

Vintage Computer Festival  
Computer History Museum  
August 1, 2025

Kevin Appert & Dave Jaffe



# Computer History Museum

# Kevin's Photos









**CONTROL DATA  
CORPORATION**

# 160-A



The CDC 1604, designed by Seymour Cray, had a problem where it sat idle waiting for slow input and output devices that used paper tape and punched cards. To solve this, Seymour designed the CDC 160, a smaller desk sized computer that used the same kind of logic and memory as the 1604. CDC eventually sold the 160 as its own product in 1960.



Inside of the CDC 160-A



There are no integrated circuits in the computer, the entire machine is comprised of discrete components, assembled into cards like this. The computer had 2,700 transistors and 22,000 diodes. For comparison, a MOS 6502 has 3,510.



The CDC 160 comes with a paper tape punch and separate reader for saving and reading programs. This 160-A also came with a 1609 card punch and reader with FORTRAN on punched cards. At launch in 1960, it would have cost \$47,000, or \$1,175 a month.

This CDC 160A was in use at Argon National Laboratory.



An anecdote about the CDC 160 was that Seymour Cray designed it over a three day weekend when he was home sick. What actually happened was he went home for a day or two sick and took the "Big Character" prototype that CDC used in developing the CDC 1604, cleaned it up and that became the 160.

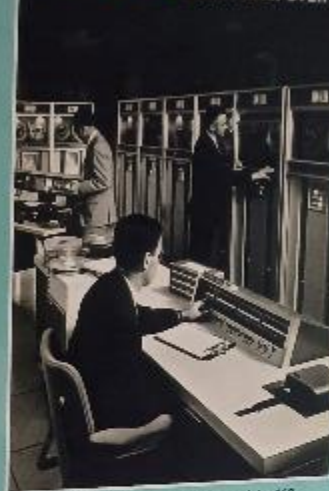


The CDC 160 originally had an optional console that was a modified IBM typewriter. Sorabon Engineering was the company that modified it, calling it the Computerwriter. With the CDC 161, it cost \$10,500, or \$1,500 a month. The typewriter that belongs to this 160 wasn't able to be repaired, so instead a serial terminal was adapted to be used.



The CDC 160 used an IEE Projection system for its display. They function similar to a slide projector, using small films with characters on them, shining a light through the film and onto a plastic screen for the operator to view.

## CONTROL DATA 160-A COMPUTER



The CDC 160-A was a slight redesign of the 160, adding bank switching and support for more memory, which was a complaint from customers. It could address up to 32K words of memory, and connect to a new multiply/divide unit.

the computer museum  
at system science

Exhibitor:  
HomebrewCPU  
3000  
3000



Project Website: [www.homebrewcpu.com](http://www.homebrewcpu.com)

# Magic-1 HomebrewCPU

Magic-1 is a custom homebrew computer built using mostly 1970s technology: 74 series TTL chips and wire-wrap, plus 1990s SRAM. More than 200 TTL chips and roughly 5,000 individually wrapped wires were used. The design began in 2001, and the first test program succeeded in 2004. It achieved internet connectivity at [www.magic-1.org](http://www.magic-1.org), and the first test program web page and hosting telnet logs is at [www.homebrewcpu.com](http://www.homebrewcpu.com). The main project site with full schematics and development logs is at [www.homebrewcpu.com](http://www.homebrewcpu.com).

## Hardware

- Custom Microcoded ISA running at 4.00 MHz
- Modified 1-address microprocessor architecture
- for support of C-style fixed frame calling conventions
- Harvard architecture separate code and data paths
- Each processor has a 4K SRAM and 4K ROM
- 2 serial ports, UART and a 16-bit timer
- 2 8-bit timers, 16-bit timer, and a 16-bit timer
- 2 8-bit timers, 16-bit timer, and a 16-bit timer

## Software

- Port of Magic-1 to DOS
- CISC-like 16-bit instruction set
- 16-bit address bus, 8-bit data bus
- 16-bit timer, 16-bit timer, and a 16-bit timer
- 16-bit timer, 16-bit timer, and a 16-bit timer
- 16-bit timer, 16-bit timer, and a 16-bit timer





brewcpu.com

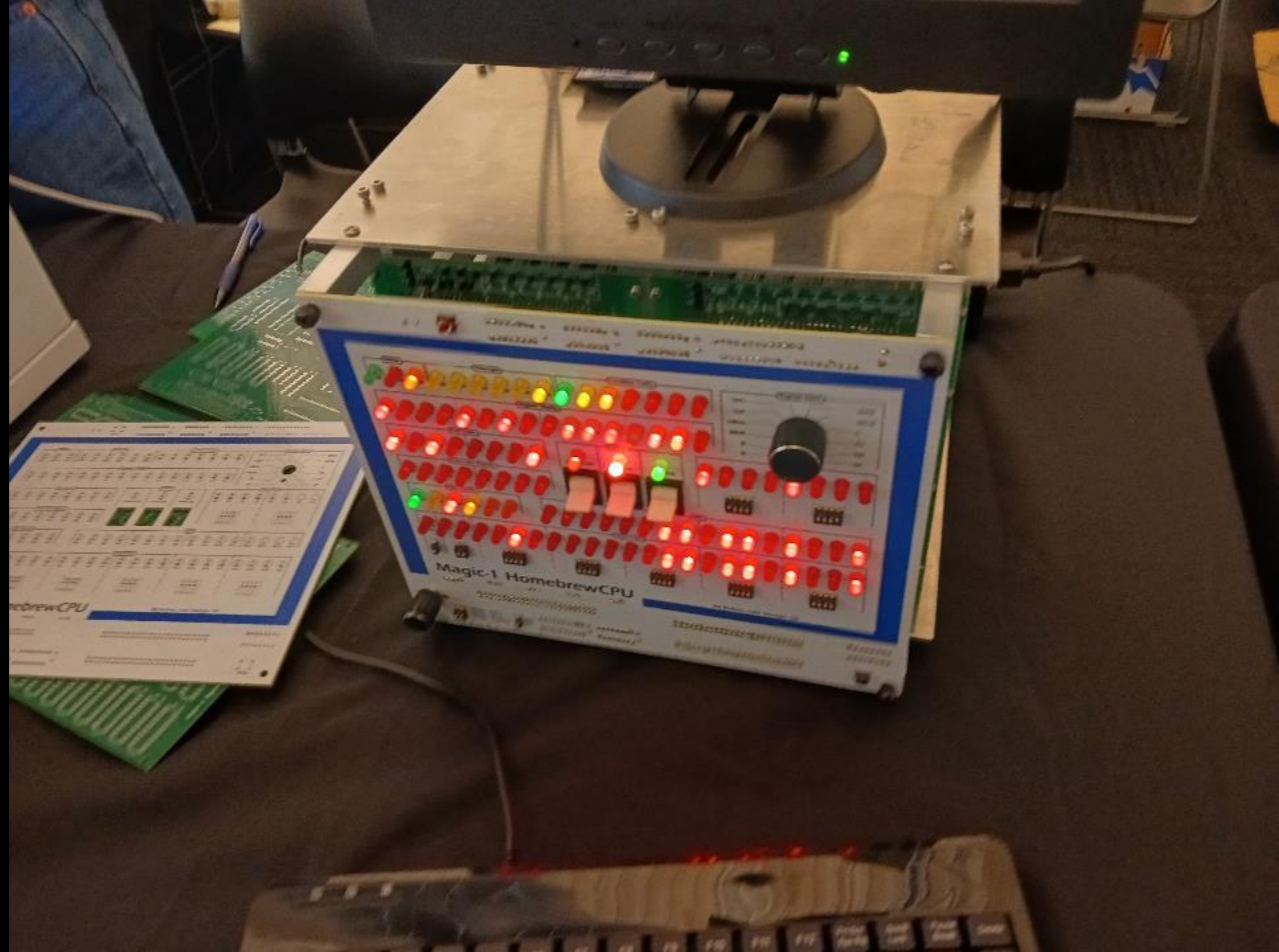
Web Server: [www.magic-1.org](http://www.magic-1.org)

Telnet Sessions: [www.magic-1.org:51515](http://www.magic-1.org:51515) user:

**Magic-1 Homebrew CPU**

Magic-1 is a custom 1985 68000. The design began in 1981, and wire-wrap, plus used. It achieved Internet connectivity in 2004. It telnet sessions at www.magic-1.org. It has a telnet log.

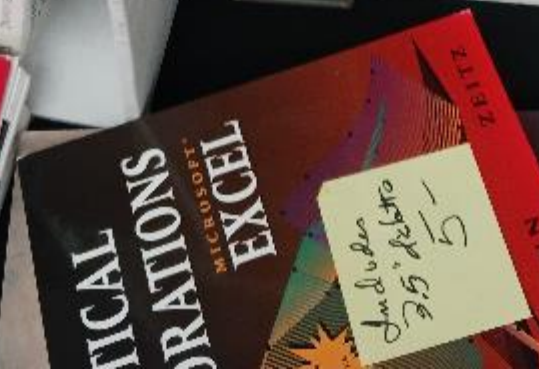












PORT  
COMPANY  
100% Cotton  
5.11 | 01

The Oregon Trail



You have died of dysentery,  
measles, cholera, typhoid,  
exhaustion, fever, snakebite,  
a broken leg, and drowning







# Dave's Photos



**Kid's Passport!**

**Who's In?**

Participants of all ages and abilities (12 and up)  
New to the area?

Read background information and rules on the wall

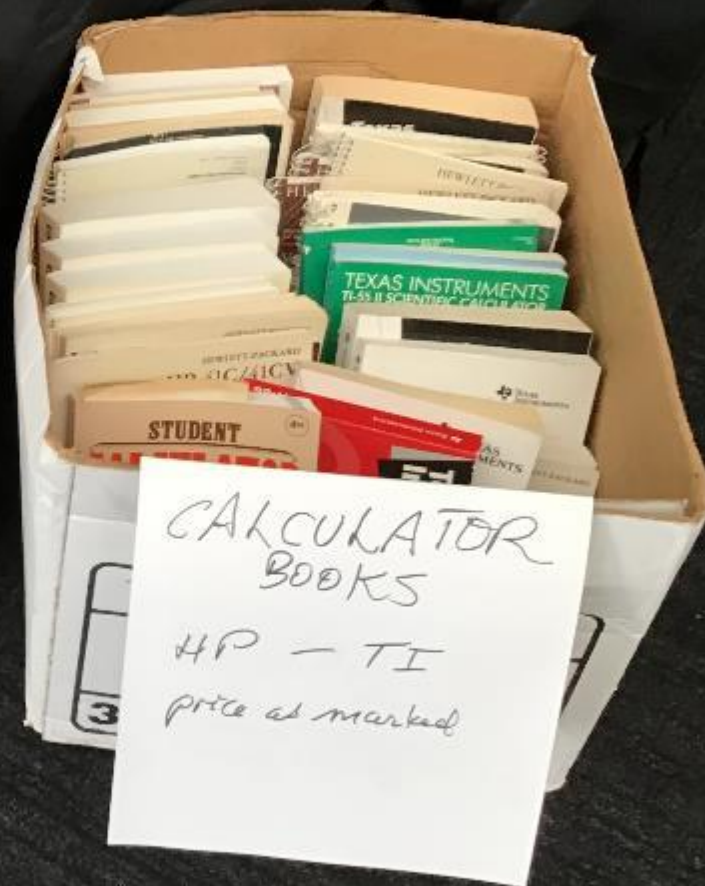
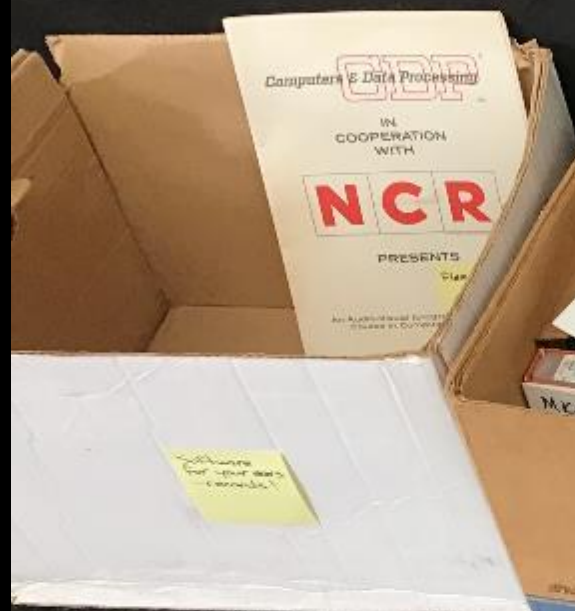
Get a passport for a Passport to the future!

**After Dark**

After Dark is a place where you can find out more about the city and its history. It's a place where you can find out more about the city and its history. It's a place where you can find out more about the city and its history.







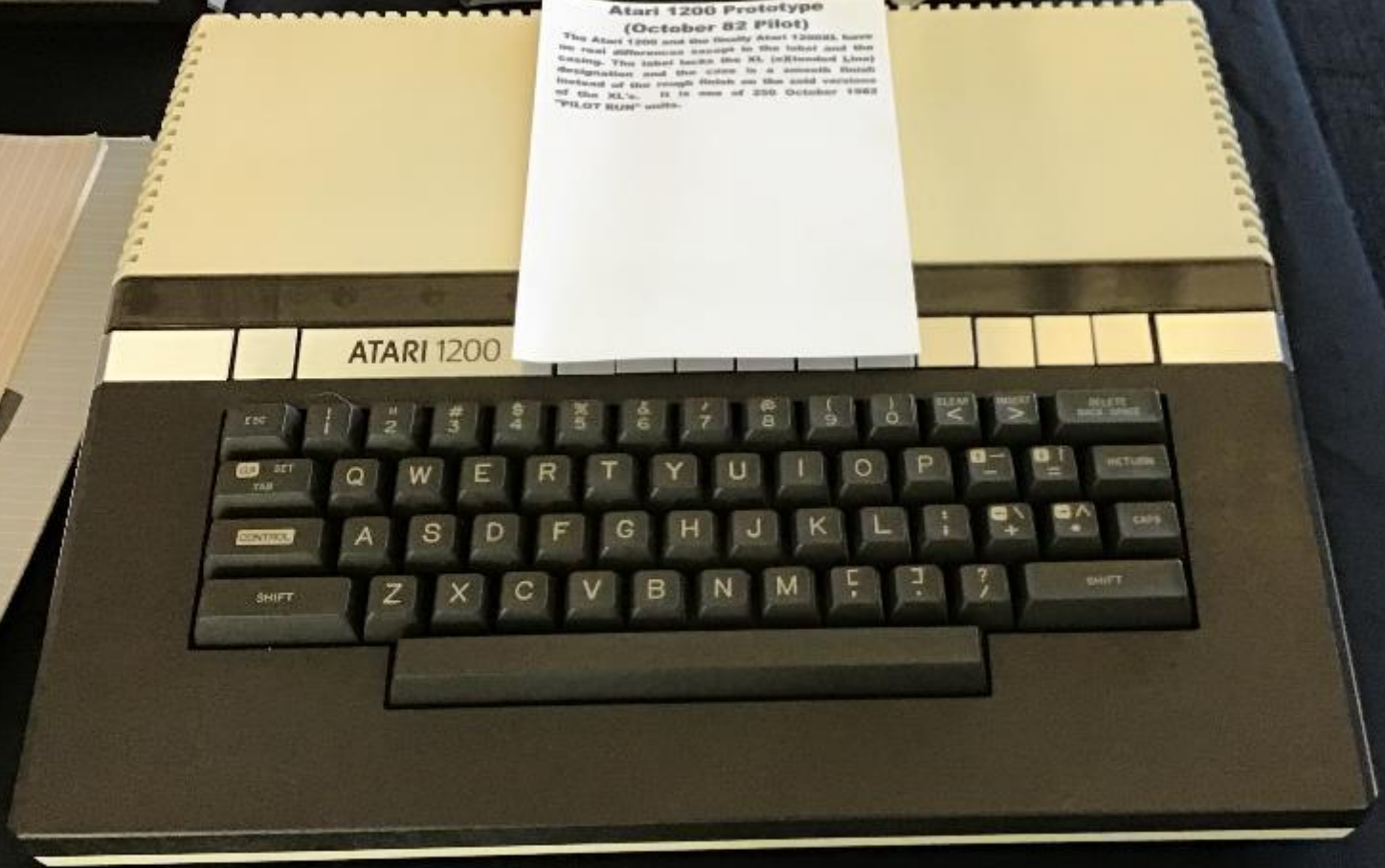




and the Atari 1200 with the  
version of DOS 2.0 to 1000 bytes  
more.



**Atari 1200 Prototype  
(October 82 Pilot)**  
The Atari 1200 and the faulty Atari 1200K3 have  
no real differences except in the label and the  
casing. The label lacks the KL (Klondike Line)  
designation and the case is a smooth finish  
instead of the rough finish on the odd versions  
of the KL's. It is one of 250 October 1982  
"PILOT RUN" units.







**SLCC**  
San Leandro Computer Club Since 1983  
ATARI ATARI ATARI ATARI ATARI ATARI

This board is a replica of the pre-production Atari 1400HD system board. (see originals in this exhibit) It was the brain-child of AtariRage.com user Hengstreich. His goal was to reproduce the board as close to the original as possible using modern equivalent parts where needed. Unsurprisingly, the original Atari and widely available TTL, pass, and chips. This board will have the features and compatibility of

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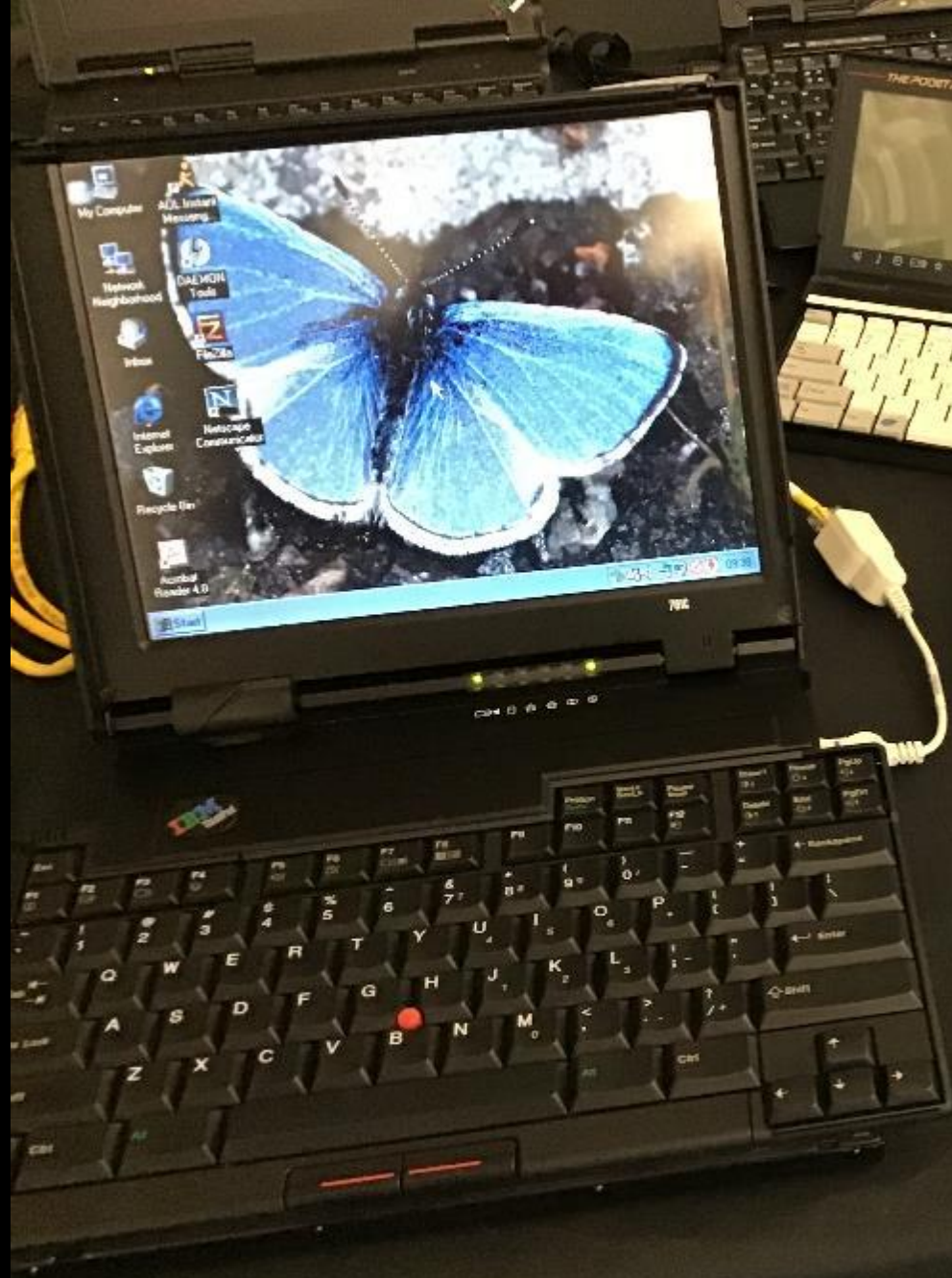
[illegible]

Dropbox's solution  
is at [dropbox.com](http://dropbox.com)











Project **IVY**  
Katarina Melki  
[katarinamelki.net/ivy](http://katarinamelki.net/ivy)





Name: MERITUM  
Model: Merit-Elzab  
Year: 1984-86  
Origin: Poland

Wszystkie prawa zastrzeżone  
Kopieowanie bez zgody  
wytwórcy jest zabronione  
Wszelkie prawa zastrzeżone

Wszystkie prawa zastrzeżone  
Kopieowanie bez zgody  
wytwórcy jest zabronione  
Wszelkie prawa zastrzeżone







**E&L Instruments MMD-1**  
**Single Board Computer/Trainer**  
 (Circa 1976 \$777)

of Single Board Computer

This single board computer was called "Soyuz-100". It was based on Intel's 8080, and also used Intel's first EPROM, the EPROM 1701A. The development was as "MMD-1" (Micro-Mini-Desktop Designer 1) by E&L Instruments of Dorset, Mass. in 1976, and was used as an example microcomputer in the very first "Soyuz" series of the time.

Specs:

- Micro-Processor: (Intel 8080 & 8085)
- Memory: 128 Kbytes in 16K 1701A EPROMs
- IO: 1701A EPROM, 1701A EPROM, 1701A EPROM
- IO: 1701A EPROM, 1701A EPROM, 1701A EPROM
- IO: 1701A EPROM, 1701A EPROM, 1701A EPROM



**Exhibit 45**  
**The Intel 8080/8085A**  
**50 Years and counting**

Francis Bauer

The Intel 8080/8085A is a microprocessor that played a large role in starting the microcomputer revolution. Many of the early computers were built with the Intel 8080/8085A microprocessor. This exhibit features the Intel 8080/8085A microprocessor and a number of 8080/8085A-based products.







Therapeutic groups and programmes were designed in 2002 by the Institute as an effort to replicate the 1990s success. Group 2 consists of 10 members, more developed. The second group has a more structured content than the first. Both have more support, with the first group being more casual.

**Tested & Fully Operational.**

**\$900**

The front panels displaying the IPSSA scores, however, are not official IPSSA products. I did obtain permission to use these readouts of the IPSSA style front panel & enclosures, since they were a poster effect.

This finger panel and mechanism was designed in 2002 by Don Caputo in an effort to replicate his original design. Circuit boards & enclosures were produced. Two circuit boards have since been identified having been identified. There is no known opinion, and the best possible have been tested.



Large Wine Glass (10 1/2" x 4 1/2")  
(over 1000 in. range)  
**\$5 Ea**  
or  
**\$40 for whole box**











# FUTURE WALL











SCAN  
read this  
on your  
phone

and RISC OS  
computing from the  
ground Acorn



**Acorn A3020**

← SCAN  
to read  
this on  
your  
phone

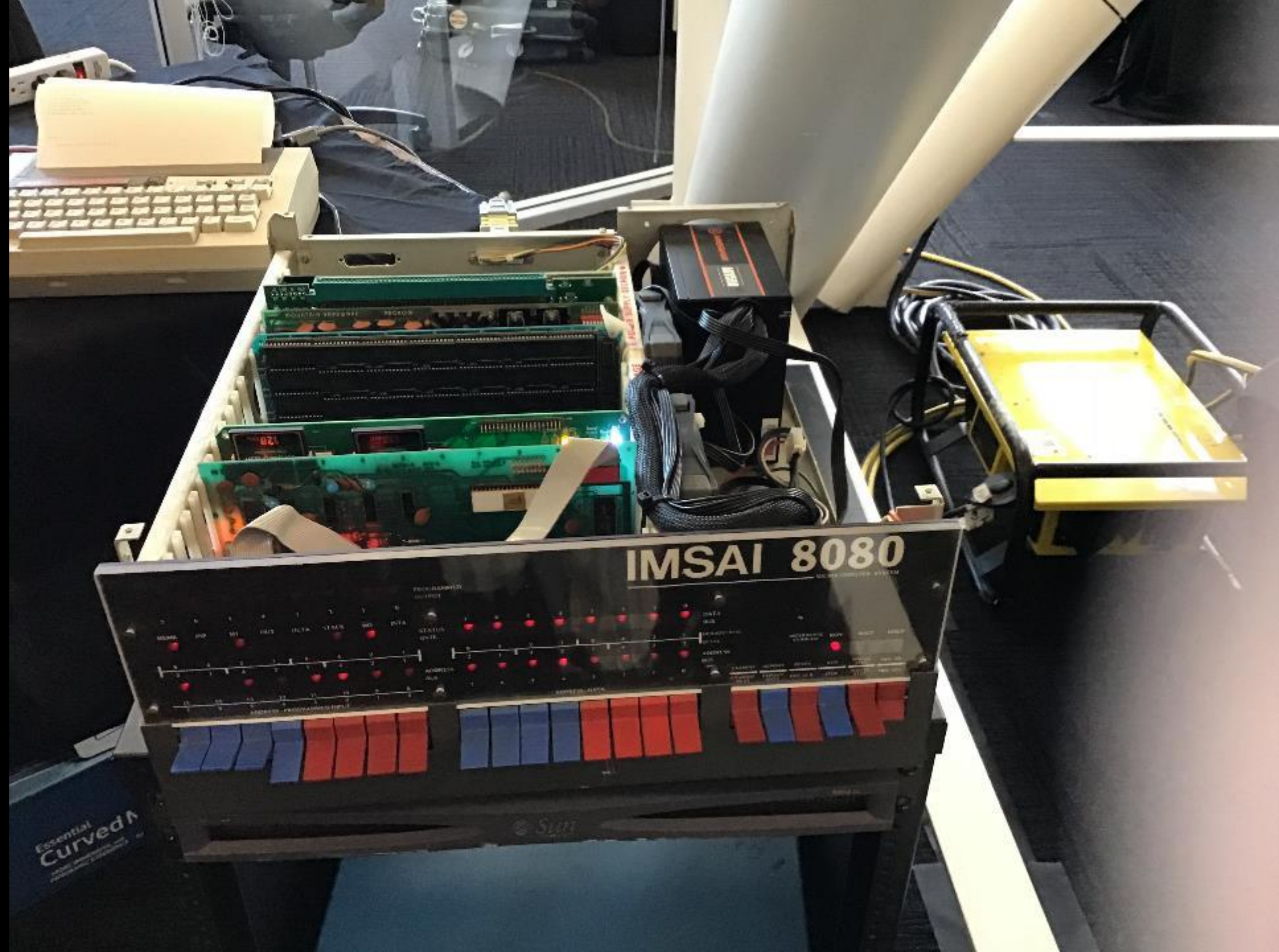
You are looking at an Acorn A3020, a compact computer from 1992. While it may look like other members of its era, don't let its looks fool you. This machine is part of the Acorn RiscWorks family, which introduced the world to the processor in your smartphone, tablet, and now the iPad.

In the mid-1980s, the RiscWorks processor used in computers like the BBC Micro were chosen for their size, speed, and power, making them a great choice for a small, powerful machine. They were designed with the all-the-chips processor available from American companies like Intel and Motorola. So, they decided to do something radical: design their own.

Inspired by research from Berkeley, they created the Acorn RiscWorks, or RISC. RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computing) is a design philosophy that favors a smaller, simpler set of instructions that execute very quickly. The first RISC processor was incredibly efficient and powerful for its size and power consumption and cost. When the first RiscWorks computers launched in 1992, they were among the most powerful personal computers in the world, far outperforming more expensive IBM PCs and Apple Macs of the time.

The A3020 was the first in a later, more refined model from the RiscWorks range. It integrated the computer, monitor, and disk drive into a single, sleek unit designed for desktop use. It runs the same powerful RISC processor and architecture as the A3020, but in a more compact form, making it a compact powerhouse that demonstrated the potential of Acorn's revolutionary RISC architecture.

















Scan to order –  
posters or shirts



# HOMEBREW

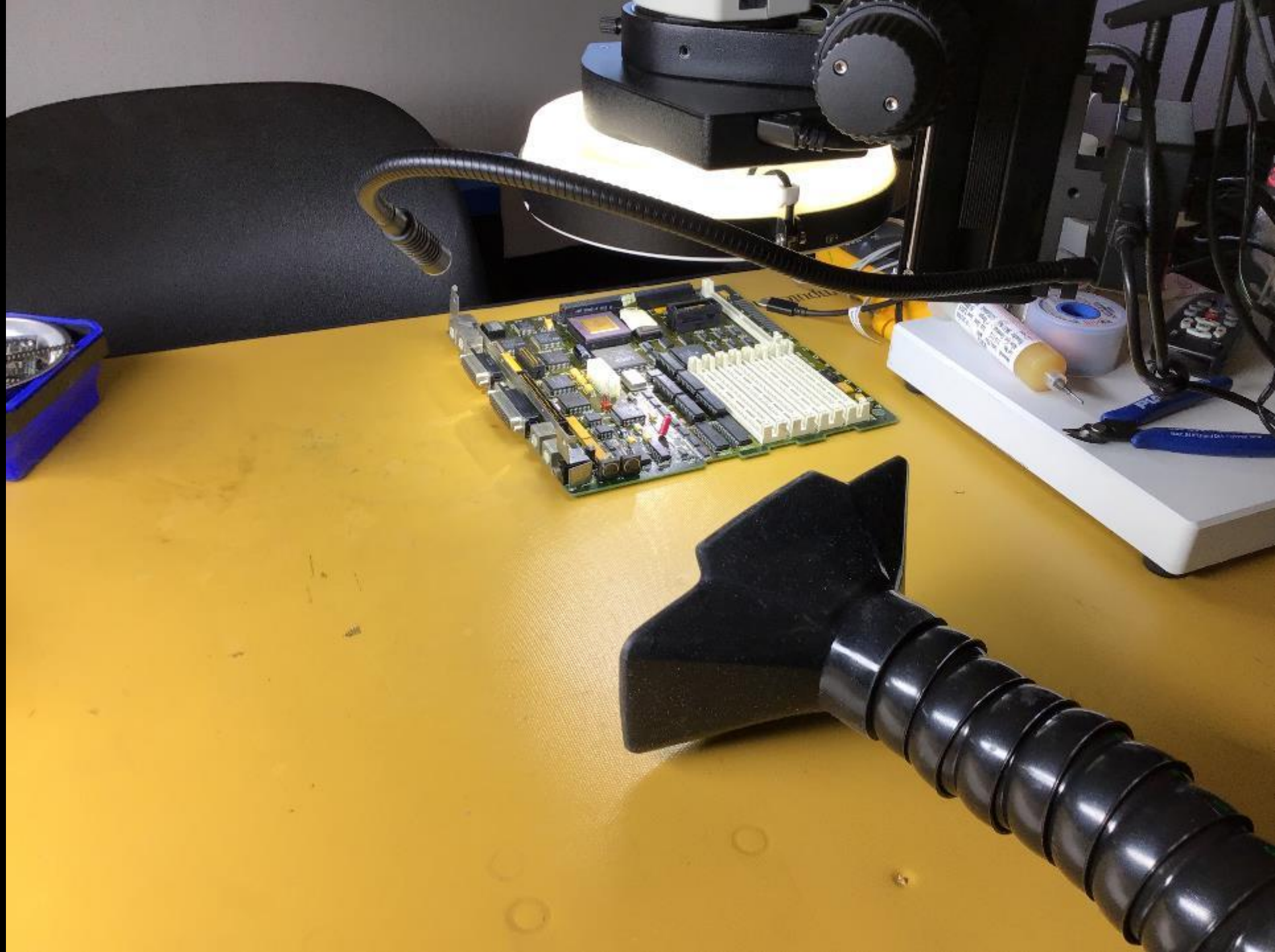
COMPUTER CLUB













**The Macintosh XL - Big Brother**  
From programmers to professional users, executives to engineers, the Macintosh XL series is the Big Brother to the Macintosh series. 8.5MB HDIO, a 12" screen, and a tilt all wrapped up in a cheaper than an IBM.  
Exhibit by Xiang





AEG PRESENTS BY ARRANGEMENT WITH SOLID  
**AGAINST THE ODDS**



# BLONDIE

+SPECIAL GUEST

## JOHNNY MARR



APRIL 2022

F 22 - GLASGOW - SSE HYDRO  
S 24 - CARDIFF - HP ARENA  
TU 26 - LONDON - THE O2  
TH 28 - BRIGHTON CENTRE  
F 29 - HULL - BONUS ARENA

MAY 2022

S 1 - MANCHESTER - AO ARENA  
M 2 - LIVERPOOL - HGS BANK ARENA  
W 4 - LEEDS - PD ARENA  
TH 5 - NOTTINGHAM - MP ARENA  
SA 7 - BIRMINGHAM - UTILITY ARENA

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RR AUCTION

Auction Date: August 2025

**Description:** Source donated by computer pioneer Douglas C. ... used in his home, made highly ... made in an unimpaired condition ... 6" x 1" x 1" and features five ... components for testing and ... underside of the keyboard is ... pins terminating in a ... fine condition, with the ... the others travel well.

The five buttons control the Mother of All ... the technological ... the computer input ... confounding, and ... keyboard was made ... keyboard. When ... both the mouse ... allowed them ... pressing the ... should the ... would stop.

The key ... together ... when ... come ... com ... sh ...



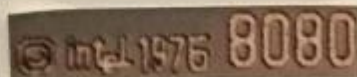
# intel

# 8080



## Specifications:

- 8-bit 8080 Microprocessor
- 4000 - 6000 Transistors (8 Microns)
- Clock Frequency: 2 MHz to 3.333 MHz
- 78 Instructions
- Instruction Set Includes:
  - Data Transfer Group: moves data between registers or between memory and registers
  - Arithmetic Group: add, subtract, increment or decrement data in registers or in memory
  - Logical Group: AND, OR, XOR, compares, rotates or complement data in registers or in memory
  - Branch Group: conditional and unconditional jump instructions, subroutine call instructions and return instructions
  - Stack, I/O and Machine Control Group
- 64 KB of addressable memory
- 8 General Purpose Registers and an Accumulator
- 16-bit Program Counter and Stack Pointer
- Decimal, Binary, and Double Precision Arithmetic
- Ability to Provide Priority Vectored Interrupts
- 612 Directly Addressed I/O Ports
- Standard Operating Temperature Range of 0°C to 70°C
- 40-pin DIP Package (White/Grey Ceramic, Plastic)



## 50 Years and counting...

**8-bit Micro-Processor**  
**(Intel 8080 April 1974 \$360)**  
**(Intel 8080A 1975)**  
**(Intel 8085 1976)**

## From CPU to software, the 8080 Microcomputer is here.

Intel's new 8080 8-channel microcomputer is here—  
 incredibly easy to interface, simple to program and with up  
 to 100 times the performance of p-channel  
 MOS microcomputers.

Best of all, the 8080 is real—in production  
 at Intel and available in volume quantities  
 today. It's also available through distributors  
 along with a growing line of peripheral  
 circuits and a new version of the  
 Intel 8080 8-bit program and hardware  
 development system for the 8080.

all supported with software  
 packages, design documents,  
 text and manuals, and backed  
 by more than 100 man years  
 of microcomputer expertise.

The 8080 is the inevitable  
 successor to complex custom  
 MOS and many large discrete  
 logic subsystems. It is the  
 industry's first general purpose  
 8-channel microcomputer and  
 the first high performance  
 single-chip CPU with extremely  
 simple interface requirements and  
 straightforward programming. It runs a  
 full instruction cycle in 2 microseconds.

As such, the 8080 extends the economic  
 benefits of Intel's p-channel microcom-  
 puters to a new universe of systems that need  
 fast, multi-port controllers and processors. These  
 systems include intelligent terminals, point of sale  
 systems, process and numeric controllers, advanced

calculators, word processors, self-calibrating instruments, data loggers, communica-  
 tion controllers, and many more.

You can use 256 input and 256  
 output channels, handle almost  
 unlimited interrupt levels, directly  
 access 64 kilobytes of memory  
 and put many satellite 8080 pro-  
 cessors around a single memory  
 interfacing is minimal and  
 design is easy with the 8080  
 because all controls are fully  
 decoded on the CPU chip  
 itself and inputs and outputs are TTL  
 compatible. There are separate data,  
 address and control buses.

The 8080 microcomputer has  
 78 basic instructions, including the  
 8080 set plus new ones that make possible such features as vectored multi-level  
 interrupt, unlimited subroutine nesting and very fast decimal and binary  
 arithmetic.

Program development for the 8080 can be done either on a large  
 computer using the Intel software cross products PL/M system language  
 compiler, macro-assembler and simulator or on an Intel 8080 development  
 system with a resident monitor test editor and macro-assembler.

The new 8080 product family includes performance matched peripheral and  
 memory circuits designed to maximize design effort and maximize system  
 performance. Large, low cost RAMs, ROMs, PKMs and I/O devices are available  
 now and we will soon announce other 8080 LSI support circuits.

The 8080 is easier to use and more economical than any high performance  
 microcomputer is right. It's here now, in volume, from the creators of the micro-  
 computer and the people who lead the industry in production and design support.  
 Intel Corporation, 3065 Bowers Avenue, Santa Clara, California 95051  
 (408) 246-7501.

**intel** Microcomputers. First from the beginning.

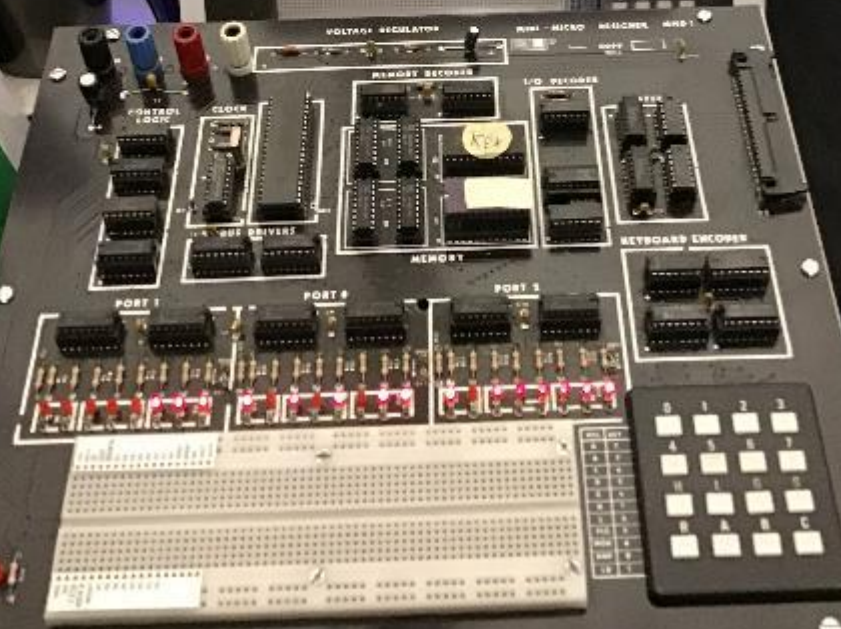
## Single Board Computer/Trainer (Circa 1976 \$???)

### History of Single Board Computer

The first true single board computer was called "dyna-micro". It was based on Intel 8080A, and also used Intel's first EPROM C1702A. The dyna-micro was renamed as "MMD-1" (Mini-Micro Designer 1) by E&L Instruments of Derby, Connecticut in 1976, and was used as an example microcomputer in the very popular 8080 "BugBook" series of the time.

#### Specifications:

- 8-bit 8080A Microprocessor (Maximum 2 MHz Clock)
- Clock Frequency: 790 kHz (Limited to this frequency due to 1702A UV EPROMs)
- 1 - Intel 1702A (256x8) UV EPROM based KEX (Keyboard Executive Firmware)
- 1 - Intel 1701A (256x8) User Programs
- 4 - 2111A (256x4 RAM) Total 512x8 bytes of RAM

























Model: Macintosh  
Model: 100  
CPU: 68000  
OS: System 8.0  
RAM: 1MB  
Disk: 100MB  
CD-ROM: 100MB  
Fax: 100MB

Model: iMac G4  
Model: 100  
CPU: 68000  
OS: System 8.0  
RAM: 1MB  
Disk: 100MB  
CD-ROM: 100MB  
Fax: 100MB

Model: iMac G4  
Model: 100  
CPU: 68000  
OS: System 8.0  
RAM: 1MB  
Disk: 100MB  
CD-ROM: 100MB  
Fax: 100MB

Model: Sun Blade 1500  
Model: 100  
CPU: 68000  
OS: System 8.0  
RAM: 1MB  
Disk: 100MB  
CD-ROM: 100MB  
Fax: 100MB



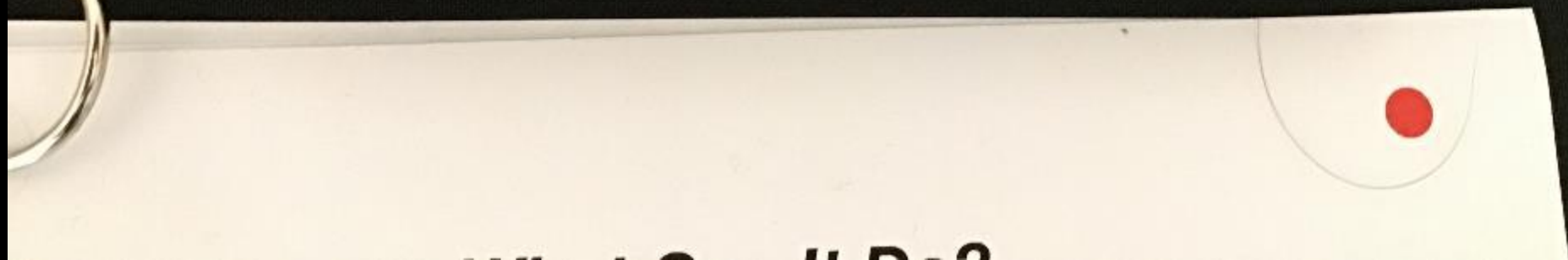
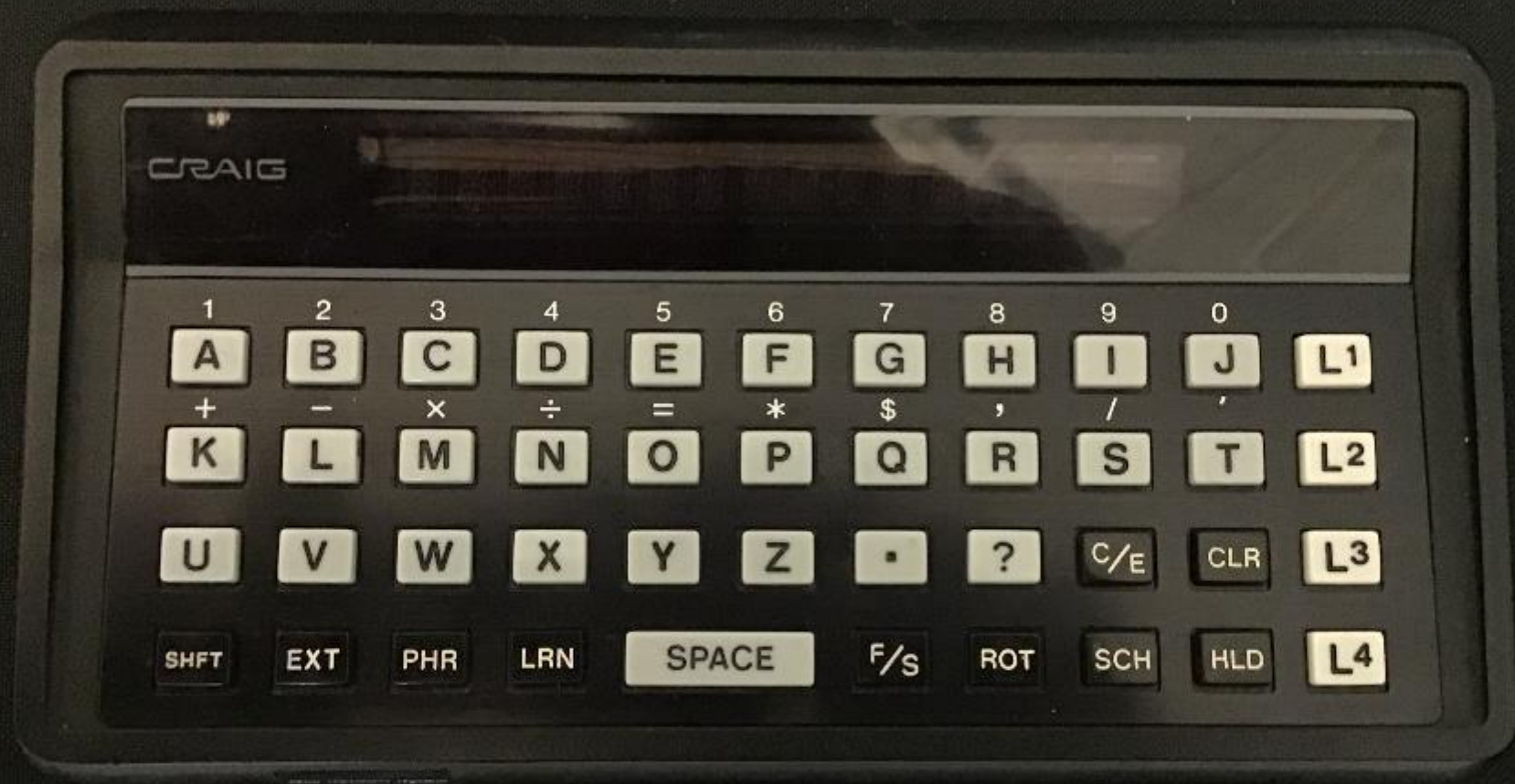












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## POSTERS AND T-SHIRTS

BY

Lee Felsenstein

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POLITICS / ENGINEERING

If Politics is the  
"Art of the Possible",  
then

**WHO DETERMINES  
WHAT IS POSSIBLE?**

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**HOME BREW**

First Social Media  
COMMUNITY MEMORY - 1972



"We opened the door  
to Cyberspace  
and found it to be

**HOSPITABLE TERRITORY"**

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STRUCTURE of SOFTWARE  
were  
**VISIBLE,**  
there would be  
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STREETS!!**

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wants to  
**DO ANYTHING,**  
but **somebody**  
has to  
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DESIGN:

**TAKE THE  
OBVIOUS  
AND  
SIMPLIFY IT**

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Community Memo



**ME AND MY BIG IDEAS**

Counerculture, Social Media, and the Future

Lee Felsenstein

ENGINEERING:



**THE BARBARIAN'S ART**

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

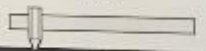


A WONDERFUL TOOL  
for those who must  
keep **ideas**

**OUT OF THEIR WORK**

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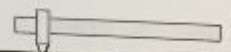
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**IS**



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**PROGRAMMER**  
**IS**



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PERSONAL TECHNOLOGY:

If **WORK** is to become  
**PLAY**  
then **TOOLS**  
must become **TOYS**



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To change the  
**RULES**  
change the  
**TOOLS**



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**CLUE PEGA-KB100  
Palm Keyboard**

When keyboard featured  
standard-sized keys and a designed  
sliding mechanism, allowing the additional  
compact design. It connected directly to Palm  
OS PDA via their serial port, offering a  
compact design.



**Mini In-Pouch Wireless  
Keyboard (TVB030-M)**

Designed by In-Pouch, this is a  
keyboard that is designed to be used  
through a small pouch. It was  
designed to be used with a Palm  
OS PDA.



**PalmOne Infrared Wireless  
Keyboard (P10345-E)**

This is an infrared wireless keyboard  
that is designed to be used with a Palm  
OS PDA. It is a compact design and  
is designed to be used with a Palm  
OS PDA.



**Bluetooth Keyboard**

This is a Bluetooth wireless keyboard  
that is designed to be used with a Palm  
OS PDA. It is a compact design and  
is designed to be used with a Palm  
OS PDA.



**PalmOne Universal Wireless  
Keyboard (P168WV)**

This is a universal wireless keyboard  
that is designed to be used with a Palm  
OS PDA. It is a compact design and  
is designed to be used with a Palm  
OS PDA.



**Palm Portable Keyboard**

Designed by Palm and Treo, this is a  
portable keyboard that is designed to  
be used with a Palm OS PDA. It is a  
compact design and is designed to be  
used with a Palm OS PDA.



**Palm Ultra-Thin Keyboard  
(P10900L)**

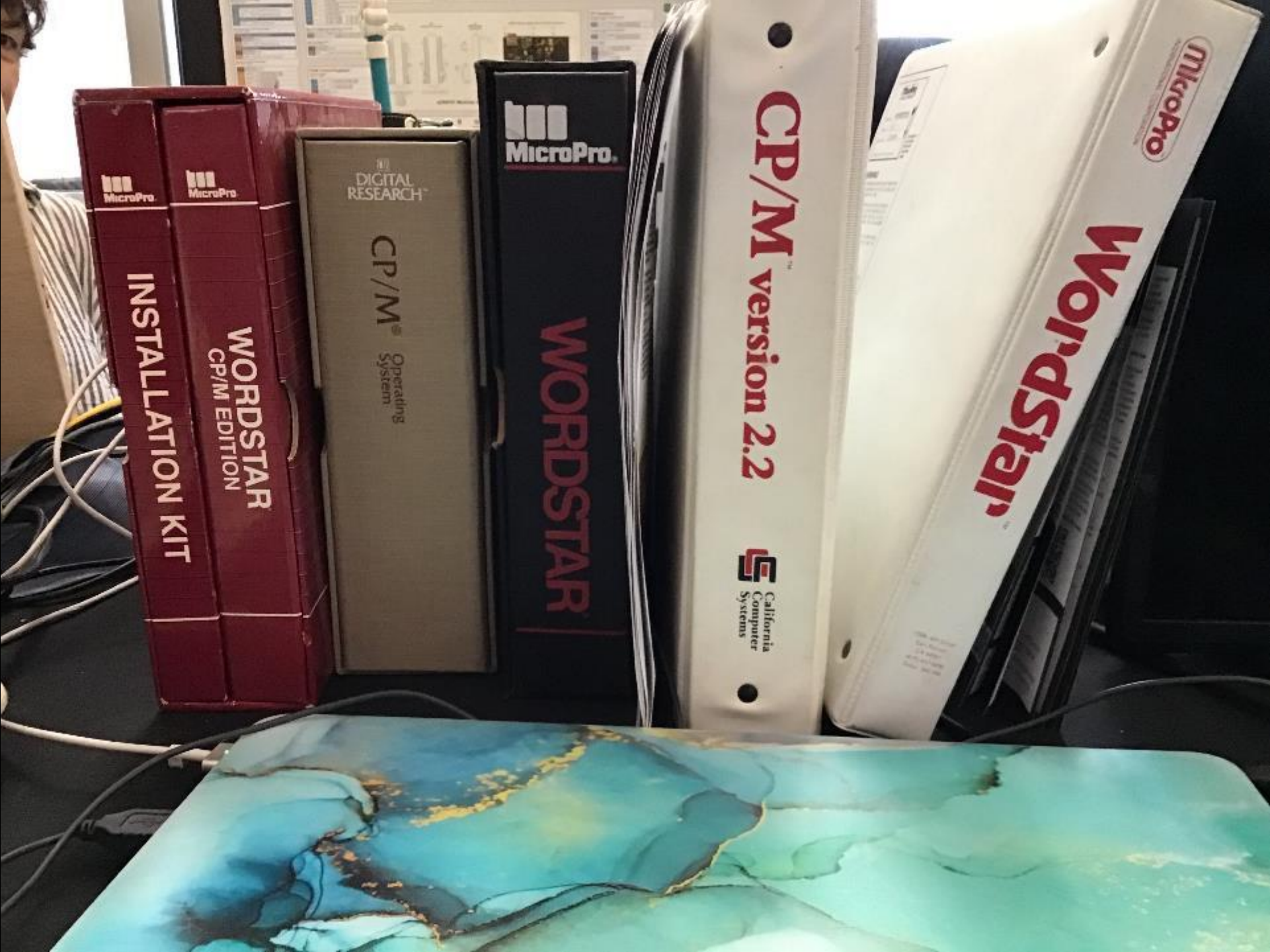
Designed by TreoOutside Inc., this  
ultra-thin keyboard features a unique  
sliding mechanism that allows the  
keyboard to be used in a compact design.  
It is a compact design and is designed  
to be used with a Palm OS PDA.



**Keyboards  
in Mods for them**

In the early 2000s, and there were  
many designs that came with  
portable keyboards, to use known but  
and innovative keyboards. Some  
were PDA's to try.

A TRIBUTE



Computer  
Literacy  
Skills

CHRISTOPHER LAMPTON

**FORTH**

FOR BEGINNERS

\$100

21842

# INTRODUCTION TO FORTH

BY KEN KNECHT



BLACKSBURG CONTINUING EDUCATION SERIES™  
edited by Larsen, Titus & Titus

digital

dos/bootch handbook 1974-75