KVMR

BC-126
June 1975

NON COMMERCIAL EDUC FM

BROADCASTING STATION LICENSE RECORD

Date first licensed JANUARY 10, 1980

Call letters KVMR

Station location Nevada City, CA

Name of licensee THE AMERICAN VICTORIAN MUSEUM

Transmitter location Banner Mtn., 2.5 mi. SE of Nevada City, California (PED-1-23-78)

Main studio location 325 Spring St., Nevada City, California (PED-1-23-78)

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT AND LICENSE RECORD

Appl. No.	Date Issued	Freq.	Power	Time Div.	Period From - To
BPED-2409 HAAT: 980' (L)	1-23-78 (H&V)	89.5mhz. #208	ERP:18w(h&v) U (RC) Class-D CP for new NON COML ED FM station		1-23-79
BPED-2409 (1)	3-27-78	CALL LETTERS & EBSA ASSIGNED.			
BLED-1822 (L)	1-10-80	89.5mHz ERP:19.5watts(H&V) TPO: 10 watts,HATT: 980 ft. (H&V),License to cover (BPED-2409) for new station.			
BPED791220AF HAAT: 980'(h&v) (L)	11-14-80	89.5mhz. CP to incre. ERP; HAAT.	ERP 1.95kW(h&v)		11-14-81

Form BC-121
May 1976

APPLICATION RECORD - BROADCASTING

Call Letters K V M R
XNEW EDUC FM

Name The American Victorian Museum
Nevada City,California(PO 325 Spring St., Nevada City,California 95959)

File No.	Dated	Application for	Action Nature	Action Date
BPED-2409	1-4-77	Construction permit for new Educ FM on:89.5 #208	GRANTED	1-23-78
Rec'd	1-4-77	TPO: 10 watts		
Filed	7-5-77	Trans. GATES M-5534;Ant:Phelps-Dodge ECFM-4sects		
PN REC'D	2-28-77	TL: Banner Mtn.,2.5 mi. SE of Nevada City,Calif.		
PRESS: AUG 17 1977		SL-RC: 325 Spring Street,Nevada City,California		
		39° 14' 47" ~~121~~° 57' 48"		
		ATTY:---- 120		
		ENGR: Marvin Clapp(Folsom,California)		
AMENDED	6-7-77	Section I,page 2 signed,redescribe TL;add remote control; terrain profile graphs		
AMENDED	7-5-77	Articles of Incorporation,chg. channel		
AMENDED	9-15-77	correct coordinates		
AMENDED	12-27-77	Section II page 3 #14 amended to read 12-16-76 American Victorian Museum,Nevada City,Calif. Section IV programming		

F.C.C. - WASHINGTON, D. C.

Form BC-121
May 1976

#2

APPLICATION RECORD · BROADCASTING

Call Letters K V M R

Name THE AMERICAN VICTORIAN MUSEUM
NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA

File No.	Dated	Application for	Action Nature	Action Date
BLED-1822 PTA: PRESS:	7-13-78 AUG 25 1978	License to cover(BPED-2409) for NEW STATION ATTY:	GRANTED	1-10-80
BPED-791220AF (C) ACCEPTED AUG 22 '80		CUT OFF CUCP Incr ERP: 1.964 KW HAAT: 978'	GRANTED	11-14-80
PN RECD. BRED 800717 PRESS	1-11-80 UA AUG 15 1980	OCT 3 '80 RENEWAL OF LICENSE	Gr.	11-25-80

F.C.C. · WASHINGTON, D. C.

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.