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,
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 Raeben, 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

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 became 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 claustrophobic; 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 1.

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
Limited Edition Graphics of 495 • Paper Size 28½" x 17½" (73 cm x 44 cm) • Image Size 24" x 12½" (61 cm x 32 cm)

Deluxe Boxed Set of 10 Editions.
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
Limited Edition Graphic of 295 • Paper Size 13½" x 15" (34.3 cm x 38 cm) • Image Size 8" x 10" (20 cm x 25 cm)

Knockin' On Heaven's Door
Portfolio of 16 Graphics
Limited Edition Graphic of 295 • Paper Size 13½" x 15" (34.3 cm x 38 cm) • Image Size 8" x 10" (20 cm x 25 cm)
Knockin' On Heaven's Door Portfolio of 16 Graphics

Limited Edition Graphic of 295 • Paper Size 13½” x 15” (34.3 cm x 38 cm) • Image Size 8” x 10” (20 cm x 25 cm)
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Limited Edition Graphic of 295 • Paper Size 13½” x 15” (34.3 cm x 38 cm) • Image Size 8” x 10” (20 cm x 25 cm)
Knockin’ On Heaven’s Door

Portfolio of 16 Graphics

Limited Edition Graphic of 295 • Paper Size 13½" x 15" (34.3 cm x 38 cm) • Image Size 8” x 10” (20 cm x 25 cm)

This image depicts two black and white illustrations. The left illustration shows a group of people standing on a hill with text above them that reads, "This Large Black Guy is Sidney Smart." The right illustration features a man standing in front of a gothic door with the text, "Knockin’ on Heaven’s Door."
Limited Edition Graphic of 295 • Paper Size 13½" x 15" (34.3 cm x 38 cm) • Image Size 8" x 10" (20 cm x 25 cm)

Knockin' On Heaven's Door
Portfolio of 16 Graphics
Limited Edition Graphic of 295 • Paper Size 13 1/2” x 15” (34.3 cm x 38 cm) • Image Size 8” x 10” (20 cm x 25 cm)

Knockin’ On Heaven’s Door

Portfolio of 16 Graphics

Limited Edition Graphic of 295 • Paper Size 13 1/2” x 15” (34.3 cm x 38 cm) • Image Size 8” x 10” (20 cm x 25 cm)
Knockin' On Heaven's Door
Limited Edition Graphics of 295 • Paper Size 13½” x 15” (34.3 cm x 38 cm) • Image Size 8” x 10” (20 cm x 25 cm)

Portfolio of 16 Graphics
THE COMPLETE COLLECTION
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 Minnesota 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, 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


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.


1986 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.

1987 ‘Rough and Rowdy Ways’, his twelfth studio album was released. This was followed by ‘Time Out of Mind’ in 1997, which topped the US and UK charts. A further eleven albums have since been released.

1988 In May, Dylan released his first reggae album, ‘Greatest Hits Volume 1’.

1989 Dylan embarked on a tour of New Zealand, Australia, Japan, Europe and America, backed by his old band, the Band.

1991 In May, Dylan released ‘Dylan’, a new double album featuring a variety of styles, including gospel and blues. The album reached number one in the US and UK charts.

1992 In November, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.


1994 In October, Dylan released ‘The Gambler’, his thirteenth studio album, which featured a collaboration with the jazz musician Milt Jackson.

1995 In March, Dylan released ‘Love and Theft’, his fourteenth studio album, which was recorded with the band The Dismemberment Plan.

1996 In May, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.

1997 In January, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.

1998 In March, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.

1999 In November, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.

2000 In January, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.

2001 In November, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.

2002 In January, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.

2003 In November, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.

2004 In January, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.

2005 In November, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.

2006 In January, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.

2007 In November, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.

2008 In January, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.

2009 In November, Dylan released ‘Time Out of Mind’, his twelfth studio album, which was nominated for four Grammy Awards.
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

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.

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

In September 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.

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

In November 2013, Bob Dylan’s iron works collection ‘Mood Swings’ showing Revisionist Art and Side Tracks, a running series of over 300 large portraits, was exhibited at Kent State University Museum, Kent, Ohio, USA. In April, Bob Dylan: The New Orleans Series opened 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.

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THE SIXTIES
Bob Dylan
The Freewheelin’ Bob Dylan
The Times They Are A-Changin’
Another Side Of Bob Dylan
Bringing It All Back Home
Highway 61 Revisited
Blonde On Blonde
Bob Dylan’s Greatest Hits
John Wesley Harding
Nashville Skyline

19 March 1962
27 May 1963
10 February 1964
8 August 1964
22 March 1965
30 August 1965
16 May 1966
27 March 1967
27 December 1967
9 April 1969

THE SEVENTIES
Self Portrait
New Morning
Bob Dylan’s Greatest Hits, Vol. 2
Pat Garrett & Billy the Kid (soundtrack)
Dylan
Planet Waves
Before The Flood
Blood On The Tracks
The Basement Tapes
Desire
Hard Rain
Street Legal
At Budokan
Slow Train Coming

8 June 1970
21 October 1970
17 November 1971
11 July 1973
16 November 1973
17 January 1974
20 June 1974
20 January 1975
1 July 1975
5 January 1976
1 September 1976
15 June 1978
23 April 1979
20 August 1979

THE EIGHTIES
Saved
Shot Of Love
Infidels
Real Live
Empire Burlesque
Knocked Out Loaded
Dylan & The Dead
Down In The Groove
Oh Mercy

19 June 1980
10 August 1981
27 October 1983
29 November 1984
30 May 1985
14 July 1986
18 January 1988
19 May 1988
12 September 1989

THE NINETIES
Under The Red Sky
Good As I Been To You
World Gone Wrong
Bob Dylan’s Greatest Hits, Vol. 3
MTV Unplugged
Time Out Of Mind
Live 1966: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 4

11 September 1990
26 March 1991
3 November 1992
26 October 1993
15 November 1994
30 June 1995
30 September 1997
13 October 1998

THE NOUGHTIES
The Essential Bob Dylan
Love And Theft
Live 1975: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 5
Live 1964: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 6
No Direction Home: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 7
The Best Of Bob Dylan
Modern Times
Tell Tale Signs: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 8
Together Through Life
Christmas In The Heart

31 October 2000
11 September 2001
26 November 2002
30 March 2004
30 August 2005
15 November 2005
29 August 2006
6 October 2008
29 April 2009
13 October 2009

THE CURRENT DECADE
The Witmark Demos: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 9
Tempest
Another Self Portrait: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 10
The Basement Tapes Complete: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 11
Shadows In The Night
The Cutting Edge: The Bootleg Series, Vol. 12
Fallen Angels
Triplicate
Trouble No More

19 October 2010
11 September 2012
27 August 2013
4 November 2014
3 February 2015
6 November 2015
20 May 2016
31 March 2017
3 November 2017