



**COUNTRY MUSIC HALL OF FAME® AND MUSEUM**  
**ANNOUNCES NEXT MAJOR EXHIBITION:**  
**DYLAN, CASH, AND THE NASHVILLE CATS: A NEW MUSIC CITY**

*"Bob Dylan opened the gate. After he came they just started pouring in here." –Charlie McCoy*

Nashville, Tenn., October 14, 2014 - Bob Dylan. Neil Young. Leonard Cohen. The Byrds. Paul McCartney. Ringo Starr. Joan Baez. The Nitty Gritty Dirt Band. J.J. Cale. Linda Ronstadt. Leon Russell. Gordon Lightfoot. Steve Miller. Ian & Sylvia. The Monkees. Simon & Garfunkel. All were among the many rock and folk artists who came to Nashville in the late 1960s and early '70s to work with the city's versatile, hotshot session musicians, the "Nashville Cats."

The Country Music Hall of Fame® and Museum's upcoming major exhibition, *Dylan, Cash, and the Nashville Cats: A New Music City*, will explore this magical time, opening Friday, March 27, 2015, for a nearly two-year run.

Dylan's decision to record in Nashville provided a major catalyst in bringing many others to what must have seemed a very unlikely destination in the politically polarized sixties. In spite of its reputation among hipsters as a conservative town, removed from the main trends in popular music, Nashville, in fact, was home to musicians who had a huge influence on other music scenes of the era, including those of New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Toronto, and London.

"Nashville has always been a more nuanced music center than it commonly gets credit for, and the same thing could be said for the Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum. We strive to tell the full story of country music's evolving history using a mix of provocative learning experiences, and this exhibit is a great opportunity to talk about the early confluence of country and rock," said Museum Director Kyle Young. "Dylan recorded *Blonde on Blonde*, *John Wesley Harding*, and *Nashville Skyline* here. The Byrds made *Sweetheart of the Rodeo*, Neil Young recorded *Harvest*, and the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band created *Will the Circle Be Unbroken*. Albums like these had a profound influence on popular music as well as establishing Nashville as a music hub and cool southern city with a sense of place."

## Bob Dylan

While recording his album *Highway 61 Revisited* in 1965, Dylan was in New York working with producer Bob Johnston, a former Nashville resident who hired multi-instrumentalist Charlie McCoy to lead sessions in Nashville. McCoy attended one of Dylan's New York sessions and was invited to play guitar on "Desolation Row."

Taken with McCoy's musicianship, Dylan was encouraged by Johnston to record in Nashville where there were other musicians as skilled as McCoy. Dylan took Johnston's advice and arrived in Nashville in 1966 to make *Blonde on Blonde*, one of the great achievements of Dylan's long career and a benchmark of American popular music. Dylan returned to Nashville to record *John Wesley Harding*, *Nashville Skyline*, and portions of *Self Portrait*.

## Johnny Cash

Having met several years before, and having cemented their friendship at the 1964 Newport Folk Festival, Dylan and Johnny Cash were reunited in Nashville, in February 1969. Dylan already had recorded most of *Nashville Skyline* when he and Cash went into the studio. They cut more than a dozen duets in two days. "Girl from the North Country" appeared on *Nashville Skyline*, and Cash wrote Grammy-winning liner notes for the album.

Later that same year, Cash began hosting a weekly show for ABC. *The Johnny Cash Show* was shot at Nashville's Ryman Auditorium and became an outlet through which country artists and folk, pop and rock musicians could reach new audiences. Dylan and Joni Mitchell were guests on the first show, and Ronstadt, James Taylor, Young, Lightfoot and Eric Clapton's Derek & the Dominos appeared on subsequent shows.

## Nashville Cats

Many artists who followed Dylan's lead and made the pilgrimage to Nashville to record or appear on Cash's show were rewarded with the opportunity to work with world-class musicians. In several cases, the experiment yielded some of the artists' most successful or influential albums, thanks to the accomplished players drawn from a core group of Nashville studio musicians including David Briggs, Kenny Buttrey, Fred Carter Jr., Charlie Daniels, Pete Drake, Mac Gayden, Lloyd Green, Ben Keith, Grady Martin, Charlie McCoy, Wayne Moss, Weldon Myrick, Norbert Putnam, Jerry Reed, Pig Robbins, and Buddy Spicher, among others.

In the political climate of the era, Nashville's mainstream country recordings were perceived as the music of the conservative South, overtly slick and commercial. In stark contrast were the folk-oriented, politically charged songs coming from Baez, Buffy Sainte-Marie and other left-leaning artists who looked past their differences to work with Nashville's accomplished musicians.

This is not primarily a story of cultural or political divisions, but rather of people coming together from very different backgrounds and moving past perceived divisions to find common ground through music.

Between 1966 and 1974, while contributing to countless country music classics, Nashville session musicians also played on landmark pop and rock songs such as Dylan's "Rainy Day Women #12 & 35" and "Lay Lady Lay"; Young's "Heart of Gold"; the Byrds' "Hickory Wind"; Ronstadt's "Long Long Time"; Simon & Garfunkel's "The Boxer"; Cohen's "Bird on a Wire"; Cale's "Crazy Mama"; Baez's "The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down"; and McCartney's "Sally G."

*Dylan, Cash, and the Nashville Cats* opens March 27, 2015, and runs through December 31, 2016. It will be accompanied by a series of educational programs, including live performances, panel discussions, films, instrument demonstrations and more. The exhibition will follow the nearly three-year run of *The Bakersfield Sound: Buck Owens, Merle Haggard, and California Country*, which closes December 31.

*Accredited by the American Alliance of Museums, the Country Music Hall of Fame® and Museum is operated by the Country Music Foundation, a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) educational organization chartered by the state of Tennessee in 1964. The museum's mission is the preservation of the history of country and related vernacular music rooted in southern culture. With the same educational mission, the foundation also operates CMF Records, the museum's Frist Library and Archive, CMF Press, Historic RCA Studio B and Hatch Show Print®.*

More information about the Country Music Hall of Fame® and Museum is available at [countrymusichalloffame.org](http://countrymusichalloffame.org) or by calling (615) 416-2001.

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#### **Contacts:**

##### ***All Eyes Media:***

Jim Flammia (615) 227-2770 [jim@alleyesmedia.com](mailto:jim@alleyesmedia.com)

Donica Christensen [donica@alleyesmedia.com](mailto:donica@alleyesmedia.com)

##### ***Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum***

Kay Clary (615) 416 2084 [kclary@countrymusichalloffame.org](mailto:kclary@countrymusichalloffame.org)

Drew Maynard (615) 577 7749 [dmaynard@countrymusichalloffame.org](mailto:dmaynard@countrymusichalloffame.org)