

K J O N

BROADCASTING STATION HISTORY RECORD

First licensed

Call Letters K J O NStation Location Booneville, ArkansasName CHARLES C. MASSEY, DBA BOONEVILLE BROADCASTING COMPANYTransmitter Location 2.3 mi. at 150° true from Booneville, Arkansas (PH. 5-15-81)Main studio location to be determined, Booneville, Arkansas

Authorization Record

File No.	Granted	Facilities	Expires
BPH-800915AE HAAT: 300' (H&V)	5-15-81 L	92.1mhz ERP:3kW (H&V) CP FOR NEW FM STATION	5-15-82
BPH-800915AE 7-20-81	7-20-81	CALL LETTERS ASSIGNED & EBSA ISSUED.	

APPLICATION RECORD-BROADCASTING

KJON

Call Letters: NEW FM

Name: CHARLES C. MASSEY, D/B/A
BOONEVILLE BROADCASTING COMPANY

Station Location: BOONEVILLE, ARKANSAS (P. O. Box 185, Booneville, Arkansas 72927)

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
BPH-800915AE		Construction permit for new FM on: Frequency: 92.1 MHz, #221A ERP: 3 kW HBV, HAAT: 300' HBV TL/SL/RC: To Be Determined, Booneville, Arkansas 35 6 34 93 54 10 Atty: Robert M. Booth, Jr.	GRANTED 5-15-81
PN RECD. ACCEPTED DEC 22 '80	10-22-80 4-28-81 FEB 4 '81	Amended Financial Data	

APPLICATION RECORD-BROADCASTING

Call Letters: KJON
NEW

#2

Name: CHARLES C. NASSEY DBA BOONEVILLE BROADCASTING COMPANY

Station Location: Booneville, Arkansas

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
BAPH810702HM Form 316 PRESS	JUL 16 1981	Vol assignment of CP (BPH800915AE - new station) to Booneville Broadcasting Company Atty Julian P. Freret	

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.

