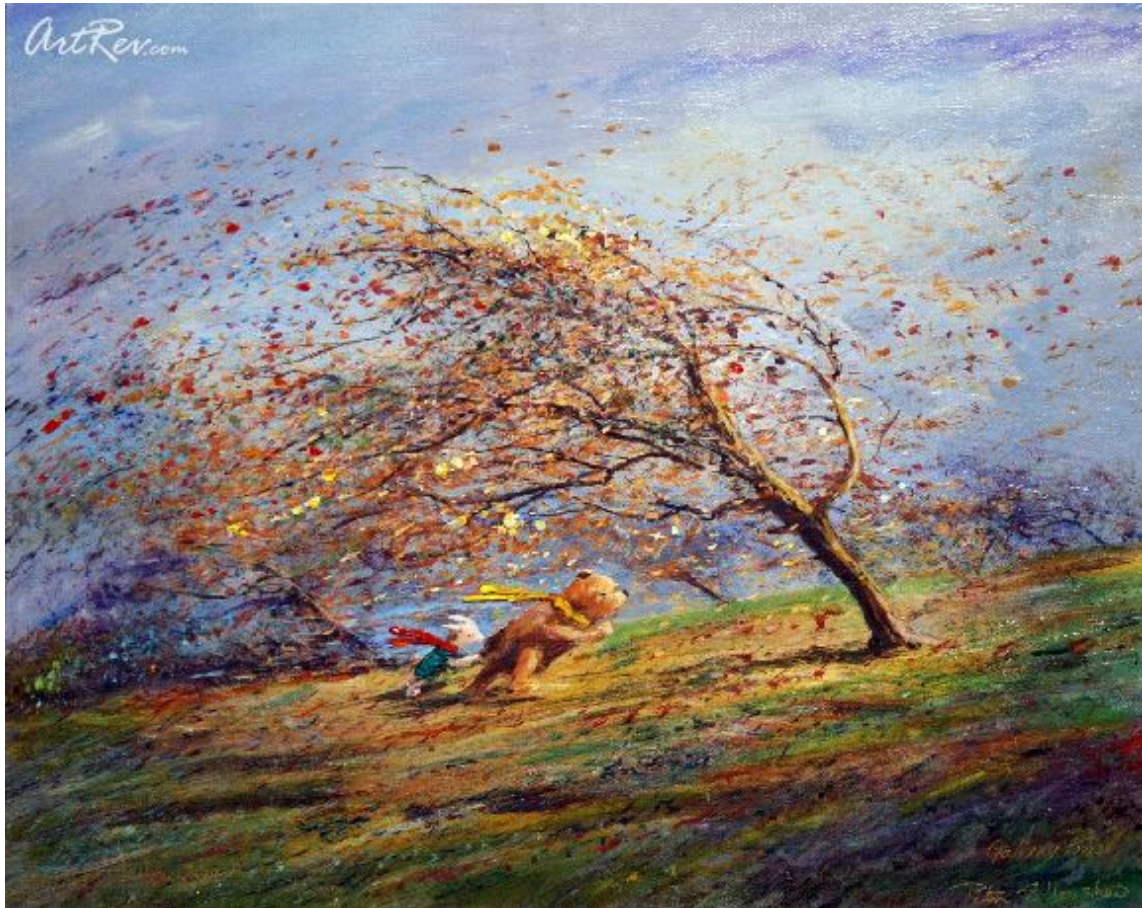


[A Very Blustery Day](#) by [Peter Ellenshaw](#)

Giclee on Canvas - Main Subject: Animation & Cartoon



Item Number

4157134113

Retail Value

\$1,200

ArtRev.com Price

\$650

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Dimensions (As Shown)

20W x 16H Inches

50.8W x 40.64H cm

Medium

Giclee on Canvas

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About Peter Ellenshaw

Born in 1913, barely a year before World War I was to assail England with bomb-dropping zeppelins and an economic downturn that would last for decades, master painter Peter Ellenshaw would spend his early years in hardship. War was the devil that haunted all of us, driving out happier memories, he writes in is pictorial autobiography, Ellenshaw Under Glass (Camphor Tree Publishers, 2003).

Ellenshaw s father died in 1921, and his mother soon married the groundskeeper on an estate in Kent. Ellenshaw s biological father had family living in Wilton Castle, near Enniscorthy, Ireland, and prior to his father s death, Peter had been attending a private school in which he was taught, among other things, fine social graces. This ended abruptly as his mother remarried and

his family moved into cramped living quarters on the estate his new stepfather tended to. Here, instead of kindly doffing his hat for the ladies, the seven-year old Ellenshaw was enlisted for the purpose of holding the lantern while the latrines were emptied at night.

Recurrent and frequent childhood illnesses left Peter unable to pass the basic entrance exams for grammar school, and at his mother's suggestion, he became an auto mechanic at 14. Simultaneously, his mother also encouraged him to develop his artistic talent, especially painting and drawing. It was in this manner that Peter managed to keep his floundering self-esteem afloat. Certainly developed an inferiority complex, he wrote years later. because in England, dirty unskilled work was the lowest rung on the social ladder.

It was around this time that Ellenshaw had a chance meeting with a local artist who would later mentor him not only in painting on canvas, but in painting on glass for the purpose of creating matte backgrounds for film. This man would play a pivotal role in his life in several ways. Percy Pop Day, as he was called, was to become a legend in pioneering visual effects for film. Later a recipient of the O.B.E., Day's relationship with Ellenshaw became one of mentor-apprentice, as the younger of the two began working alongside the elder doing visual effect work for studios.

After serving his country as an RAF pilot in World War II, Ellenshaw returned to work for Mr. Day at the studios. After a brief yearlong stint at MGM, Ellenshaw left in 1947 upon receiving a call to work for Walt Disney Studios on the film, *Treasure Island*. As it turned out, his partnership with Disney would last over thirty years and earn him five Oscar nominations. For his work on *Mary Poppins* in which he recreated scenes of Edwardian London in 102 different mattes, he won an Academy Award. Walt Disney became Ellenshaw's mentor and friend, spurring him on continually to perfect his craft and push the creative envelope. Walt was the dominant figure in my life for all those years, he wrote years later. He talked to me as a father would. I cherished our relationship. However, after Walt Disney passed away in 1968, making movies wasn't the same anymore. After Walt was gone, things were different, he wrote in his autobiography. I ceased to be as interested in film making.

At this time more than ever, Ellenshaw became more engrossed with his second career painting landscapes for the sheer beauty of it. By 1968, it was occupying every possible spare moment as he scurried to keep up with the demand created by galleries and collectors.

Disney's *The Black Hole* in 1976 was Ellenshaw's last film for Disney Studios, viewed both as an artistic masterpiece and a cinematic failure. Ellenshaw began to broaden his Hollywood horizons at that point, working on *Superman IV* with son Harrison in 1984.

The work of Peter Ellenshaw is represented in both public and private galleries worldwide. He has been the recipient of numerous honors and awards, including those by the American Film Institute, the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Film Institute in Chicago, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the R.W. Norton Art Museum in Shreveport, Louisiana, and the Disney Legends Awards.

In February of 2007, Peter passed away peacefully at his home in Santa Barbara, California. He was 93 years of age.

Giclee on Canvas

Giclee [zhee-clay] is a French term meaning a 'squirt or spray of ink'. This process utilizes sophisticated printing techniques whereby an industrial 8-Color to 12-Color inkjet printer sprays a staggering four million droplets of ink per second onto archival fine art paper or canvas. Requiring highly sophisticated printers and special pigment inks for an extremely wide color gamut, this blend of fine art and state-of-the-art technology produces exceptional fine art prints. Giclee prints are usually coated with a high quality gloss or varnish to minimize abrasion and increase resistance to image fading. Additionally, protective coatings protect expensive prints against moisture.

Giclee prints render deep, saturated colors and retain minute detail, subtle tints and blends. The quality of the giclee print rivals traditional silver-halide and gelatin printing processes and is commonly found in museums, art galleries, and photographic galleries.

The giclee printing process provides better color accuracy than other means of reproduction. The prints may be hand embellished by the artist using paint, ink and gold foil stamping for a mixed media effect. Giclee prints are sometimes mistakenly referred to as

Iris prints, which are 4-Color ink-jet prints from a printer pioneered in the late 1970s by Iris Graphics.

Numerous examples of giclee prints can be found in New York City at the Metropolitan Museum, the Museum of Modern Art, and the Chelsea Galleries. Recent auctions of giclee prints have fetched as much as \$20,000.

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