WWLX

5-20-82 on-the-air-I.D. as: "LEXINGTON-ALABAMA & LORETTO, TENNESSEE" AM

BROADCASTING STATION HISTORY RECORD

First licensed .....

Call Letters WWLX

Station Location Lexington, Alabama

Name ROGER W. WRIGHT, K. DWAYNE WRIGHT AND JOHN C. SANDERS DBA WRIGHT, WRIGHT & SANDERS

Transmitter Location City Industrial Park, near Highway 101, Lexington, Alabama

Main studio location to be determined, Lexington, Alabama

Form BC-126
December 1978

Authorization Record

File No.	Granted	Facilities	Expires
BP-791228BB (L)	12-4-80	620khz 0.5kw DAY CP FOR NEW AM STATION	12-4-81
BP-791228BB (1)	3-16-81	CALL LETTERS ASSIGNED & EBSA ISSUED.	

APPLICATION RECORD-BROADCASTING

Call Letters: WWLX NEW AM

Name: Roger W Wright, K Dwayne Wright and John C Sanders dba WRIGHT, WRIGHT & SANDERS

Station Location: Lexington, Alabama (PO Rt 5, Lawrenceburg, Tn 38464)

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
BP-791228BB		CP for new AM ON: Frequency: 620 KHz Power: 500 watts Hours of operation: Daytime TL: City Industrial Park, near Hwy 101,Lexington, Alabama SL&RC: to be determined 34 58 37 87 22 10	GRANTED 12-4-80 Con'd
	9-5-80	Public notice Atty: ---	

Form BC-121
March 1979

#2

APPLICATION RECORD—BROADCASTING

620 kHz
Call Letters: NEW AM WWLX

Name: Roger W. Wright, K Dwayne Wright & John C Sanders dba WRIGHT, WRIGHT & SANDERS

Station Location: Lexington, Alabama

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
BL-810225AQ R & F PTA PRESS MAY 18 1981	2-25-81	Lic. to cover (BP-791228BB) for New AM station Atty: ---	ISSUED

Form BC-121
March 1979

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. 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 – 3" by 5" filing cards – 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). 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. Generally, they have been left as negatives as those are often easier to read.

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.