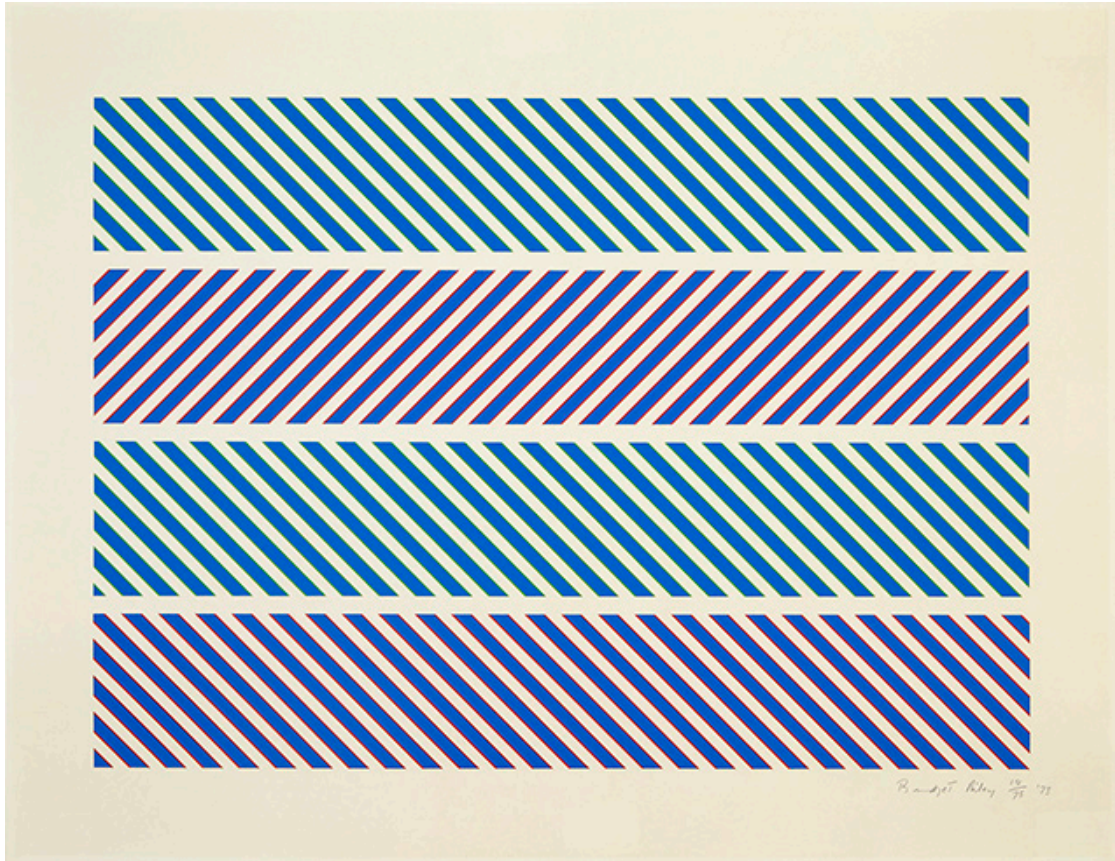


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Bridget Riley, untitled, (Rothko Portfolio) 1973

**ARTIST**

Bridget Riley (b.1931)

**TITLE**

Untitled [Rothko Portfolio]

**MEDIUM**

Screenprint in three colours

**DATE**

1973

**SIZE**

28 x 36 in : 71.1 x 91.5 cm

**EDITION**

From the edition of 125, signed, dated and numbered by the artist

**PRINTER**

Printed by Kelpra Studio, London

**PUBLISHER**

Published by Propyläen Verlag, Berlin, for the Mark Rothko Memorial Trust

**LITERATURE**

"Bridget Riley - The Complete Prints 1962-2020", The Bridget Riley Art Foundation, Thames & Hudson, London, 2020, no. BRS 20, pp.110-111 (illus.) Schubert 19

**EXHIBITED**

American Embassy, London, 1973  
Arts Council, London, 1980-84, no.21  
21st International Biennial of Graphic Art, 1995  
Arts Council, London, 2001-03  
British Council, London, 2004-05  
Städtische Galerie, Villingen-Schwenningen, 2013  
Museum in Kulturspeicher Würzburg, 2019

**REFERENCE**

C16-71

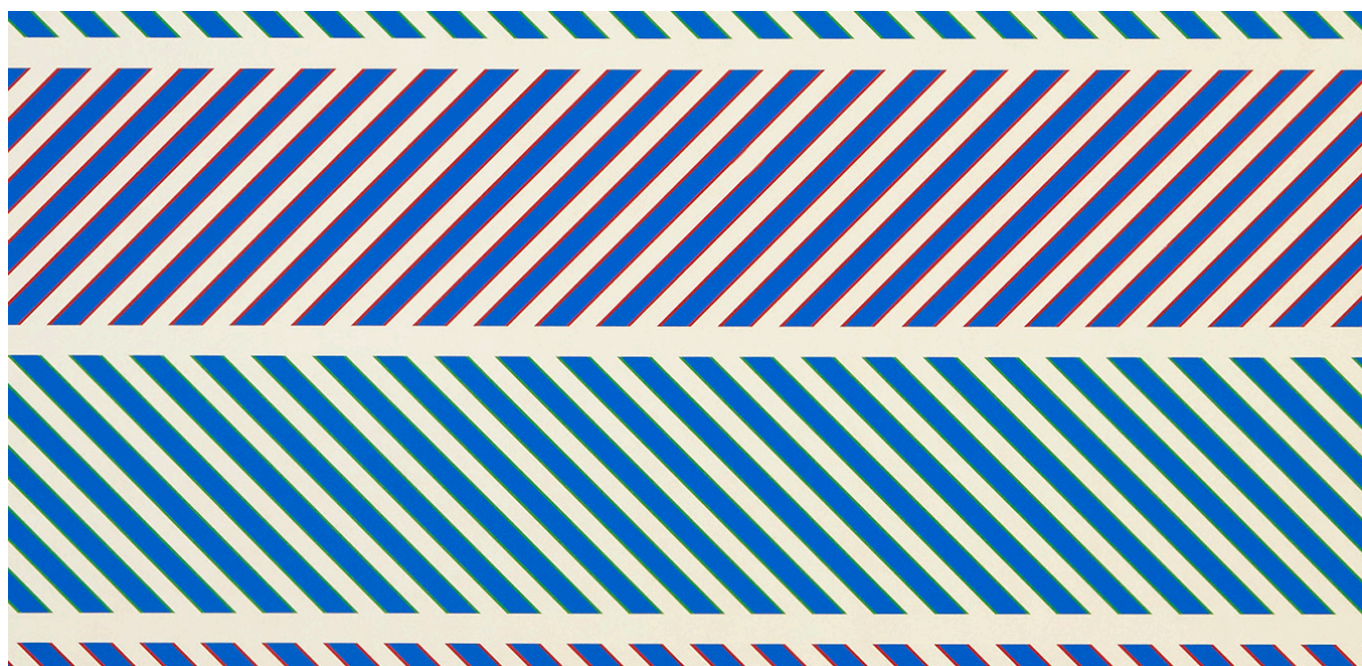
Bridget Riley contributed this work to a portfolio of prints published in 1973 by the Mark Rothko Memorial Trust, a charity established by art writer, lecturer and broadcaster Bryan Robertson to facilitate bursaries for artists working in the UK to travel to the US. 11 other artists were included in the portfolio: Patrick Caulfield; Merlyn Evans; Adrian Heath; Patrick Heron; John Hoyland; John Hubbard; Paul Huxley; Allen Jones; Henry Moore; Victor Pasmore; William Scott and Richard Smith.



## Bridget Riley

Bridget Riley created some of the most era-defining images in the history of art, her black and white optical art provided a visual summary for 'Swinging London'. By 1960 and approaching her late-twenties, Riley had settled into a dynamic style of hard-edged abstraction with, often, wild optical properties. She came to international attention in 1965 when her work was included in MoMA's famous exhibition *The Responsive Eye*, presenting her pictures with other artists of the Op Art movement, and illustrating her painting *Current* on the cover. She worked almost exclusively in a black, white and grey palette until 1967, when colour was allowed into her work and the first of the famous stripe paintings was produced. In the following year she represented Great Britain at the Venice Biennale.

Bridget Riley is generally considered to be one of the most important artists living in Britain.





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