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Ealing Studios

Ealing Studios is a television and film production company and facilities provider at Ealing Green in west London. Will Barker bought the White Lodge on Ealing Green in 1902 as a base for film making, and films have been made on the site ever since. It is the oldest continuously working studio facility for film production in the world,^[1] and the current stages were opened for the use of sound in 1931.

It is best known for a series of classic films produced in the post-WWII years, including *Kind Hearts and Coronets* (1949), *Passport to Pimlico* (1949), *The Lavender Hill Mob* (1951), and *The Ladykillers* (1955). The BBC owned and filmed at the Studios for forty years from 1955 until 1995.

Since 2000, Ealing Studios has resumed releasing films under its own name, including the revived *St Trinian's* franchise. In more recent times, films shot here include *The Importance of Being Earnest* (2002) and *Shaun of the Dead* (2004), as well as *The Theory of Everything* (2014), *The Imitation Game* (2014) and *Burnt* (2015). Interior scenes of the British period drama television series *Downton Abbey* were shot in Stage 2 of the studios. The Met Film School London operates on the site.



Ealing Studios

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History

Film studios (1902–1955)

The site was first occupied by Will Barker Studios from 1902.^[2] From 1929, it was acquired by theatre producer Basil Dean, who founded Associated Talking Pictures Ltd. He was joined on the management level by Stephen Courtauld and Reginald Baker. In 1931, they built Ealing Studios, transferring all production there in December of that year. When Dean left in 1938 to be replaced by Michael Balcon from MGM, about 60 films had been made at the studios. Balcon discontinued the ATP name and began to issue films under the Ealing Studios name. In 1944, the company was taken over by the Rank Organisation.

In the 1930s and 1940s, the facility as ATP and then Ealing Studios produced many comedies with stars such as Gracie Fields, George Formby, Stanley Holloway and Will Hay, who had established their reputations in other spheres of entertainment. The company was also instrumental in the use of documentary film-makers to make more realistic war films. These included *Went the Day Well?* (1942), *The Foreman Went to France* (1942), *Undercover* (1943), and *San Demetrio London* (1943). In 1945, the studio made its influential chiller compendium *Dead of Night*.

In the post-war period, the company embarked on a series of comedies which became the studio's hallmark. These were often lightly satirical and were seen to reflect aspects of British character and society. The first was *Hue and Cry* (1947) and the last *Barnacle Bill* (1956).

The best remembered Ealing films were produced between 1948 and 1955: *Whisky Galore!* (1949), *Passport to Pimlico* (1949), *Kind Hearts and Coronets* (1949), *The Lavender Hill Mob* (1951), *The Man in the White Suit* (1951), *The Titfield Thunderbolt* (1953), *The Cruel Sea* (1953) and *The Ladykillers* (1955) are now seen as classics of British cinema.

Owned by the BBC (1955–1995)

The BBC bought the studios in 1955, though productions bearing the Ealing name continued to be made at the MGM British Studios at Borehamwood for two years. The BBC based its Film Department at the studios; and at its peak 56 film crews used the studios as a base for location filming of dramas, documentaries and other programmes; shot on 16mm and occasionally 35mm film.^[3] Led by a director, these crews usually consisted of a Lighting Cameraman , a camera assistant, a lighting technician (known as a 'spark'), and a sound recordist. Initially these crews were equipped with Arriflex ST cameras and EMI L2 quarter inch tape recorders that had to be tethered to one another with a physical sync cable to ensure the picture and sound ran in lock. In later years, Eclair NPR cameras replaced the Arriflex machines and Nagra tape recorders replaced the old EMI units. These made use of 'crystal sync', a system that provided synchronisation between the camera and the tape recorder remotely, removing the need for a physical cable. There were also over 50 cutting rooms, equipped with Steenbeck editing tables, working on every genre except News and Current Affairs.^[4]

Many great programmes came out of Ealing from Alistair Cooke's *America* edited by Alan Tyrer and photographed by Kenneth MacMillan to *Z-Cars* edited by Shelia Tomlinson and many others and *Cathy Come Home* edited by Roy Watts, assisted by Roger Waugh. These programmes had massive post production support, viewing theatres, transfer suites, dubbing theatre, maintenance; all these staff and the film crews made up what was fondly known as the TFS Family.

In the 1980s, the BBC developed and expanded the use of electronic PSC (Portable Single Camera) location equipment and the use of 16mm film on location gradually declined. The BBC also used the studio facilities at Ealing for filmed inserts where the electronic studio could not be used, such as for the excavation site in *Quatermass and the Pit* (1958–59), *The White Rabbit* (TV mini-series, 1967), *Colditz* (1972–74) and the communal sequences in *Porridge* (1974–77). Programmes wholly shot on film were made there also, such as *Alice in Wonderland* (1966), *The Singing Detective* (1986) and *Fortunes of War* (1987).

The BBC had preview theatres to run 16mm sepmag film and 35mm. The 16mm machines were Bauer and the 35mm projectors Kalee 21. The projection area was a long room (open plan) with projectors serving theatres E -J. There was a separate projection room in the same area for theatre K, which was 35mm. There was also a dubbing theatre B, where 16mm productions would be dubbed, and film dispatch and sound transfer suites, where the quarter-inch tape from Nagra tape machines would be transferred to 16mm magnetic. Film previews ran rushes, cutting copies, synch rushes, answer prints and transmission prints before going to telecine.

With the BBC seeking to reduce costs and in particular studio facilities, a decision was taken to sell Ealing Studios on the open market. Although a sale was agreed with BBRK, the BBC inserted a buy-back clause so that in the event that BBRK (for whatever reasons) put the site up for sale then the BBC would have first option to purchase. BBRK found it necessary to sell the site and the BBC repurchased the site and sold it on for £1.00 to the National Film and Television School, (NFTS).

1995 to present

In 1995 the studios were purchased by the NFTS and again in mid-2000 by a consortium led by Fragile Films' Uri Fruchtmann and Barnaby Thompson, Harry Handelsman and John Kao, with a view to reviving the fortunes of the studio. Handelsman's Manhattan Loft Corporation redeveloped the 3.8 acre site to include the existing Grade II listed sound stages. The studio has since begun to produce theatrical films again, such as *Lucky Break* (2001), *The Importance of Being Earnest* (2002), and *Valiant* (2005). *Shaun of the Dead* and 2005 horror film *The Descent* were both shot on the lot.

In 2007, Ealing revived the *St Trinian's* franchise and the first film took over £12 million at the UK Box Office, making it the fourth most successful British independent film of all time. *St. Trinian's*, *The Legend of Fritton's Gold* was released in December 2009 and took over £7 million at the UK Box Office. Between these, Ealing released *Easy Virtue* (2008), directed by Stephan Elliott and *Dorian Gray* (2009), directed by Oliver Parker.

Ealing Studios is also home to the Met Film School London, which has a purposely built film school on the lot and use of the studios. ITV drama *Downton Abbey* filmed the kitchen and servants' quarters on stages 3A and 3B.

Ealing Studios films

Basil Dean/ATP era

- *Birds of Prey* (1930)
- *A Honeymoon Adventure* (1931)
- *Sally in Our Alley* (1931)
- *Looking on the Bright Side* (1932)
- *Nine Till Six* (1932)
- *The Bailiffs* (1932)
- *The Impassive Footman* (1932)
- *The Sign of Four* (1932)
- *The Water Gipsies* (1932)
- *The Right to Live* (1933)
- *Loyalties* (1933)
- *Perfect Understanding* (1933)
- *No Limit* (1935)
- *Play Up the Band* (1935)
- *The Dictator* (1935)
- *The Public Life of Henry IX* (1935)
- *The Silent Passenger* (1935)
- *A Woman Alone* (1936)
- *Calling the Tune* (1936)
- *Cheer Up* (1936)
- *Dreams Come True* (1936)
- *Guilty Melody* (1936)
- *Keep Your Seats, Please* (1936)
- *Laburnum Grove* (1936)

- *The Fortunate Fool* (1933)
- *The House of Trent* (1933)
- *This Week of Grace* (1933)
- *Three Men in a Boat* (1933)
- *Tiger Bay* (1933)
- *To Brighton with Gladys* (1933)
- *Autumn Crocus* (1934)
- *Love, Life and Laughter* (1934)
- *Rolling in Money* (1934)
- *Sing As We Go* (1934)
- *Love on the Spot* (1934)
- *The Perfect Flaw* (1934)
- *The Secret of the Loch* (1934)
- *Honeymoon for Three* (1935)
- *It Happened in Paris* (1935)
- *Look Up and Laugh* (1935)
- *Lorna Doone* (1935)
- *Midshipman Easy* (1935)
- *Queen of Hearts* (1936)
- *The House of the Spaniard* (1936)
- *The Lonely Road* (1936)
- *Tropical Trouble* (1936)
- *Whom the Gods Love* (1936)
- *Brief Ecstasy* (1937)
- *Feather Your Nest* (1937)
- *Keep Fit* (1937)
- *Secret Lives* (1937)
- *Take a Chance* (1937)
- *The Girl in the Taxi* (1937)
- *The High Command* (1937)
- *The Show Goes On* (1937)
- *Who's Your Lady Friend?* (1937)
- *I See Ice* (1938)
- *It's in the Air* (1938)
- *Penny Paradise* (1938)

Michael Balcon era

- *The Gaunt Stranger* (1938)
- *The Ware Case* (1938)
- *Let's Be Famous* (1939)
- *Trouble Brewing* (1939)
- *The Four Just Men* (1939)
- *There Ain't No Justice* (1939)
- *Young Man's Fancy* (1939)
- *Cheer Boys Cheer* (1939)
- *Come on George* (1939)
- *Olympic Honeymoon* (1940)
- *Return to Yesterday* (1940)
- *The Proud Valley* (1940)
- *Let George Do It* (1940)
- *Convoy* (1940)
- *Saloon Bar* (1940)
- *Sailors Three* (1940)
- *Spare a Copper* (1940)
- *The Ghost of St. Michael's* (1941)
- *Turned Out Nice Again* (1941)
- *Ships with Wings* (1941)
- *The Black Sheep of Whitehall* (1942)
- *The Big Blockade* (1942)
- *The Foreman Went to France* (1942)
- *Saraband for Dead Lovers* (1948) – Ealing's first Technicolor film
- *Another Shore* (1948)
- *Scott of the Antarctic* (1948)
- *Eureka Stockade* (1949)
- *Passport to Pimlico* (1949)
- *Whisky Galore!* (1949)
- *Kind Hearts and Coronets* (1949)
- *Train of Events* (1949)
- *A Run for Your Money* (1949)
- *The Blue Lamp* (1950)
- *Dance Hall* (1950)
- *Bitter Springs* (1950)
- *Cage of Gold* (1950)
- *The Magnet* (1950)
- *Pool of London* (1951)
- *The Lavender Hill Mob* (1951)
- *The Man in the White Suit* (1951)
- *Where No Vultures Fly* (1951)
- *His Excellency* (1952)
- *The Secret People* (1952)
- *I Believe in You* (1952)
- *Mandy* (1952)

- *The Next of Kin* (1942)
- *The Goose Steps Out* (1942)
- *Went the Day Well?* (1942)
- *Nine Men* (1943)
- *The Bells Go Down* (1943)
- *Undercover* (1943)
- *My Learned Friend* (1943)
- *San Demetrio London* (1943)
- *The Halfway House* (1944)
- *For Those in Peril* (1944)
- *They Came to a City* (1944)
- *Champagne Charlie* (1944)
- *Fiddlers Three* (1944)
- *Johnny Frenchman* (1945)
- *Painted Boats* (1945)
- *Dead of Night* (1945)
- *Pink String and Sealing Wax* (1945)
- *The Captive Heart* (1946)
- *The Overlanders* (1946; produced by Ealing but filmed in Australia)
- *Hue and Cry* (1947; the first of the "Ealing Comedies")
- *Nicholas Nickleby* (1947)
- *The Loves of Joanna Godden* (1947)
- *Frieda* (1947)
- *It Always Rains on Sunday* (1947)
- *Against the Wind* (1948)
- *The Gentle Gunman* (1952)
- *The Titfield Thunderbolt* (1953)
- *The Cruel Sea* (1953)
- *The Square Ring* (1953)
- *Meet Mr. Lucifer* (1953)
- *The Love Lottery* (1954)
- *The Maggie* (1954)
- *West of Zanzibar* (1954)
- *The Rainbow Jacket* (1954)
- *Lease of Life* (1954)
- *The Divided Heart* (1954)
- *Out of the Clouds* (1955)
- *The Night My Number Came Up* (1955)
- *The Ship That Died of Shame* (1955)
- *Touch and Go* (1955)
- *The Ladykillers* (1955)
- *The Feminine Touch* (1956)
- *Who Done It?* (1956)
- *The Long Arm* (1956)
- *The Man in the Sky* (1957) – with MGM
- *The Shiralee* (1957) – with MGM
- *Barnacle Bill* (1957) – with MGM
- *Davy* (1957) – with MGM
- *Dunkirk* (1958) – with MGM
- *Nowhere to Go* (1958) – with MGM
- *The Siege of Pinchgut* (1959) – with Associated British Picture Corporation

Documentaries

- *All Hands* (1940)
- *Dangerous Comment* (1940)
- *Food for Thought* (1940)
- *Now You're Talking* (1940)
- *Salvage with a Smile* (1940)
- *Sea Fort* (1940)
- *Guest of Honour* (1941)
- *Yellow Caesar* (1941)
- *Young Veterans* (1941)
- *Find, Fix and Strike* (1942)
- *Go to Blazes* (1942)
- *Raid on France* (1942) (adapted from *Next of Kin*)
- *Greek Testament* (1943)
- *Return of the Vikings* (1944)
- *Man – One Family* (1946)

BBC TV productions

- *Colditz* (inserts only; programme was predominantly videotaped)
- *Doctor Who* (inserts only; programme was predominantly videotaped)
- *Fortunes of War*

- *Quatermass and the Pit* (inserts only; programme was otherwise live)
- *The Singing Detective*
- *An Ungentlemanly Act* (1992)
- *Bleak House* 1985
- *Smileys People* 1981
- *Civilisation (Sir Kenneth Clark)* 1969

Later films

- *Notting Hill* (1999)
- *A Christmas Carol* (1999)
- *Lucky Break* (2001)
- *The Importance of Being Earnest* (2002)
- *Shaun of the Dead* (2004)
- *Valiant* (2005)
- *I Want Candy* (2007)
- *St Trinian's* (2007)
- *St Trinian's 2: The Legend of Fritton's Gold* (2009)
- *Dorian Gray* (2009)
- *Burke and Hare* (2010)
- *I Give It a Year* (2013)
- *The D Train* (2015)
- *The Guernsey Literary and Potato Peel Pie Society* (2018)

Independent TV

- *The Royle Family* (Granada for the BBC)
- *Bedtime* (Hat Trick Productions)
- *Randall and Hopkirk* (Ghost)
- *Emma Brody* (20th Century Fox)
- *Downton Abbey* – "Downstairs" scenes only (Carnival Films)
- Tour de France ITV4 (2012–2017 VSquared Productions)

Music videos

- "Mama" by [Spice Girls](#)
- *Walk Away* by [Franz Ferdinand](#)
- *Talk* by [Coldplay](#)
- *The Drowners* by [Suede](#) (US video only)
- *Crazy Beat* by [Blur](#)
- *The Moment You Believe* by [Melanie C](#)
- *Champagne Supernova* by [Oasis](#) ^[5]

See also

- [List of Ealing Studios films](#)
- [British Film Industry](#)

External links

- Former BBC Film Department crew prepare to shoot a basic interview sequence on 16mm film (<https://doi.org/10.17637/rh.5987548.v1>)
- Demonstration and discussion of 16mm cameras used at Ealing studios by former BBC Film Department cameraman (<https://doi.org/10.17637/rh.5987545.v1>)
- Demonstration of a Steenbeck editing table as used in Ealing studios by BBC film editors (<https://doi.org/10.17637/rh.5987560.v1>)
- Official website (<http://www.ealingstudios.com/>)
- Ealing Studios (<https://www.imdb.com/search/title?companies=co0040024>) on IMDb
- Ealing Studios (<http://www.screenonline.org.uk/tours/ross/tourross.html>) at screenonline.org.uk
- Ealing Studios (<http://www.britmovie.co.uk/studios/Ealing-Studios>) at britmovie.co.uk
- Met Film School (<http://www.metfilmschool.co.uk/>)

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 3. "A History of the BBC's Film Department", by David Martin (1983).
 4. John, Ellis,; Nick, Hall, (2018-04-11). "ADAPT" (<https://doi.org/10.17637/rh.c.3925603.v2>). *figshare*. doi:10.17637/rh.c.3925603.v2 (<https://doi.org/10.17637%2Frh.c.3925603.v2>).
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- *Forever Ealing* by George Perry, published by Pavilion, 1981, ISBN 0-907516-60-2; A history of Ealing Studios from its origins in 1902.
 - Ealing Studios; A Short History (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120315090759/http://www.thefilmpilgrim.com/features/ealing-studios-a-history/4947>) *The Film Pilgrim*, Accessed 28 February 2011

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List of Ealing Studios films

This is a **list of films** made by the British production company **Ealing Studios** and its predecessor Associated Talking Pictures.^[1] Prior to 1932 and after 1956, the company's films were made at studios other than Ealing. This list does not include films made at Ealing Studios by other companies.

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References

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1930s

Title	Release Date	Director
<i><u>Escape</u></i>	September 1930	<u>Basil Dean</u>
<i><u>Birds of Prey</u></i>	November 1930	Basil Dean
<i><u>Sally in Our Alley</u></i>	July 1931	<u>Maurice Elvey</u>
<i><u>A Honeymoon Adventure</u></i>	September 1931	Maurice Elvey
<i><u>The Water Gipsies</u></i>	March 1932	Maurice Elvey
<i><u>Nine till Six</u></i>	March 1932	Basil Dean
<i><u>The Sign of Four</u></i>	May 1932	<u>Rowland V. Lee/Graham Cutts</u>
<i><u>The Impassive Footman</u></i>	June 1932	Basil Dean
<i><u>Love on the Spot</u></i>	July 1932	Graham Cutts
<i><u>Looking on the Bright Side</u></i>	September 1932	Basil Dean/Graham Cutts
<i><u>Three Men in a Boat</u></i>	May 1933	Graham Cutts
<i><u>Loyalties</u></i>	May 1933	Basil Dean
<i><u>Autumn Crocus</u></i>	February 1934	Basil Dean
<i><u>Love, Life and Laughter</u></i>	March 1934	Maurice Elvey
<i><u>Java Head</u></i>	August 1934	<u>J. Walter Ruben</u>
<i><u>Sing As We Go</u></i>	September 1934	Basil Dean
<i><u>Lorna Doone</u></i>	January 1935	Basil Dean
<i><u>Look Up and Laugh</u></i>	June 1935	Basil Dean
<i><u>Midshipman Easy</u></i>	October 1935	<u>Carol Reed</u>
<i><u>No Limit</u></i>	November 1935	<u>Monty Banks</u>
<i><u>Whom the Gods Love</u></i>	February 1936	Basil Dean
<i><u>Queen of Hearts</u></i>	February 1936	Monty Banks
<i><u>Laburnum Grove</u></i>	May 1936	Carol Reed
<i><u>The Lonely Road</u></i>	September 1936	<u>James Flood</u>
<i><u>Keep Your Seats, Please</u></i>	September 1936	Monty Banks
<i><u>Feather Your Nest</u></i>	March 1937	<u>William Beaudine</u>
<i><u>The Show Goes On</u></i>	April 1937	Basil Dean
<i><u>Keep Fit</u></i>	August 1937	<u>Anthony Kimmins</u>
<i><u>I See Ice</u></i>	February 1938	Anthony Kimmins
<i><u>Penny Paradise</u></i>	October 1938	Carol Reed
<i><u>It's in the Air</u></i>	November 1938	Anthony Kimmins
<i><u>The Gaunt Stranger</u></i>	November 1938	<u>Walter Forde</u>
<i><u>The Ware Case</u></i>	December 1938	<u>Robert Stevenson</u>
<i><u>Trouble Brewing</u></i>	March 1939	Anthony Kimmins
<i><u>Let's Be Famous</u></i>	March 1939	Walter Forde
<i><u>The Four Just Men</u></i>	June 1939	Walter Forde

Title	Release Date	Director
<i><u>There Ain't No Justice</u></i>	June 1939	<u>Pen Tennyson</u>
<i><u>Young Man's Fancy</u></i>	August 1939	Robert Stevenson
<i><u>Cheer Boys Cheer</u></i>	August 1939	Walter Forde
<i><u>Come On George!</u></i>	November 1939	Anthony Kimmins

1940s

Title	Release Date	Director
<i><u>Return to Yesterday</u></i>	January 1940	Robert Stevenson
<i><u>The Proud Valley</u></i>	March 1940	Pen Tennyson
<i><u>Let George Do It!</u></i>	July 1940	<u>Marcel Varnel</u>
<i><u>Convoy</u></i>	July 1940	Pen Tennyson
<i><u>Saloon Bar</u></i>	October 1940	Walter Forde
<i><u>Sailors Three</u></i>	December 1940	Walter Forde
<i><u>Spare a Copper</u></i>	December 1940	<u>John Paddy Carstairs</u>
<i><u>The Ghost of St. Michael's</u></i>	April 1941	Marcel Varnel
<i><u>Turned Out Nice Again</u></i>	August 1941	Marcel Varnel
<i><u>Ships with Wings</u></i>	November 1941	<u>Sergei Nolbandov</u>
<i><u>The Black Sheep of Whitehall</u></i>	January 1942	<u>Basil Dearden/Will Hay</u>
<i><u>The Big Blockade</u></i>	January 1942	<u>Charles Frend</u>
<i><u>The Foreman Went to France</u></i>	April 1942	Charles Frend
<i><u>The Next of Kin</u></i>	May 1942	<u>Thorold Dickinson</u>
<i><u>The Goose Steps Out</u></i>	August 1942	Basil Dearden/Will Hay
<i><u>Nine Men</u></i>	January 1943	<u>Harry Watt</u>
<i><u>The Bells Go Down</u></i>	April 1943	Basil Dearden
<i><u>My Learned Friend</u></i>	June 1943	Basil Dearden/Will Hay
<i><u>Undercover</u></i>	July 1943	Sergei Nolbandov
<i><u>Went the Day Well?</u></i>	October 1943	<u>Alberto Cavalcanti</u>
<i><u>San Demetrio London</u></i>	December 1943	Charles Frend
<i><u>The Halfway House</u></i>	April 1944	Basil Dearden
<i><u>For Those in Peril</u></i>	June 1944	<u>Charles Crichton</u>
<i><u>They Came to a City</u></i>	August 1944	Basil Dearden
<i><u>Champagne Charlie</u></i>	August 1944	Alberto Cavalcanti
<i><u>Fiddlers Three</u></i>	October 1944	Harry Watt
<i><u>Johnny Frenchman</u></i>	August 1945	Charles Frend
<i><u>Painted Boats</u></i>	September 1945	Charles Crichton
<i><u>Dead of Night</u></i>	September 1945	Various
<i><u>Pink String and Sealing Wax</u></i>	November 1945	<u>Robert Hamer</u>
<i><u>The Captive Heart</u></i>	March 1946	Basil Dearden
<i><u>The Overlanders</u></i>	October 1946	Harry Watt
<i><u>Hue and Cry</u></i>	February 1947	Charles Crichton
<i><u>The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby</u></i>	March 1947	Alberto Cavalcanti
<i><u>The Loves of Joanna Godden</u></i>	June 1947	Charles Frend
<i><u>Frieda</u></i>	July 1947	Basil Dearden

Title	Release Date	Director
<i><u>It Always Rains on Sunday</u></i>	November 1947	Robert Hamer
<i><u>Against the Wind</u></i>	February 1948	Charles Crichton
<i><u>Saraband for Dead Lovers</u></i>	September 1948	Basil Dean
<i><u>Another Shore</u></i>	November 1948	Charles Crichton
<i><u>Scott of the Antarctic</u></i>	December 1948	Charles Frend
<i><u>Eureka Stockade</u></i>	January 1949	Harry Watt
<i><u>Passport to Pimlico</u></i>	April 1949	<u>Henry Cornelius</u>
<i><u>Whisky Galore!</u></i>	June 1949	<u>Alexander MacKendrick</u>
<i><u>Kind Hearts and Coronets</u></i>	June 1949	Robert Hamer
<i><u>Train of Events</u></i>	August 1949	<u>Sidney Cole/Charles Crichton/Basil Dearden</u>
<i><u>A Run for Your Money</u></i>	November 1949	Charles Frend

1950s

Title	Release Date	Notes
<i><u>The Blue Lamp</u></i>	January 1950	Basil Dearden
<i><u>Dance Hall</u></i>	June 1950	Charles Crichton
<i><u>Bitter Springs</u></i>	July 1950	<u>Ralph Smart</u>
<i><u>Cage of Gold</u></i>	September 1950	Basil Dearden
<i><u>The Magnet</u></i>	October 1950	Charles Frennd
<i><u>Pool of London</u></i>	February 1951	Basil Dearden
<i><u>The Lavender Hill Mob</u></i>	June 1951	Charles Crichton
<i><u>The Man in the White Suit</u></i>	August 1951	Alexander Mackendrick
<i><u>Where No Vultures Fly</u></i>	December 1951	Harry Watt
<i><u>His Excellency</u></i>	January 1952	Robert Hamer
<i><u>Secret People</u></i>	February 1952	Thorold Dickinson
<i><u>I Believe in You</u></i>	March 1952	Basil Dearden
<i><u>Mandy</u></i>	July 1952	Alexander Mackendrick
<i><u>The Gentle Gunman</u></i>	October 1952	Basil Dearden
<i><u>The Titfield Thunderbolt</u></i>	March 1953	Charles Crichton
<i><u>The Cruel Sea</u></i>	March 1953	Charles Frennd
<i><u>The Square Ring</u></i>	July 1953	Basil Dearden
<i><u>Meet Mr. Lucifer</u></i>	November 1953	<u>Anthony Pelissier</u>
<i><u>The Love Lottery</u></i>	January 1954	Charles Crichton
<i><u>The Maggie</u></i>	February 1954	Alexander Mackendrick
<i><u>West of Zanzibar</u></i>	March 1954	Harry Watt
<i><u>The Rainbow Jacket</u></i>	May 1954	Basil Dearden
<i><u>Lease of Life</u></i>	October 1954	Charles Frennd
<i><u>The Divided Heart</u></i>	November 1954	Charles Crichton
<i><u>Out of the Clouds</u></i>	February 1955	Basil Dearden
<i><u>The Night My Number Came Up</u></i>	March 1955	<u>Leslie Norman</u>
<i><u>The Ship That Died of Shame</u></i>	April 1955	Basil Dearden
<i><u>Touch and Go</u></i>	September 1955	<u>Michael Truman</u>
<i><u>The Ladykillers</u></i>	December 1955	Alexander Mackendrick
<i><u>Who Done It?</u></i>	March 1956	Basil Dearden
<i><u>The Feminine Touch</u></i>	March 1956	<u>Pat Jackson</u>
<i><u>The Long Arm</u></i>	June 1956	Charles Frennd
<i><u>The Man in the Sky</u></i>	January 1957	Charles Crichton
<i><u>The Shiralee</u></i>	July 1957	Leslie Norman
<i><u>Barnacle Bill</u></i>	December 1957	Charles Frennd
<i><u>Davy</u></i>	December 1957	<u>Michael Relph</u>

Title	Release Date	Notes
<i>Dunkirk</i>	March 1958	Leslie Norman
<i>Nowhere to Go</i>	December 1958	Seth Holt
<i>The Siege of Pinchgut</i>	August 1959	Harry Watt

See also

- List of Stoll Pictures films
- List of Gainsborough Pictures films
- List of British and Dominions films
- List of British Lion films
- List of British National films
- List of Two Cities Films
- List of General Film Distributors films

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