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Welcome to the About The Number 4 page, where we delve into the fascinating world of this unique and ubiquitous digit. As one of the most significant numbers in various fields such as mathematics, science, culture, and religion, the number 4 has a rich history and intriguing properties that make it an integral part of our lives. Get ready to explore the symbolism, meanings, and applications of this remarkable numeral!Fun and interesting facts about the number 4The number 4 is the only digit in the English language that has the same number of letters as its numerical value. It is also the smallest composite number, as it is the product of two prime numbers, 2 and 2.In many East Asian cultures, the number 4 is considered unlucky because its pronunciation is similar to the word for "death" in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean languages. This has led to the practice of tetraphobia, where the number 4 is avoided in building floor numbers, phone numbers, and other contexts.The number 4 in movies and musicThe number 4 has a significant presence in movies and music, often symbolizing balance, stability, and completion. For instance, many film franchises have four main characters or four installments, while in music, the 4/4 time signature is the most common and provides a solid foundation for many songs.The number 4 angel number and biblical meaningThe number 4 angel number holds great significance in the Bible, symbolizing creation, stability, and order. It is often associated with the four corners of the Earth, the four winds, and the four gospels, representing a strong foundation and balance in life.What is 4 written in words?Four Like our Facebook page for great number facts and tips! What is the roman numeral of 4? IVWhat are the factors, prime factors, factor trees, cubes, binary number and hexadecimal of 4?Factors of 4 are 1, 2 and 4.The prime factor of 4 is 2.The factor tree of 4 is 2.The cube of 4 is 64.The binary number of 4 is 100.The hexadecimal of 4 is 4.Metric to imperial numbers4 centimeters is 1.575 inches.4 kilometers is 2.485 miles.4 meters is 4.374 yards.4 grams is 0.141 ounces.4 kilograms is 8.818 pounds.4 litres is 7.039 pints.4 KPH (Kilometers Per Hour) is 2.485 MPH (Miles Per Hour). Also found in: Thesaurus, Medical, Acronyms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. Noun1.4 - the cardinal number that is the sum of three and oneIV, Little Joe, quadruplet, quartet, quatern, four, quaternion, quaternity, tetrad, foursome, quaternarydigit, figure - one of the elements that collectively form a system of numeration; "0 and 1 are digits"Adj.1.4 - being one more than three cardinal - being or denoting a numerical quantity but not order; "cardinal numbers"Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc. Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: This article is about the number. For the years, see BC 4 and 4 AD. For other uses, see 4 (disambiguation), IV (disambiguation) and Number 4. Not to be confused with Cuatrillo. 4 (four) is a number, numeral and digit. It is the natural number following 3 and preceding 5. It is a square number, the smallest semiprime and composite number, and is considered unlucky in many East Asian cultures. ← 3 4 5 → −1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 → List of numbersIntegers← 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 →CardinalfourOrdinal4th(fourth)Numeral systemquaternaryFactorization22Divisors1, 2, 4Greek numeralΔ´Roman numeralIV (subtractive notation)IIII (additive notation)Greek prefixtetra-Latin prefixquadri-/quadr-Binary1002Ternary113Senary46Octal48Duodecimal412Hexadecimal416ArmenianԴArabic, Kurdish٤Persian, Sindhi۴Shahmukhi, Urdu۴Ge'ez□Bengali, Assamese□Chinese numeral 四 , 亖 , 肆Devanagari□Santali□Telugu□Malayalam□Tamil□HebrewדKhmer□Thai□Kannada□Burmese□Babylonian numeral□Egyptian hieroglyph, Chinese counting rod||||Maya numerals••••Morse code.... _ This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (May 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Two modern handwritten fours Sculpted date "1481" in the Convent church of Maria Steinach in Algund, South Tirol, Italy. The upward loop signifies the number 4. Brahmic numerals represented 1, 2, and 3 with as many lines. 4 was simplified by joining its four lines into a cross that looks like the modern plus sign. The Shunga would add a horizontal line on top of the digit, and the Kshatrapa and Pallava evolved the digit to a point where the speed of writing was a secondary concern. The Arabs' 4 still had the early concept of the cross, but for the sake of efficiency, was made in one stroke by connecting the "western" end to the "northern" end; the "eastern" end was finished off with a curve. The Europeans dropped the finishing curve and gradually made the digit less cursive, ending up with a digit very close to the original Brahmin cross.[1] While the shape of the character for the digit 4 has an ascender in most modern typefaces, in typefaces with text figures the glyph usually has a descender, as, for example, in . On the seven-segment displays of pocket calculators and digital watches, as well as certain optical character recognition fonts, 4 is seen with an open top: .[2] Television stations that operate on channel 4 have occasionally made use of another variation of the "open 4", with the open portion being on the side, rather than the top. This version resembles the Canadian Aboriginal syllabics letter ᔦ. The magnetic ink character recognition "CMC-7" font also uses this variety of "4".[3] There are four elementary arithmetic operations in mathematics: addition (+), subtraction (−), multiplication (×), and division (÷).[4] Lagrange's four-square theorem states that every positive integer can be written as the sum of at most four squares.[5][6] Four is one of four all-Harshad numbers. Each natural number divisible by 4 is a difference of squares of two natural numbers, i.e. 4 x = y 2 − z 2 {\displaystyle 4x=y^{2}-z^{2}} . A four-sided plane figure is a quadrilateral or quadrangle, sometimes also called a tetragon. It can be further classified as a rectangle or oblong, kite, rhombus, and square. Four is the highest degree general polynomial equation for which there is a solution in radicals.[7] Four is the only square number I = i × i {\displaystyle I=i\times i} where I − 1 {\displaystyle I-1} is a prime number. The four-color theorem states that a planar graph (or, equivalently, a flat map of two-dimensional regions such as countries) can be colored using four colors, so that adjacent vertices (or regions) are always different colors.[8] Three colors are not, in general, sufficient to guarantee this.[9] The largest planar complete graph has four vertices.[10] A solid figure with four faces as well as four vertices is a tetrahedron, which is the smallest possible number of faces and vertices a polyhedron can have.[11] The regular tetrahedron, also called a 3-simplex, is the simplest Platonic solid.[12] It has four regular triangles as faces that are themselves at dual positions with the vertices of another tetrahedron.[13] The smallest non-cyclic group has four elements; it is the Klein four-group.[14] An alternating groups are not simple for values n {\displaystyle n} ≤ 4 {\displaystyle 4} . There are four Hopf fibrations of hyperspheres: S 0 ↪ S 1 → S 1 , S 1 ↪ S 3 → S 2 , S 3 ↪ S 7 → S 4 , S 7 ↪ S 15 → S 8 . {\displaystyle {\begin{aligned}S^{0}&\hookrightarrow S^{1}\to S^{1},\\S^{1}&\hookrightarrow S^{3}\to S^{2},\\S^{3}&\hookrightarrow S^{7}\to S^{4},\\S^{7}&\hookrightarrow S^{15}\to S^{8}.\\\end{aligned}}} They are defined as locally trivial fibrations that map f : S 2 n − 1 → S n {\displaystyle f:S^{2n-1}\rightarrow S^{n}} for values of n = 2 , 4 , 8 {\displaystyle n=2,4,8} (aside from the trivial fibration mapping between two points and a circle).[15] In Knuth's up-arrow notation, 2 + 2 = 2 × 2 = 2 2 = 2 ↑↑ 2 = 2 ↑↑↑ 2 = . . . = 4 {\displaystyle 2+2=2\times 2=2^{2}=2\uparrow \uparrow 2=2\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow 2=\;...\;=4} , and so forth, for any number of up arrows.[16] There are four dimensions in the theory of Minkowski space, three of space and the one being time. Multiplication 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 50 100 1000 4 × x 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80 84 88 92 96 100 200 400 4000 Division 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 4 ÷ x 4 2 1.3 1 0.8 0.6 0.571428 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.36 0.3 0.307692 0.285714 0.26 0.25 x ÷ 4 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 1.25 1.5 1.75 2 2.25 2.5 2.75 3 3.25 3.5 3.75 4 Exponentiation 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 4x 4 16 64 256 1024 4096 16384 65536 262144 1048576 4194304 16777216 67108864 268435456 1073741824 4294967296 x4 1 16 81 256 625 1296 2401 4096 6561 10000 14641 20736 28561 38416 50625 65536 Four is the sacred number of the Zia, an indigenous tribe located in the U.S. state of New Mexico.[17] Superstition about the number four is most common in East Asian nations, where it is a homonym for "death" in their languages.[18] Four mugs The symbolic meanings of the number four are linked to those of the cross and the square. "Almost from prehistoric times, the number four was employed to signify what was solid, what could be touched and felt. Its relationship to the cross (four points) made it an outstanding symbol of wholeness and universality, a symbol which drew all to itself". Where lines of latitude and longitude intersect, they divide the earth into four proportions. Throughout the world kings and chieftains have been called "lord of the four suns" or "lord of the four quarters of the earth",[19] which is understood to refer to the extent of their powers both territorially and in terms of total control of their subjects' doings. The Square of Opposition, in both its Aristotelian version and its Boolean version, consists of four forms: A ("All S is R"), I ("Some S is R"), E ("No S is R"), and O ("Some S is not R"). Judaism Four represents the four matriarchs (Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel, and Leah); the four sides of the world, the four extremes. Christianity Four represents the 3+1 of the Holy Trinity engendered as the one God and has a particular significance in Christian Theology because of that. In Augustinian numerology, four represents the earth and earthly affairs. In internet slang, "4" can replace the word "for" (as "four" and "for" are pronounced similarly). For example, typing "4u" instead of "for you". In Leetspeak, "4" may be used to replace the letter "A". Approximately four weeks (4 times 7 days) to a lunar month (synodic month = 29.54 days). Thus the number four is universally an integral part of primitive sacred calendars. Four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. ^ Georges Ifrah, The Universal History of Numbers: From Prehistory to the Invention of the Computer transl. David Bellos et al. London: The Harvill Press (1998): 394, Fig. 24.64 ^ "Seven Segment Displays (7-Segment) | Pinout, Types and Applications". Electronics Hub. 22 April 2019. Archived from the original on 28 July 2020. Retrieved 28 July 2020. ^ "Battle of the MICR Fonts: Which Is Better, E13B or CMC7? - Digital Check". Digital Check. 2 February 2017. Archived from the original on 3 August 2020. Retrieved 28 July 2020. ^ Tiwari, Arvind Kumar (2023). "What are the four basic mathematical operations, and what do they mean?". Quora. Retrieved 30 September 2024. ^ Spencer, Joel (1996), Chudnovsky, David V.; Chudnovsky, Gregory V.; Nathanson, Melvyn B. (eds.), "Four Squares with Few Squares", Number Theory: New York Seminar 1991–1995, New York, NY: Springer US, pp. 295–297, doi:10.1007/978-1-4612-2418-1_22, ISBN 978-1-4612-2418-1 ^ Peterson, Ivars (2002). Mathematical Treks: From Surreal Numbers to Magic Circles. MAA. p. 95. ISBN 978-0-88385-537-9. 7 is an example of an integer that can't be written as the sum of three squares. ^ Bajnok, Béla (13 May 2013). An Invitation to Abstract Mathematics. Springer Science & Business Media. ISBN 978-1-4614-6636-9. There is no algebraic formula for the roots of the general polynomial of degrees 5 or higher. ^ Bunch, Bryan (2000). The Kingdom of Infinite Number. New York: W. H. Freeman & Company. p. 48. ^ Ben-Menahem, Ari (6 March 2009). Historical Encyclopedia of Natural and Mathematical Sciences. Springer Science & Business Media. p. 2147. ISBN 978-3-540-68831-0. (i.e. That there are maps for which three colors are not sufficient) ^ Molitierno, Jason J. (19 April 2016). Applications of Combinatorial Matrix Theory to Laplacian Matrices of Graphs. CRC Press. p. 197. ISBN 978-1-4398-6339-8. ... The complete graph on the largest number of vertices that is planar is K4 and that a(K4) equals 4. ^ Grossnickle, Foster Earl; Reckzeh, John (1968). Discovering Meanings in Elementary School Mathematics. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. p. 337. ISBN 9780030676451. ...the smallest possible number of faces that a polyhedron may have is four ^ Grossnickle, Foster Earl; Reckzeh, John (1968). Discovering Meanings in Elementary School Mathematics. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. p. 337. ISBN 9780030676451. ...face of the platonic solid. The simplest of these shapes is the tetrahedron... ^ Hilbert, David; Cohn-Vossen, Stephan (1999). Geometry and the Imagination. American Mathematical Soc. p. 143. ISBN 978-0-8218-1998-2. ...the tetrahedron plays an anomalous role in that it is self-dual, whereas the four remaining polyhedra are mutually dual in pairs... ^ Horne, Jeremy (19 May 2017). Philosophical Perceptions on Logic and Order. IGI Global. p. 299. ISBN 978-1-5225-2444-1. Archived from the original on 31 October 2022. Retrieved 31 October 2022. The Klein four-group is the smallest noncyclic group,... ^ Shokurov, A.V. (2002). "Hopf fibration". In Michiel Hazewinkel (ed.). Encyclopedia of Mathematics. Helsinki: European Mathematical Society. ISBN 1402006098. OCLC 1013220521. Archived from the original on 1 May 2023. Retrieved 30 April 2023. ^ Hodges, Andrew (17 May 2008). One to Nine: The Inner Life of Numbers. W. W. Norton & Company. p. 249. ISBN 978-0-393-06863-4. 2 ↑↑ ... ↑↑ 2 is always 4 ^ Bulletin - State Department of Education. Department of Education. 1955. p. 151. Four was a sacred number of Zia ^ Lachenmeyer, Nathaniel (2005). 13: The Story of the World's Most Notorious Superstition. Penguin Group (USA) Incorporated. p. 187. ISBN 978-0-452-28496-8. In Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, the word for four is, unfortunately, an exact homonym for death ^ Chevalier, Jean and Gheerbrant, Alain (1994), The Dictionary of Symbols. The quote beginning "Almost from prehistoric times..." is on p. 402. Wells, D. The Penguin Dictionary of Curious and Interesting Numbers London: Penguin Group. (1987): 55–58 Look up four in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 4 (number). Marijn.Org on Why is everything four? A few thoughts on the number four, by Penelope Merritt at samuel-beckett.net The Number 4 The Positive Integer 4 Prime curiosities: 4 Retrieved from " 2 Several terms redirect here. For other uses, see 0s (disambiguation), AD 1 (disambiguation), 1 AD (disambiguation), AD 2 (disambiguation), 3AD, and 4AD. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "0s" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) The 0s began on January 1, AD 1 and ended on December 31, AD 9, covering the first nine years of the Common Era. Cenotaph of a centurion who died in the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest (AD 9). Teutoburg Forest is commonly seen as one of the most important defeats in Roman history, bringing the triumphant period of expansion under Augustus to an abrupt end. The outcome of this battle dissuaded the Romans from their ambition of conquering Germania, and is thus considered one of the most important events in European history.[1] In Europe, the 0s saw the continuation of conflict between the Roman Empire and Germanic tribes in the Early Imperial campaigns in Germania. Vinicius, Tiberius and Varus led Roman forces in multiple punitive campaigns, before sustaining a major defeat at the hands of Arminius in the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest. Concurrently, the Roman Empire fought the Bellum Batonianum against a rebelling alliance of native peoples led by Bato the Daesitiate in Illyricum, which was suppressed in AD 9. A conflict also took place in Korea, where Daeso, King of Dongbuyeo invaded Goguryeo with a 50,000-man army in AD 6. He was forced to retreat when heavy snow began to fall, stopping the conflict until the next decade. In China, the last ruler of the Chinese Western Han dynasty (Ruzi Ying) was deposed, allowing Wang Mang to establish the Xin dynasty. Literary works from the 0s include works from the ancient Roman poet Ovid; the Ars Amatoria, an instructional elegy series in three books, Metamorphoses, a poem which chronicles the history of the world from its creation to the deification of Julius Caesar within a loose mythico-historical framework, and Ibis, a curse poem written during his years in exile across the Black Sea for an offense against Augustus. Nicolaus of Damascus wrote the 15-volume History of the World. Estimates for the world population by AD 1 range from 170 to 300 million. A census was concluded in China in AD 2: final numbers showed a population of nearly 60 million (59,594,978 people in slightly more than 12 million households). The census is one of the most accurate surveys in Chinese history. Because there is no year zero in the Gregorian calendar, this period is one of two "1-to-9" decade-like timespans that contain only nine years, along with the 0s BC. The Anno Domini (AD) calendar era which numbers these years 1-9 was devised by Dionysius Exiguus in 525, and became widely used in Christian Europe in the 9th century. Dionysius assigned BC 1 to be the year he believed Jesus was born (or according to at least one scholar, AD 1).[2][3] Modern scholars disagree with Dionysius' calculations, placing the event several years earlier (see Chronology of Jesus). Errors applying leap years in the Julian Calendar affect parts of this 1-to-9 timespan. As a result, sources differ as to whether, for example, AD 1 was a common year starting on Saturday or Sunday. It was a common year starting on Saturday by the proleptic Julian calendar, and a common year starting on Monday by the proleptic Gregorian calendar. It is the epoch year for the Anno Domini (AD) Christian calendar era, and the 1st year of the 1st century and 1st millennium of the Christian or Common Era (CE). Map of the world in 1 AD For brevity, only the most powerful and hegemonic states of the period are included. See list of state leaders in the 1st century for a broader list. Furthermore, the last year of a reign is excluded from this table if it lasted multiple years. Polity AD 1 AD 2 AD 3 AD 4 AD 5 AD 6 AD 7 AD 8 AD 9 Roman Empire Augustus Chinese empire Ping Ruzi Ying Wang Mang Parthian Empire[4] Phraates IV Phraates V and Musa (none) Orodes III (none) Vonones I Start Finish Name of Conflict Description 6 AD 9 AD Bellum Batonianum 12 BC AD 16 Early imperial campaigns in Germania Battle of the Teutoburg Forest By AD 1, the Roman Empire had been expanding its territories and exerting influence throughout Europe, including regions bordering the Rhine River. The Romans sought to consolidate their control over Germanic territories east of the Rhine and integrate them into the empire. Between 2 BC and AD 4, Vinicius commanded five legions in Germany, successfully leading them in the "vast war" against Germanic tribes. He was awarded the ornamenta triumphalia upon his return to Rome. In AD 4, Tiberius took command and waged campaigns in northern Germany, conquering several tribes and establishing alliances. The Cherusci tribe, including the influential Arminius, became friends with Rome. Tiberius built a winter base on the Lippe to monitor the Cherusci. By AD 6, most German tribes were pacified, and Rome planned an attack on the Marcomanni but made peace instead. Varus replaced Tiberius and imposed civic changes, but Arminius incited a revolt. In AD 9, Varus fell into an ambush by Arminius, suffering a devastating defeat as Roman forces were surrounded and overwhelmed. Varus took his own life, while a few survivors managed to return to Roman quarters. 6 AD 21 AD Goguryeo-Dongbuyeo Wars Map of the Eastern Hemisphere in AD 1. Germanic tribes in Europe in AD 1: Settlements before 750 BC New settlements after 750 BC until 1 AD New settlements until 100 AD New settlements after 100 AD AD 2 – Juba II of Mauretania joins Gaius Caesar in Armenia as a military advisor. It is during this period that he meets Glaphyra, a Cappadocian princess and the former wife of Alexandros of Judea, a brother of Herod Archelaus, ethnarch of Judea, and becomes enamoured with her.[5] AD 7 – The epoch of the Ethiopian calendar begins. AD 1 – Confucius is given his first royal title (posthumous name) of Baocheng Xuan Ni Gong.[6][7] AD 2 – Wang Mang begins a program of personal aggrandizement, restoring marquess titles to past imperial princes and introducing a pension system for retired officials. Restrictions are placed on the Emperor's mother, Consort Wei and members of the Wei Clan.[8] AD 2 – The first census is concluded in China after having begun the year before: final numbers show a population of nearly 60 million (59,594,978 people in slightly more than 12 million households). The census is one of the most accurate surveys in Chinese history.[8] AD 3 – Wang Mang foils a plot by his son, Wang Yu, his brother-in-law, Lu Kuan, and the Wei clan to oust him from the regent's position. Wang Yu and Lu Kuan are killed in the purge that follows.[9] AD 4 – Emperor Ping of Han marries Empress Wang (Ping), daughter of Wang Mang, cementing his influence. AD 4 – Wang Mang is given the title "superior duke".[10]:64 AD 6, January – Some Chinese fear for the life of the young, ailing Emperor Ping Di as the planet Mars disappears behind the moon this month.[10] AD 6, February 3 – The boy emperor, Ping Di, dies of unexpected causes at age 14; Wang Mang alone selects the new emperor, Ruzi Ying, age 2,[10] starting the Jushe era of the Han dynasty. AD 6 – Candidates for government office must take civil-service examinations. AD 6 – The imperial Liu clan suspects the intentions of Wang Mang and foment agrarian rebellions during the course of Ruzi Ying's reign. The first of these is led by Liu Chong, Marquess of Ang-Zong (a/k/a Marquis of An-chung), with a small force starting in May or June.[10] AD 7 – Zhai Yi, Governor of the Commandery of Dong (modern Puyang, Henan) declares Liu Zin, Marquess of Yang Xiang (modern Tai'an, Shandong), emperor. This proves to be the largest of the rebellions against Emperor Ruzi of Han. AD 7 – Wang Mang puts down the rebellion during the winter. Zhai is captured and executed while Liu Xin escapes. AD 8 – Start of Chushi era of the Chinese Han dynasty. AD 8 – Wang Mang crushes a rebellion by Chai I, and on the winter solstice (which has been dated January 10 of the following year) officially assumes the title emperor, establishing the short-lived Xin dynasty.[10] AD 9, January 10 – Wang Mang founds the short-lived Xin dynasty in China (until AD 25). Wang Mang names his wife, Wang, empress and his son, Wang Lin Crown Prince, heir to the throne.[citation needed] AD 9 – Empress Wang is given the title of Duchess Dowager of Ding'an, while Ruzi Ying, the former Emperor of Han, becomes the Duke of Ding'an. Ruzi Ying is placed under house arrest.[citation needed] AD 8 – Tincomarus, deposed king of the Atrebates, flees Britain for Rome; Eppillus becomes king. AD 4 – Namhae Chachaung succeeds Bak Hyeokgeose as king of the Korean kingdom of Silla (traditional date). AD 4 – King Phraataces and Queen Musa of Parthia are overthrown and killed, the crown being offered to Orodes III of Parthia—the beginning of the interregnum. AD 7 – Vonones I becomes ruler of the Parthian Empire (approximate date). AD 8 – Vonones I becomes king (shah) of the Parthian Empire. AD 1 – Tiberius, under order of Emperor Augustus, quells revolts in Germania (AD 1–5).[11] AD 1 – Gaius Caesar meets with Phraates V, the king of Parthia, on the Euphrates. Rather than invade the Parthians, Gaius Caesar concludes peace with them; Parthia recognizes Roman claims to Armenia.[12] AD 1 – Birth of Jesus, as assigned by Dionysius Exiguus in his anno Domini era according to at least one scholar.[2][3] However, most scholars think that Dionysius placed the birth of Jesus in the previous year, 1 BC.[2][3] Furthermore, most modern scholars do not consider Dionysius' calculations authoritative, placing the event several years earlier (see Chronology of Jesus).[13] AD 2 – Following the death of Lucius Caesar, Augustus allows his stepson Tiberius back into Rome as a private citizen, after six years of enforced retirement on Rhodes.[14] AD 3 – The rule of Emperor Augustus is renewed for a ten-year period.[15] AD 4 – Emperor Augustus summons Tiberius to Rome, and names him his heir and future emperor. At the same time, Agrippa Postumus, the last son of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, is also adopted and named as Augustus' heir. AD 4 – Tiberius also adopts Germanicus as his own heir. AD 4 – The Lex Aelia Sentia regulates the manumission of slaves. AD 4 – A pact of non-aggression and friendship is signed between the Roman Empire, represented by Tiberius, and the German tribe the Cherusci, represented by their King Segimer. Arminius and Flavus, sons of Segimer, are brought into the Roman army as leaders of the auxiliary troops. AD 4 – Julia the Elder returns from exile to live in Rhegium in disgrace. AD 4 – Livilla marries Drusus Julius Caesar, son of Tiberius. AD 4 – Nicolaus of Damascus writes the 15-volume History of the World. AD 5 – Rome acknowledges Cunobelinus, king of the Catuvellauni, as king of Britain. AD 5 – The Germanic tribes of Cimbri and Charydes send ambassadors to Rome. AD 5 – Tiberius conquers Germania Inferior. AD 5 – Agrippina the Elder marries Germanicus, her second cousin. AD 6 – Due to a catastrophic fire in Rome, the barracks system - the vigiles, initially manned only by freedmen - is created by the Princeps Augustus to allow quicker response to outbreaks of fire in the city.[16] AD 6 – Due to a food shortage in Rome, Augustus doubles the grain rations distributed to the people, sends away his slave retinue, and places the senate in recess indefinitely.[17] AD 6 – The Princeps Augustus sets up a treasury, the aerarium militare (170 million sestertii), with the specific purpose of paying bonuses to retiring legion veterans. This is financed by a 5% tax on inheritances, a system said to have been suggested in Julius Caesar's memoirs.[18] AD 6 – The Temple of Castor and Pollux is rededicated in Rome by Tiberius after being destroyed by fire in 14 BC.[19] AD 6 – A pamphletting campaign in Rome is quashed by the Princeps Augustus. Publius Plautius Rufus is accused but found innocent of the crime.[20] AD 6 – Princeps Augustus banishes Agrippa Postumus, one of his adopted sons, to the island of Planasia. AD 6 – Tiberius makes Carnuntum his base of operations against Maroboduus; The Roman legion XX Valeria Victrix fight with Tiberius against the Marcomanni.[21] AD 6 – The building of a Roman fort signifies the origin of the city of Wiesbaden. AD 6 – The Illyrian tribes in Dalmatia and Pannonia revolt and begin the Bellum Batonianum or Great Illyrian Revolt.[21][22] AD 6 – Troops are levied in Rome to send to Illyricum from freedmen and slaves freed specifically for the purpose.[22] AD 6 – Tiberius marches back from the northern border to Illyricum to commence operations against the Illyrians.[23][24] AD 6 – Gaius Caecina Severus is made governor of Moesia, and is heavily involved in the first battles of the Bellum Batonianum or Great Illyrian Revolt.[25][26] AD 6 – Marcus Plautius Silvanus is made governor of Galatia and Pamphylia and suppresses an uprising of the Isaurians in Pamphylia.[27] AD 6 – Herod Archelaus, ethnarch of Samaria, Judea, and Idumea, is deposed and banished to Vienne in Gaul.[20] AD 6 – Iudaea and Moesia become Roman provinces. AD 6 – Quirinius conducts a census in Judea (according to Josephus), which results in a revolt in the province, led by Judas of Galilee, and supported by the Pharisee Zadok. The revolt is repressed, and the rebels are crucified, but it results in the birth of the Zealot movement, the members of which regard the God of Judaism as their only master. AD 7 – Illyrian tribes in Pannonia and Dalmatia continue the Great Illyrian Revolt against Roman rule.[28] AD 7 – Publius Quinctilius Varus is appointed governor of Germania, charged with organizing Germania between the Rhine and Elbe rivers. He carries out a census, devises tributes and recruits soldiers, all of which creates dissension among the Germanic tribes. AD 7 – Abgarus of Edessa is deposed as king of Osroene. AD 7 – Construction of the Temple of Concord begins. AD 8, August 3 – Roman general Tiberius defeats the Illyrians in Dalmatia on the River Bathinus, but the Great Illyrian Revolt continues. AD 8 – Vipsania Julia is exiled. Lucius Aemilius Paullus and his family are disgraced. Augustus breaks off the engagement of Claudius to Paullus' daughter Aemilia Lepida. An effort is made to betroth Claudius to Livia Medullina Camilla. AD 8 – After completing Metamorphoses, Ovid begins the Fasti (Festivals), 6 books that detail the first 6 months of the year and provide valuable insights into the Roman calendar. AD 8 – Roman poet Ovid is banished from Rome and exiled to the Black Sea near Tomis (modern-day Constanța). AD 9, c. September 9 – Battle of the Teutoburg Forest: Legio XVII, XVIII and XIX are lured by Arminius into an ambush and defeated by his tribe, the Cherusci, and their Germanic allies. The Roman aquilae are lost and the Roman general and governor Publius Quinctilius Varus dies by suicide. Legio II Augusta, XX Valeria Victrix, and XIII Gemina move to Germany to replace the lost legions. AD 9 – The Bellum Batonianum (Great Illyrian Revolt) in Dalmatia is suppressed. AD 9 – First record of the subdivision of the province of Illyricum into lower (Pannonia) and upper (Dalmatia) regions. AD 9 – In order to increase the number of marriages, and ultimately the population, the Lex Papia Poppaea is adopted in Italy. This law prohibits celibacy and childless relationships. AD 9 – Roman finances become strained following the Danubian insurrection and the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest, resulting in the levying of two new taxes: five percent on inheritances, and one percent on sales. AD 9 – Cunobeline is first recorded to be king of the Catuvellauni at Camulodunum (modern-day Colchester) in Britain. AD 9 – Ovid completes the curse poem Ibis. Main articles: Estimates of historical world population § Historical population, and List of states by population in 1 CE Estimates for the world population in 1 AD range from 150 to 300 million. The below table summarizes estimates by various authors. PRB (1973–2016)[29] UN (2015)[30] Maddison (2008)[31] HYDE (2010)[32] Tanton (1994)[33] Biraben (1980)[34] McEvedy & Jones (1978)[35] Thomlinson (1975)[36] Durand (1974)[37] Clark (1967)[38] 300M[39] 300M 231M[40] 188M[41] 150M 255M 170M 200M 270–330M 256M[42] Erato, Artaxiad dynasty Queen of Armenia, 8–5 BC, 2 BC – 2 AD, 6–11 Ariobarzan of Atropatene, Client King of Armenia, r. 1 BC – 2 AD Artavazd V, Client King of Armenia, r. 2–11 Tigranes V, Artaxiad dynasty King of Armenia, r. 2–6 Ping Di, Emperor of Han dynasty China, r. 1 BC – 5 AD Ruzi Ying, Emperor of Han dynasty China, r. 6–9 Wang Mang, Usurper Emperor of the short-lived Xin dynasty in China r. 9–23 Antiochus III, King of Commagene, r. 12 BC – 17 AD Arminius, German war chief Arshak II, King of Caucasian Iberia, r. 20 BC-1 AD Pharasmanes I, King of Caucasian Iberia, r. 1-58 Strato II and Strato III, co-kings of the Indo-Greek Kingdom, r. 25 BC – 10 AD Crimthann Nia Náir, Legendary High King of Ireland, r. 8 BC – AD 9 Cairbre Cinnchait, Legendary High King of Ireland, r. 9–14 Suinin, Legendary Emperor of Japan, r. 29 BC – 70 AD Natakamani, King of Kush, r. (1 BC – AD 20) Abgar V of Edessa, King of Osroene, 4 BC–AD 7, 13–50 Ma'nu IV, King of Osroene, 7–13 Phraates V, King of the Parthian Empire, r. 2 BC – 4 AD Musa of Parthia, mother and co-ruler with Phraates V, r. 2 BC – 4 AD Orodes III, King of the Parthian Empire, r. 4–6 Vonones I, King of the Parthian Empire, r. 8–12 Artabanus of Parthia, pretender to the Parthian throne and future King of Parthia Caesar Augustus, Roman Emperor (27 BC – AD 14) Gaius Caesar, Roman general Livy, Roman historian Ovid, Roman poet Quirinius, Roman nobleman and politician Hillel the Elder, Jewish scholar and Nasi of the Sanhedrin, in office c. 31 BC – 9 AD Shammai, Jewish scholar and Av Beit Din of the Sanhedrin, in office 20 BC – 20 AD Tiberius, Roman general, statesman, and future emperor Hyeokgeose, King of Silla, r. 57 BC – 4 AD Namhae, King of Silla, r. 4–24 AD 1 – Sextus Afranius Burrus, Roman praetorian prefect (d. AD 62) AD 1 – Izates II, King of Adiabene (d. AD 54) AD 1 – Seneca the Younger, Roman stoic philosopher was born in Cordoba (d. AD 65)[43] AD 2 – Deng Yu, Chinese general and statesman (d. AD 58)[44] AD 3 – Ban Biao, Chinese historian and official (d. AD 54)[45] AD 3 – Geng Yan, Chinese general of the Han dynasty (d. AD 58) AD 3 – Tiberius Claudius Balbilus, Roman politician and astrologer (d. AD 79) AD 4 – Columella, Roman Latin writer (d. AD 70) AD 4 – Daemusin, Korean king of Goguryeo (d. AD 44) AD 4 – Publius Quinctilius Varus the Younger, Roman nobleman (d. AD 27) AD 4 – Possible date – Jesus, Jewish preacher and religious leader (executed c. AD 30/33)[46] AD 5 – Habib the Carpenter, Syrian disciple, martyr AD 5 – Paul the Apostle, Jewish leader of the Christians AD 5 – Ruzi Ying, great-grandson of Xuan of Han (d. AD 25) AD 5 – Yin Lihua, empress of the Han dynasty (d. AD 64) AD 6 – Gaius Manlius Valens, Roman senator and consul (d. AD 96) AD 6 – John the Apostle, Jewish Christian mystic (d. AD 100) AD 6 – Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, Roman politician (d. AD 39) AD 6 – Milonia Caesonia, Roman empress (d. AD 41) AD 6 – Nero Julius Caesar, son of Germanicus and Agrippina the Elder (d. AD 30) AD 7 – Gnaeus Domitius Corbulo, Roman general (d. AD 67) AD 7 – Julia, daughter of Drusus Julius Caesar and Livilla (d. AD 43) AD 8 – Drusus Caesar, member of the Julio-Claudian dynasty (d. AD 33) AD 8 – Titus Flavius Sabinus, Roman consul and brother of Vespasian (d. AD 69) AD 9, November 17 – Vespasian, Roman emperor (d. AD 79)[47] AD 1 – Amanishakheto, queen of Kush (Nubia) AD 2, August 20 – Lucius Caesar, son of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (b. 17 BC)[48] AD 2 – Gaius Marcius Censorinus, Roman consul (approximate date) AD 3 – Bao Xuan, Chinese politician of the Han dynasty AD 4 – February 21 – Gaius Caesar, son of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (b. 20 BC)[49] AD 4 – June 26 – Ariobarzanes II, Roman client king of Armenia (b. 40 BC) AD 4 – Gaius Asinius Pollio, Roman orator, poet and historian (b. 65 BC)[50] AD 4 – Hyeokgeose, Korean king of Silla (b. 75 BC) AD 4 – Lucius Cornelius Lentulus, Roman consul AD 6, February 3 – Ping, Chinese emperor of the Han dynasty (b. 9 BC) AD 6 – Cleopatra Selene II, Egyptian ruler of Cyrenaica and Libya (b. 40 BC) AD 6 – Orodes III, king (shah) of the Parthian Empire AD 6 – Terentia, wife of Marcus Tullius Cicero (b. 98 BC) AD 7 – Athenodoros Cananites, Stoic philosopher (b. 74 BC) AD 7 – Aulus Licinius Nerva Silianus, Roman consul AD 7 – Glaphyra, daughter of Archelaus of Cappadocia (approximate date) AD 7 – Lucius Sempronius Atratinus, Roman politician AD 8 – Marcus Valerius Messalla Corvinus, Roman general (b. 64 BC)[51] AD 9, September 15 – Publius Quinctilius Varus, Roman general (b. 46 BC) AD 9 – Marcus Caelius, Roman centurion (b. c. 45 BC) 00s (disambiguation) ^ Murdoch, Adrian (2004). 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Vol. 5 (2nd ed.). ^ a b Cassius Dio, The Roman Histories, Book 55, ch 27. ^ a b Cassius Dio, The Roman Histories, Book 55, ch 29. ^ a b Velleius Paterculus, Book 2, Ch 110. ^ Cassius Dio, The Roman Histories, Book 55, ch 30. ^ Velleius Paterculus, Book 2, Ch 111. ^ Cassius Dio, The Roman Histories, Book 55, ch 25-30. ^ Suetonius, The Twelve Caesars, Tiberius, ch 9 & ch 16. ^ Cassius Dio, The Roman Histories, Book 55, ch 28. ^ Radman-Livaja, I., Dizda, M., Archaeological Traces of the Pannonian Revolt 6–9 AD: Evidence and Conjectures, Veröffentlichungen der Altertumskommiion für Westfalen Landschaftsverband Westfalen-Lippe, Band XVIII, p. 49 ^ Data from Population Reference Bureau Archived 2008-05-20 at the Wayback Machine. 2016 estimate: (a) "2016 World Population Data Sheet" 2015 estimate: (b) Toshiko Kaneda, 2015, "2015 World Population Data Sheet". 2014 estimate: (c) Carl Haub, 2014, "2014 World Population Data Sheet". 2013 estimate: (d) Carl Haub, 2013, "2013 World Population Data Sheet". 2012 estimate: (e) Carl Haub, 2012, "2012 World Population Data Sheet". 2011 estimate: (f) Carl Haub, 2011, "2011 World Population Data Sheet". 2010 estimate: (g) Carl Haub, 2010, "2010 World Population Data Sheet". 2009 estimate: (h) Carl Haub, 2009, "2009 World Population Data Sheet". 2008 estimate: (i) Carl Haub, 2008, "2008 World Population Data Sheet". 2007 estimate: (j) Carl Haub, 2007, "2007 World Population Data Sheet" Archived 2011-02-24 at the Wayback Machine. 2006 estimate: (k) Carl Haub, 2006, "2006 World Population Data Sheet" Archived 2010-12-22 at the Wayback Machine. 2005 estimate: (l) Carl Haub, 2005, "2005 World Population Data Sheet" Archived 2011-04-14 at the Wayback Machine. 2004 estimate: (m) Carl Haub, 2004, "2004 World Population Data Sheet". 2003 estimate: (n) Carl Haub, 2003, "2003 World Population Data Sheet" Archived 2019-08-19 at the Wayback Machine. 2002 estimate: (o) Carl Haub, 2002, "2002 World Population Data Sheet" Archived 2017-12-09 at the Wayback Machine. 2001 estimate: (p) Carl Haub, 2001, "2001 World Population Data Sheet". 2000 estimate: (q) 2000, "9 Billion World Population by 2050" Archived 2018-02-01 at the Wayback Machine. 1997 estimate: (r) 1997, "Studying Populations". 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ISBN 978-0415101134. ^ Jerome (Chronicon 2020) says he died in AD 4 in the 70th year of his life, which would place the year of his birth at 65 BC. ^ Roberts, John. The Oxford dictionary of the classical world. Oxford University Press. p. 799. ISBN 9780192801463. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 0s. Retrieved from " 3 For the year, see AD 4. For the Bauhaus EP, see 4AD (EP). 4AD is a British record label owned by Beggars Group. It was founded in London under the name Axis Records by Ivo Watts-Russell and Peter Kent in 1980 as an imprint of Beggars Banquet Records.[1][2] The name was changed to 4AD after the release of the label's first four singles. Later that year, Watts-Russell and Kent purchased the label from Beggars Banquet to become an independent record label, and Kent sold his share to Watts-Russell a year later. 4ADParent companyBeggars GroupFounded1980; 45 years ago (1980)FounderIvo Watts-RussellPeter KentDistributor(s)Beggars GroupGenreAlternative rockpost-punkdream popelectronicCountry of originUnited KingdomLocationLondonOfficial website4ad.com The label gained prominence in the 1980s for releasing albums from alternative rock, post-punk, gothic rock, and dream pop artists, such as Bauhaus, Cocteau Twins, Modern English, Dead Can Dance, Clan of Xymox, Pixies, Throwing Muses, and Watts-Russell's own musical project This Mortal Coil. In 1987, the label scored an international hit with the dance music single "Pump Up the Volume" by the one-off project M|A|R|R|S. 4AD continued to have success in the 1990s and 2000s, with releases from the Breeders, Lush, Belly, Red House Painters, Camera Obscura, TV on the Radio, St. Vincent, Cass McCombs and Bon Iver. As of January 2022[update], the label's current roster includes acts such as Dry Cleaning, the National, Daughter, Deerhunter, Big Thief, Aldous Harding, U.S. Girls, Erika de Casier, and Future Islands.[3] In 1999, Watts-Russell sold 4AD back to the Beggars Group. The label's history was detailed by Martin Aston in the book Facing The Other Way, released in 2013.[4] Ivo Watts-Russell and Peter Kent, employees of the Beggars Banquet record store and label, founded Axis Records (named after the Jimi Hendrix album Axis: Bold as Love[5]) in late 1979 as a property of Beggars, run by the two of them.[6] After the first four Axis singles in early 1980,[6] it became apparent that the name Axis was already being used by another music company[7] and the name was changed to 4AD, an abbreviation of the word forward.[8] Other names which they had considered included 1980AD, 4WD and 1984.[9] An initial idea was that the label would be a "testing ground" for Beggars Banquet; successful acts would graduate up to Beggars Banquet after a year at 4AD. The only band to follow this path were Bauhaus who signed to Beggars Banquet in late 1980 before Watts-Russell and Kent purchased the label outright.[6] Watts-Russel and Kent were the sole owners for about a year. Kent sold his share to Watts-Russell at the end of 1981, and started a new Beggars Banquet subsidiary, Situation Two Records.[6] Watts-Russell would maintain ownership of the label, and act as its president, until the late 1990s. Watts-Russell invited the graphic designer Vaughan Oliver and the photographer Nigel Grierson to create sleeve art for the label, and as a result, 4AD acquired a visually distinctive identity. Its artists, such as Cocteau Twins and Dead Can Dance, developed cult followings in the mid-1980s.[6] Describing the label's mid-1980s image, the critic Dorian Lynskey wrote that "If Factory felt like an art gallery-cum-nightclub and Rough Trade a left-leaning college campus, then 4AD was a church."[4] 4AD continued to evolve during the late 1980s and after signing Throwing Muses and Pixies the label increasingly concentrated on underground American rock music. In 1983, 4AD had a minor hit in America with the Modern English single "I Melt With You". In 1987, 4AD had a UK number-one hit with the collaged "Pump up the Volume" by M|A|R|R|S[6] (licensed to 4th & B'Way/Island Records in the US). In the 1990s, 4AD established an office in Los Angeles and had success with bands such as The Breeders, Belly, Red House Painters, Unrest and His Name Is Alive, as well as solo material by Frank Black and Kristin Hersh.[6] The label's deal with Warner Bros. Records in the United States in 1992 would start the beginning of a new phase in 4AD history. New signings that year included American underground acts Kendra Smith, Tarnation, Air Miami and The Amps. The following year Watts-Russell started a sub-label, Guernica, which would release records by Unrest, That Dog, and Bettie Serveert.[10] In 1999, Watts-Russell sold his share in 4AD back to the Beggars Group (as it had by then become), but the label continued to release music and add new artists to its roster.[11] Simon Halliday took control of the label at the end of 2007. Immediate successes were Bon Iver's critically lauded debut For Emma, Forever Ago (CAD 2809) and Dear Science by Brooklyn's TV on the Radio (CAD 2821). In 2008, the Beggars Group re-aligned itself so that several labels, including Beggars Banquet itself, were folded up on to the 4AD label.[12][13] Bands including The National were moved to 4AD as a part of this merger. In 2009, the label released, amongst others, St. Vincent's second record Actor (CAD 2919) and Camera Obscura's My Maudlin Career. The following year, 4AD saw the release of The National's High Violet and acclaimed albums from Ariel Pink's Haunted Graffiti, Blonde Redhead and Deerhunter. In the next three years, 4AD oversaw new releases from Scott Walker, Bon Iver, Iron & Wine, and Tune-Yards, whilst also expanded its roster with a number of beats and electronic acts[14] in the shape of acts including Purity Ring and Grimes, with the latter releasing one of the best received albums of 2012. Additional signings to the label include bEEdEEgEE, of Gang Gang Dance, Lo-Fang, and British producer SOHN. At the start of 2014, the label also announced the additions of Future Islands and Merchandise, followed by D.D Dumbo. In 2015, the label released critically lauded albums by Deerhunter and Grimes, amongst others. The following year, the label and The National landed their first UK No. 1 record with Sleep Well Beast.[15] Latest signings to the roster include Aldous Harding and British band Dry Cleaning. In April 2021, the label released Bills & Aches & Blues, a compilation album featuring bands from 4AD covering songs the label had released over its 40 years.[16] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "4AD" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (January 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message) While 4AD did not handle any distribution outside the United Kingdom for many years, it had many willing distributors in many countries; Virgin Records for France, Nippon Columbia distributed much of the label in Japan, while PolyGram subsidiary Vertigo Records released many of the label's records in Canada. The USA had always been a tough market for 4AD, even though its records sold well there as imports. Only a few of the label's acts had deals to license their recordings in the US, among various labels. In 1992, Watts-Russell signed a five-year distribution deal with Warner Bros. Records so that nearly all 4AD releases would be released in the United States. When the deal ended, he offered to sell the label back to Beggars Banquet. Dead Can Dance's output, however, stayed with Warner Bros. until the sale back to Beggars Group. The deal with Beggars Banquet was completed by early 1999, and since then it has owned 4AD and its distribution worldwide. This led to many negotiations for the label's back catalogue, like getting back American distribution rights for Pixies, Dead Can Dance and Cocteau Twins. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "4AD" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (January 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message) @ (At) Adrianne Lenker Aldous Harding Anjimile Atlas Sound Bartees Strange Becky and the Birds Big Thief The Breeders Buck Meek cumgirl8 Daughter Deerhunter Dry Cleaning Erika de Casier Ex:Re Future Islands Helado Negro Holly Herndon Jenny Hval Kim Deal Lucinda Chua Maria Somerville The National Tkay Maidza Tucker Zimmerman Tune-Yards U.S. Girls Air Miami (disbanded) The Amps (disbanded) Anni Rossi (active) A.R. Kane (disbanded) Ariel Pink (active) Tom Baril (photographer published by 4AD) Bauhaus (reformed) Bearz (still active as a David Gunstone project c. 2019) Beirut (active) Belly (active 2018) Heidi Berry (inactive; currently a teacher) Bettie Serveert (active) The Big Pink (active) Bing & Ruth (active) The Birthday Party (disbanded) Frank Black (active) Blonde Redhead (active) Bon Iver (active) Broken Records (active) Michael Brook (active) The Bulgarian State Television Female Vocal Choir (active) Camera Obscura (active) Celebration (active) Clan of Xymox (active) Gene Clark (deceased) Cocteau Twins (disbanded) Colourbox (dissolved) Cuba (a.k.a. Air Cuba) (disbanded) Cupol (one-off collaboration) C.V.O. (disbanded) D.D Dumbo (active) Dance Chapter (disbanded) Dead Can Dance (active) Department of Eagles (active) Diana Gordon (active) Dif Juz (disbanded) Tanya Donelly (active) Efterklang EL VY Electricity in Our Homes (active) The Fast Set (disbanded) Frazier Chorus (dissolved) Future Islands (active) Future of the Left (active) Lisa Germano (active) Lisa Gerrard (active) Lisa Gerrard & Pieter Bourke B. C. Gilbert & G. Lewis The Glee Club (disbanded) Rachel Goswell Gang Gang Dance (active) The Golden Dregs (active) Gianna Kondor (active) Grimes (active) GusGus (active) Rene Halkett & David J Neil Halstead (active) The Happy Family (disbanded) HAWA (active) Tim Hecker (active) Kristin Hersh (active) His Name Is Alive (active) The Hope Blister (disbanded) Rowland S. Howard (deceased) & Lydia Lunch In Camera (disbanded) Inc. (active) Indians (active) Insides (active) Iron & Wine (active) It Hugs Back (active) Jóhann Jóhannsson (deceased) Matt Johnson (The The founder; released a solo album in 1981 that was reissued in 1993 through 4AD as a The The album) Joker (active) Søren Juul (active) Lakuna (one-off project) Mark Lanegan Band Last Dance (disbanded) The Late Cord (one-off collaboration) The Lemon Twigs (active) Liima (active) Liquorice (one-off collaboration) Lo-Fang (active) LNZNDRF (one-off collaboration) Lydia Lunch (active) Lush (disbanded; reformed 2015–2016) MARRS (disbanded) Magnetophone (active) Mass (disbanded) Cass McCombs (active) Merchandise (active) Methyl Ethel (active) Vinny Miller (active) Minotaur Shock (active) Modern English (active) Mojave 3 (disbanded) John Moreland (active) The Mountain Goats (active) My Captains (disbanded) Velvet Negroni (active) Colin Newman (active) Pieter Nooten & Michael Brook The Paladins (on hiatus) Pale Saints (disbanded) The Past 7 Days (disbanded) Brendan Perry (active) Piano Magic (disbanded) Pixies (active) Pixx (active) Emma Pollock (active) Psychotik Tanks (disbanded) Purity Ring (active) Ra Ra Riot (one-off split single with Stornoway) Red Atkins (deceased) Red House Painters (disbanded) Rema-Rema (disbanded) Richenel (deceased) Scheer (disbanded) Serena-Maneesh (active) Shox (disbanded) Kendra Smith (active c.2017–2018) SOHN (active) Sort Sol (active) SpaceGhostPurrp (active) Spasmodic Caress (disbanded) Spencer. Spirea X (disbanded) Spoonfed Hybrid (disbanded) Starry Smooth Hound (the original alias of Vinny Miller) Stereolab (active) Stornoway (disbanded) St. Vincent (active) Swallow (disbanded) Sybarite (active) Tarnation (disbanded; currently Paula Frazer and Tarnation) that dog. (active) The The (active) Thievery Corporation (active) This Mortal Coil (concluded) Throwing Muses (active) Tindersticks (active) Torres (active) Tones on Tail (disbanded) TV on the Radio (active) Twin Shadow (active) 23 Envelope (4AD's design regulars in the 1980s and 1990s; became v23) Ultra Vivid Scene (disbanded) Underground Lovers (active) Unrest (disbanded) Vaughan Oliver & v23 (deceased) Scott Walker (deceased) M Ward (active) Wolf & Cub (active) The Wolfgang Press (active) Xmal Deutschland (disbanded) Zomby (active) For 4AD releases, see Category:4AD albums. This section possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. (January 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message) In 2013, the music historian Martin Aston wrote in Facing the Other Way: The Story of 4AD:[17] The attention to cataloguing aided the collectability of 4AD (the prefixes extended to DAD, GAD and HAD). It was all part of the bespoke detail that set independent labels apart from the majors. It created an identifiable culture that had grown big enough to support its own distribution system and trade magazine. For the most part, 4AD's official UK releases follow a standard scheme for designating catalogue numbers. Although there have been some variations over the years, some general rules can be devised to easily determine the format (LP, CD, etc.) and year of release by looking at a 4AD catalog number. The first part of a catalogue number is a prefix that contains a variation of "AD," based on the 4AD name. Some standards are: AD = single BAD = EP CAD = full-length LP DAD = double LP MAD = mini-LP Special editions of releases had an extra "D" added to the prefix: CAD D = special edition of a full-length LP DAD D = special edition of a double LP Some other "AD" variations have been used less frequently over the years, including (but not limited to): EAD = electronic download GAD = reissue (usually mid-priced) HAD = remastered or significantly altered reissue (usually with some combination of bonus tracks, re-mastering, or new artwork) JAD and MAD = "mini album" that is longer than an EP but shorter than an LP SAD = Super Audio CD release (as in the Dead Can Dance 2008 remastered reissues) TAD = temporary/limited release 4AD only released one LP on DAT format, Cocteau Twins' Blue Bell Knoll, which was designated CADT 807. The second part of the catalogue number is a number that represents the year of release (via the number of years since 1980, following the '1980 Forward' theme), and the order of release in the particular year. For example, This Mortal Coil's LP It'll End in Tears is CAD 411. The "CAD" represents that the release is an LP, the "4" in 411 represents 1984, and 11 marks the 11th release of that year. This is the vinyl LP release; cassette versions have "C" added to the prefix (CADC 411 in this example); CD versions have "CD" added at the end (CAD 411CD). A side effect of this scheme is that it made it seem like 4AD had hundreds of releases early on. In the 1990s, 4AD changed the first part of the number from "100s" to "1000s," temporarily making the number not correspond with the number of years since 1980. Releases in 1990 used "00" directly after the prefix (e.g., the Pixies' Bossanova, CAD0010, released in the fall of 1990); 1991 used "10" directly after the prefix (e.g., This Mortal Coil's Blood, DAD 1005, released early in 1991), 1992 used "20," and so on for the rest of the 1990s. Wanting to return to numbering with the years since 1980, 4AD had to provide a workaround for releases in the year 2000. Since the "20" numerical designation had been used in 1992, all releases in 2000 used "2K" (e.g., Mojave 3's Excuses for Travellers, CAD 2K05, released in early 2000). Between 2001 and 2009, the catalogue numbering scheme returned to the original format, with the first two digits of the number representing the years since 1980 (e.g., Blonde Redhead's 23, CAD 2717, released in 2007; the 27th year since 1980). Things have not been too consistent since, and there have been several gaps. 2010 releases feature the numerical designation 3X, as "30" had already been used in 1993.[18] This process appears to have come to an end with the few xAD37nn releases of the early months of 2017. The catalogue numbers of all releases since April 2017 (beginning with The Far Field by Future Islands, 4AD0001CD/4AD0001LP) have begun with 4AD00nn and ended with letters indicating the release format. No indication of release year is given. The 4AD Sessions are an ongoing series of video recordings with various acts from the label's roster. Following on from the Deerhunter session at the Studio Plateaux on Platts Eyott island in 2008, the recordings see 4AD artists performing back-catalogue covers and alternative versions of their own material. They are housed on the label's website.[19] ^ Aston, Martin (26 September 2013). Facing the Other Way: The Story of 4AD. HarperCollins. p. 10. 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