



MONDO SCRIPTO | BOB DYLAN

Bob Dylan



Bob Dylan
American, b. 1941

Although internationally known as a singer and songwriter, Bob Dylan is also an author, film director, actor, disc jockey and visual artist. One of the most influential and, at times, controversial figures in music of the past five decades, he has sold over 110 million records around the world and, since 1988, has played around 100 shows a year in the 'Never-Ending Tour'. He paints mostly from life: 'I'm pretty much interested in people, histories, myth, and portraits; people of all stripes'.

Dylan was born into a close-knit Jewish community in Duluth, Minnesota on 24 May, 1941. He moved to New York in 1961 and signed with Columbia Records. After his initial interest in rock 'n' roll, his focus shifted to folk and protest music. Many of Dylan's early songs were made famous by other artists, such as Joan Baez, who promoted him and was his lover in the early sixties. In 1965 Dylan married Sarah Lowndes, with whom he would have four children and adopted her daughter from her first marriage. Divorced in 1977, he was married to Carolyn Dennis from 1986 to 1992 and had a daughter with her. In the late 1970s Dylan converted to evangelical Christianity, returning to Judaism in the 1980s and subsequently distancing himself from organised religion.

Dylan has appeared alongside major artists such as George Harrison, the Grateful Dead, Eric Clapton, the Rolling Stones and Bruce Springsteen. Over five decades he has released more than 50 albums and written in excess of 500 songs, some of the most famous being 'Blowin' In The Wind', 'The Times They Are A-Changin'' and 'Like A Rolling Stone'. His songs have been covered more than 6,000 times by artists as diverse as Duke Ellington, Jimi Hendrix, Guns N' Roses, Stevie Wonder, Rod Stewart, the Red Hot Chili Peppers, Bob Marley, Pearl Jam, Neil Young, Adele and U2.

Dylan's contributions to worldwide culture have been recognised and honoured with many awards. He received an honorary doctorate of music from Princeton University,

New Jersey, in 1970 and another from the University of St Andrews, Scotland, in 2004. President Clinton presented him with a Kennedy Center Honor at the White House in 1997, recognising the excellence of his contribution to American culture. Dylan's song 'Things Have Changed' from the film *Wonder Boys* (2000) won him an Academy Award in 2001. In addition to winning eleven Grammy Awards in rock, folk and general categories, he has achieved six entries in the Grammy Hall of Fame, which honours recordings of 'qualitative or historical significance' at least 25 years old.

Dylan dates the origins of his work as a visual artist to the early 1960s. A few drawings reached the public gaze on album covers such as *Music from Big Pink* (1968). In 1974, Dylan spent two seminal months studying art with Norman Raebe, son of Sholem Aleichem. A book of 92 drawings titled *Drawn Blank* followed in 1994, and exhibitions of reworked versions of these images were mounted at the Kunstsammlungen Chemnitz in Germany in 2007 and the following year at Halcyon Gallery in London.

The *Bob Dylan on Canvas* exhibition at Halcyon Gallery marked a new phase of the artist's career with his first-ever paintings in acrylics. As this fresh medium opened up to Dylan during an intensive burst of artistic activity, he completed a significant new group of some 50 paintings, *The Brazil Series*. In the subsequent exhibition at Copenhagen's Statens Museum for Kunst from September 2010 to April 2011, visitors saw how Dylan had developed preliminary studies executed on tour in Brazil into richly coloured depictions of countryside, cityscape and various characters including musicians, card players and troublemakers. A further artistic landmark for Dylan was his first New York show in autumn 2011, when *The Asia Series*, which reflected on his time spent in China, Japan, Vietnam and Korea, was exhibited.

During 2012, Dylan released his thirty-sixth studio album, *Tempest*, and was awarded America's highest civilian honour, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, by Barack Obama.

In February 2013 an exhibition of 23 new works on canvas, *The New Orleans Series*, opened at the Palazzo Reale in Milan. In August 2013, *Bob Dylan: Face Value* opened at the



National Portrait Gallery in London. The exhibition later toured to Copenhagen's Museum of National History in 2014, the Butler Museum in Youngstown, Ohio in 2015, to Kent State University Museum, Ohio, and Kunstsammlungen Chemnitz in 2016.

Mood Swings, a major exhibition of new work by Dylan, opened at Halcyon Gallery in November 2013. Heralding the first public showing of the artist's iron works – seven gates created from vintage iron and other metal parts – the sculptures reveal the artist's lifelong fascination with welding and metalwork. The exhibition also included *Revisionist Art* and *Side Tracks*, a series of over 300 uniquely hand-embellished prints signed by the artist, in which he revisits the evocative image *Train Tracks* from *The Drawn Blank Series*.

In October 2016 an official announcement by Sara Danius, Permanent Secretary of the Swedish Academy, revealed that Dylan was to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. This was the first time that the award had been given to a musician. The following month, Dylan's major exhibition *The Beaten Path* opened at Halcyon Gallery. The exhibition featured a collection of drawings, watercolours and acrylic works on canvas, which depict the artist's view of American landscapes and urban scenes. *The Beaten Path* invites the viewer to accompany Dylan on his travels as he criss-crosses the United States through the back streets, alleys and country roads. Reminiscing about a landscape unpolluted by the ephemera of pop culture, fleeting snapshots of America emerge from the works.

Mondo Scripto opened at Halcyon Gallery in October 2018. The exhibition presents a selection of Bob Dylan's most iconic songs, handwritten in pen on paper and accompanied by a corresponding drawing in graphite. As Tom Piazza, a celebrated novelist and writer on American music, writes in the introduction to the exhibition catalogue, 'Dylan's restlessly creative mind is never wholly satisfied, and those familiar with these songs will find surprise at many a new turn of phrase. The unexpected couplings of these works and images offer a surprisingly intimate door into each song, adding dimension, delight and insight into the artist's relation to his own work'.



Mondo Scripto

In his first ever Mondo Scripto collection, Dylan exhibits his own selection of his most renowned lyrics, each handwritten by him in pen on paper and accompanied by an original pencil drawing. Mondo Scripto explores the work of the cultural icon who has been inspiring audiences for the last six decades.

“He has made himself a prism through which the music, words, images and experiences that he has found meaningful have refracted in endless variation and become wholly his, and wholly ours – the work of an artist for the ages.” - Mondo Scripto, by Tom Piazza (2018)

**MONDO SCRIPTO**

A COLLECTION OF HANDWRITTEN LYRICS AND DRAWINGS

Available as

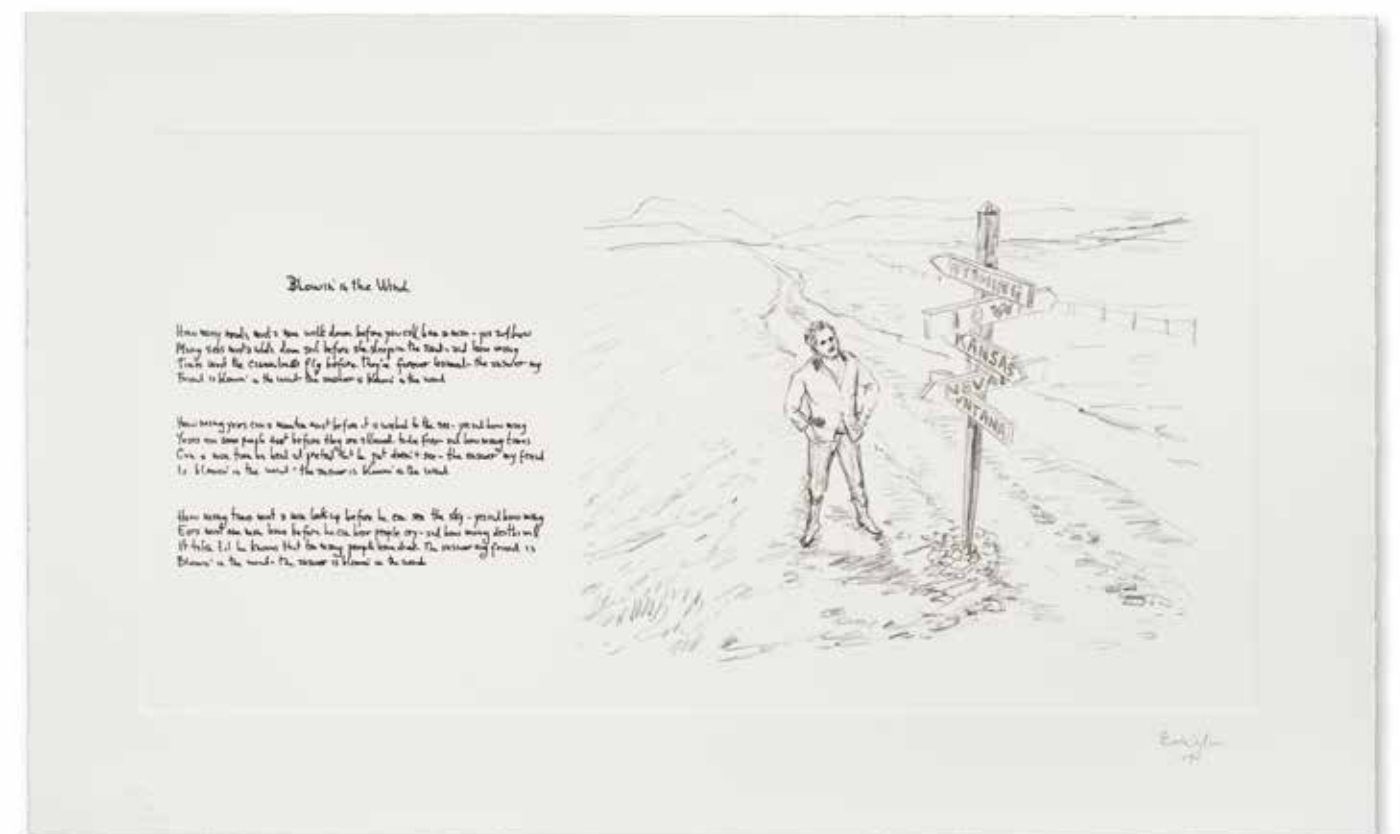
10 Individual Graphics or Deluxe Boxed Set of 10

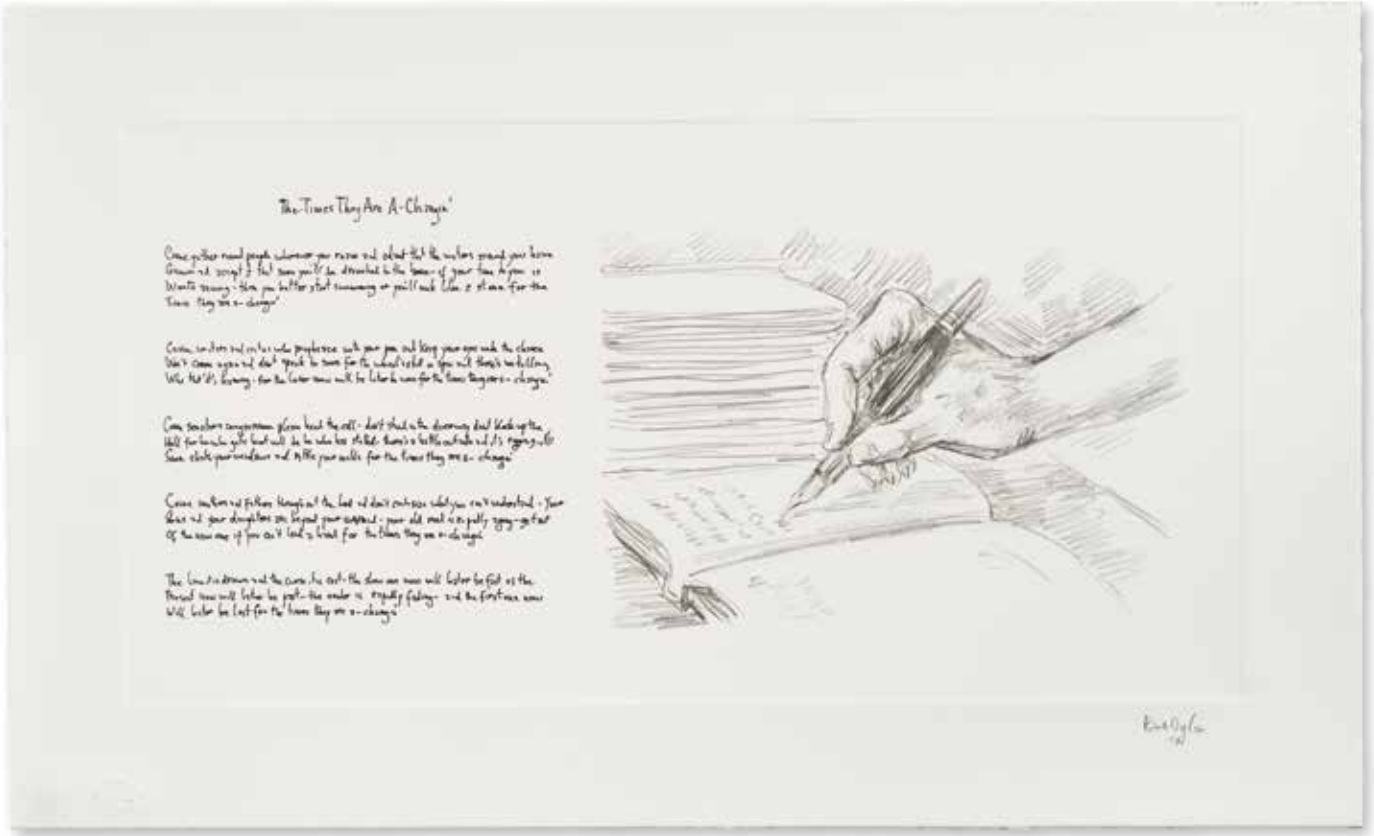
All hand-signed by the artist in graphite pencil

Blowin' In The Wind

Written in 1962, this was the first of Dylan's songs to gain wide recognition from an audience beyond the folk music world, largely because of the version recorded by the group Peter, Paul and Mary, which became a huge popular hit. The lyrics pivot on a series of questions aimed at the meaning of a human life in the context of a dangerous world and an unjust society. That the questions are never answered was an early clue as to what set Dylan apart from even his most talented contemporaries.

First album release: *The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan*, 1963





The Times They Are A-Changin'

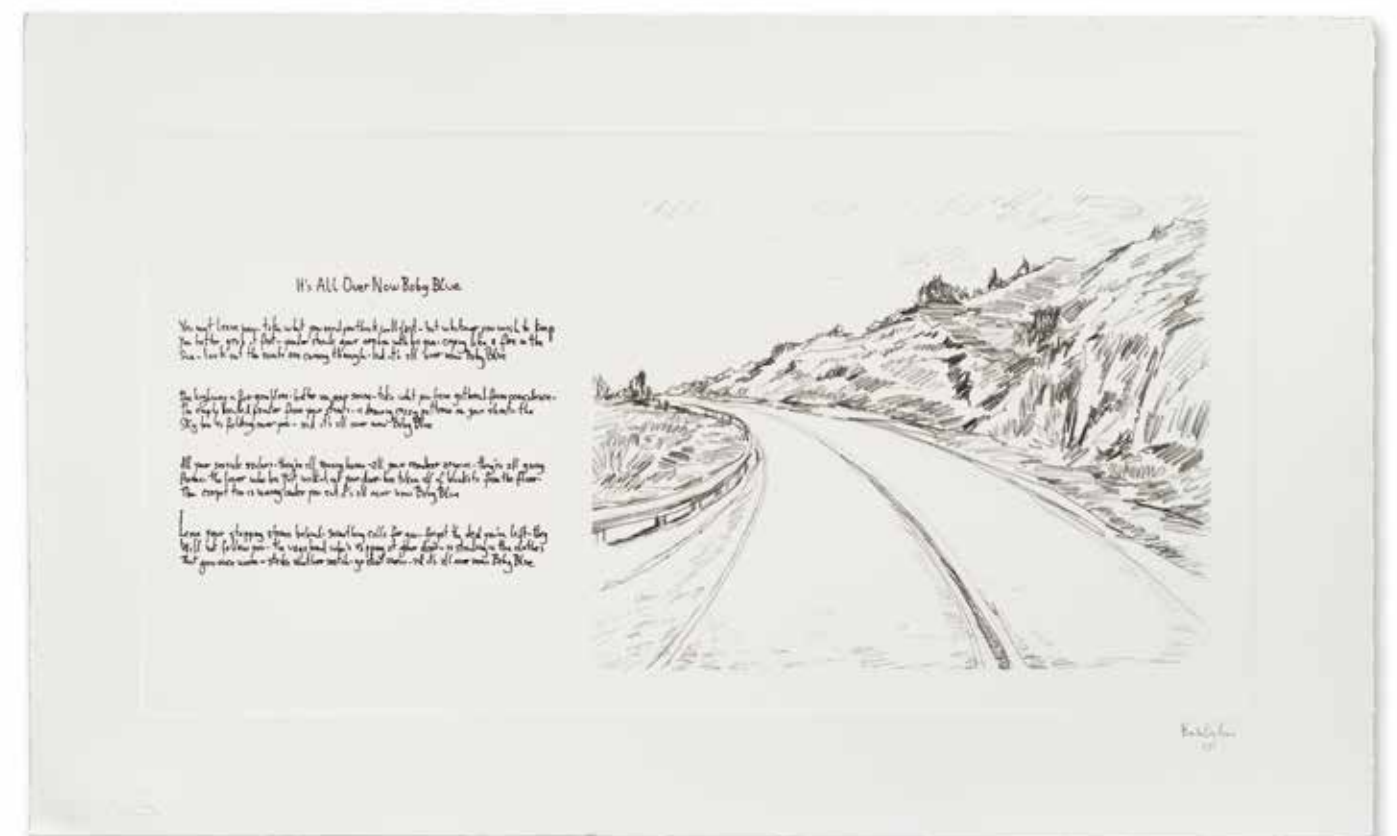
Battles raging, lines both ideological and generational being drawn, calls to action ringing out ... This 1963 anthem is one of the songs that earned Dylan the label of 'voice of a generation', which he would spend decades trying to shed. Its 'Come gather round people' opening is straight out of the orthodox folk music playbook, but the cry that 'Your sons and your daughters/Are beyond your command' lands us right on the brink of the explosion of 1960s activism and turmoil.

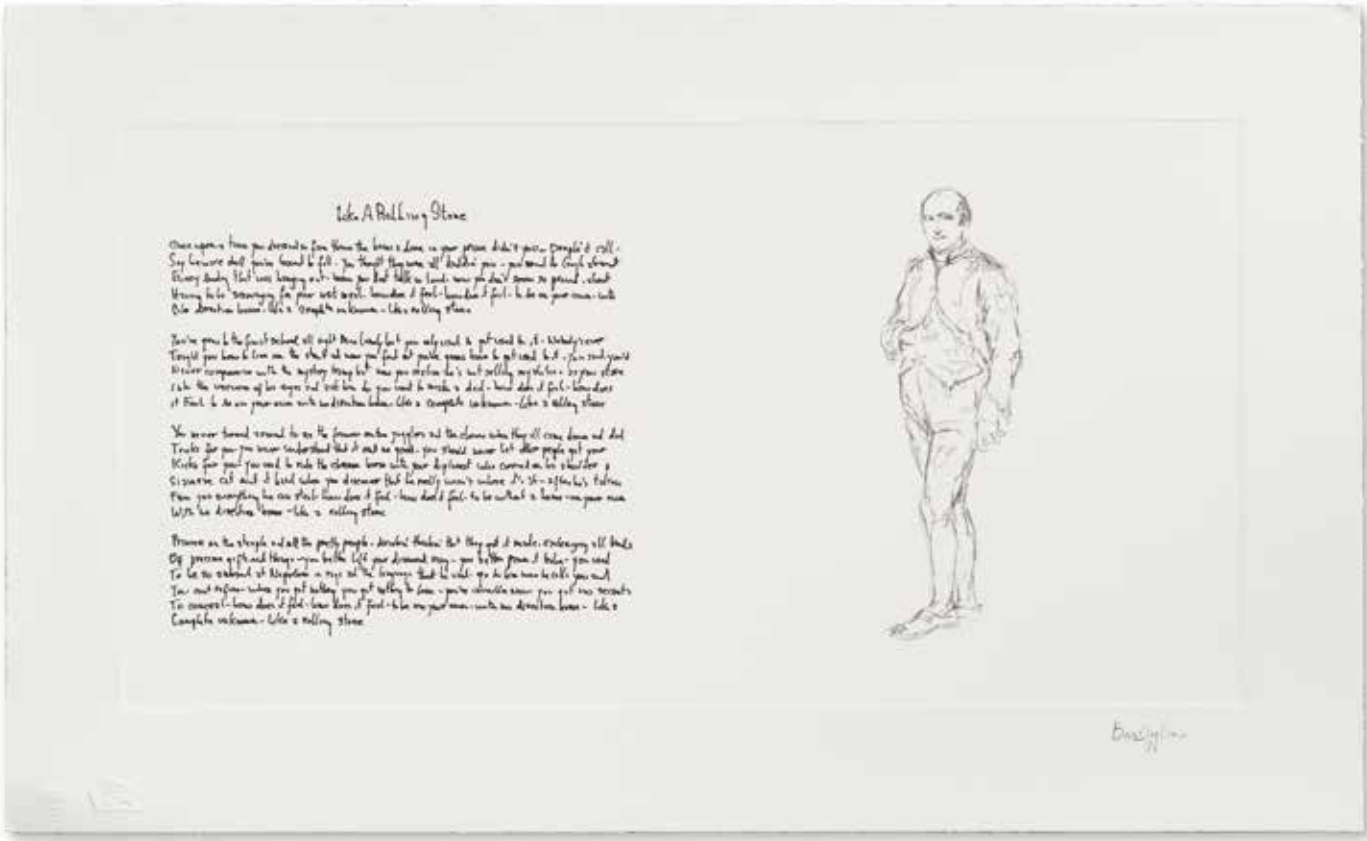
First album release: *The Times They Are A-Changin'*, 1964

It's All Over Now, Baby Blue

A merciless valedictory: the final verdict on a relationship, seen from outside, although the object of the verdict is ambiguous. This is one of the dense song-poems that strikes a match and sets a fire on the 1965 album *Bringing It All Back Home*. The carpet is moving, the sky is folding, an ex-lover has stolen the blankets and an orphan is holding a gun and crying in this more lyrical precursor to the stance and point of view in his slightly later masterpiece, 'Like A Rolling Stone'.

First album release: *Bringing It All Back Home*, 1965





Like A Rolling Stone

One of Dylan's best-known songs kicks off what may be his most influential album, Highway 61 Revisited; when released as a single in 1965 it became the longest one, at nearly seven minutes, ever played on pop radio up to that point. Like a number of Dylan's most characteristic songs, such as 'Blowin' In The Wind' and 'A Hard Rain's A-Gonna Fall', this hinges on a repeated question – 'How does it feel?' – directed to a person who 'used to laugh about' the less fortunate, and who now has to reckon with a harsh comeuppance.

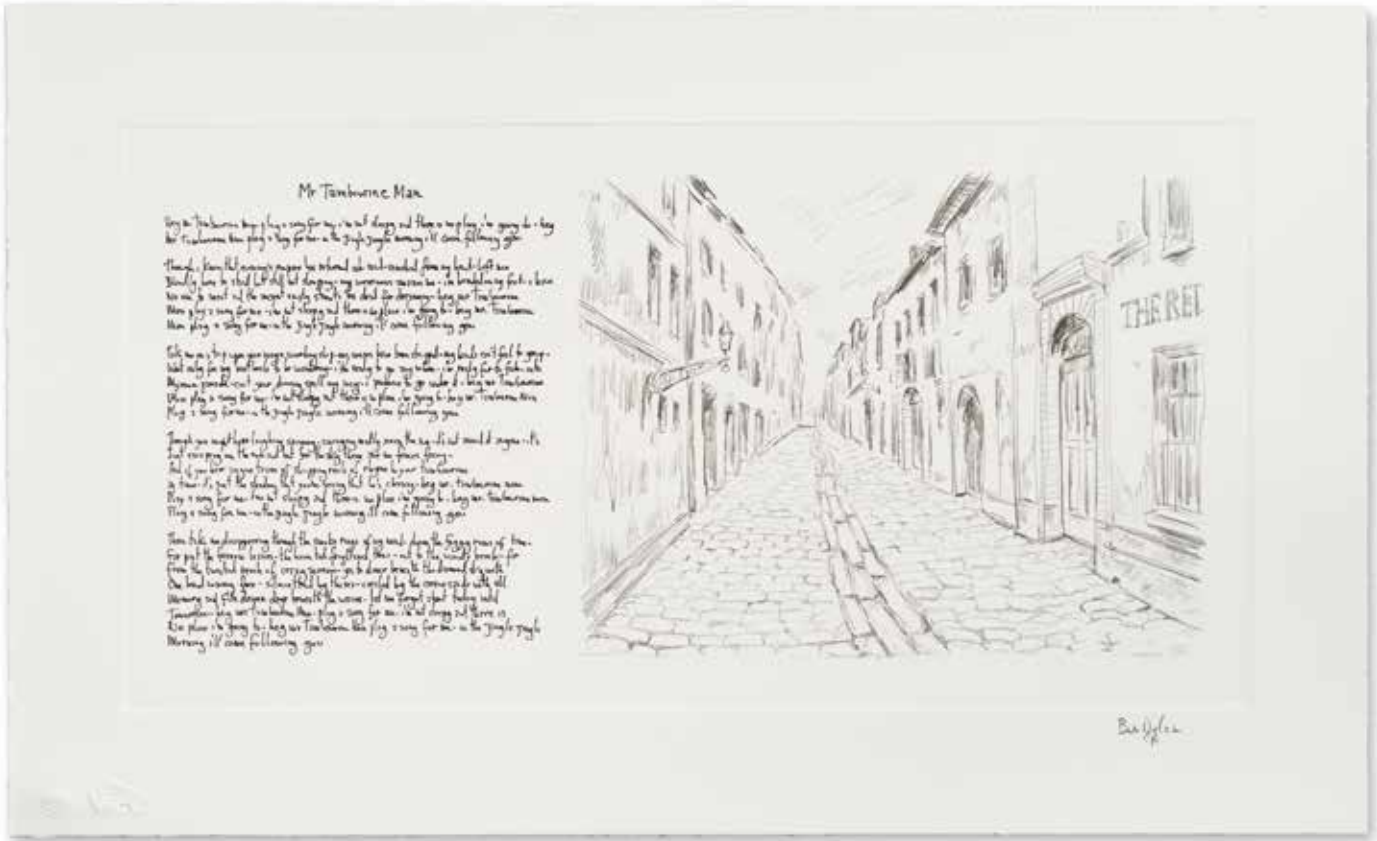
First album release: *Highway 61 Revisited*, 1965

Maggie's Farm

One of Dylan's most enduring declarations of independence; Maggie's family farm is no place to spend much time – it's a cosmos of greed and fraudulence. The family members lie about their age, put their cigars out in your face, slap you with fines for small mistakes ... 'I try my best/To be just like I am', the song's voice says, 'But everybody wants you/To be just like them'.

First album release: *Bringing It All Back Home*, 1965





Mr. Tambourine Man

Here the tolling bells of 'Chimes Of Freedom' have become the 'jingle jangle' of a tambourine that casts a magical, sensuous spell, leading the singer to a windy beach beneath a 'diamond sky' where he can dance with abandon, past the reach of sorrow and time itself. As 1964 passed into 1965 Dylan had freed himself from the heavy expectations of the folk music world and moved into a creative place beyond ideology, where images and emotion lead the imagination to unexpected places.

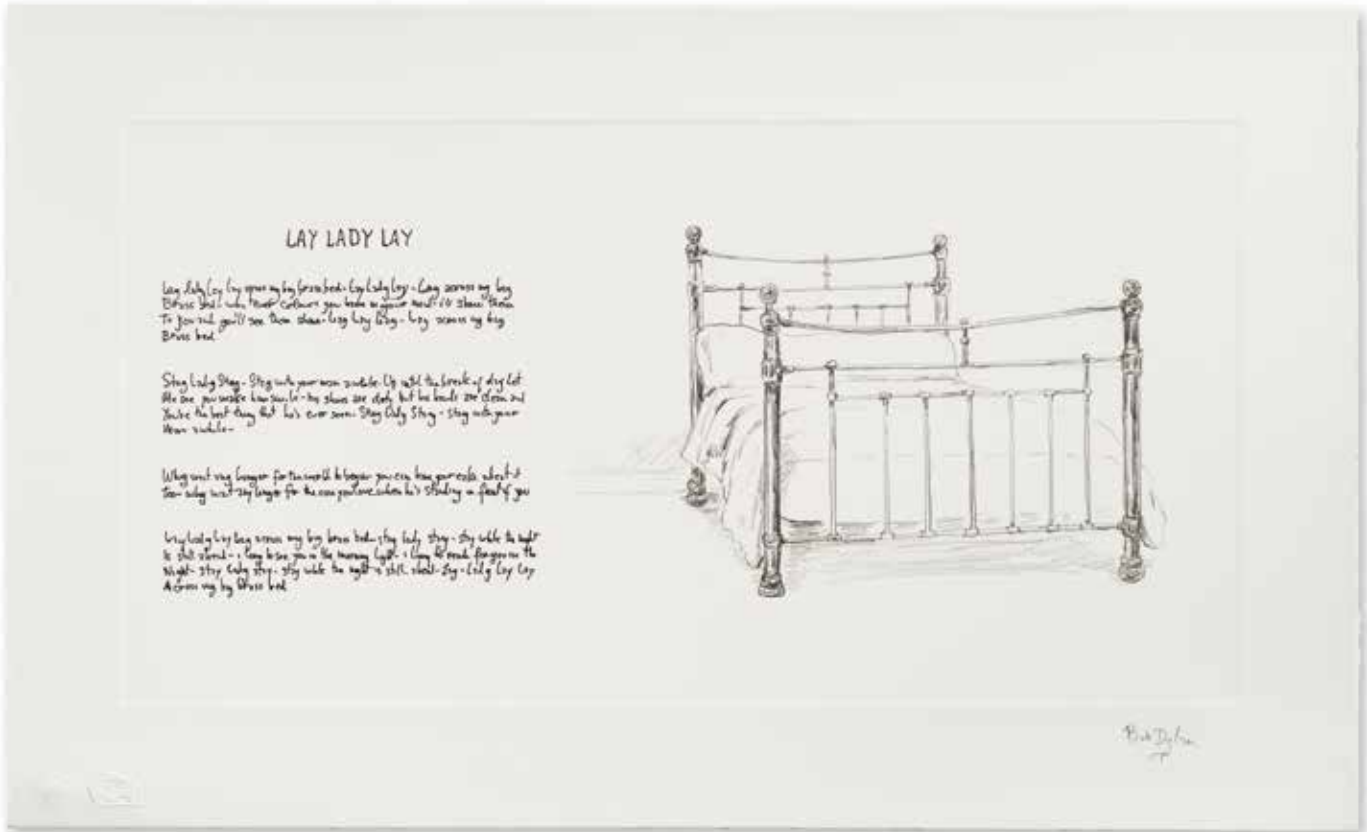
First album release: *Bringing It All Back Home*, 1965

All Along The Watchtower

Originally recorded after the motorcycle accident that sidelined Dylan for a period beginning in 1966, this song has proved to be a favourite of many, including Jimi Hendrix, who recorded a powerful version. The scene is clausttral; a threat looms just out of range as two outsiders in masquerade, trapped in a place where nobody knows the worth of anything, talk about escape. A haunting, inconclusive, dreamlike lyric, ending just with ambiguous news coming into view in the person of two riders approaching as a storm begins to rise.

First album release: *John Wesley Harding, 1967*





Lay, Lady, Lay

From the Nashville Skyline album, this gentlemanly but frank plea for a lover to 'stay with your man awhile' was a big hit for the singer. The lyrics, which switch from first person to third person and back again, have the atmosphere and diction of country music, although the image of a 'big brass bed' is there to be found in many a blues lyric as well. Dylan has always been ambiguous when it comes to genre.

First album release: *Nashville Skyline*, 1969

Knockin' On Heaven's Door

From the soundtrack for the 1973 film *Pat Garrett & Billy the Kid*, directed by Sam Peckinpah, this has become one of Dylan's best-known songs. The singer has a small acting role in the movie, alongside Kris Kristofferson and James Coburn; the verses are the final words of a lawman who wants his badge of authority removed and his guns buried. It was written, perhaps coincidentally, during a time when the author was doing his best to shed the mantle of 'conscience of a generation' which had become an intolerable and distorting burden, as described vividly in his memoir, *Chronicles*, Volume I.

First album release: *Pat Garrett & Billy the Kid*, 1973

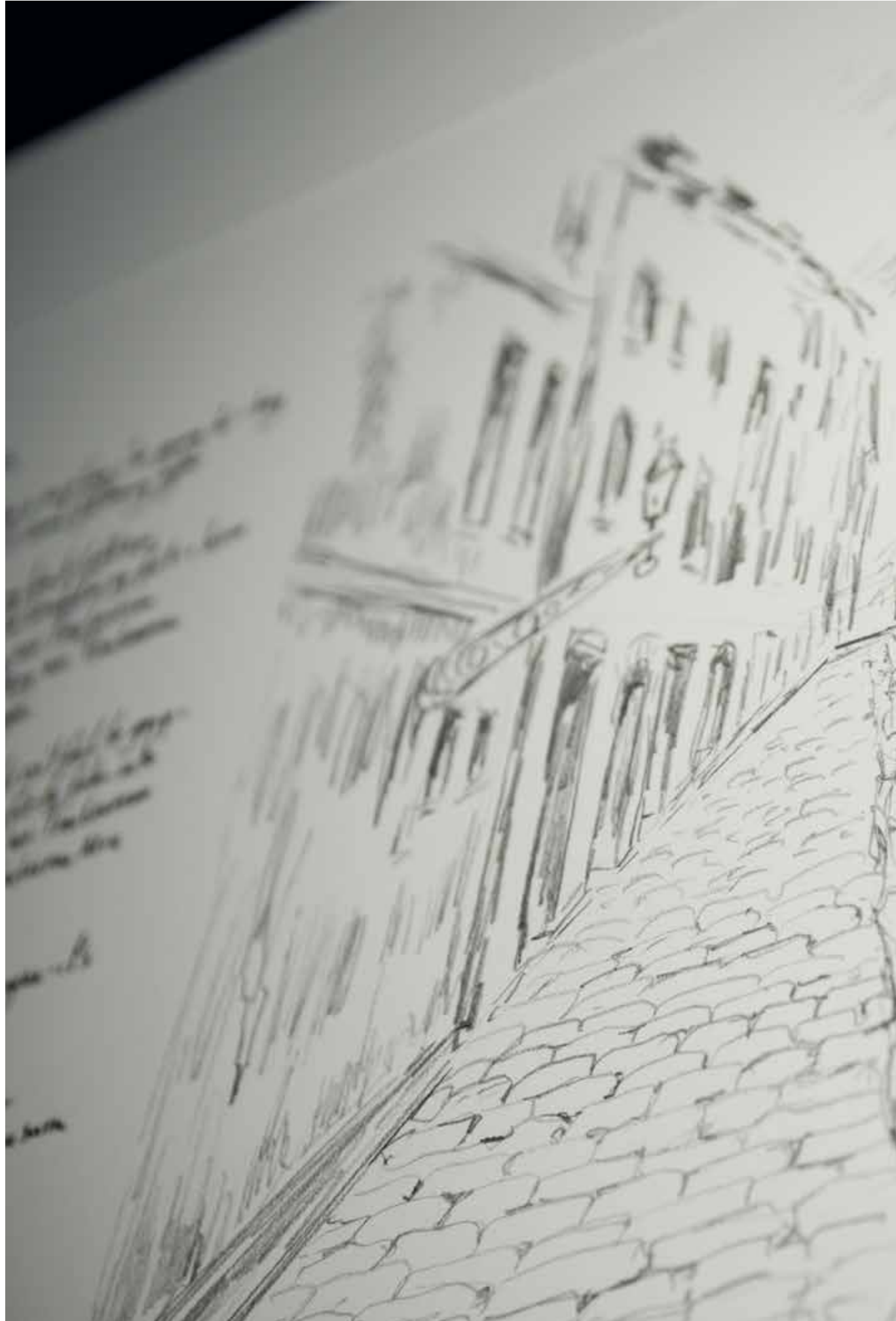




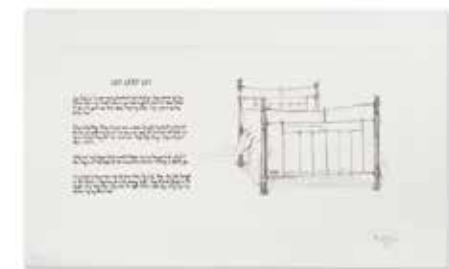
Forever Young

Dylan was the father of four children by the time he wrote this very affecting benediction in 1973. The songwriter himself had been through many changes and shifts by the time he wrote, ‘May you have a strong foundation/When the winds of changes shift’, a hope applicable to everyone, not just one’s children. This is one of the most straightforward and heartfelt songs Dylan has ever written.

First album release: *Planet Waves*, 1974

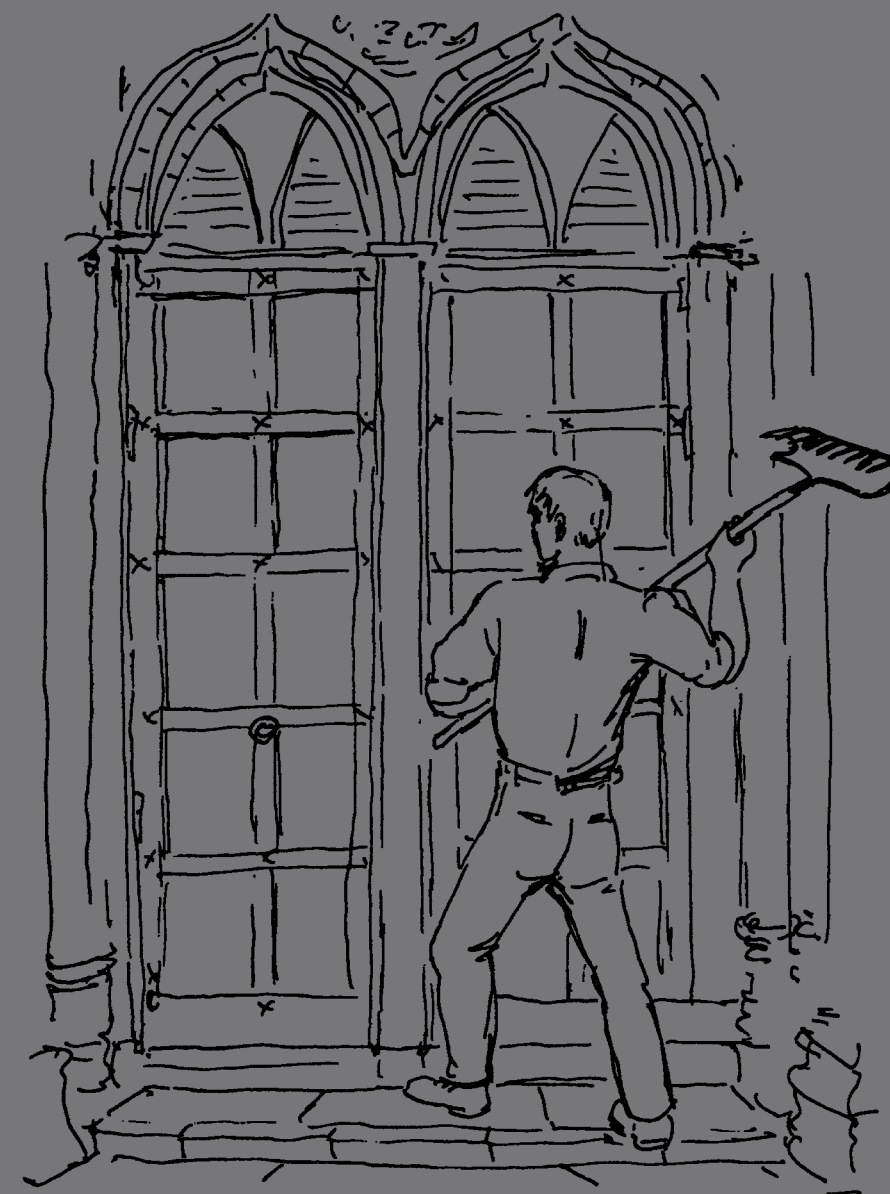


MONDO SCRIPTO BOXED SET

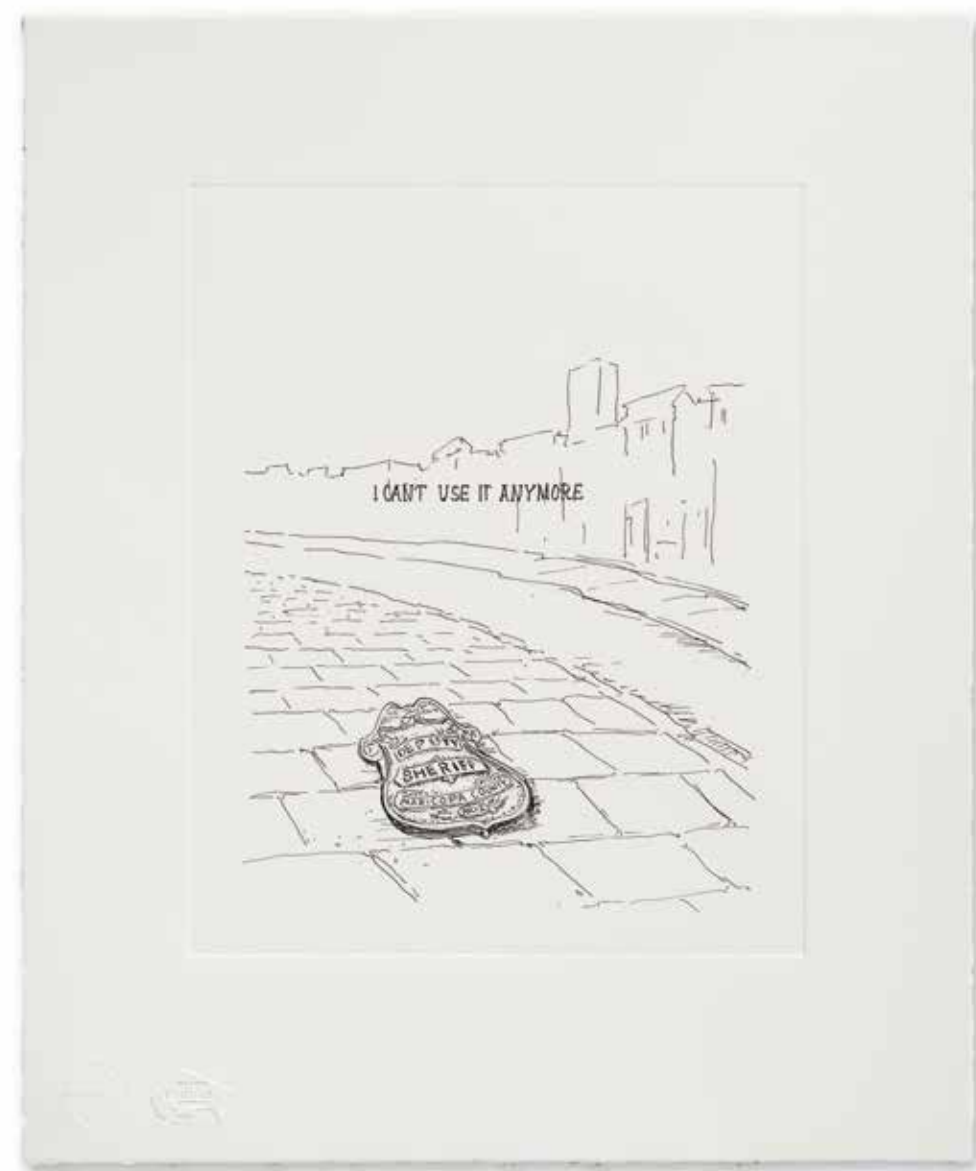


'Knockin' On Heaven's Door' Portfolio

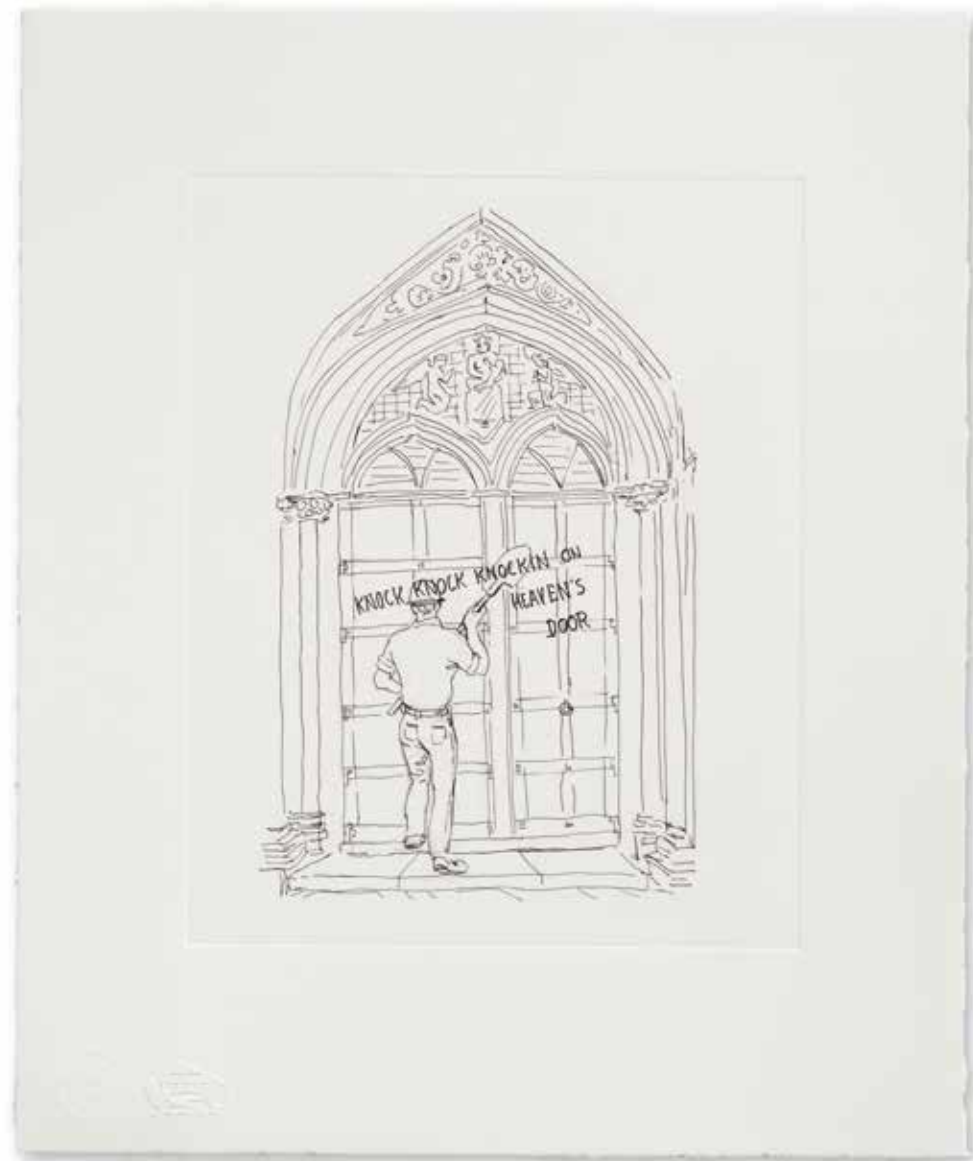
In the question-and-answer narrative that prefaces the Mondo Scripto collection, Bob Dylan asserts that the meaning of a song changes all the time – not just by the way the author sings it, but by the way others interpret it. Many people come to know his songs through the cover versions of other performers. 'Knockin' On Heaven's Door' has been recorded hundreds of times, starting with Dylan's hit version in 1973. Recording artists like Eric Clapton, Roger Waters, Babyface and Guns N' Roses have all attempted to find new meaning in it. In this extended series Dylan illustrates, literally, how a song's meaning can change every time you approach it. From brooding skies to the cascade of images presented here, it seems that his interpretation of the song truly knows no limit.

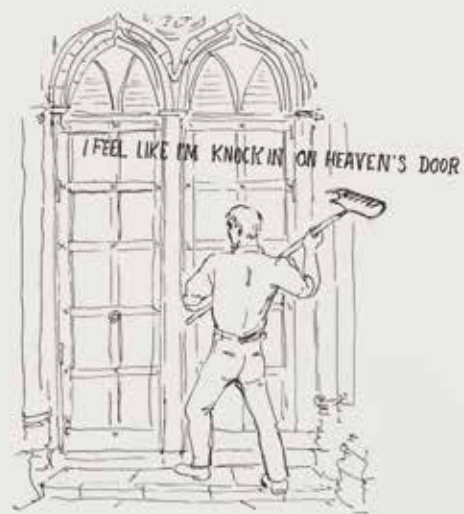
**KNOCKIN' ON HEAVEN'S DOOR****Portfolio of 16 Graphics**

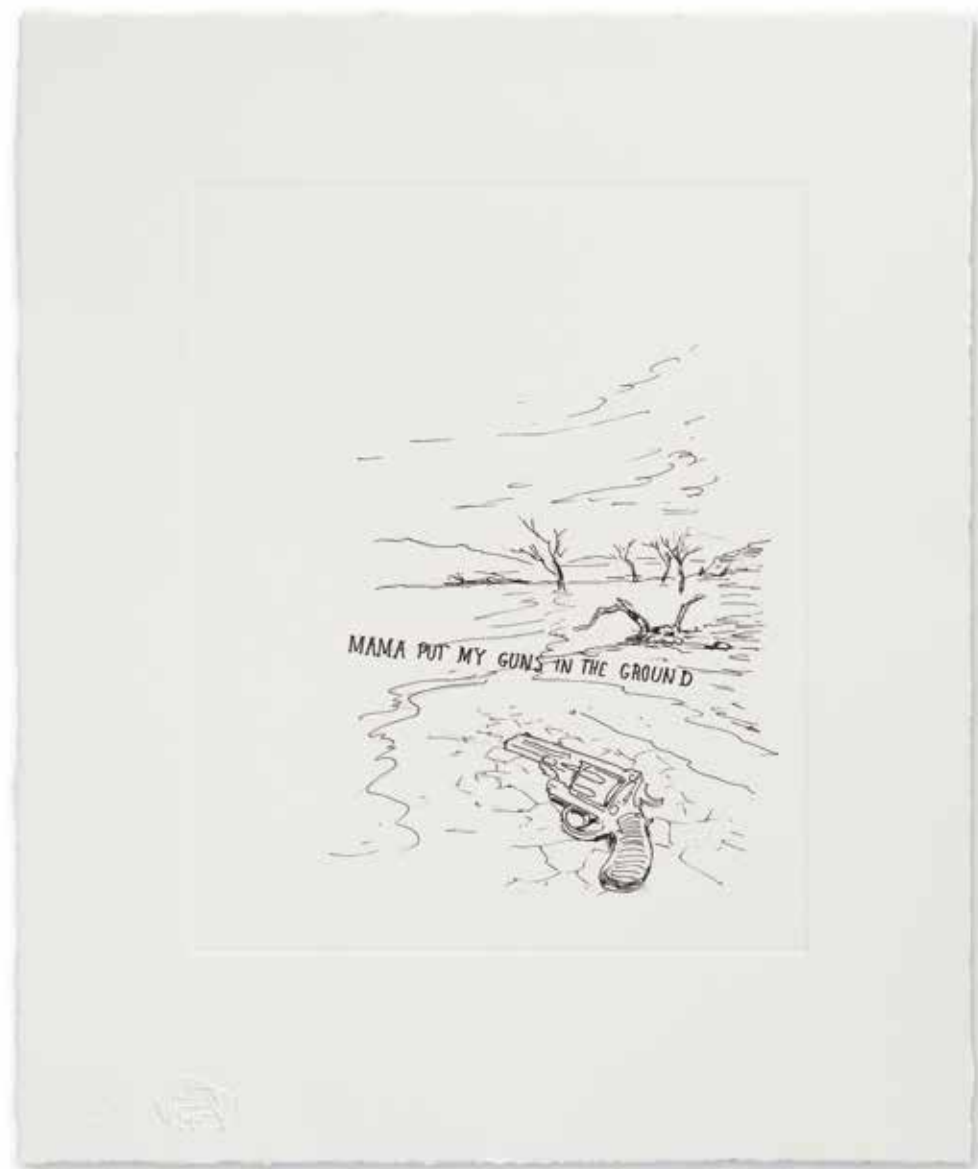
This portfolio is hand-signed by the artist on the final print of the series, and each print is numbered in graphite pencil.



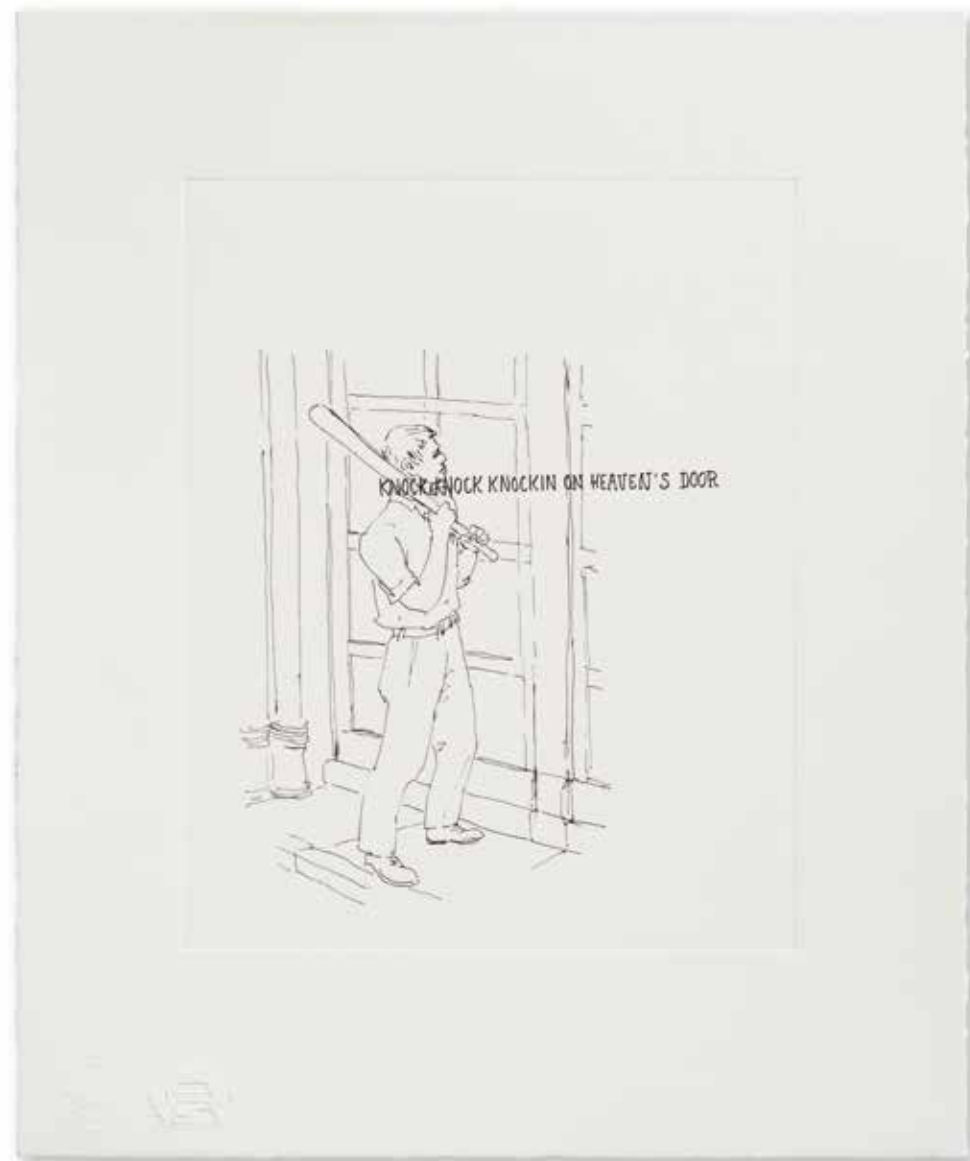
















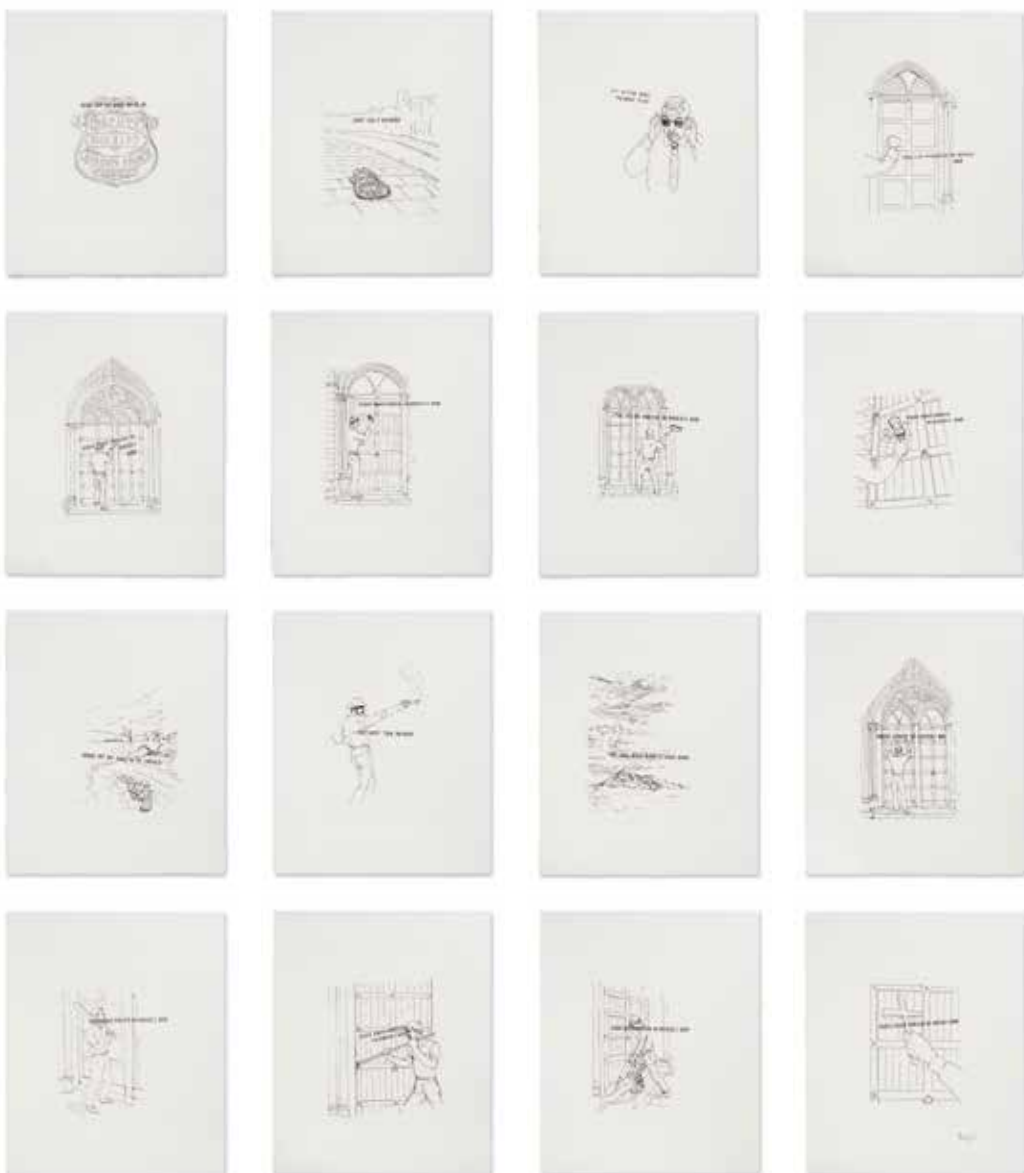


THE COMPLETE COLLECTION

MONDO SCRIPTO DELUXE BOXED SET



KONCKIN' ON HEAVEN'S DOOR PORTFOLIO



BIOGRAPHICAL HIGHLIGHTS



Bob Dylan was born in Duluth, Minnesota on 24th May 1941. He grew up in the mining town of Hibbing and played in a number of rock and roll bands as a high school student. In 1959 he enrolled at the University of Minneapolis but left after his freshman year.

The Sixties

1961 In January, Dylan moved to New York City where he visited his idol Woody Guthrie in hospital and performed in the folk clubs of Greenwich Village. Following a performance at New York's Gerde's Folk City in September, Dylan received public recognition through a review by critic Robert Shelton in The New York Times. Dylan's talents were brought to the attention of A&R producer John Hammond and in October he signed a contract with Columbia Records.

1962 In March, Dylan released his first album, 'Bob Dylan'.

1963 Dylan's second album, 'The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan', including songs like 'Blowin' in the Wind' and 'Don't Think Twice, It's Alright' helped establish him as a singer and songwriter. He soon became an important figure in the national folk movement. 'Blowin' in the Wind' was released by Peter, Paul and Mary and reached number two in the American music charts in July. In the same month, Dylan performed at the Newport Folk Festival. It was also during 1963 that Dylan became prominent in the civil rights movement, singing at protest rallies with Joan Baez. On 28th August he sang at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, the civil rights rally at which Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his famous 'I Have A Dream' speech.

1964 Dylan felt increasingly constrained by the folk and protest movement and his fourth album, 'Another Side of Bob Dylan', released in August 1964, showed a move away from protest songs to

ones of a more personal and poetic nature.

1965 Dylan released 'Bringing It All Back Home', which included the use of electric instruments and signified his departure from folk music towards rock and roll. In April, Dylan began a tour of Britain and the hysteria surrounding him was captured in the film documentary, 'Don't Look Back' (1965), directed by the filmmaker D. A. Pennebaker. Dylan's single 'Like a Rolling Stone' was released on 20th July and became his first major hit. Five days later he performed at the Newport Folk Festival, backed by the Paul Butterfield Blues Band, where he showcased his new electric sound and received a mixed response from the audience. In September, Dylan began touring backed by the Hawks – who later became known as The Band.

1966 In April, Dylan began a tour of Australia and Europe, which culminated in a raucous and notorious confrontation between the singer and fans during a concert at the Manchester Free Trade Hall in Britain. On 29th July near Woodstock, New York, Dylan crashed his motorcycle. Although the extent of his injuries was not known, he disappeared from public view for many months. He would not tour again for eight years.

1967 In spring, The Band moved to Woodstock to be closer to Dylan and he recorded with them in the basement of their house. The tracks produced were widely bootlegged and only legitimately released in 1975 as 'The Basement Tapes'.

1968 On 20th January, Dylan made his first live appearance, following the accident, with The Band at a memorial concert for Woody Guthrie in New York City.

1969 In May, Dylan appeared on the first episode of Johnny Cash's new television show, singing several songs as duets with Cash. Dylan rejected requests to perform at the 'Woodstock Festival' and instead topped the bill at the 'Isle of Wight Rock Festival' on 31st August.

The Seventies

1970 Dylan left Woodstock and moved to MacDougal Street in New York City. In June he received an honorary doctorate of music from Princeton University, New Jersey. Dylan's collection of experimental writings from 1966, 'Tarantula', was finally published in November.

1971 George Harrison persuaded Dylan to appear at a benefit concert for Bangladesh at Madison Square Garden in New York City in August 1971.

1972 In November, Dylan contributed to the soundtrack of the film 'Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid' (1973) directed by Sam Peckinpah. The soundtrack included 'Knockin' on Heaven's Door' which has subsequently been covered by over one hundred recording artists. Dylan also made his acting début in the film as a minor member of Billy's gang.

1973 A collection of Dylan's lyrics and poetry, 'Writings and Drawings', was published.

1974 In January, Dylan and The Band embarked on their first tour in eight years, playing thirty-nine shows in twenty-one cities coast-to-coast in America. A live album documenting this tour, 'Before the Flood', was released.

1975 From autumn 1975 until spring 1976, Dylan toured North America with the 'Rolling Thunder Revue', which included a changing entourage of artists such as the poet Allen Ginsberg, and singers

Joni Mitchell and Joan Baez. Footage of the tour was used in the four-hour film, 'Renaldo and Clara', directed by Dylan. Released in 1978, the film met with a mixed response from audience and critics.

1976 In November, Dylan appeared in The Band's 'farewell' concert, which was filmed by Martin Scorsese and released as the film 'The Last Waltz' in 1978.

1978 Dylan embarked on an extensive tour of New Zealand, Australia, Europe, America and Japan.

1979 In the late 1970s, Dylan became deeply interested in developing more spiritually inspired music based on his evolving studies of the Bible. Two albums rooted in Gospel Music – 'Slow Train Coming' and 'Saved' – were released in 1979 and 1980.

The Eighties

1982 Dylan was inducted into the 'Songwriters Hall of Fame' in March 1982.

1985 In July, Dylan contributed vocals for the all-star single, 'We Are The World', in aid of African famine relief. On 13th July he appeared, backed by Keith Richards and Ronnie Wood, at the Live Aid concert at the JFK Stadium in Philadelphia. His third book, 'Lyrics: 1962-1985', was published and 'Biograph', a five-disc retrospective collection, was also released.

1986-1987 During these years, Dylan toured backed by Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers. In 1987 he toured with backing from the Grateful Dead, which led to the album 'Dylan & the Dead' (1989). Dylan also starred in the movie 'Hearts of Fire' (1987) directed by Richard Marquand.

1988 In January, Dylan was inducted into the 'Rock and Roll Hall of Fame', with an induction speech by Bruce Springsteen. In spring, Dylan joined Roy Orbison, Jeff Lynne, Tom Petty and George Harrison to form the light-hearted group The Traveling Wilburys. They released two well-received albums in 1988 and 1990. Late spring also saw the start of what came to be called the 'Never Ending Tour' with a small and evolving band.

The Nineties

1990 In January, Dylan received the 'Commandeur de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres', the highest cultural award given by the French Government. He was also included in 'Life' magazine's list of the hundred most influential Americans.

1991 In February, Dylan received a Grammy Award for Lifetime Achievement.

1992 Columbia records marked the 30th anniversary of Dylan's first album with an all-star concert at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on 16th October 1992. The concert featured more than thirty artists including George Harrison, Tom Petty, Johnny Cash, Eric Clapton and Dylan himself.

1994 After failing to perform at the 'Woodstock Festival' in 1969, Dylan made a triumphant appearance at 'Woodstock '94'. 'Drawn Blank', a collection of ninety-two sketches and drawings created by Dylan while on a tour of America, Europe and Asia between 1989 and 1992, was published.

1997 Dylan played a concert before Pope John Paul II at the 'World Eucharistic Conference' in Bologna, Italy. In December, President Bill Clinton presented him with a 'Kennedy Center Honor' at the White House in Washington D.C.

1998 Dylan picked up three Grammy Awards for his 'Time Out of Mind' (1997) album, including 'Album of the Year'; heralding a return to form as a songwriter and performer.

The New Millennium

2000 In May, Dylan was awarded the prestigious 'Polar Prize from the Royal Swedish Academy of Music'. He also wrote and performed the song 'Things Have Changed' for the film 'Wonder Boys' (2000), directed by Curtis Hanson, which won him a Golden Globe award and an Academy Award the following year.

2003 With producer/director Larry Charles, Dylan co-wrote and starred in the film 'Masked and Anonymous', which was released in 2003.

2004 Dylan received an honorary doctorate of music from St Andrews University, Scotland on 23rd June 2004. October saw the publication of the first volume of his three part autobiography, 'Chronicles: Volume One', which spent nineteen weeks on 'The New York Times' best-seller list.

2005 The film documentary, 'No Direction Home', directed by Martin Scorsese, was shown on BBC 2 in Britain and PBS in America

on 26th September 2005. Concentrating on the years between Dylan's arrival in New York City in 1961 and his motorcycle crash in 1966, the film was an international success both with critics and fans.

2006 Dylan's forty-fourth album, 'Modern Times', released in 2006, gave him his first American number one album in thirty years and won a Grammy Award in 2007 for best contemporary folk album. In spring, Dylan began his DJ career hosting the weekly 'Theme Time Radio Hour' show for XM Satellite Radio in America and BBC Radio 2 in Britain.

2007 Released in August, the award-winning film, 'I'm Not There', written and directed by Todd Haynes, was inspired by the life and music of Dylan. An exhibition entitled 'The Drawn Blank Series', which contained re-worked versions of Dylan's sketches and drawings, opened in the autumn at the Kunstsammlungen Museum, in Chemnitz, Germany.

2008 In April, Dylan received a Special Citation Pulitzer Prize 'for his profound impact on popular music and American culture, marked by lyrical compositions of extraordinary poetic power'. A major exhibition of selected works from 'The Drawn Blank Series', together with new re-worked versions, premiered at Halcyon Gallery in London in the summer, receiving huge critical acclaim. A selection of limited edition graphics from the exhibition were released in a select number of UK galleries with many editions selling out immediately upon release.

2009 On 15th April, Dylan aired his 100th episode in the US of his 'Theme Time Radio Hour'. On 28th April Dylan released his 45th album 'Together Through Life' which debuted at number one in the UK album charts, 38 years and five months after his last chart-topper 'New Morning' in 1970. This broke the record for the longest gap between solo number one albums in the UK. The album also went to number one in the US, as well as several other countries worldwide. On 12th October Dylan launched his first ever Christmas album – Christmas In The Heart – with all royalties being donated to The World Food Programme and Crisis UK; helping to fight hunger worldwide by providing meals to the needy over the holiday season. On 17th December Newsweek announced their list of 'Best Albums of the Decade' with Bob Dylan's 'Love And Theft' coming in at Number 2.

2010 On 13th February, Halcyon Gallery, London launched Dylan's first ever exhibition of paintings on canvas.

In September of 2010, Dylan's acrylic works on canvas were displayed in a one-man exhibition at Denmark's National Gallery, the Statens Museum for Kunst in Copenhagen. The 'Brazil Series' was specifically created by Dylan for the exhibition.

On 18th October 2010, Columbia Records released Volume 9 of his 'Bootleg Series, The Witmark Demos.' This comprised 47 demo recordings of songs taped between 1962 and 1964 for Dylan's earliest music publishers, and received universal acclaim. In the same week, Sony Legacy released 'Bob Dylan: The Original Mono



Recordings', a box set which for the first time presented Dylan's eight earliest albums.

In November 2010, a major exhibition of selected limited edition and original graphics from 'The Drawn Blank Series' premiered in Tokyo.

2011 On 24th May, Dylan turned 70. The event was marked with numerous symposiums around the world. Dylan, ignoring the hoopla, stuck to the basics and continued touring, playing for the first time in Taiwan, China and Vietnam as well as a sold out European tour.

2012 Besides his usual touring schedule, Dylan completed work on his 36th studio album, 'Tempest', released on September 11th, 2012. On 29th May 2012, Bob Dylan received The Presidential Medal of Freedom, America's highest civilian honour.

2013 As well as embarking on his worldwide summer tour, 'Americanarama', Bob Dylan exhibited new works from his 'New Orleans Series' at the prestigious Palazzo Reale in Milan, the Royal Palace that once held the city's government, but now hosts major exhibitions including artists Claude Monet and Pablo Picasso.

In November 2013, Bob Dylan's iron works collection 'Mood Swings' launched in a major solo exhibition at Halcyon Gallery.

2014 During 2014, Dylan again exhibited with Halcyon Gallery, showing Revisionist Art and Side Tracks, a running series of over 300 prints, each uniquely hand-embellished by the artist. Here he revisits the evocative Train Tracks image from The Drawn Blank Series, re-colouring, re-configuring and re-imagining it, revealing a flicker

of his continuing journey, at once repetitive and ever-changing. In October of that year, Simon and Schuster published the massive 960 page edition of Dylan's LYRICS: SINCE 1962, edited by literary giant Christopher Ricks. The book was an instant success, selling out of its initial run in preorder. Later that year, Columbia Records released the eleventh chapter of The Bootleg Series, the highly anticipated, BASEMENT TAPES COMPLETE.

2015 On February 3, Dylan released his thirty-sixth studio album, SHADOWS IN THE NIGHT, a collection of American standard ballads, many popularized by Frank Sinatra. The album was a critical and popular success around the world entering the charts in the top ten in over nineteen countries. As Andy Gill, in the Independent wrote, the recordings "have a lingering, languid charm, which... help to liberate the material from the rusting manacles of big-band and cabaret mannerisms." A few days later, Bob Dylan was honoured as the 25th MusiCares Person of the Year at a fundraiser in Los Angeles. The event was the most successful fundraiser in MusiCares history.

2016 From January until March, Face Value, a selection of twelve large portraits, was exhibited at Kent State University Museum, Kent, Ohio, USA. In April, Bob Dylan: The New Orleans Series opened at New Orleans Museum of Art, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. Face Value later made its debut in Germany for the first time in May, at Kunstsammlungen Chemnitz, in Chemnitz, Germany.

In October 2016, Dylan was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature for having created new poetic expressions within the great American song tradition.



DISCOGRAPHY

THE SIXTIES

Bob Dylan	19 March 1962
The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan	27 May 1963
The Times They Are A-Changin'	10 February 1964
Another Side Of Bob Dylan	8 August 1964
Bringing It All Back Home	22 March 1965
Highway 61 Revisited	30 August 1965
Blonde On Blonde	16 May 1966
Bob Dylan's Greatest Hits	27 March 1967
John Wesley Harding	27 December 1967
Nashville Skyline	9 April 1969

THE SEVENTIES

Self Portrait	8 June 1970
New Morning	21 October 1970
Bob Dylan's Greatest Hits, Vol. 2	17 November 1971
Pat Garrett & Billy the Kid (soundtrack)	13 July 1973
Dylan	16 November 1973
Planet Waves	17 January 1974
Before The Flood	20 June 1974
Blood On The Tracks	20 January 1975
The Basement Tapes	1 July 1975
Desire	5 January 1976
Hard Rain	1 September 1976
Street Legal	15 June 1978
At Budokan	23 April 1979
Slow Train Coming	20 August 1979

THE EIGHTIES

Saved	19 June 1980
Shot Of Love	10 August 1981
Infidels	27 October 1983
Real Live	29 November 1984
Empire Burlesque	30 May 1985
Knocked Out Loaded	14 July 1986
Dylan & The Dead	18 January 1988
Down In The Groove	19 May 1988
Oh Mercy	12 September 1989

THE NINETIES

Under The Red Sky	11 September 1990
1961–1991: The Bootleg Series, Vols 1–3	26 March 1991
Good As I Been To You	3 November 1992
World Gone Wrong	26 October 1993
Bob Dylan's Greatest Hits, Vol. 3	15 November 1994
MTV Unplugged	30 June 1995
Time Out Of Mind	30 September 1997
Live 1966: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 4	13 October 1998



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The Essential Bob Dylan	31 October 2000
Love And Theft	11 September 2001
Live 1975: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 5	26 November 2002
Live 1964: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 6	30 March 2004
No Direction Home: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 7	30 August 2005
The Best Of Bob Dylan	15 November 2005
Modern Times	29 August 2006
Tell Tale Signs: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 8	6 October 2008
Together Through Life	29 April 2009
Christmas In The Heart	13 October 2009

THE CURRENT DECADE

The Witmark Demos: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 9	19 October 2010
Tempest	11 September 2012
Another Self Portrait: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 10	27 August 2013
The Basement Tapes Complete: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 11	4 November 2014
Shadows In The Night	3 February 2015
The Cutting Edge: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 12	6 November 2015
Fallen Angels	20 May 2016
Triplicate	31 March 2017
Trouble No More	3 November 2017

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