amendment to Form S-6 and is qualified in its entirety by reference to such Post Effective Amendment to Form S-6.

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