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Robin hood 1922

Silent Action King Douglas Fairbanks Sr. is the most exuberantly athletic Robin Hoods, for sheer physicality perhaps suing even Errol Flynn's definitive performance. 1922. United Artists. Directed by Allan Dwan. Douglas Fairbanks, Wallace Beery, Sam De Grasse, Enid Bennett, Paul Dickey, William Lowery. Still. Artistic/Entertainment Value Moral/Spiritual Value +1 Age Of Worthiness Kids &amp; Up\*MPAA Rating NR Warning Spectator Action Violence; a short depiction of hanged bodies and a tortured woman. Fairbanks' third swashbuckler after Zorr's and Robin Hood's Three Musketeers is, in some ways, the ideal Fairbanks car: Bravura's stunt work and the moral theme of resistance to oppression are as strong as in Zorro's Mark; amazing castle sets rival the lavish production design of The Thief of Baghdad; the well-crafted plot is as engaging as Don Q Son of Zorro; and the large-scale action scenes, with dozens of Merry Men besetting Prince John's soldiers, are larger in scale than even the buccaneering actions of The Black Pirate. The story misses familiar episodes of Robin Hood's career: the fatal shooting of a royal deer; a quarter-mountain eye with Little John at the top of the log that arched down the river; Archery contest/trap episode. Instead, Fairbanks Robin Hood uses his long first act to develop a surprisingly involved back-story in which the man who will be Robin Hood - here stylised by the Earl of Huntingdon rather than Robin of Locksley - accompanies Richard the Lion-heart on the Crusades until he learns of Prince John's ausingness back in England. (This message comes huntingdon from Lady Marian – a message that, unlike the captured missive Marian tries to send Robin in a version of Errol Flynn, is successfully delivered. In this version, robin is marian's answer, which is captured.) Once Huntingdon takes over the robin hood mantle, the well-known cast of Merry Men - Friar Tuck, Will Scarlet, Allan-and-Dale, as well as hundreds of extras - are introduced without much explanation. The physical exuberance of the Merry Men is a little exaggerated, because Robin's crew seems unable to move from one place to another without jumping and overgrown wooden elves. Yet Fairbanks was physically at the top of his game, and his Robin Hood jumps off the windowsills, rides a huge tapestry wall thirty feet or more to the ground, and - in the most memorable piece of film - climbs the chain of the closing drawbridge to the top of the castle wall. 1922 film Allan Dwan Robin HoodDuedllan DwanProduced by Douglas FairbanksAscribed By Douglas FairbanksStarringDouglas FairbanksWallace BeerySam De GrasseEnid BennettAlan HaleMusic by Victor SchertzingerCinematographyArthur Edeson &amp; Charles RichardsonUdited ByWilliam NolanProductioncompany Douglas Fairbanks byUnited ArtistsRelease dateRic 18, 1922 (1922-10-18)Running time127 minutes11 reels (10,680 ft (3,260 m)) EarthUkolated statesMemedSiluagesSiluage Inted filmEnglish intertitlesBudget \$930,000[1]Box office \$2,500,000 (US/Canada)[2] Play media Robin Hood Robin Hood is a 1922 adventure film with Douglas Fairbanks and Wallace Beery. It was the first film to premiere in Hollywood, which took place at Grauman's 18th-century Egyptian Theatre. The full title of the film under which it was copyrighted is Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood. It was one of the most expensive films of the 1920s, with a budget estimated at about \$1 million. The film was a hit and generally received favorable reviews. The Opening Fence has a spirited Earl of Huntingdon, who has overcome his bitter enemy, Sir Guy of Gisbourne, in the competition. Huntingdon then joins King Richard the Lion's Heart, who is about to fight in the Crusades and has left his brother, Prince John, as regent. The prince will soon prove to be a cruel, treacherous tyrant. Decorated by Sir Guy, he usurphemates Richard's throne. When Huntingdon receives a message from Lady Marian Fitzwalter, his love interest, who tells him about everything that has happened, asks permission to return to England. King Richard assumes that the Count has become a coward and denies him permission. The Count tries to leave despite this, but is ambushed by Sir Guy and imprisoned as a deserter. After fleeing his borders, he returns to England, threatening his life and honor to stand up to Prince John and restore king Richard's throne. He finds out he's outlawed with his friends, and Marian's probably dead. Huntingdon returns to Nottingham and adopts the name Robin Hood, the acrobatic champion of the oppressed. Leading a band that steals from the rich to the poor, including Monk Tuck, Little John, Will Scarlet, and Allan-a-Dale, he works to set things up through swashbuckling performances and makes life miserable for Prince John and his cohort, the Chief Sheriff of Nottingham. After rescuing Marian from Prince John's prison and defeating Sir Guy in the last conflict, Robin is captured. The timely reappearance of King Richard will return him to Marian and thwart Prince John's efforts. Cast Douglas Fairbanks as the Earl of Huntingdon/Robin Hood (It was Fairbanks custom to place his first name on his last name.) Wallace Beery as King Richard Lev-hearted Sam De Grasse as Prince John Enid Bennett as Lady Marian Fitzwalter Paul Dickey as Sir Guy of Gisbourne William Lowery as High Sheriff Nottingham Willard Louis as Monk Tuck Alan Hale as Squire/Little John Bud Geary as Will Scarlet Lloyd Talman as Allan-and-Dale Billie Bennett as servant Lady Marian Wallace Beery played king Richard Lion-Hearted again the following year in a sequel called Richard Lion-Hearted. Alan Hale Sr. made such an impression as Little John in this that he reprised the role sixteen years later in The Adventures of Robin Hood (1938) opposite Errol Flynn, then played the character again in Rogues of Sherwood Forest in the 1950s, 28 years after his first performance in the original Fairbanks film. Productions of Robin and Marian's Huge Castle set and the entire 12th century village of Nottingham were built at Pickford-Fairbanks Studio in Hollywood. Some of the files were designed by architect Lloyd Wright. Director Allan Dwan later recalled that Fairbanks was so impressed with the scope of the files that he considered canceling production at one point. The story was adapted for screen by Fairbanks (as Elton Thomas), Kenneth Davenport, Edward Knoblock, Allan Dwan, and Lotta Woods, and was produced by Fairbanks for his own production company, Douglas Fairbanks Pictures Corporation, and distributed by United Artists, a company owned by Fairbanks, his wife Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, and D.W. Griffith. This swashbuckling adventure was based on the legendary story of a medieval hero, Robin Hood, and was the first production to present many elements of a legend that became known to film audiences in later versions, although an earlier treatment was filmed a decade earlier in the woods around Fort Lee, New Jersey, featuring even more flamboyant costumes than the Fairbanks version. Scoring at its premiere, Robin Hood was accompanied by an orchestral score mainly commissioned by Fairbanks and composed by Victor Schertzinger. This score was also edited and directed live by American composer Gillian Anderson. Although the film has received many live and recorded scores since its first release, perhaps the two most significant are other orchestral scores written in 2007 by the American composer and conductor John Scott and in 2016 by the distinguished British silent film musician Neil Brand. Reception by Wallace Beery, Enid Bennett and Douglas Fairbanks listen to a recent invention only widely broadcast for the previous three years: radio. Fairbanks as Robin Hood on the cover of Photoplay, illustrated by J. Knowles Hare. Robin Hood generally received favorable reviews. It received an overall score of 100% and an average rating of 8.6/10 from Rotten Tomatoes based on 7 reviews. [4] Jeffrey M. Anderson of Combustible Celluloid's rated the film 4 stars out of four and concluded that director Allan Dwan worked with Fairbanks on several double-rail reels and continued directing his last silent film, The Iron Mask (1929). Dwan continued to work, making B pictures until the 1960s and finishing with something like 500 films on his resume before he died. But Robin Hood is his masterpiece. [5] Fairbanks biographer Jeffrey Vance reviewed the 2008 film as follows: Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood is the most important legacy of Douglas Fairbanks' rich life and career. Towering sets long gone, and the characters were reworked and reinterpreted, but the foundation of the film was built on-and the culture that it created-exists to this day.... The creation of Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood consumed almost a year of his life, and the experience established the matrix for all his subsequent silent film productions. In fact, it was the first of his productions that was fully realized in all respects. [6] See also the United States Film Portal portal List of films with 100% rating on Rotten Tomatoes, the website of the aggregator of film reviews References ^ Balio, Tino (2009). United Artists: A company built by stars. The press from the University of Wisconsin. ISBN 978-0-299-23004-3.p39 ^ List of caste champion varieties for 1922 ^ Robin Hood (1922) - IMDb - via www.imdb.com. ^ Robin Hood. rottentomatoes.com, April 19, 2016. † Anderson, Jeffrey. Combustible celluloid movie review ^ Vance, Jeffrey. Douglas Fairbanks. Berkeley, CALIFORNIA: University of California Press, 2008. p.125 ISBN 978-0-520-25667-5. External Links Media related to Robin Hood (1922 film) at Wikimedia Commons

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