

WMSS

BC-126
June 1975

NON COMM EDUCATIONAL FM

BROADCASTING STATION LICENSE RECORD

Date first licensed December 18, 1978

Call letters W M S S

Station location Middletown, PA

Name of licensee MIDDLETOWN AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT

Transmitter location George W. Feaser Jr. High School, 214 Race St., Middletown, PA

(PED-4-5-78)

Main studio location SAME AS TRANSMITTER (PED-4-5-78)

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT AND LICENSE RECORD

Appl. No.	Date Issued	Freq.	Power	Time Div.	Period From To
BPED-2571 HAAT: -105' (L)	4-5-78 (h&v)	91.1mhz #216 CP for new NON CML ED FM station	ERP: 8.3w(h&v)U Class-D		4-5-79
BPED-2571 (1)	7-3-78	CALL LETTERS & EBSA ASSIGNED.			
RLED-780911AB Lic. to cover (BPED-2571)	12-18-78	91.1mhz TPO: 10w NEW STATION	ERP: 8.3w(H&V) HAAT: -105' (H&V)		8-1-81
BPED781108AF HAAT: -105' (L)	4/20/79 (H&V)	91.1mhz Class; A CP to incre. power & install trans.	ERP: .125kW (HV) Ch.#216		4/20/80
BLED- 791025AE (L)	3-21-80	91.1mhz HAAT: Minus 105' LIC: (BPED-781108AF) for changes.	ERP: 125 Watts(H&V) (H&V)		8-1-81

APPLICATION RECORD - BROADCASTING

Call Letters W M S S
XNEW EDUC FM

Name Middletown Area School District
Middletown, Pennsylvania (PO 55 N Water St., Middletown, Pa. 17057)

File No.	Dated	Application for	Action	
			Nature	Date
BPED-2571 R&F PN REC'D PRESS:	9-2-77 9-2-77 9-27-77 DEC 1 1977	Construction permit for new Educ FM on: Frequency: 91.1mhz #216 ERP:8.3watts TPOI 10 watts HAAT: minus 106' trans. LPB, Inc. Ant: Phelps-Dodge ECFM-2,2 sections TL&SL: George W Feaser Jr. Hi School, 214 Race St., Middletown, Pennsylvania 40° 11' 52" 76° 43' 31" ATTY:----- ENGR: Kathleen Lynch(Duxbury, Massachusetts)	GRANTED	4-5-78
----- HLED-780911AB PTA: PRESS:	9-19-78 NOV 13 1978	License to cover (BPED-2571) for New Station. Trans: LPB, Inc. FM-10SS Atty: ---	GRANTED	12-18-78

APPLICATION RECORD - BROADCASTING

91.1MHz

Call
Letters W.M.S.S.Name MIDDLETOWN AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT
Middletown, Pennsylvania

File No.	Dated	Application for	Action	
			Nature	Date
BPED781108AF PRESS:	FEB 9 1979	Construction permit to increase power to ERP: 125 watts and install new type trans LPB, INC FM-10 FM-150SL ATTY:-----	GRANTED	4/20/79
BPED-791025AF PRESS	JAN 24 1980	License to cover (BPED-781108AF) for changes. Atty: None	GRANTED	3-21-80
BPED800625AC PRESS (0)	JUL 23 1980	CP to make chgs. in Ant. Sys.; chg. type Ant. (PHELPS-DODGE ECFM-3, 3 sects. H&V); chg. ERP: 0.914kw (H&V); decre. HAAT: -69' (H&V) & chg. TPO.		
BRED810330UT PRESS MAY 26 1981		Renewal of License	GRANTED	7-7-81

About the History Cards ...

History Cards were first used by the Department of Commerce to keep track of applications filed by, and changes to, the earliest AM broadcast stations in the early 1920s. The records were subsequently transferred to the Federal Radio Commission in 1927, and after that to the Federal Communications Commission when that agency was created in 1934. These cards gradually grew into a large card file.

FM History Cards were initiated in the early 1940s, with the authorization of the earliest FM stations in the FM band, then at 42 to 50 MHz. (The band was shifted to its present location, 88 to 108 MHz, in 1946.) History Cards remained in use until the creation of the first computerized database in 1980 to track broadcast applications, the Broadcast Application Processing System (BAPS). However, the Commission did not transfer the data from the History Cards to the new system. Instead, it retained the History Cards in their original form for reference.

In 1999, the Commission moved to a new location (445 12th Street SW), and also at that time created the successor database to BAPS, the Consolidated DataBase System (CDBS). Prior to that move, the History Cards were transferred to microfiche by a contractor (only a few sets of microfiche exist), and the original paper cards were destroyed. The History Cards were stored on the microfiche as negative images, like those you see above.

History Cards contain very brief entries and notes about station facilities, applications, and ownership. They are not, and never were intended to be, a comprehensive record of a station's operations. Nevertheless, they can be useful to help determine, for example, when a station first went on the air and its call letters at that time. History Card comments were generally typed onto the cards, and thus some records will show more faintly or with more smudging than others, depending on the quality of typewriter and ribbon then used. Occasional handwritten comments, corrections, and strikeouts may also be found. Cards may be incomplete, missing, or occasionally out of sequence.

The History Cards are presented here as they were copied to microfiche, to preserve this record for public use, and with the hope that they will be of value to future researchers of radio station history.

