

DRAWN THE
BLANK
SERIES
10th Anniversary

Ben Dylza



BOB DYLAN
LIMITED EDITION GRAPHICS

BOB DYLAN

Bob Dylan is one of our culture's most influential and groundbreaking artists. In the decades since he first burst into the public's consciousness via New York City's Greenwich Village folk music scene in the early 1960s, Bob Dylan has sold more than 125 million records around the world and amassed a singular body of work that includes some of the greatest and most popular songs the world has ever known. He continues to traverse the globe each year, performing more than 100 concerts annually in front of adoring crowds who embrace his new material with the same fervour as his classic output. In recent years, his work as an author and visual artist has further burnished his popularity and acclaim; a worldwide best selling memoir, *Chronicles Vol. 1*, spent 19 weeks on the New York Times Best Seller List, in 2004, and several major exhibitions of his paintings have been shown in recent years at some of the world's most prestigious museums and galleries.

Born in Duluth, Minnesota, on 24 May 1941, most of Bob Dylan's childhood was spent in the iron-mining town of Hibbing. Dylan taught himself piano and guitar and played in several bands, attending the University of Minnesota for one year in 1959. He moved to New York in 1961 – heavily influenced by Woody Guthrie and other American folk artists – and began to play at various clubs in the burgeoning folk music scene of Greenwich Village. Signed to Columbia Records by renowned A&R executive John Hammond in 1961, he released his self-titled debut album in 1962.

Many of Dylan's early songs were made famous by other artists, such as Joan Baez and Peter, Paul & Mary, whose versions of his classic compositions "Blowin' In The Wind" and "The Times They Are A Changin'" helped bring the young artist to a larger audience. From his earliest performances in Greenwich Village coffee houses, folk festivals and rallies in the early 1960s to his stadium rock concerts of the 1970s and subsequent annual international tours, Dylan established an enduring reputation as one of the world's great live performers. He has released more than 50 albums and he has written more than 600 songs, some of the most famous being the aforementioned "Blowin' in the Wind," "Like A Rolling Stone," "All Along The Watchtower," "Knockin' On Heaven's Door" and "Make You Feel My Love". His songs have been covered more than 4,000 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 recognized 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, recognizing the excellence of his contribution to American culture. Dylan's song "Things Have Changed" from the film *Wonder Boys* (2000) garnered an Academy Award in 2001. In 2007 Dylan received Spain's Prince of Asturias Award for the Arts and in 2008 a Special Citation Pulitzer Prize "for his profound impact on popular music and American culture, marked by lyrical compositions of extraordinary poetic power". His album *Together Through Life* (2009) entered the charts at number one in America and Britain, reaching the top position in a total of 15 countries, and he was granted America's 2009 National Medal of Arts by President Barack Obama.

In addition to winning 11 Grammy Awards, Dylan has achieved six entries in the Grammy Hall of Fame, which honours recordings of "qualitative or historical significance" at least 25 years old. During 2012, Dylan released his thirty-fifth studio album, *Tempest*, and was awarded America's highest civilian honour, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, by President Obama. In 2013, Dylan received France's prestigious National Order of the Legion of Honour. His thirty-sixth studio album, *Shadows In The Night* was released to critical acclaim in February, 2015, entering the charts in the top 10 in 19 countries.

Dylan dates the origins of his work as a visual artist to the early 1960s. In his 2004 memoir, *Chronicles*, he writes: "What would I draw? Well, I guess I would start with whatever was at hand. I sat at the table, took out a pencil and paper and drew the typewriter, a crucifix, a rose, pencils, knives and pins, empty cigarette boxes. I'd lose track of time completely.... Not that I thought I was any great drawer, but I did feel like I was putting an orderliness to the chaos around."

A few drawings reached the public's gaze through various means, including the cover of The Band's 1968 debut album, *Music from Big Pink*. 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 original *Drawn Blank* sketches date from 1989 to 1992. Dylan explained that he drew them as a way of relaxing and refocusing his mind while touring America, Europe and Asia. When approached by a gallery wanting to exhibit the works, he returned to the images and reworked them. Digitally enlarging the drawings, he transferred scans onto deckle-edged paper and created 320 paintings in watercolour and gouache, all during an eight month period in 2007. A single picture would emerge as a set, coloured sometimes delicately, sometimes brilliantly, with different elements emphasized. "He riffs with colour across the same simple black-and-white sketches the way he plays songs in concert, sometimes making subtle changes, other times brutally overhauling them," commented Marisha Pessl in the *New York Times*.^[iii] "His brushstrokes are like his voice: straightforward, rough, occasionally fragile, but always intent on illustrating the treads of human experience."

Two important exhibitions of *The Drawn Blank Series* took place in 2010 at the Accademia Albertina delle Belle Arti in Turin, Italy, and at the Asahi Exhibition Centre in Roppongi, Tokyo. At Halcyon Gallery, the works were exhibited both as limited edition graphics and, in *Bob Dylan on Canvas*, as the artist's first-ever paintings in acrylics. Paul Green, president of the gallery, commented that they were "the culmination of everything Dylan has done with *The Drawn Blank Series* so far, signalling a new phase in the artist's career".

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 into richly coloured depictions of countryside, cityscape and, above all, characters such as musicians, card players and troublemakers. "It would appear that a strong fascination with the exotic settings he encountered in Brazil proved a major incentive," writes curator Kasper Monrad in the exhibition

catalogue. "Here, he found motifs and scenes that would strike Northern Americans – and Northern Europeans – as 'southern'. This is to say that they have an exotic quality that can seem challenging and tantalizing, partly because they are so different from everyday life at home and because they appeal to the imagination. They often invite you to continue the narrative, embellishing the scene played out in front of you."

A further artistic landmark for Dylan was his first New York show in autumn 2011 at the Gagosian Gallery, where *The Asia Series* was exhibited. These 18 works reflect on his time spent in China, Japan, Vietnam and Korea but also quote from art history, including works by Édouard Manet, Paul Gauguin and Henri Cartier-Bresson.

In November 2012, the artist's controversial *Revisionist Art Series* opened in New York with large silkscreen works that satirize lofty public figures and celebrities within the format of famous magazine covers, re-contextualizing the familiar graphics and iconography with vivacity and a maverick sense of the absurd.

From February 2013 the Palazzo Reale, Milan, presented Dylan's *New Orleans Series*, a group of 23 oil-on-canvas works paying homage to the birthplace of blues and jazz in atmospheric 1940s scenes and decadent, virtually monochrome nudes. "Night can swallow you up, yet none of it touches you," says Dylan. "There's something obscenely joyful behind every door, either that or somebody crying with their head in their hands ... The city is one very long poem."

Dylan's first museum show in London, *Face Value*, opened at the National Portrait Gallery on 24 August 2013. An exhibition of 12 pastel portraits depicting enigmatic characters conflated from memory, imagination and real life with such names as Nina Felix and Red Flanagan, it represented a break in tradition for this august institution, which generally admits only portraiture of well-known figures in British public life.

In November 2013, Dylan's lifelong fascination with metalwork came into the public arena at Halcyon Gallery's exhibition *Mood Swings*, presenting his first collection of iron sculptures. In the Foreword to the catalogue, Andrew Kelly describes these imposing and practical structures: "Tools of the labourer hang alongside cogs, chains, blades and saws that are suspended in the air like fossils preserved in a geological cross-section of landscape." Works of threshold and transition, they bar the path but simultaneously allow everyone to see through to the scenery beyond.

During 2014, Dylan exhibited again 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.

SELECTED REFERENCES

[i] Quoted from an interview with John Elderfield published in the catalogue to *The Asia Series*, 2011.

[ii] Quoted in Bert Cartwright, 'The Mysterious Norman Raeben', <http://www.geocities.com/athens/forum/2667/raeben.htm>.

[iii] Marisha Pessl, 'When I Paint My Masterpiece', *New York Times*, 1 June 2008.



THE DRAWN BLANK SERIES

Whilst travelling on tour between 1989 and 1992, Bob Dylan created a collection of drawings that were published in a book entitled 'Drawn Blank' in 1994. These expressive works captured Dylan's chance encounters and observations. The creation of these portraits, interiors, landscapes, still lifes, nudes and street scenes were done to "relax and refocus a restless mind".

Ingrid Mössinger – the curator of the Kunstsammlungen Museum, in Chemnitz, Germany – came across 'Drawn Blank' during a visit to New York in 2006. Instantly excited about Dylan's work, she contacted the artist's team and was thrilled to learn that Bob Dylan would agree to have his art exhibited in public for the first time.

When Dylan had first drawn the works in this series he had intended to create paintings based upon them. Ingrid Mössinger's proposed exhibition encouraged him to now do this using watercolour and gouache. "I was fascinated to learn of Ingrid's interest in my work, and it gave me the impetus to realise the vision I had for these drawings many years ago," Bob Dylan commented.

These paintings formed a collection entitled 'The Drawn Blank Series'. Unlike the delicacy of the drawings in 'Drawn Blank' the paintings are expressive and vibrant. Dylan paints several versions of the same image, using different colours and tones which result in a dynamic variety of impressions, feelings and emotions.

This choice and skill in applying different colour arrangements to the same original drawing enables Dylan to express his feelings and perceptions of an idea or view – continually evoking different feelings and reactions, and thereby creating evolving works of art. This technique is intrinsic to Dylan in all aspects of his creative life.

As Tobias Rütter (Frankfurter Allgemeine newspaper), who credited Dylan with successfully translating his songs into art, commented: "That which he's done for years on the stage – performing new versions of his old songs in order to give a fresh interpretation – he's now continuing on deckle-edged paper."

In summer 2008 a major exhibition of selected original paintings from 'The Drawn Blank Series', premiered at Halcyon Gallery, London, to huge critical acclaim. To reflect this amazing body of work a collection of signed limited edition graphics were published. Releases in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 generated phenomenal worldwide interest, leading to many pieces selling out immediately. Spring 2016 sees the new and highly anticipated the release of 'The Drawn Blank Series 2016', a portfolio of six pieces reflecting some of the best images from the collection.

The Drawn Blank Series Graphics Collection

Prior to the seventeenth century most artists had viewed printmaking (or Graphics as they are also known nowadays) as a preparatory technique, using the medium to create sketches for their final paintings.

The Dutch artist Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669) was one of the first artists to use printmaking as a form of art in its own right. Although initially a painter, he became devoted to the medium of etching; creating approximately three hundred etchings during his lifetime. His importance and renown within the art world in this context is of such significance that, when the medium was revived during the twentieth century, artists such as Picasso fervently aspired to be as skilled as him in this medium and, during the 1930s went on to create, amongst many fine art graphics, a series of etchings which featured imagery of Rembrandt.

The series was entitled 'The Vollard Suite', named after the renowned art dealer and critic Ambroise Vollard (1866-1939) who commissioned and published it. Vollard was one of the most important art dealers of the early twentieth century, and worked with artists such as Edgar Degas (1834-1917) and Camille Pissarro (1830-1903). Importantly, it was Vollard who pioneered the idea of painter as printer, bringing printmaking back into fashion and establishing it as a reputable art form that artists enjoyed and enthusiastically used. As Vollard himself commented: "...the painters themselves became more and more interested in the new form of expression. Some of them even made complete albums for me..."

After the Second World War the centre of printmaking predominantly moved from Europe to America and some artists began to dedicate their entire oeuvres to print, which came to be viewed on the same



level as painting and sculpture. Indeed, artists such as Andy Warhol (1928-1987) were committed to the medium – repeating an image in many different colour-ways – just as Bob Dylan has done in his works years later.

As part of this tradition, and continuing it into the twenty-first century, a carefully selected collection of Dylan's paintings have been chosen to be published as Signed Limited Edition Graphics to enable collectors and art lovers throughout the world access to Bob Dylan's works of art.

This graphics collection entitled 'The Drawn Blank Series 2018' captures the true essence of Dylan's original paintings. In the spirit of Vollard, it is the production of these prints that enables a wider audience to appreciate the skill and imagination not only of Dylan the artist, but also of Dylan the man.

Each edition, depicted in this brochure, is published in a limited number of no more than 295 copies worldwide. All are printed on Hahnemühle Museum Etching paper, certificated and personally signed by the artist.

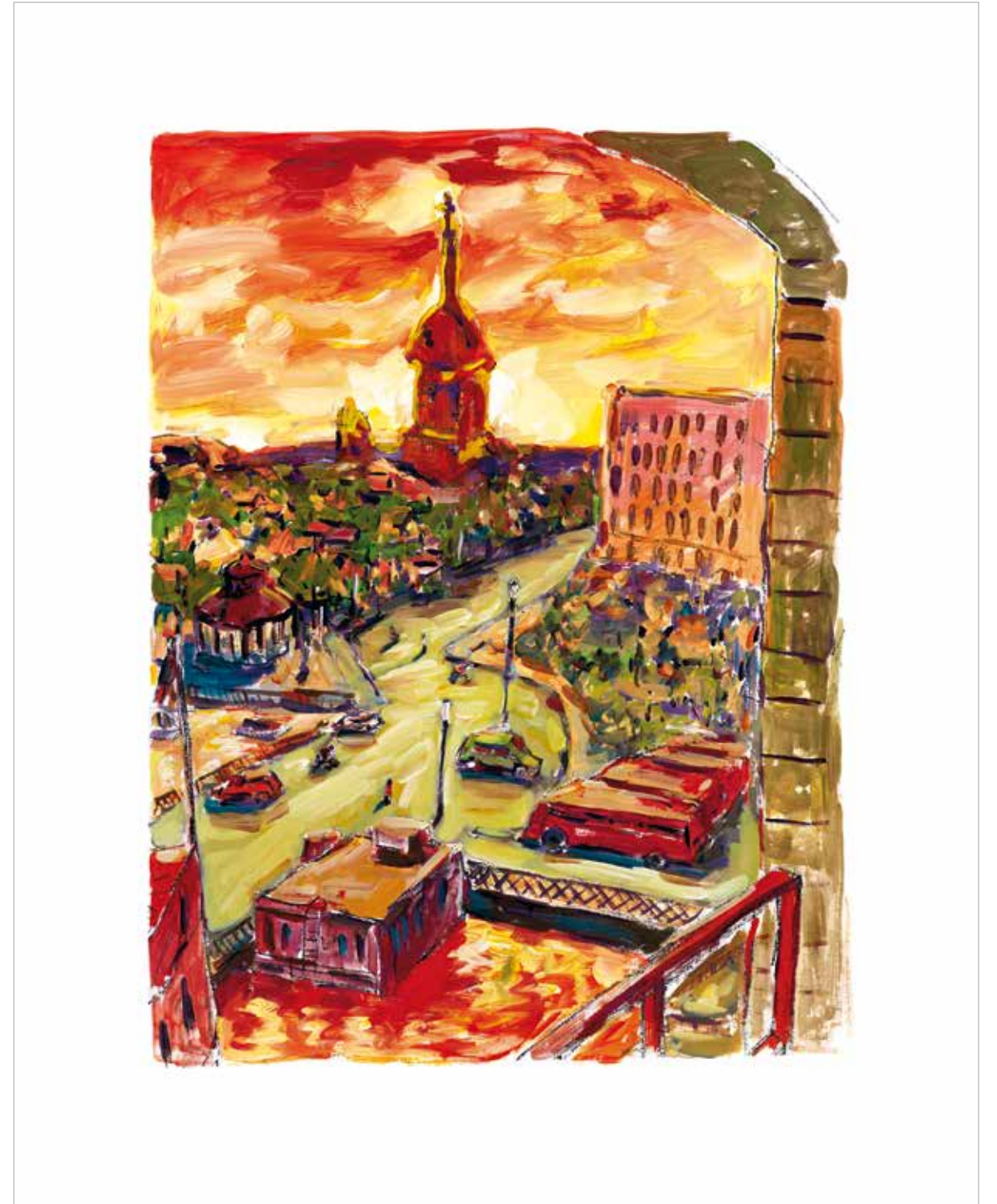
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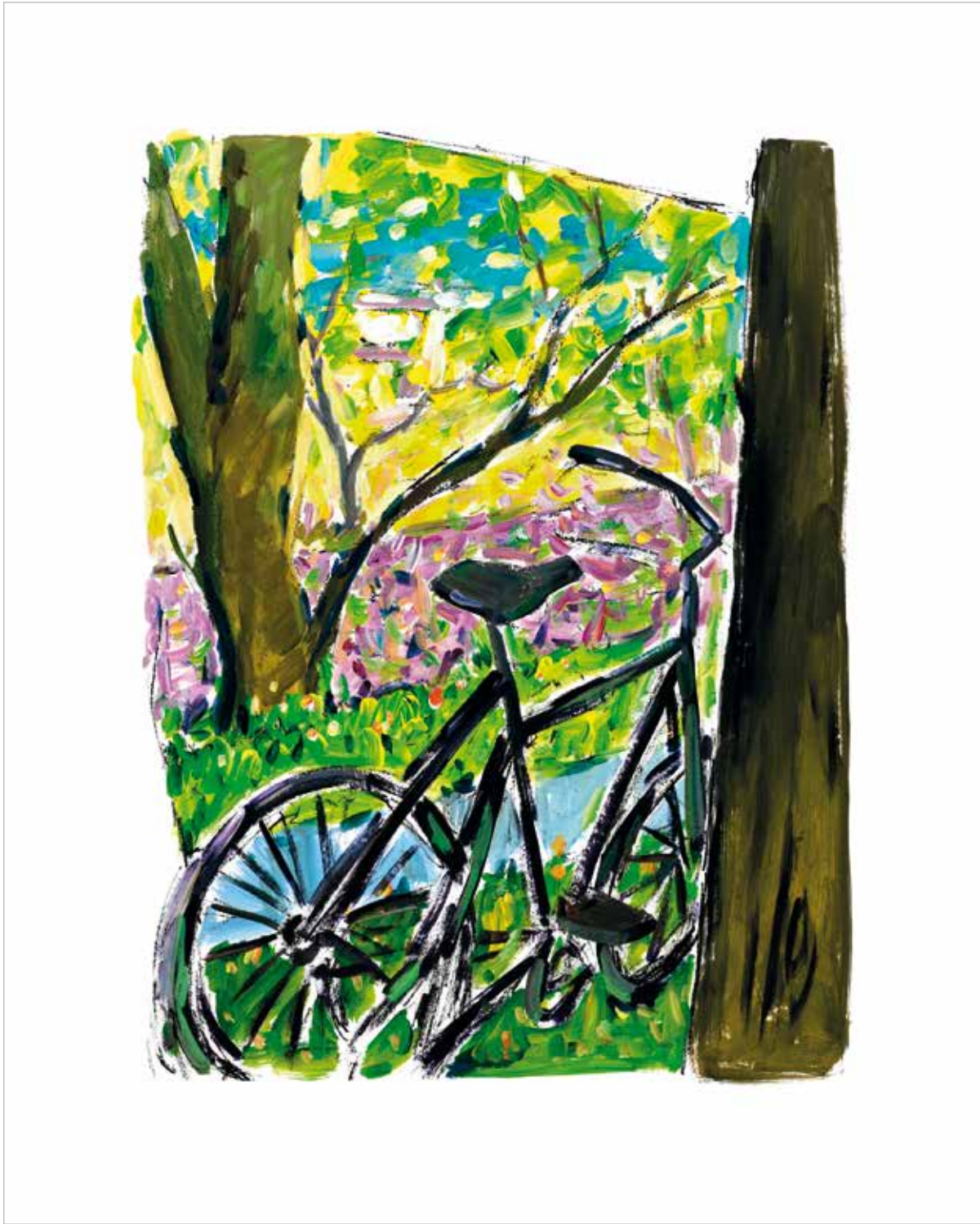
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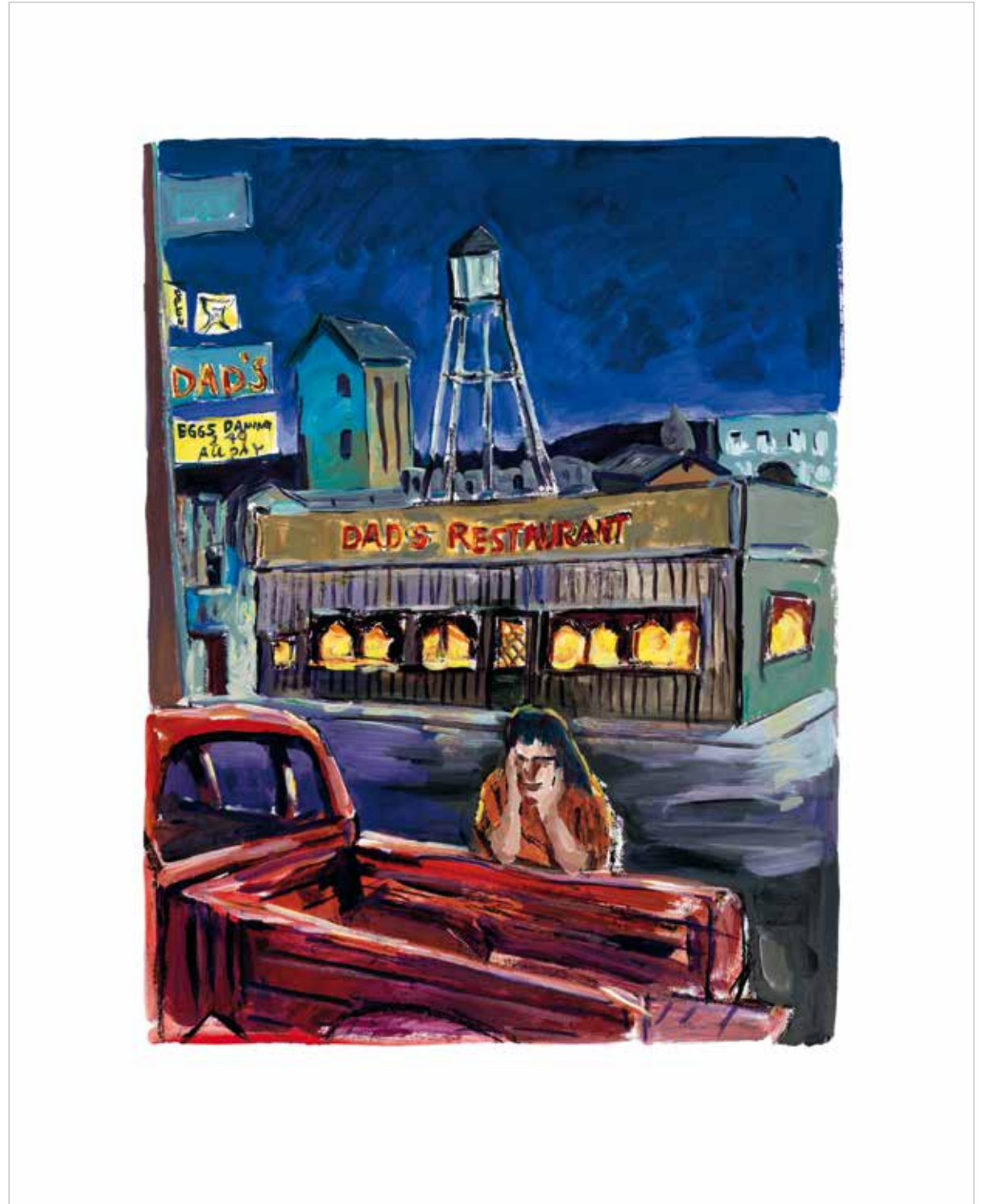
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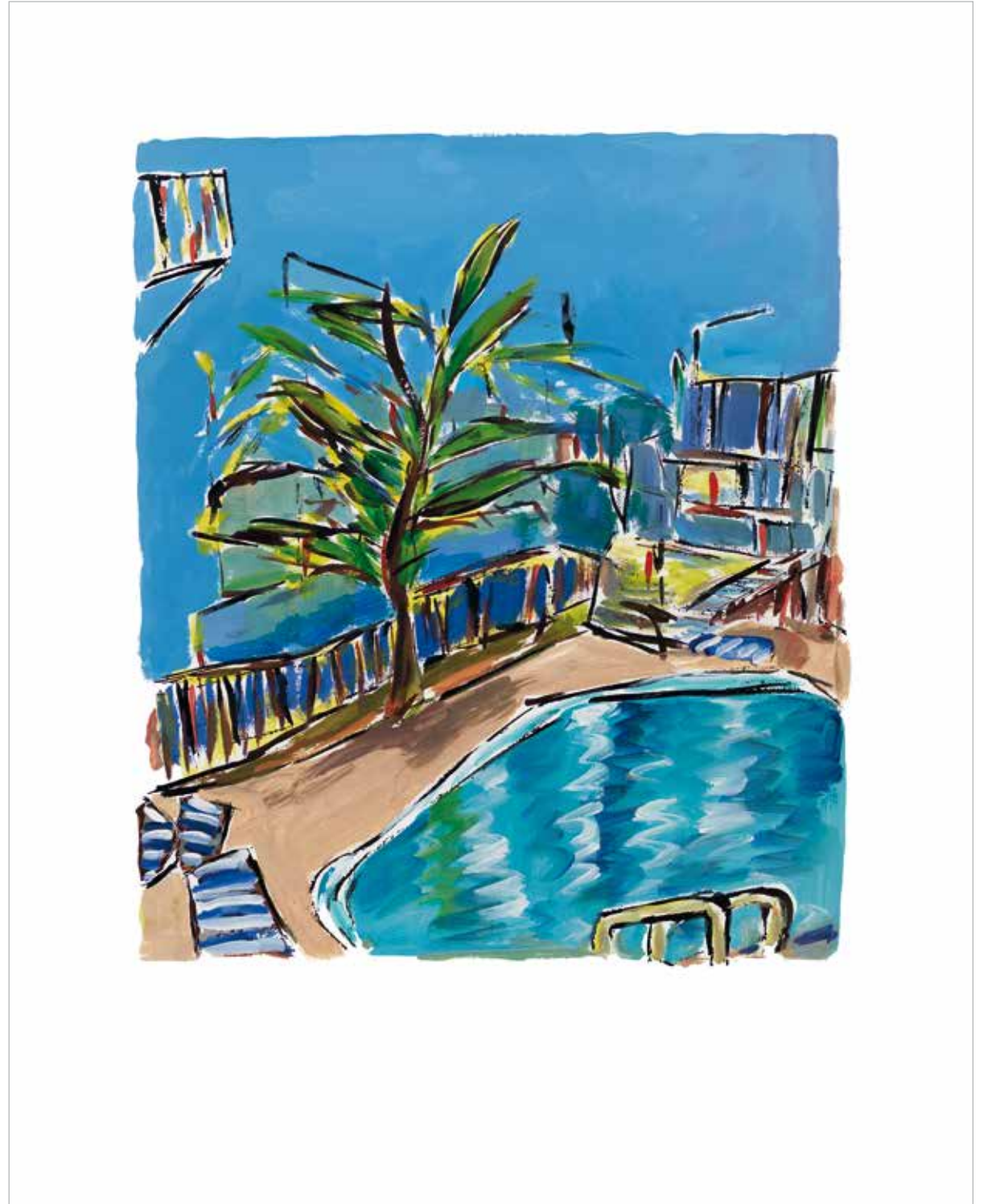
Available as
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All hand-signed by the artist in graphite pencil

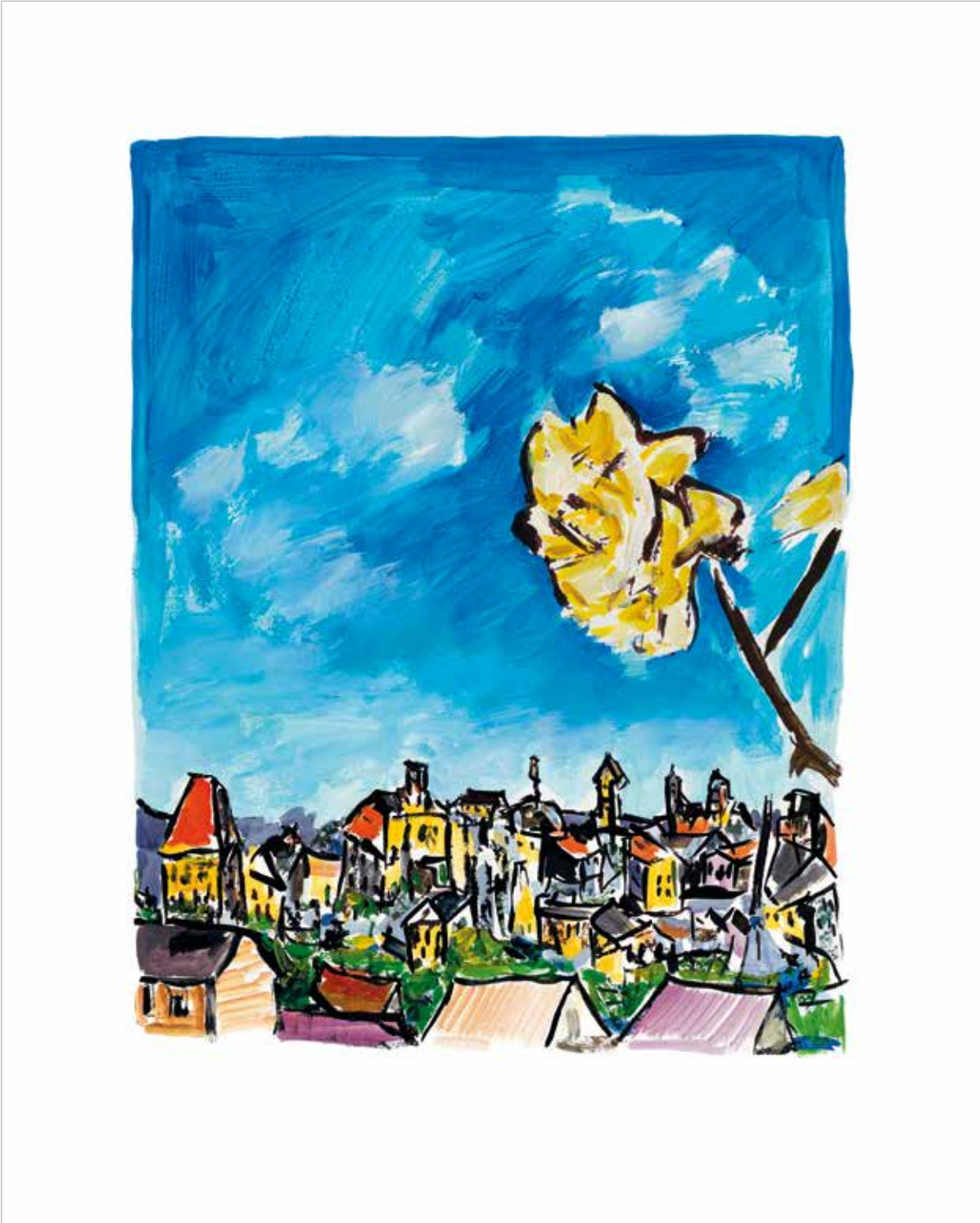


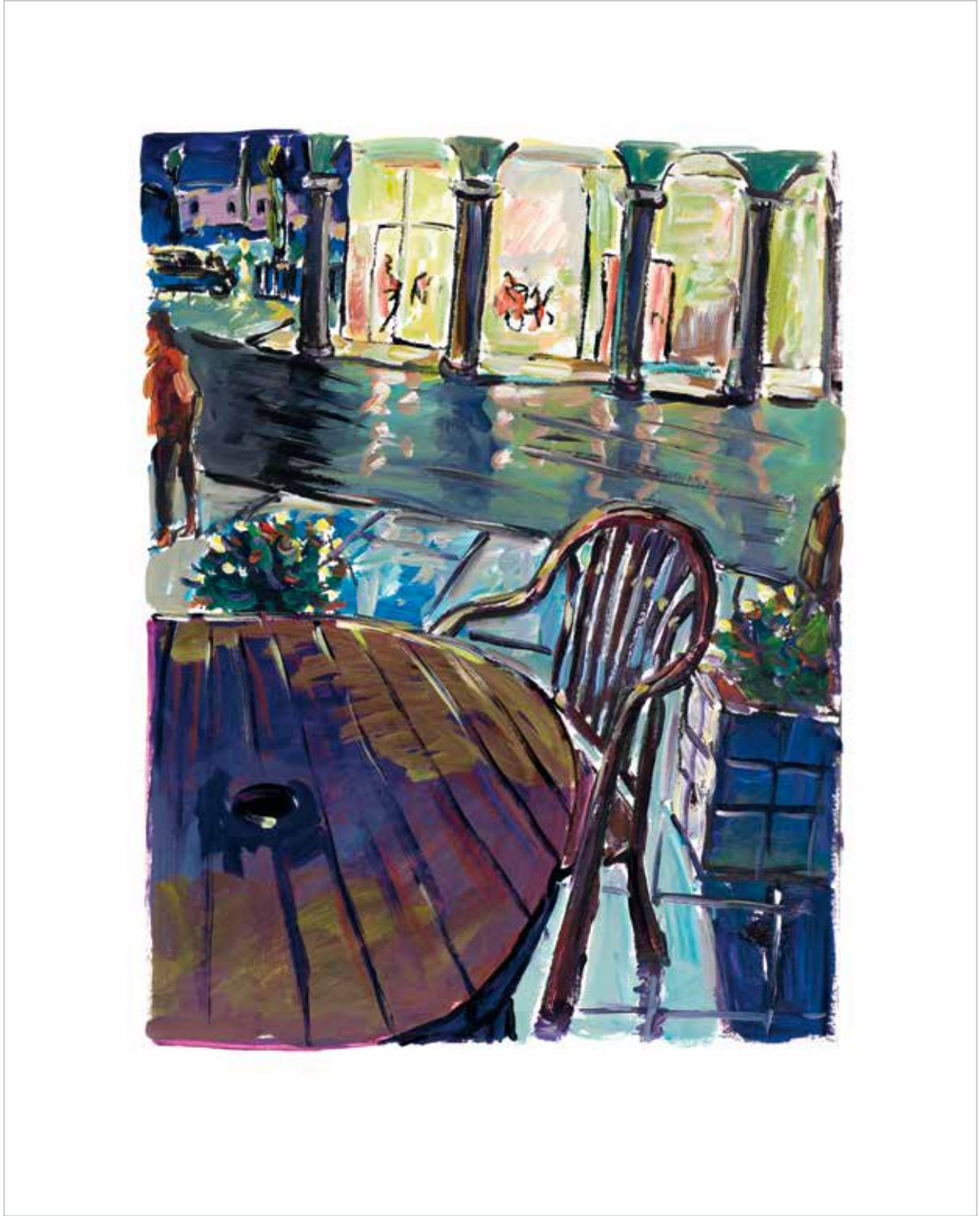


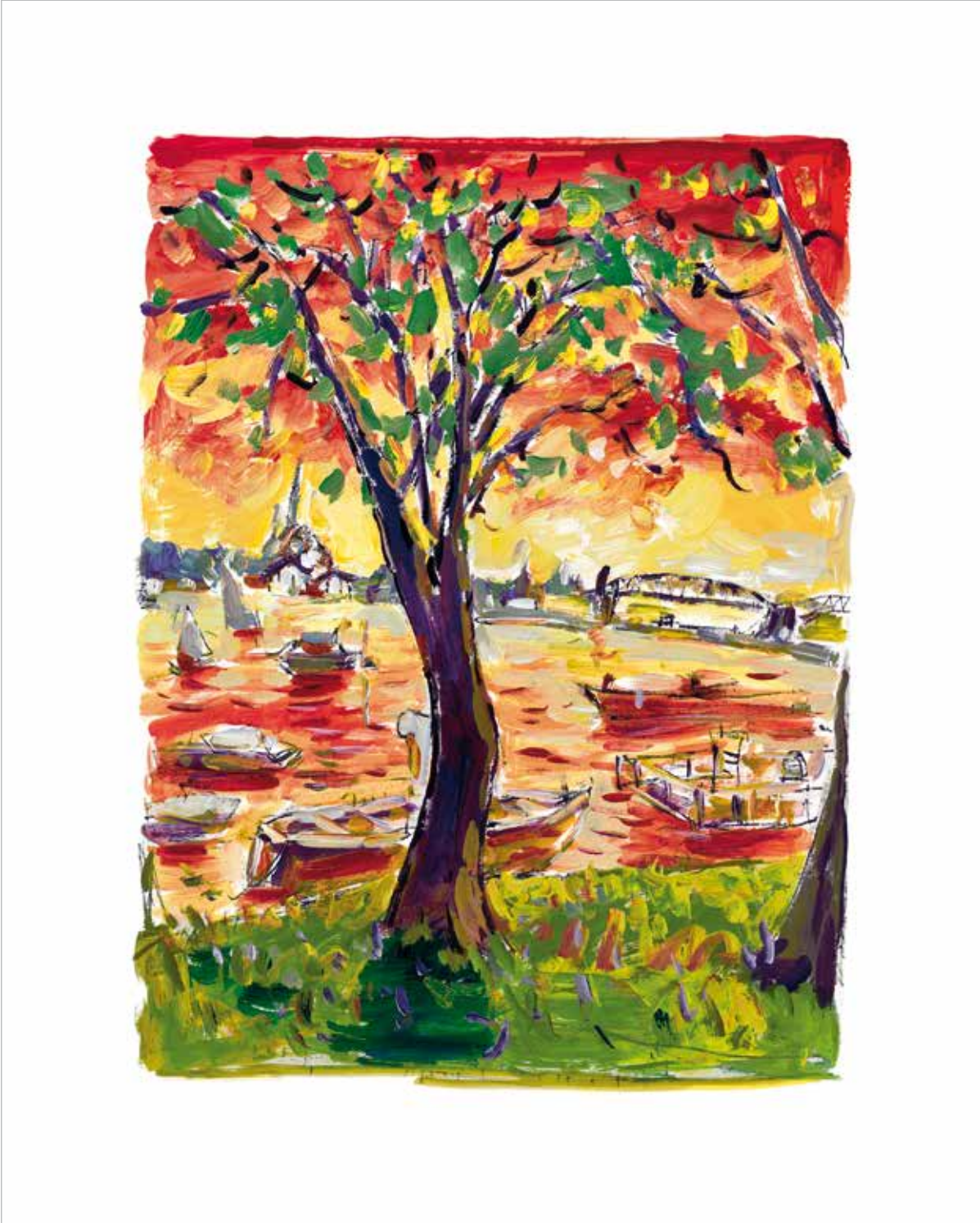


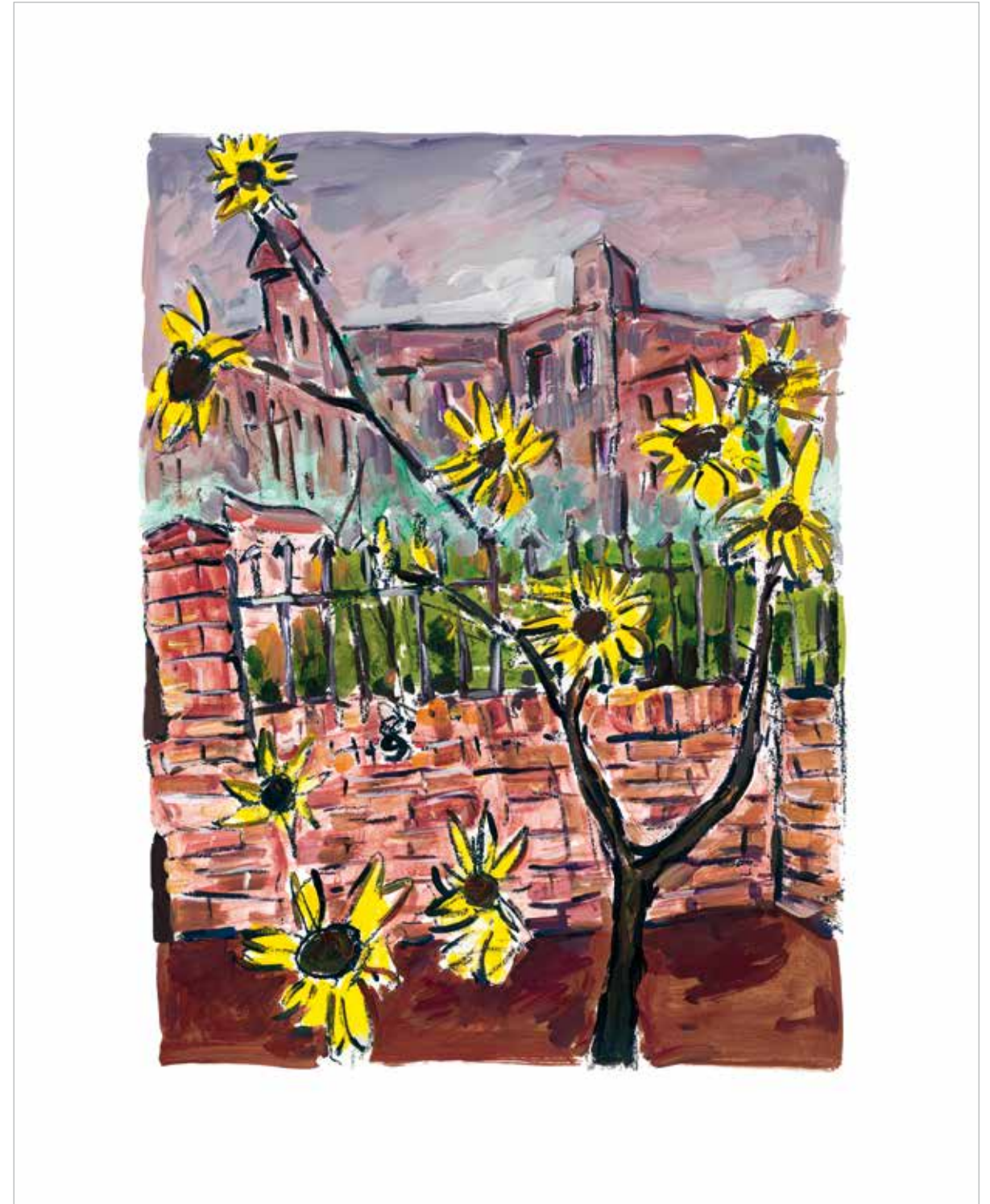












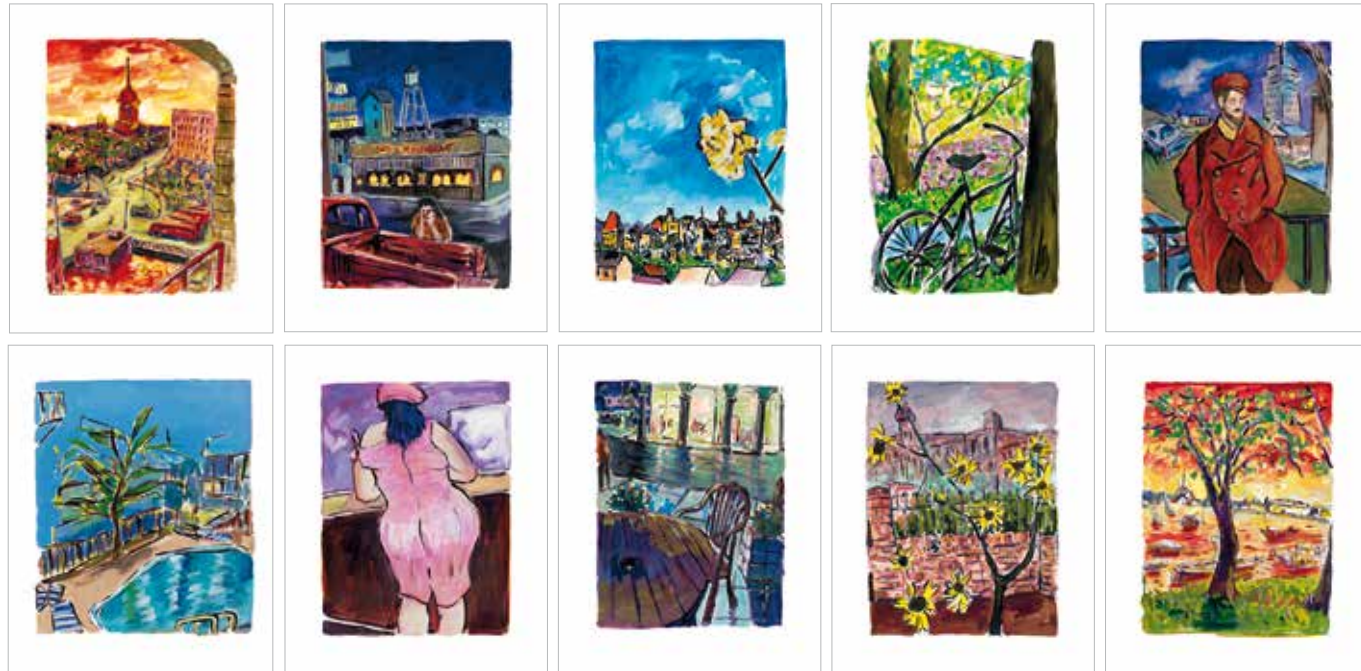


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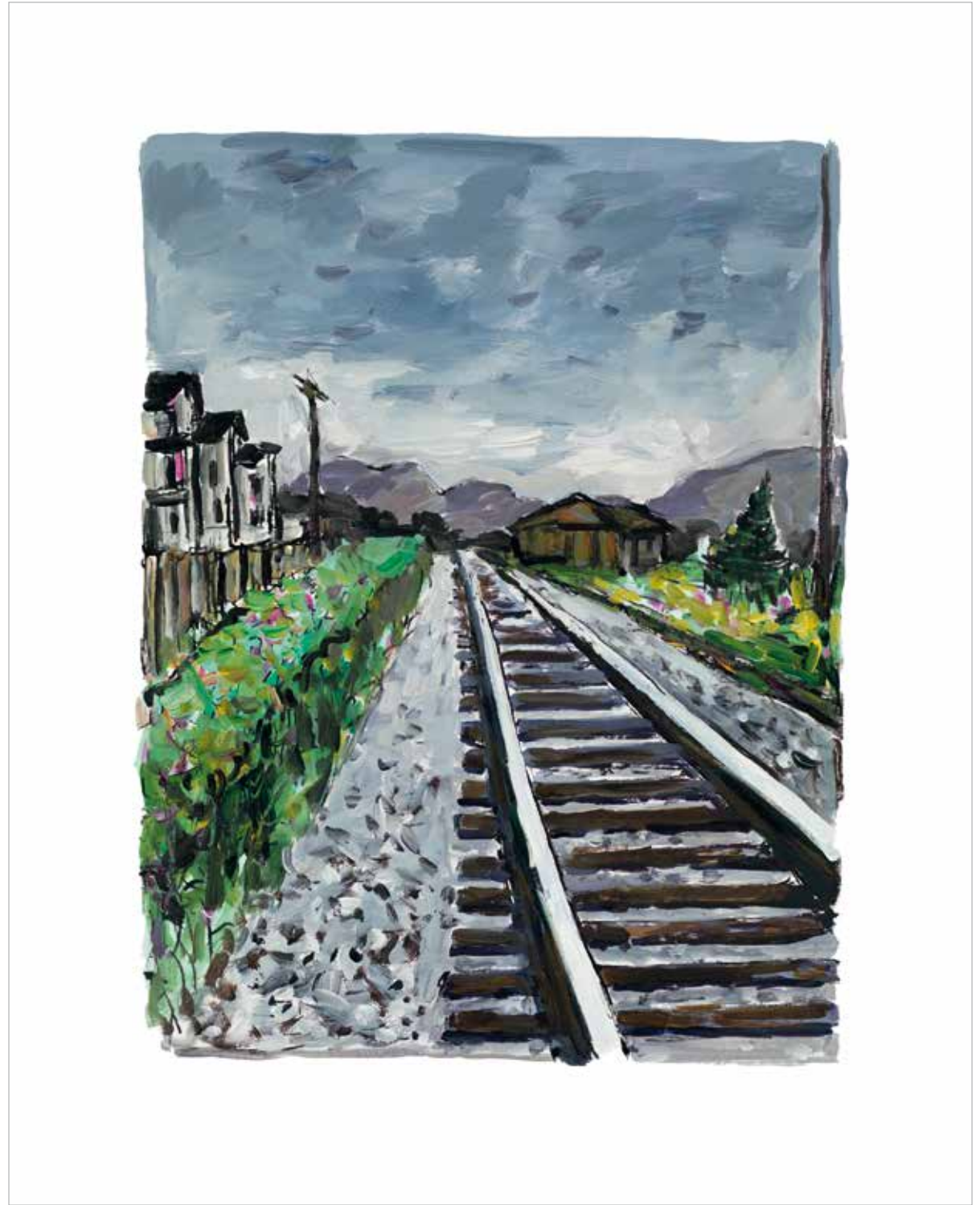
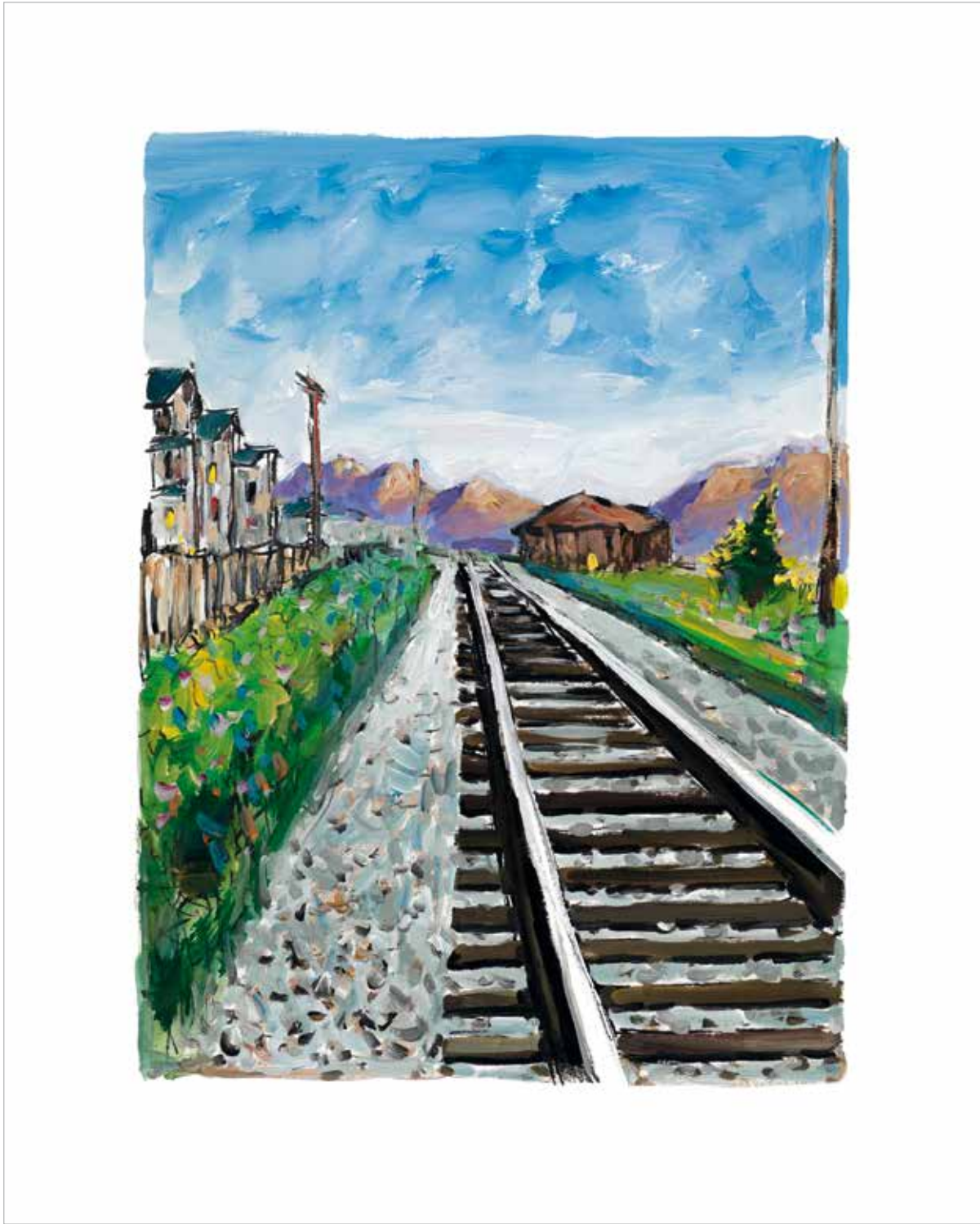
Deluxe Boxed Set of 10
All hand-signed by the artist in graphite pencil

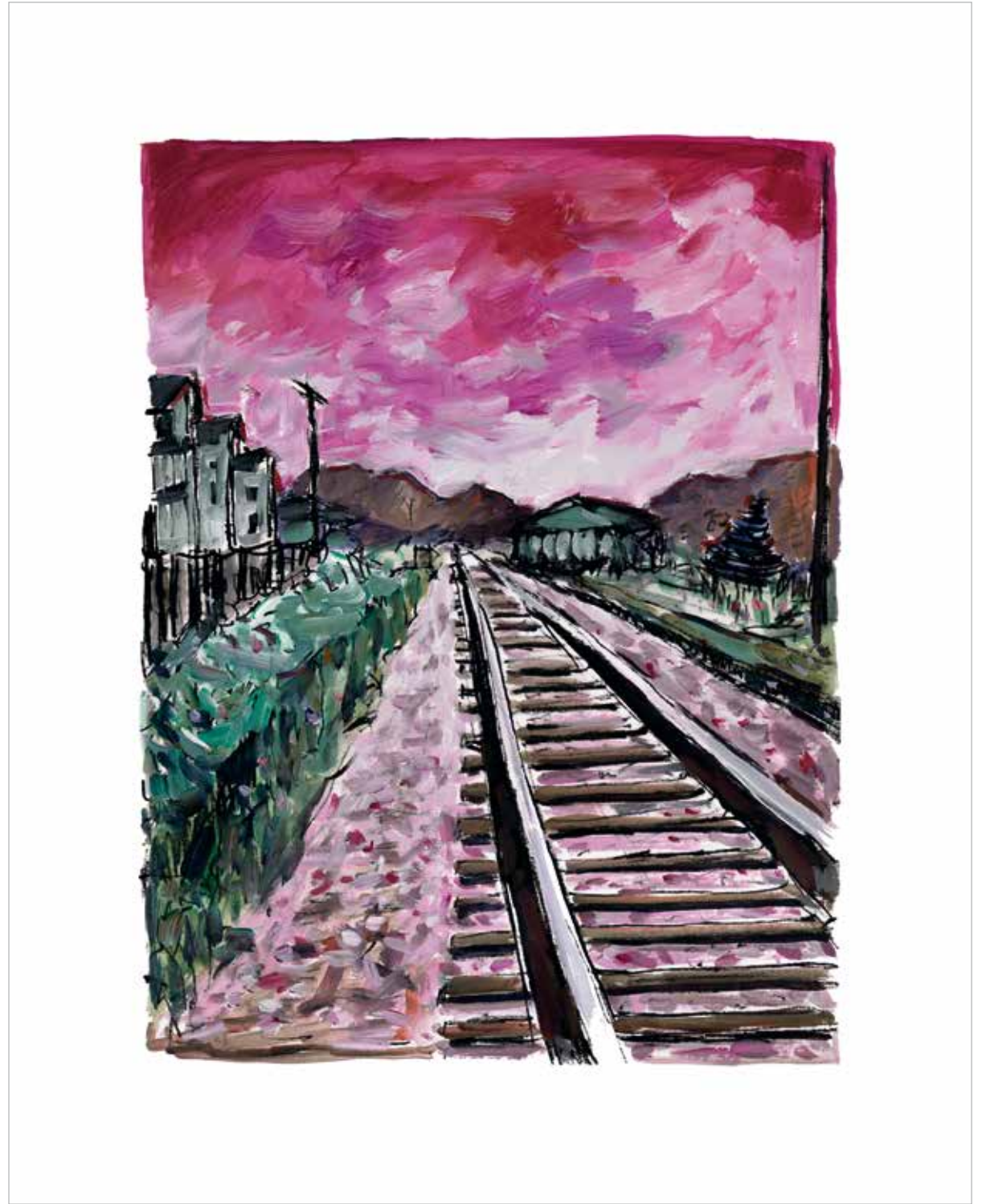
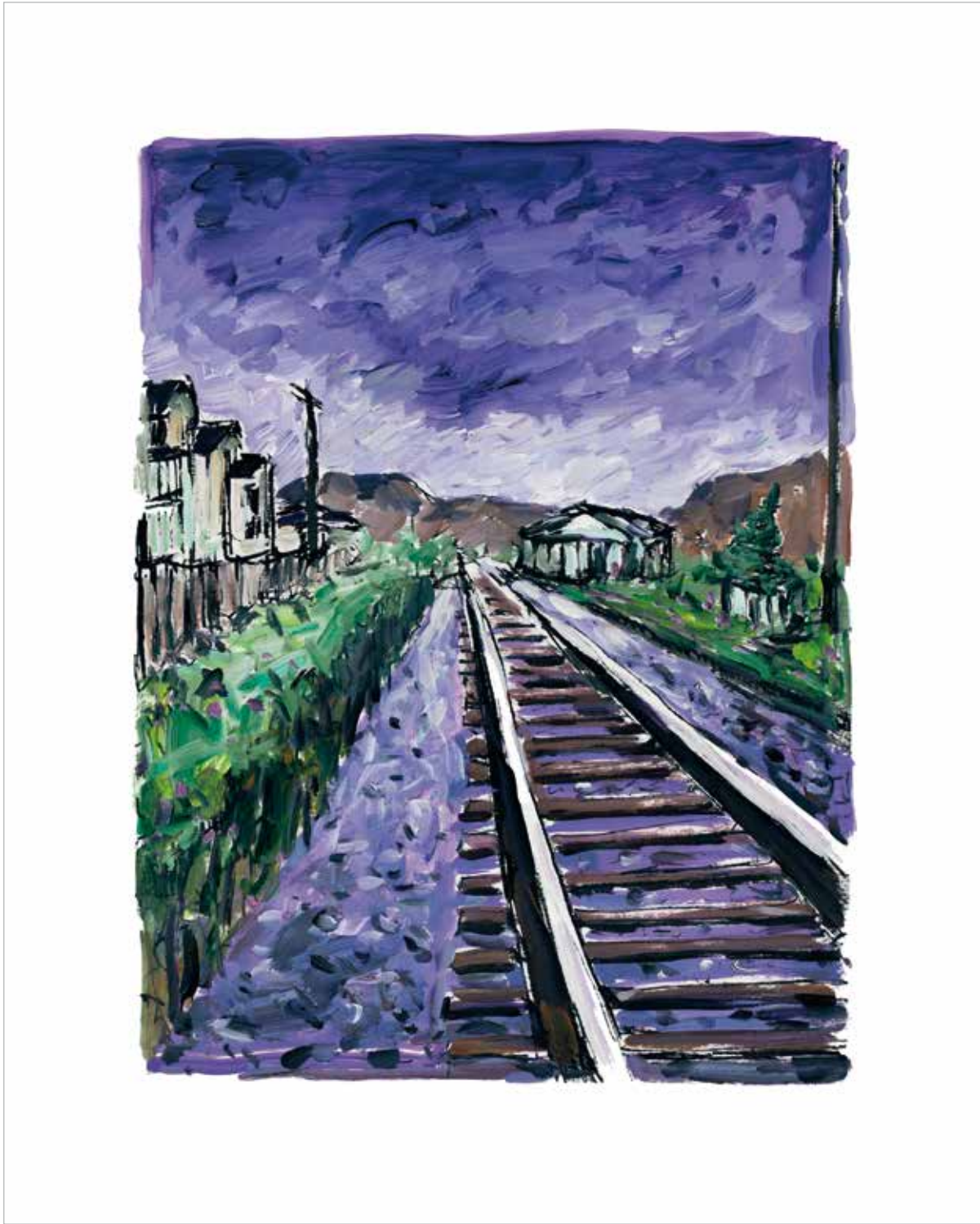


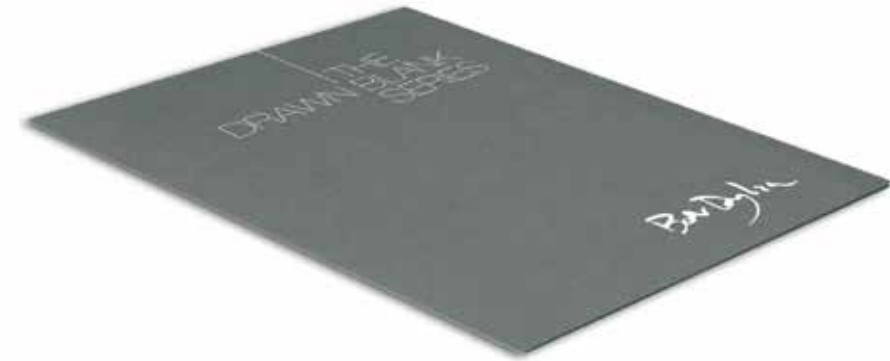
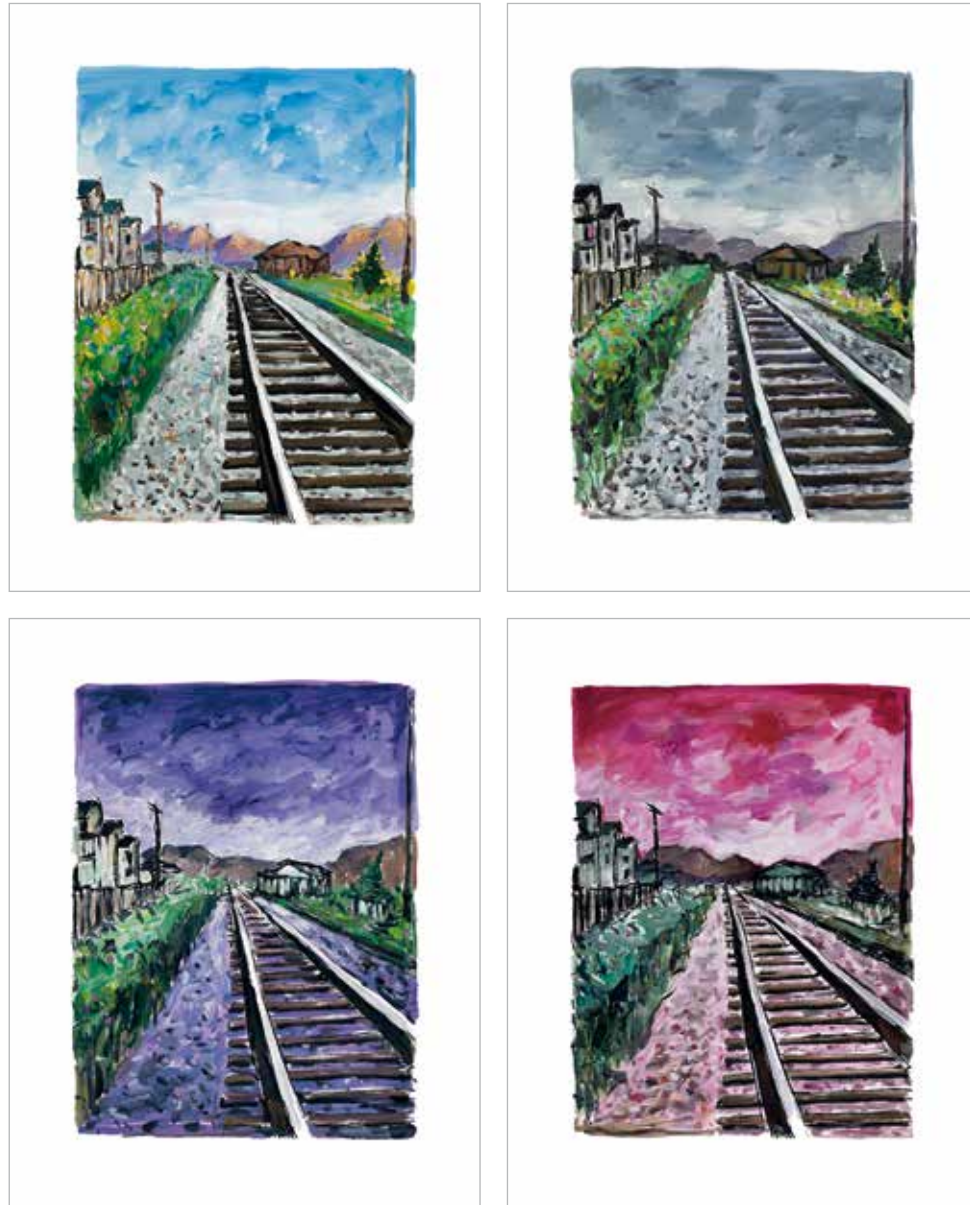
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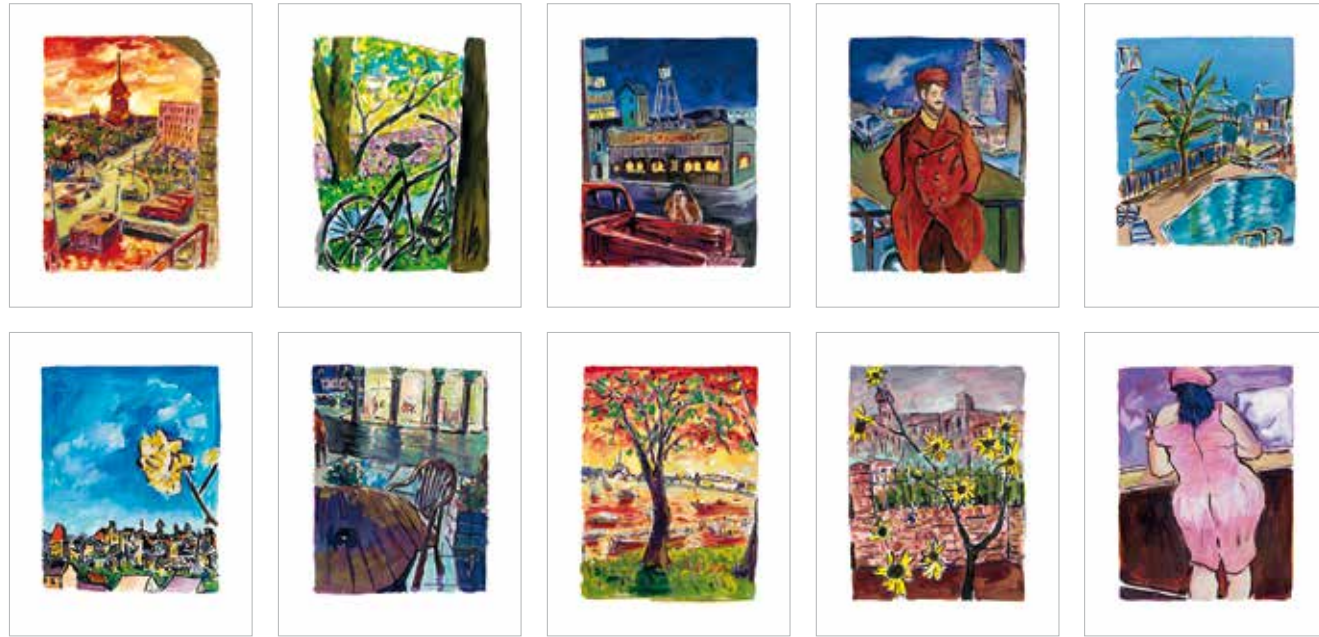




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COMPLETE
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Full Collection of 14 Limited Edition Graphics
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Beautifully produced hardback books illustrating the extraordinary collection of original artworks by Bob Dylan.

Standard Edition

A hard backbook containing unseen original artwork including mixed media and acrylic on canvas pieces, plus the original 92 black and white drawings which were the basis for 'The Drawn Blank Series'

Deluxe Edition

A limited edition hardback book of 999, presented in a presentation box and including a portfolio of two limited edition pencil sketches by cultural legend, Bob Dylan



BOB DYLAN

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 debut 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.

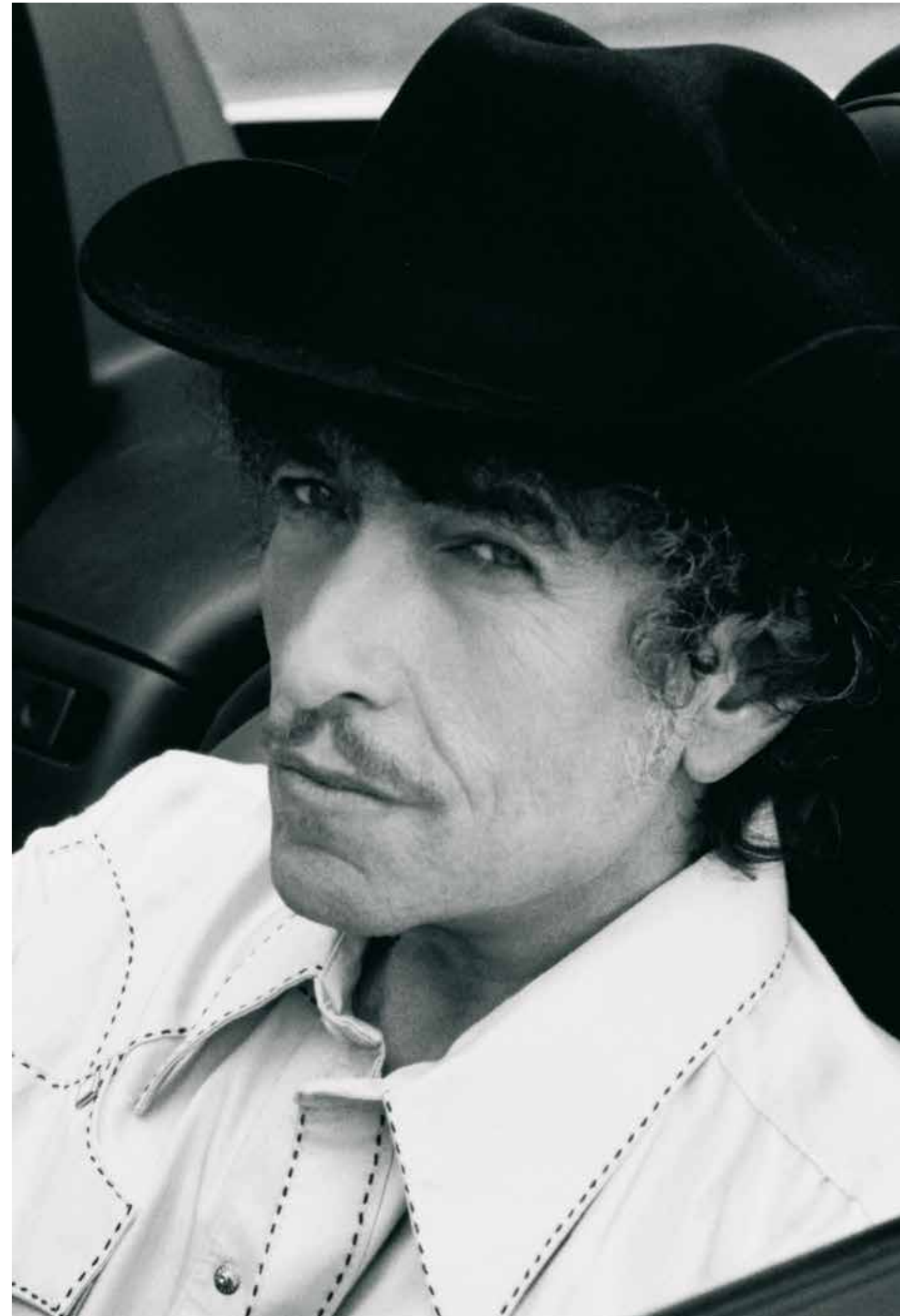
2014 During 2014, Dylan again exhibited with Halcyon Gallery, showing Revisionist Art and Side Tracks, a running series of over 300 prints, each uniquely hand-embellished by the artist. Here he revisits the evocative Train Tracks image from The Drawn Blank Series, re-colouring, re-configuring and re-

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.



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Ben Dylza

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