

# RuneTide

## True Type Font and RichTime musings

### Runes

**Rune glyphs** comprise most of this RuneTide font set. Lower case (small letters) on the keyboard gives the rune glyph equivalent on screen. This was done for ease of typing, just type words in as you would normally and the proper runes will come up. There are no capitals. Watch out for word processing programs like Microsoft Word that will automatically “correct” for capitals where it feels they should be, especially at the beginnings of lines and sentences. You can avoid having to make corrections or resetting options by starting with a “.” period and no space to the first letter. This period will negate the “correction” and not look awkward. Please see the **RnR - Runes and Remedies** book for a detailed analysis of how letters and runes are made to correspond.

Some runes have a reversed form. These can be displayed by using the appropriate upper case (capital) of the letter. Two of the rune glyphs represent compound letters in English and so are assigned to non letter keys, as is also the rune Wyrð.

### Conversion Chart

#### Lower Case

q	w	e	r	t	y	u	i	o	p	[	]
a	s	d	f	g	h	j	k	l			
z	x	c	v	b	n	m					

#### Upper Case

Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	{	}
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L			
Z	X	C	V	B	N	M					

## RichTime

**Clock watching** is performe a modern custom as it had to wait for the common usage of timepieces to come into existence. So how did our ancestral naked apes keep track of important daily occurrences without the invention of a mechanical or electronic time teller? They assigned a time frame, a tide, to a recognizable time of the day. Uth-song was just before sunrise and noon was when the sun was highest overhead and so on. Many time frames must have been invented but only a limited gained widespread popularity so that their names are still in common usage. A modern usage referred to as RichTime is here contemplated. RichTime - to enrich our lives and throw away the shackles of being a clock-watcher.

The idea of governing ones daily activities by phases of the day and activities rather than a slavish adherence to a clock has a gentle appeal to it. To do lunch together at noontide and so mean to repast whenever it is that we get together when sun is high in the sky is much less harassing than squaring off at a dinner table at high noon. We can perform a communion of a friendly people oriented activity or we can get together to feed our faces. Unfortunately the choice does not always appear available.

We have become slaves to clocks. One hour is the right amount of time to eat lunch, one hour is the right time for a class or lecture (even though research has shown that average attention span is actually forty or forty five minutes), on the hour at nine is the right starting time, on the hour at five is the right quitting time, business and other appointments are set on the hour and so on. The one-hour rightness has even created its own words in things like "lunch hour." The ultimate act of hour slavery is daylight savings time where the only way that we can properly enjoy a summer day is by changing the clock by an hour.

(Science has shown that a natural ultradian rhythm common to all the naked apes is ninety minutes and not sixty. This gives scientific types a "logical" reason to embrace a three hour long tide system as it is more natural. Our current one-hour of sixty minutes is just a throw back to the Sumerian civilization.)

With our social system the leisurely use of the day is the domain of a privileged few or only during limited times. People on vacation, retired, or being self-employed in a vocation that doesn't require constant outside contact are some situations that come to mind. It can also be practiced as a relaxing change of pace on a week-end. Regular worker bees do not usually get the opportunity to break free though some privileged drones get an occasional respite. Executives taking an "executive lunch" would be an example. Why the emphasis on leisurely and people centeredness? There is evidence that this kind of lifestyle is highly conducive to an extremely healthy and long-lived life.








Stay at home mothers is another special group that has the freedom to pursue a more casual lifestyle. Unfortunately stay at home mothers is also a much-maligned case in economic terms. Mothers are a group that has falsely lost their place as the greatest and most important contributors to our economy. Many modern economists have fostered the view that the economy is to be measured only in terms of money and so mothers, whose output is not in terms of money, are pariahs that don't fit it. This is a self-serving popular view of many modern economists to guarantee their continued livelihood and is not true at all. Economists have one choice in dealing with the real economy; the one that cannot be related to the real world and so is anathema to making a living in a business world that only rewards material results. The other choice is to espouse as all powerful the money based economy and so make a good living. All attempts to measure the true economy (such as the concept of the Util) are theoretical models only as no one has found a way to apply them to the real world. An economist must produce a tangible this world result to be paid by the business world and hence the corruption of the concept of economics to a money measured science. Stay at home mothers are the mainstay of our true economy. Everything else becomes hollow and rather meaningless if we don't have the raising and socialization of our young. Why bother if your children aren't there to carry on for you? Stay at home moms are also some of the lucky ones that don't have to put up with the stifling (in human terms) side effects of a modern business economy and so can follow a more leisurely and open lifestyle.

To go back to this more elegant life style is not at first blush as easy as it might sound. What is a tide? First of all, with no clocks, our forefathers did not leave records of exactly when a tide started. How long a tide lasted also appears to be a subjective matter. These are modern mindset considerations but are ones that must be addressed unless one is ready to live in complete isolation. To tell someone that you will meet them at Undern might mean something to someone living with you in a small village where there is consensus on the term; but over history Undern (in various spellings) has meant early morning, afternoon or evening. It is nice to want to live a more elegant lifestyle but it is not practical to forget your social milieu. A practical approach to dealing with the real world is sometimes necessary as when, for example, you have tickets to a concert that starts at 8 PM sharp (with no one being allowed to enter the hall after the start). A solution is to just remember that you must consult a regular timepiece at evening tide not to be late. A reversion should thus make some concessions to allowing for a conversion of timelines. Concepts that are common to both timelines are: sunrise, morning, noon, afternoon, sunset, evening and night.

The first modern problem with using ancient tides is that they were unspecified time frames and were only created to keep track of significant events. This notwithstanding, the popular tide names with their approximate time frames do allow a correlation of a twenty-four hour day being divided into eight (seven named as we shall later see) segments of three hours each. The next problem is when to start a segment according to a conventional clock. This can be resolved by examining the noontide. Noon means high noon and time just before and after it when the sun is highest (excluding discrepancies caused by the nature of time zones and daylight savings time.) With noontide being taken as 10:30 AM to 1:30 PM the rest of a relaxed tide clock can be constructed. This referencing of tides to a conventional clock allows reversion when necessary.


The RuneTide font set has nice little pictures to identify a tide. The picture can be used, and then followed by a description of the event or activity starting or ongoing during that tide. This is great shorthand and visual identification that allows quick and easy comprehension. To make it easy to remember where the symbols are on the keyboard the number keys are used. The key for 1 will bring up risetide, the first tide of the day and then continue through the day. Another shorthand convention is the forms: rt:, mt:, ot:, at:, st:, et:, nt:. The colons after the two letter designations is deliberate to distinguish them as tide names. As these designations are meant to precede a description of something in that time frame a colon is a natural element. These letterforms can be used when the font set is not available.

### Keyboard Table

						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RiseTide	MornTide	NoonTide	AfterTide	SupperTide	EvenTide	NiteTide

The pictures come up on screen when the corresponding number key is typed.

### *Tides of the Day*

 rt: Risetide 4:30 AM => 7:30 AM

#### **Chime-time: 6 AM**

Historically this tide was often called Uth-song. Uth-songs were the prayers, chants, ablutions, etceteras performed by devote early Christians before the break of day. A good reminder to start off the morning with exercise and a very hearty breakfast. Both are shown to set you up for improved performance during the rest of the day. Uth-song does not mean much to most people today so risetide to signify the time period during which most people rise and wake up in the morning is a much more appropriate name.

○ mt: Morning (Morntide) 7:30 AM => 10:30 AM

**Chime-time: 9 AM**

Also historically called morning tide, mortyde, and morrow tide. A good time to look at the fact that a pedantic adherence to “tide” does really make common sense so why not just call morning what it has always been called: morning. This is notwithstanding that sometimes you will want to distinguish this time frame as morntide to distinguish it from the popular concept that “morning” is any time from before sunrise till twelve o’clock noon.

○ ot: Noon (Noontide) 10:30 AM => 1:30 PM

**Chime-time: noon**

A word of explanation. To call this nt: would be a conflict with nitetide, something that is almost spelt out phonetically by the letters “nt.” A not uncommon convention when this sort of conflict occurs is to look to the next letter in the word to get a unique designation. Very fortunately the next letter in “noon” is “o”, a shape that is a good mnemonic for the picture symbol. Again noontide can be used to distinguish this time frame from the multiple popular uses of the word “noon.”

○ at: Afternoon (Aftertide) 1:30 PM => 4:30 PM

**Chime-time: 3 PM**

No early popular historically unique name for the early / mid afternoon but why change a good thing. The after noon period has been known as the afternoon for a long time. This is an exercise to return to a more gentle time, not to be absolutely politically correct in some early historic context. If a distinguishing name is sometimes required for the sake of clarity then just a shortened “aftertide” sounds like it would give good yeoman service.

● st: Supper (Suppertide) 4:30 PM => 7:30 PM

**Chime-time: 6 PM**

Undern is the ancient classical name and the Oxford Dictionary has about a dozen variations of this name. It could also at various times have meant the morning (most often usage: corresponded to 3<sup>rd</sup> canonical hour of day - about 9 AM), the afternoon or the evening (as the sixth canonical hour of the day). To here give this name to the late afternoon / early evening period (as 6<sup>th</sup> hour vespers often was) seems appropriate and consistent with at least some historical usage. However, like Uth-song, who has ever heard of this name in common usage. Supper or suppertide would seem like a much more acceptable and readily understandable name for this time frame. The suppertide symbol: ● is also the reverse of the risetide symbol: ○, appropriate as each tide heralds a significant change of state (first to working from sleep and then to social) for many working people.

● et: Evening (Eventide) 7:30 PM => 10:30 PM

**Chime-time: 9 PM**

Also evening tide and other names. Eventide is still used and has a very pretty sound and flow to it. Curiously it also has a very close correspondence to what is “prime time” for a television audience. Since tides are not supposed to have exact correspondences to a clock (that would defeat the ideal and is only pandered to here for clarity as clock times are well understood) it can be said that eventide and prime time are synonymous.

● nt: Night (Nitetide) 10:30 PM => 4:30 AM

### **Chime-time: midnight**

Covers the time frame of any two of the above tides, and why not? No one seems to have been much interested in the time when most people are asleep, so lets continue the tradition. The “witching hour” of midnight and the “small hours” after midnight seems to cover most needs for time differentiation. Also why not a more modern spelling as in “nitetide” as is consistent with a living language like English.

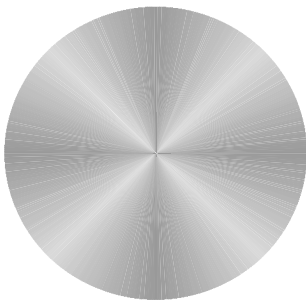
### **Adjunct Ideas**

**The idea** of chime-times is introduced as the idea that sounding out, from early use of gongs to Big Ben, the passing hours has been a time honored custom of humanity. Again, why fight tradition, sound out the times when people are accustomed to hearing them. To ask people to convert normally creates tension, and the goal here is a relaxed atmosphere. Switching to tides from hours is hopefully quickly adjusted to as it is a non-thinking about time; and when thought about correlates easily to systems and concepts one is already used to. Having the chime-times at the mid-points of tides is also softer than creating rigid boundaries of “this is where one tide ends and the next starts.”

**More precise** times can be given if the tide is prefaced by an early, mid or late. This is about as far as leisurely time division can be taken without losing the concept. A tide is a span of about three hours and by here dividing the tide into thirds we get a time span of only about an hour. If greater precision is required then the next logical step is to go back to regular clock time.

**Everyone** needs a point of reference sometimes to get back into the correct flow. People have a great built in internal clock that can become very accurate with practice but it does sometimes get confused. The easiest way to correct ones internal sense of time is to simply ask someone with a watch for the correct time. A unique clock geared to RichTime is more fun. The easiest way to get a unique clock is to co-opt existing ones. A clock face with only an hour hand seems appropriate. Find a clock with a simple face and with a small pair of pliers remove the minute hand. A sweep second hand can be left on as it really does not do too much other than show the clock is working and provides a pleasant little amount of visible motion.

A new faceplate can then be attached if you feel moved to do so. The easiest faceplate is a blank sheet with two diameter lines drawn: one from 10:30 to 4:30 and the other from 7:30 to 1:30. A much more pleasing face is to have a dark color at chime-time bleed to white at the tides start and finish. This leaves the passage of one tide into the other nebulas. An example of this kind of face is shown below. If really wanted it could be spruced up by having some sort of line or decoration at the chime-times. All this design work is not as hard as it seems as computer drawing programs can create some beautiful designs that can be glued to an existing clock face.



## OTHER RUNETIDE FEATURES

### *Moon Phases*

The symbols for tides of the day already include the symbol for the full moon (3 noontide) and the new moon (7 nitetide). It is thus very easy to add two more of the commonly used symbols to represent different phases of the moon. Some people might find this useful and if there is enough demand than consideration can be given at some future date to adding quarter moon symbols.



### *Runemal Forms*

The book **RnR-Runes and Remedies** mentions creating runemal forms as an aid to doing runecasts. To simplify life some of the forms have been reproduced as font glyphs so that they can be reproduced anywhere and of any size.

#### Candle

This is the upper case bar “|” found at end of the qwerty row. It is reproduced as a 18 point letter below.



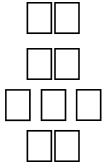
#### Ravens

This is the lower case backslash “\” on the same key as above. It is reproduced as a 28 point letter below.



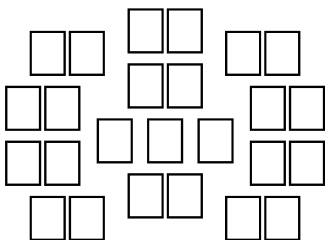
#### Sword

This is the colon “:” It is reproduced as a 60 point letter in the example below.



#### Circle

This is the semicolon “;” It is reproduced as a 150 point letter in the example below.



This Window's True Type font set and guide was originally downloaded from the [www.awenman.com](http://www.awenman.com) web site. If you are reading this guide and do not have the font then please go to the website to download it.

If you enjoy being able to use this font then please consider passing it on to a friend who might also find it useful. A .zip file containing the RuneTide.ttf font along with this guide can be downloaded at [www.awenman.com](http://www.awenman.com) and then sent to your friend.

A free program to unzip the file can be found at

<http://www.freedownloadscenter.com/Search/unzip.html>

where you are actually given a large choice of programs to use."