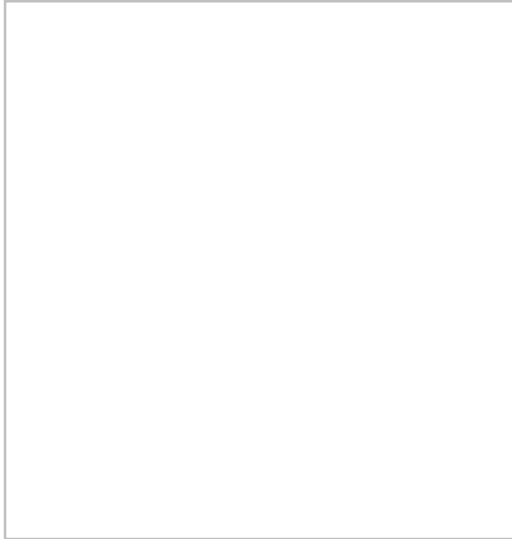


Felix the Cat

This article is about the cartoon character. For other uses, see [Felix the Cat \(disambiguation\)](#).

Felix the Cat



Felix in his current design

First appearance	"Feline Follies" (1919)
Created by	Pat Sullivan Otto Messmer Walter Tetley (1936) Jack Mercer (1958–1961) David Kolin (1988)
Voiced by	Thom Adcox-Hernandez / Charlie Adler (1995–1997) Don Oriolo (<i>Baby Felix</i>) Dave Coulier (2004) Toshihiko Seki (Japanese)

Information

Species	Cat
Gender	Male
Family	Inky and Winky (nephews)

Felix the Cat is a [funny-animal cartoon character](#) created in the [silent film](#) era. The [anthropomorphic black cat](#) with his black body, white eyes, and giant grin, coupled with the [surrealism](#) of the situations in which his

cartoons place him, combine to make Felix one of the most recognized cartoon characters in film history. Felix was the first character from animation to attain a level of popularity sufficient to draw movie audiences.^{[1][2]}

Felix's origins remain disputed. Australian [cartoonist/film entrepreneur Pat Sullivan](#), owner of the Felix character, claimed during his lifetime to be its creator. American [animator Otto Messmer](#), Sullivan's lead animator, has also been credited as such.^[3] What is certain is that Felix emerged from Sullivan's studio, and cartoons featuring the character enjoyed success and popularity in the [popular culture](#). Aside from the animated shorts, Felix starred in a [comic strip](#) (drawn by Sullivan, Messmer and later Joe Oriolo) beginning in 1923,^[4] and his image soon adorned merchandise such as ceramics, toys and postcards. Several manufacturers made stuffed Felix toys. [Jazz](#) bands such as [Paul Whiteman](#)'s played songs about him (1923's "Felix Kept On Walking" and others).

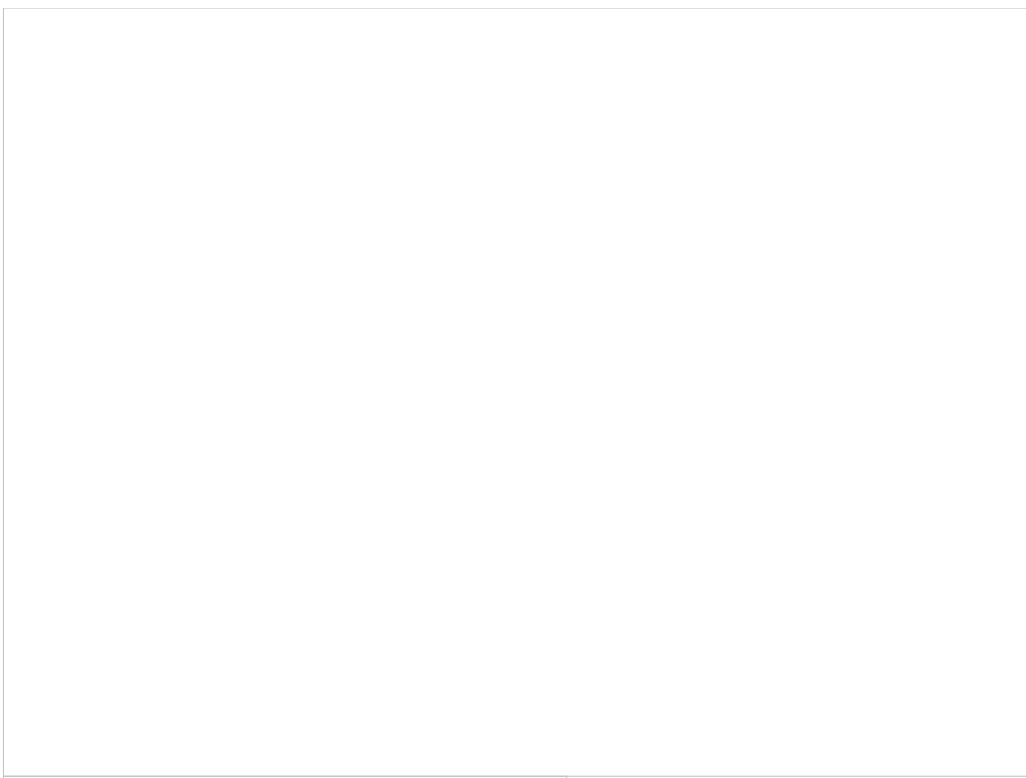
By the late 1920s, with the arrival of [sound cartoons](#), Felix's success was fading. The new [Disney](#) shorts of [Mickey Mouse](#) made the silent offerings of Sullivan and Messmer, who were then unwilling to move to sound production, seem outdated. In 1929, Sullivan decided to make the transition and began distributing Felix sound cartoons through Copley Pictures. The sound Felix shorts proved to be a failure and the operation ended in 1932. Felix saw a brief three-cartoon resurrection in 1936 by the [Van Beuren Studios](#).

Felix cartoons began airing on American TV in 1953. [Joe Oriolo](#) introduced a redesigned, "long-legged" Felix, added new characters, and gave Felix a "Magic Bag of Tricks" that could assume an infinite variety of shapes at Felix's behest. The cat has since starred in other television programs and in two [feature films](#). As of the 2010s, Felix is featured on a variety of merchandise from clothing to toys. Joe's son Don later assumed creative control of Felix.

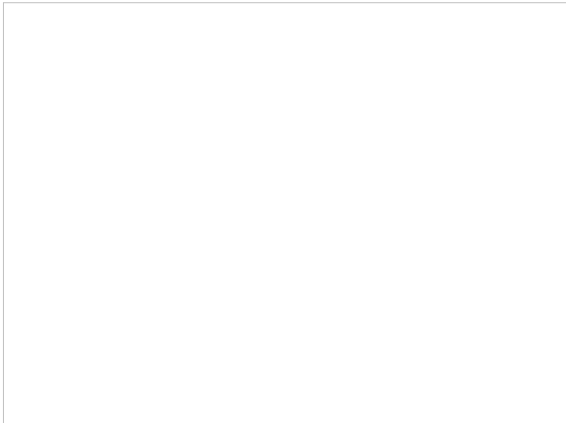
In 2002, [TV Guide](#) ranked Felix the Cat number 28 on its "50 Greatest Cartoon Characters of All Time" list.^[5]

In 2014, the rights to the character were acquired by [DreamWorks Animation](#), which is now a subsidiary of [NBCUniversal](#) as of 2016.^[6]

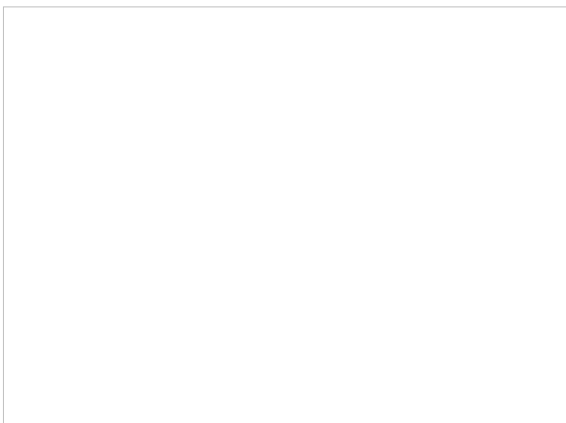
Creation



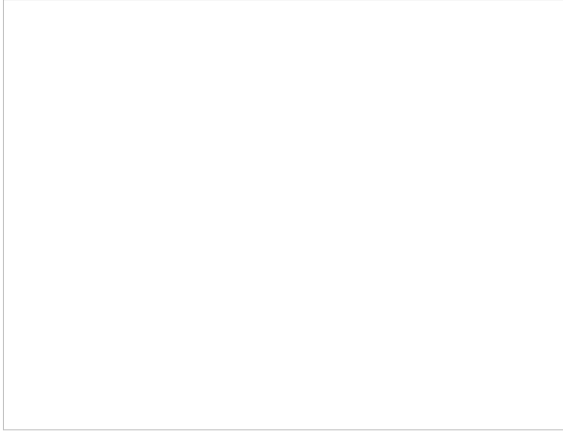
A scene of Felix "laughing"
from *Felix in Hollywood*
(1923).



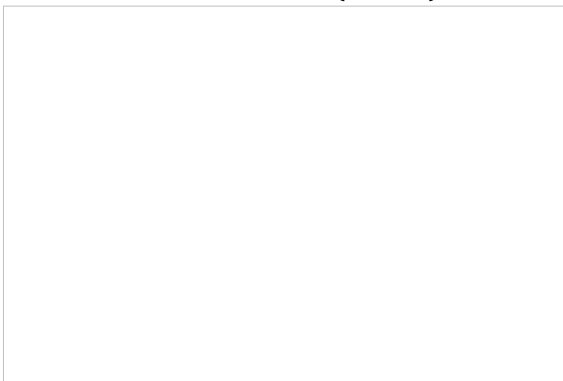
Pat Sullivan's work



Felix and Charlie Chaplin share the screen in a memorable moment from *Felix in Hollywood* (1923).



The famous "Felix pace" as seen in *Oceanics* (1930)



Felix in the color cartoon *Felix the Cat and the Goose That Laid the Golden Egg* (1936)

On 9 November 1919, Master Tom, a prototype of Felix, debuted in a Paramount Pictures short entitled *Feline Follies*.^[7] Produced by the New York City-based animation studio owned by Pat Sullivan, the cartoon was directed by [cartoonist](#) and [animator Otto Messmer](#). It was a success, and the Sullivan studio quickly set to work on producing another film featuring Master Tom, the Felix the Cat prototype in *Musical Mews* (released 16 November 1919). It too proved to be successful with audiences. Otto Messmer claimed that John King of Paramount Magazine suggested the name "Felix", after the [Latin](#) words *felis* (cat) and *felix* (lucky). The name was first used for the third film starring the character, *The Adventures of Felix* (released on December 14, 1919). Pat Sullivan claimed he named Felix after [Australia Felix](#) from Australian history and literature. In 1924, [animator Bill Nolan](#) redesigned the character, making him both rounder and cuter. Felix's new looks, coupled with Messmer's [character animation](#), brought Felix to fame.^[8]

The question of who created Felix remains a matter of dispute. Sullivan stated in numerous newspaper interviews that he created Felix and did the key drawings for the character. On a visit to Australia in 1925, Sullivan told [The Argus](#) newspaper that "[t]he idea was given to me by the sight of a cat

which my wife brought to the studio one day".^[9] On other occasions, he claimed that Felix had been inspired by [Rudyard Kipling's "The Cat that Walked by Himself"](#) or by his wife's love for strays.^[8] Members of the Australian Cartoonist Association have claimed that lettering used in *Feline Follies* matches Sullivan's handwriting^[10] and that Sullivan lettered within his drawings.^[10] Sullivan's supporters also say the case is supported by his March 18, 1917, release of a cartoon short entitled *The Tail of Thomas Kat* more than two years prior to *Feline Follies*. Both an Australian [ABC-TV](#) documentary screened in 2004^[11] and the curators of an exhibition at the [State Library of New South Wales](#) in 2005 suggested that Thomas Kat was a prototype or precursor of Felix. However, few details of Thomas have survived. His fur color has not been definitively established, and the surviving copyright synopsis for the short suggests significant differences between Thomas and the later Felix. For example, whereas the later Felix magically transforms his tail into tools and other objects, Thomas is a non-[anthropomorphized](#) cat who loses his tail in a fight with a rooster, never to recover it.

Sullivan was the studio proprietor and—as is the case with almost all film entrepreneurs—he owned the copyright to any creative work by his employees. In common with many animators at the time, Messmer was not credited. After Sullivan's death in 1933, his estate in Australia took ownership of the character.

It was not until after Sullivan's death that Sullivan staffers such as Hal Walker, [Al Eugster](#), Gerry Geronimi, Rudy Zamora, George Cannata, and Sullivan's own lawyer, Harry Kopp, credited Messmer with Felix's creation. They claimed that Felix was based on an animated [Charlie Chaplin](#) that Messmer had animated for Sullivan's studio earlier on. The down-and-out personality and movements of the cat in *Feline Follies* reflect key attributes of Chaplin's, and, although blockier than the later Felix, the familiar black body is already there (Messmer found solid shapes easier to animate). Messmer himself recalled his version of the cat's creation in an interview with animation historian [John Canemaker](#):

Sullivan's studio was very busy, and Paramount, they were falling behind their schedule and they needed one extra to fill in. And Sullivan, being very busy, said, "If you want to do it on the side, you can do any little thing to satisfy them." So I figured a cat would be about the simplest. Make him all black, you know—you wouldn't need to worry about outlines. And one gag after the other, you know? Cute. And they all got laughs. So Paramount liked it so they ordered a series.

Animation historians back Messmer's claims. Among them are [Michael](#)

[Barrier](#), [Jerry Beck](#), Colin and Timothy Cowles, Donald Crafton, [David Gerstein](#), Milt Gray, Mark Kausler, [Leonard Maltin](#), and Charles Solomon.^[12] No animation historians outside of Australia have argued on behalf of Sullivan.

Sullivan marketed the cat relentlessly while Messmer continued to produce a prodigious volume of Felix cartoons. Messmer did the animation directly on white paper with inkers tracing the drawings directly. The animators drew backgrounds onto pieces of [celluloid](#), which were then laid atop the drawings to be photographed. Any perspective work had to be animated by hand, as the studio cameras were unable to perform pans or trucks. Pat Sullivan began a [comic strip](#) in 1923 distributed by [King Features Syndicate](#).^[8] Messmer took over drawing duties of the strip.

Popularity and distribution

[Paramount Pictures](#) distributed the earliest films from 1919 to 1921. [Margaret J. Winkler](#) distributed the shorts from 1922 to 1925, the year when [Educational Pictures](#) took over the distribution of the shorts. Sullivan promised them one new *Felix* short every two weeks.^[13] The combination of solid animation, skillful promotion, and widespread distribution brought Felix's popularity to new heights.^[14]

References to alcoholism and [Prohibition](#) were also commonplace in many of the Felix shorts, particularly "Felix Finds Out" (1924), "[Whys and Other Whys](#)" (1927), and "[Felix Woos Whoopee](#)" (1930), to name a few. In "Felix Dopes It Out" (1924), Felix tries to help his hobo friend who is plagued with a red nose. By the end of the short, the cat finds the cure for the condition: "Keep drinking, and it'll turn blue".

In addition, Felix was one of the first images ever broadcast by television when [RCA](#) chose a [papier-mâché](#) Felix doll for a 1928 experiment via New York in [Van Cortlandt Park](#). The doll was chosen for its tonal contrast and its ability to withstand the intense lights needed. It was placed on a rotating [phonograph turntable](#) and photographed for approximately two hours each day. After a one-time payoff to Sullivan, the doll remained on the turntable for nearly a decade as RCA fine-tuned the picture's definition.

Felix's great success also spawned a host of imitators. The appearances and personalities of other 1920s feline stars such as [Julius](#) of [Walt Disney's](#) [Alice Comedies](#), Waffles of [Paul Terry's](#) [Aesop's Film Fables](#), and especially Bill Nolan's 1925 adaptation of [Krazy Kat](#) (distributed by the eschewed Winkler) all seem to have been directly patterned after Felix.^[15]

Felix's cartoons were also popular among critics. They have been cited as

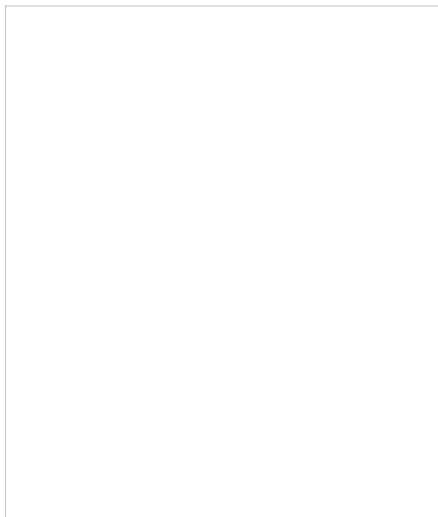
imaginative examples of [surrealism](#) in filmmaking. Felix has been said to represent a child's sense of wonder, creating the fantastic when it is not there, and taking it in stride when it is. His famous pace—hands behind his back, head down, deep in thought—became a trademark that has been analyzed by critics around the world.^[16] Felix's expressive tail, which could be a shovel one moment, an exclamation mark or pencil the next, serves to emphasize that anything can happen in his world.^[17] [Aldous Huxley](#) wrote that the *Felix* shorts proved that "[w]hat the cinema can do better than literature or the spoken drama is to be fantastic".^[14]

By 1923, the character was at the peak of his film career. "[Felix in Hollywood](#)", a short released during that year, plays upon Felix's popularity, as he becomes acquainted with such fellow celebrities as [Douglas Fairbanks](#), [Cecil B. DeMille](#), Charlie Chaplin, [Ben Turpin](#), and even censor [Will H. Hays](#). His image could be seen on clocks (not to be confused with the [Kit-Cat Klock](#)) and Christmas ornaments. Felix also became the subject of several popular songs of the day, such as "Felix Kept Walking" by [Paul Whiteman](#). Sullivan made an estimated \$100,000 a year from toy licensing alone.^[14] With the character's success also emerged a handful of new costars. These included Felix's master Willie Jones, a mouse named Skiddoo, Felix's nephews Inky, Dinky, and Winky, and his girlfriend Kitty. Felix the Cat sheet music, with music by [Pete Wendling](#) and Max Kortlander and featuring lyrics by [Alfred Bryan](#), was published in 1928 by [Sam Fox Publishing Company](#). The cover art of Felix playing a banjo was done by Otto Messmer.^[18]

Most of the early Felix cartoons mirrored American attitudes of the "[Roaring Twenties](#)". Ethnic stereotypes appeared in such shorts as "Felix Goes Hungry" (1924). Recent events such as the [Russian Civil War](#) were depicted in shorts like "Felix All Puzzled" (1924). [Flappers](#) were caricatured in "Felix Strikes It Rich" (1923). He also became involved in [union](#) organizing with "Felix Revolts" (also 1923). In some shorts, Felix even performed a rendition of the [Charleston](#).

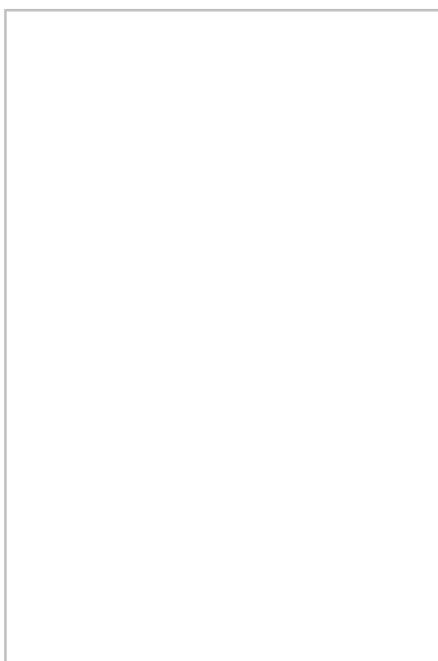
In 1928, Educational ceased releasing the Felix cartoons, and several were reissued by [First National Pictures](#). Copley Pictures distributed them from 1929 to 1930. There was a brief three-cartoon resurrection in 1936 by the [Van Beuren Studios](#) ("Felix the Cat and the Goose That Laid the Golden Egg", "Neptune Nonsense" and "Bold King Cole"). Sullivan did most of the [marketing](#) for the character in the 1920s. In these [Van Beuren Studios](#) shorts, Felix spoke and sang in a high-pitched, childlike voice provided by [Walter Tetley](#), a popular radio actor in the 1930s and 1940s ("Julius" on the [The Phil Harris-Alice Faye Show](#), and "Leroy" on [The Great Gildersleeve](#), but best known later in the 1960s as the voice of Sherman on the [Bullwinkle Show's Mister Peabody](#) segments.

Felix as mascot and pop culture icon



The U.S. Navy insignia for the [VF-31](#) squadron from 1948.

Given the character's unprecedented popularity and the fact that his name was partially derived from the Latin word for "lucky", some rather notable individuals and organizations adopted Felix as a mascot. The first of these was a Los Angeles [Chevrolet](#) dealer and friend of Pat Sullivan named Winslow B. Felix, who first opened his showroom in 1921. The three-sided neon sign of Felix Chevrolet, ^{[19][20]} with its giant, smiling images of the character, is today one of LA's better-known landmarks, standing watch over both [Figueroa Street](#) and the [Harbor Freeway](#). Others who adopted Felix included the 1922 [New York Yankees](#) and pilot and actress [Ruth Elder](#), who took a Felix doll with her in an attempt to become the first woman to duplicate [Charles Lindbergh](#)'s transatlantic crossing to Paris. ^[21]

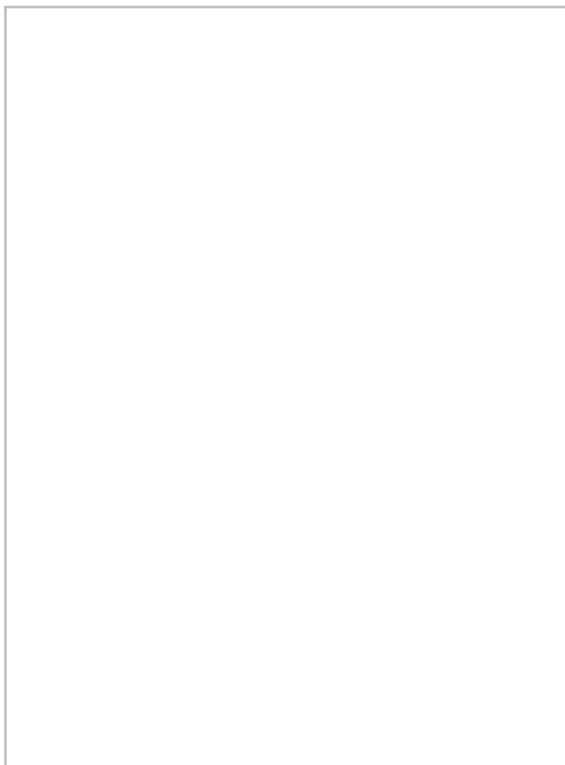


Felix on the tail of an airplane now at the [Evergreen Aviation](#)

[Museum.](#)

This popularity persisted. In the late 1920s, the U.S. Navy's Bombing Squadron Two (VB-2B) adopted a unit insignia consisting of Felix happily carrying a bomb with a burning fuse. They retained the insignia through the 1930s, when they became a fighter squadron under the designations VF-6B and, later, VF-3, whose members [Edward O'Hare](#) and [John Thach](#) became famous naval aviators in [World War II](#). After the world war a U.S. Navy fighter squadron currently designated [VFA-31](#) replaced its winged meat-cleaver logo with the same insignia after the original Felix squadron had been disbanded. The carrier-based night-fighter squadron, nicknamed the "Tomcatters", remained active under various designations continuing to the present day, and Felix still appears on both the squadron's cloth jacket patches and aircraft, carrying his bomb with its fuse burning.

Felix is also the oldest high school mascot in the state of [Indiana](#), chosen in 1926 after a Logansport High School player brought his plush Felix to a basketball game. When the team came from behind and won that night, Felix became the mascot of all the Logansport High School sports teams.

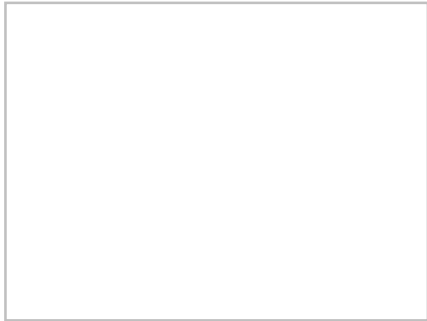


Felix as a giant puppet at the 2015 Treefort Music Fest

Nearly a century after his first debut on screen in 1919, he still makes occasional appearances in pop culture. The [pop punk](#) band [The Queers](#) also use Felix as a mascot, often drawn to reflect punk sensibilities and attributes such as scowling, smoking, or playing the guitar. Felix adorns the covers of both the [Surf Goddess](#) EP and the [Move Back Home](#) album. Felix also appears in the music video for the single "*Don't Back Down*". Besides appearing on the covers and liner notes of various albums, the iconic cat also appears in

merchandise such as T-shirts and buttons. (In an interview with bassist B-Face, he asserts that [Lookout! Records](#) is responsible for the use of Felix as a mascot.)^[22] Felix has [cameos](#) in the 1988 film [Who Framed Roger Rabbit](#)^[23] and (as a giant puppet) at the 2015 [Treefort Music Fest](#).

From silent to sound



Felix and Inky and Winky in "[April Maze](#)" (1930)

With the advent of [The Jazz Singer](#) in 1927, Educational Pictures, who distributed the Felix shorts at the time, urged Pat Sullivan to make the leap to "[talkie](#)" cartoons, but Sullivan refused. Further disputes led to a break between Educational and Sullivan. Only when Walt Disney's [Steamboat Willie](#) made cinematic history as the first talking cartoon with a synchronized soundtrack ([My Old Kentucky Home](#) from Max and Dave Fleischer's [Ko-Ko Song Car-Tunes](#) preceded Willie but did not gain the same recognition) did Sullivan see the possibilities of sound. He managed to secure a contract with First National Pictures in 1928. However, for reasons unknown, this did not last, so Sullivan sought out Jacques Kopfstien and Copley Pictures to distribute his new sound Felix cartoons. On 16 October 1929, an advertisement appeared in [Film Daily](#) with Felix announcing, [Jolson](#)-like, "You ain't heard nothin' yet!"

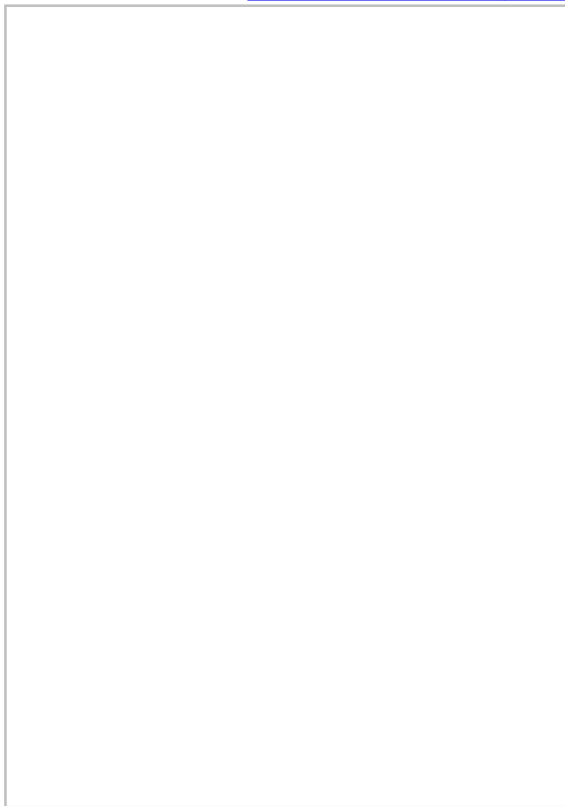
Unfortunately, Felix's transition to sound was not a smooth one. Sullivan did not carefully prepare for Felix's transition to sound and added sound effects into the sound cartoons as a post-animation process.^[24] The results were disastrous. More than ever, it seemed as though Disney's mouse was drawing audiences away from Sullivan's silent star. Not even entries such as the Fleischer-style off-beat *Felix Woos Whoopee* (1931) or the [Silly Symphony](#)-esque [April Maze](#) (both 1930) could regain the franchise's audience. Kopfstien finally canceled Sullivan's contract. Subsequently, he announced plans to start a new studio in California, but such ideas never materialized. Things went from bad to worse when Sullivan's wife, Marjorie, died in March 1932. After this, Sullivan completely fell apart. He slumped into an alcoholic depression, his health rapidly declined, and his memory began to fade. He could not even cash checks to Messmer because his signature was reduced to

a mere scribble. He died in 1933. Messmer recalled, "He left everything a mess, no books, no nothing. So when he died the place had to close down, at the height of popularity, when everybody, RKO and all of them, for years they tried to get hold of Felix... I didn't have that permission [to continue the character] 'cause I didn't have legal ownership of it".^[25]

In 1935, Amadee J. Van Beuren of the Van Beuren Studios called Messmer and asked him if he could return Felix to the screen. Van Beuren even stated that Messmer would be provided with a full staff and all of the necessary utilities. However, Messmer declined his offer and instead recommended [Burt Gillett](#), a former Sullivan staffer who was now heading the Van Beuren staff. So, in 1936, Van Beuren obtained approval from Sullivan's brother to license Felix to his studio with the intention of producing new shorts both in color and with sound. With Gillett at the helm, now with a heavy Disney influence, he did away with Felix's established personality and made him just another [funny-animal](#) character of the type popular in the day. The new shorts were unsuccessful, and after only three outings Van Beuren discontinued the series, leaving a fourth one in the storyboard stages.^[15]

Revival

Main article: [Felix the Cat \(TV series\)](#)



An ink drawing of Felix by Messmer dating from around 1975.

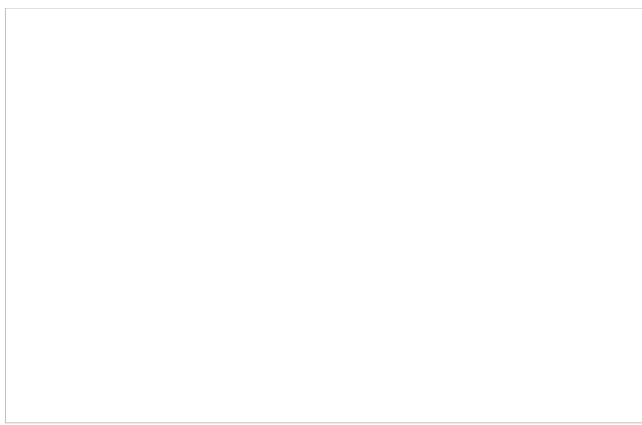
In 1953, [Official Films](#) purchased the Sullivan–Messmer shorts, added soundtracks to them, and distributed them to the home movie and television

markets. Messmer himself pursued the Sunday Felix comic strips until their discontinuance in 1943, when he began eleven years of writing and drawing Felix comic books for [Dell Comics](#) that were released every other month. In 1954, Messmer retired from the Felix daily newspaper strips, and his assistant [Joe Oriolo](#) (the creator of [Casper the Friendly Ghost](#)) took over. Oriolo struck a deal with Felix's new owner, Pat Sullivan's nephew, to begin a new series of Felix cartoons on television. Oriolo went on to star Felix in 260 television cartoons distributed by [Trans-Lux](#) beginning in 1958. Like the Van Beuren studio before, Oriolo gave Felix a more domesticated and pedestrian personality geared more toward children and introduced now-familiar elements such as Felix's Magic Bag of Tricks, a satchel that could assume the shape and characteristics of anything Felix wanted. The show did away with Felix's previous supporting cast and introduced many [new characters](#), all of which were performed by [voice actor Jack Mercer](#).

Oriolo's plots revolve around the unsuccessful attempts of the antagonists to steal Felix's Magic Bag, though in an unusual twist, these antagonists are occasionally depicted as Felix's friends as well. The cartoons proved popular, but critics have dismissed them as paling in comparison to the earlier Sullivan–Messmer works, especially since Oriolo aimed the cartoons at children. [Limited animation](#) (required due to budgetary restraints) and simplistic story lines did nothing to diminish the series' popularity.^[15]

In 1970, Oriolo gained complete control of the Felix character and continues to promote the character to this day.

In the late 1980s, after his father's death, Don Oriolo teamed up with European animators to work on the character's first feature film, [Felix the Cat: The Movie](#).^[26] In the film, Felix visits an alternate reality along with the Professor and Poindexter. [New World Pictures](#) planned a 1987 Thanksgiving release for U.S. theaters, which did not happen;^[26] the movie went [direct-to-video](#) in August 1991.^[27] In 1995, Felix appeared on television again, in the series [The Twisted Tales of Felix the Cat](#). [Baby Felix](#) followed in 2000 for the Japanese market, and also the direct-to-video *Felix the Cat Saves Christmas*. Felix co-starred with [Betty Boop](#) in the [Betty Boop and Felix](#) comic strip (1984–1987). Oriolo has also brought about a new wave of Felix merchandising, including [Wendy's](#) Kids Meal toys and a [video game](#) for the [Nintendo Entertainment System](#).



A Felix prototype in *Feline Follies* (1919)

According to Don Oriolo's Felix the Cat blog, as of September 2008 there were plans in development for a new television series. Oriolo's biography page also mentions a 52-episode cartoon series then in the works titled *The Felix the Cat Show*, which was slated to use [computer graphics](#).^[28]

Home video

DVD releases include *Presenting Felix the Cat* from Bosko Video; *Felix!* from Lumivision; *Felix the Cat: The Collector's Edition* from Delta Entertainment; and *Before Mickey* from Inkwell Images Ink. Some of the TV series cartoons (from 1958 to 1959) were released on DVD by [Classic Media](#). Some of the 1990s series has also been released.

Filmography

Main article: [Felix the Cat filmography](#)

Legacy

- In 2004, Felix was voted among the 100 Greatest Cartoons in a poll conducted by the British television channel [Channel 4](#), ranking at #89.^[29]
- In the same year, Felix was named #36 in [Animal Planet](#)'s 50 Greatest Movie Animals.
- In 2002, Felix was voted in [TV Guide](#)'s 50 greatest cartoon characters of all time, ranking #28.
- In 1929, when television was in the experimental stages, the very first image to ever be seen was an illustration of Felix the Cat. It remained on screen for hours while engineers used it as a test pattern.
- In 2016 [Macy's](#) revealed that Felix will be at the 90th edition of its annual [Thanksgiving parade](#). This is the first time the cat is returning to the parade in 75 years.

In popular culture

- Felix was to make cameo appearance in Disney and [Amblin Entertainment](#) film [Who Framed Roger Rabbit](#). The rights to the character were not obtained, but he appears as the masks of tragedy and comedy on the [keystone](#) of the entrance to [Toontown](#).
- Felix the Cat was featured on the NHL goalie [Félix Potvin](#)'s helmet while he played for the [Boston Bruins](#). "The Cat" had been Potvin's nickname dating back to his days with the [Toronto Maple Leafs](#).^[30]
- In Japan, two commercials for the 1991 [Daihatsu Mira](#) featured Felix. There was a special trim-package called "Felix the Mira" offered at the time.^[31]
- In Italy, Felix was called *Mio Mao* under [Fascism](#), and was published by [Corriere dei Piccoli](#).
- The cartoon [My Life as a Teenage Robot](#) features a diner called "Mezmer's" (named after [Otto Messmer](#)), and the doorway to the restaurant is a giant Felix the Cat head.
- In an [episode](#) of [The Simpsons](#), Dean Scungio quotes from *The Encyclopaedia of Animated Cartoons* on the history of Felix: "A Felix doll became Charles Lindbergh's companion on his famed flight across the Atlantic." [Another episode](#) of [The Simpsons](#), in which the origins of the cartoon characters [Itchy & Scratchy](#) are explored, parallels some of the disputed history Felix's creation set forth above, and includes a spoof film entitled *Manhattan Madness*, presented as the first *Itchy & Scratchy* cartoon, supposedly from 1919, that is similar in style to "Felix in Hollywood" and other early Felix animations.
- Felix appeared in the 1927 [Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade](#), making him the first balloon to float in the parade. Unfortunately, when the balloons were released, he got tangled in some phone wires and caught fire. The fire was put out, but Felix was shelved. The balloon returned in 2016 fo the 90th Thanksgiving Parade.
- Felix appeared in opening credits of [Futurama](#) episodes "[How Hermes Requisitioned His Groove Back](#)", "[The Lesser of Two Evils](#)" and "[War Is the H-Word](#)".
- [Felix](#) is also a [cat food](#) in [Europe](#).
- Felix plush dolls appeared in the music videos for "Pay for Me" by [Whale](#) and "[My Favorite Game](#)" by [The Cardigans](#), both by [Jonas Åkerlund](#).
- Part of a Felix cartoon was played in the 2002 film [100 Women](#), by a projector that Sam was using to play the cartoon on Hope's building.
- American [DJ Felix da Housecat](#) used Felix as an inspiration for his stage name.
- Felix also appears in picture frames in [Fuddruckers](#).
- In the [Lee J. Ames](#) book *Draw 50 Cats*, readers are shown how to draw Felix the Cat step-by-step.

- A very small clip of Felix with his bag of tricks was featured in the recent [Dr Pepper](#) commercial.
- In 2014, comedian/musician "[Weird Al](#)" Yankovic referenced Felix in the video for his song [Handy](#), brandishing the character's iconic yellow bag of tricks during the line, 'Call me, I'll come rushing over with my bag of tricks.'
- Felix has inspired a recurring antagonist in the novel series [Sítio do Picapau Amarelo](#) in the book *Reinações de Narizinho* of 1931.
- Felix appeared in the Rap group [Whodini](#)'s 1984 music video [Big Mouth](#).

Comic book artist Todd McFarlane frequently inserted a hidden Felix into Hulk and Spider-Man issues during his time with Marvel

See also

- [Animation in the United States during the silent era](#)
- [Baby Felix](#)
- [Golden Age of American animation](#)
- [Kit-Cat Klock](#)
- [Winsor McCay](#)

Notes

1. *_Cart, Michael (31 March 1991). "[The Cat With the Killer Personality](#)". *The New York Times*. Retrieved 2009-08-21.*
2. *_Mendoza, N.F. (27 August 1995). "[For fall, a classically restyled puddy tat and Felix the Cat](#)". *LA Times*. Retrieved 2010-08-24.*
3. *_Barrier, Michael (2003). *Hollywood Cartoons: American Animation in Its Golden Age*. Oxford University Press. [ISBN](#) 978-0-19-516729-0.*
4. *"[Goldenagecartoons.com](#)". *Felix.goldenagecartoons.com*. Retrieved 2014-03-10.*
5. *_TV Guide Book of Lists. Running Press. 2007. p. 158. [ISBN](#) 0-7624-3007-9.*
6. *_McNary, Dave (17 June 2014). "[DreamWorks Animation Buys Felix the Cat](#)". *Variety*. Retrieved 17 June 2014.*
7. *_Solomon, 34, says that the character was "the as yet unnamed Felix".*
8. [1 2 3 Solomon 34.](#)
9. [Felix exhibition guide](#) (archived)
10. [1 2 "All Media and legends...A thumbnail dipped in tar"](#). *Vixenmagazine.com*. [Archived](#) from the original on 28 September 2008. Retrieved 14 September 2008.
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Further reading

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External links

Wikiquote has quotations related to: [Felix the Cat](#)

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- [The Official Felix the Cat Website](#)
- [Felix the Cat](#) at [Don Markstein's Toonopedia](#). [Archived](#) from the original on July 15, 2016.
- [Pat Sullivan](#) at the [Internet Archive](#).
- [The Classic Felix the Cat Page](#) at [Golden Age Cartoons](#)
- [Felix the Cat \(Pat Sullivan\)](#) at the [Big Cartoon DataBase](#)
- [Australian Broadcasting Corporation, 2004, Rewind "Felix the Cat"](#) (Concerns the dispute over who created the character.)
- ["State Library of New South Wales, 2005, "Reclaiming Felix the Cat" "](#) (PDF). (768 [KiB](#)). Exhibition guide, including many pictures.

[Felix the Cat](#)

Key people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pat Sullivan • Otto Messmer • Joe Oriolo • Don Oriolo • Jeffrey Katzenberg
Films	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theatrical shorts (1919–1936) • Felix the Cat: The Movie (1988)
TV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felix the Cat (TV series) (1958–1962) • The Twisted Tales of Felix the Cat (1995–1997) • Baby Felix & Friends (2000–2001) • <i>Felix the Cat Saves Christmas</i> (2004)
Software	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felix the Cat (1992 video game) • Big Top's Cartoon Toolbox Starring Felix the Cat (1994)

DreamWorks Animation

A subsidiary of [NBCUniversal](#), a [Comcast](#) company

Feature films

Computer- animated

- [Antz](#) (1998)
- [Shrek](#) (2001)
- [Shrek 2](#) (2004)
- [Shark Tale](#) (2004)
- [Madagascar](#) (2005)
- [Over the Hedge](#) (2006)
- [Shrek the Third](#) (2007)
- [Bee Movie](#) (2007)
- [Kung Fu Panda](#) (2008)
- [Madagascar: Escape 2 Africa](#) (2008)
- [Monsters vs. Aliens](#) (2009)
- [How to Train Your Dragon](#) (2010)
- [Shrek Forever After](#) (2010)
- [Megamind](#) (2010)
- [Kung Fu Panda 2](#) (2011)
- [Puss in Boots](#) (2011)
- [Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted](#) (2012)
- [Rise of the Guardians](#) (2012)
- [The Croods](#) (2013)
- [Turbo](#) (2013)
- [Mr. Peabody & Sherman](#) (2014)
- [How to Train Your Dragon 2](#) (2014)
- [Penguins of Madagascar](#) (2014)
- [Home](#) (2015)
- [Kung Fu Panda 3](#) (2016)
- [Trolls](#) (2016)

Traditionally animated

- [The Prince of Egypt](#) (1998)
- [The Road to El Dorado](#) (2000)
- [Joseph: King of Dreams](#) (2000)
- [Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron](#) (2002)
- [Sinbad: Legend of the Seven Seas](#) (2003)

Produced with [Aardman](#)

- [Chicken Run](#) (2000)
- [Wallace & Gromit: The Curse of the Were-Rabbit](#) (2005)
- [Flushed Away](#) (2006)

Upcoming

- [The Boss Baby](#) (2017)
- [Captain Underpants](#) (2017)
- [Larrikins](#) (2018)

Franchises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>How to Train Your Dragon 3</u> (2018) • <u>Shrek</u> (2001–) • <u>Madagascar</u> (2005–) • <u>Kung Fu Panda</u> (2008–) • <u>Monsters vs. Aliens</u> (2009–14) • <u>How to Train Your Dragon</u> (2010–) • <u>The Croods</u> (2013–) 	
	Computer-animated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Father of the Pride</u> (2004–2005) • <u>The Penguins of Madagascar</u> (2008–15) • <u>Kung Fu Panda: Legends of Awesomeness</u> (2011–16) • <u>DreamWorks Dragons</u> (2012–) • <u>Monsters vs. Aliens</u> (2013–14) • <u>VeggieTales in the House</u> (2014–) • <u>All Hail King Julien</u> (2014–) • <u>The Adventures of Puss in Boots</u> (2015–) • <u>DinoTrux</u> (2015–) • <u>Trollhunters</u> (2016–)
TV series	Traditionally animated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Toonsylvania</u> (1998) • <u>Invasion America</u> (1998) • <u>Alienators: Evolution Continues</u> (2001–2002) • <u>Dawn of the Croods</u> (2015–) • <u>Voltron: Legendary Defender</u> (2016–)
	Flash animated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Neighbors from Hell</u> (2010) • <u>Turbo FAST</u> (2013–) • <u>The Mr. Peabody & Sherman Show</u> (2015–) • <u>Home: Adventures with Tip & Oh</u> (2016–)
Television specials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Shrek the Halls</u> (2007) • <u>Monsters vs. Aliens: Mutant Pumpkins from Outer Space</u> (2009) • <u>Merry Madagascar</u> (2009) • <u>Scared Shrekless</u> (2010) • <u>Kung Fu Panda Holiday</u> (2010) • <u>Madly Madagascar</u> (2013) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Shrek 4-D</u> (2003) • <u>Far Far Away Idol</u> (2004) • <u>The Madagascar Penguins in a Christmas Caper</u> (2005) 	

Short films

- [*First Flight*](#) (2006)
- [*Hammy's Boomerang Adventure*](#) (2006)
- [*Secrets of the Furious Five*](#) (2008)
- [*B.O.B.'s Big Break*](#) (2009)
- [*Legend of the Boneknapper Dragon*](#) (2010)
- [*Megamind: The Button of Doom*](#) (2011)
- [*Night of the Living Carrots*](#) (2011)
- [*Gift of the Night Fury*](#) (2011)
- [*Book of Dragons*](#) (2011)
- [*Kung Fu Panda: Secrets of the Masters*](#) (2011)
- [*Puss in Boots: The Three Diablos*](#) (2012)
- [*Dawn of the Dragon Racers*](#) (2014)
- [*Kung Fu Panda: Secrets of the Scroll*](#) (2016)

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- [Chris Meledandri](#)
- [Jeffrey Katzenberg](#)

Subsidiaries

- [DreamWorks Channel](#)
- [DreamWorks Classics](#)
 - [Big Idea Entertainment](#)
 - [Harvey Entertainment](#)
 - [Jay Ward Productions](#)
- DreamWorks New Media ([AwesomenessTV](#) (75%))
- [Oriental DreamWorks](#) (45%)

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- [Universal Animation Studios](#)
- [Illumination Entertainment](#)

[King Features Syndicate](#) comics

- [*The Amazing Spider-Man*](#)
- [*Baby Blues*](#)
- [*Barney Google and Snuffy Smith*](#)
- [*Beetle Bailey*](#)

Current

- [*Between Friends*](#)
- [*Bizarro*](#)
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- [*Blondie*](#)
- [*The Brilliant Mind of Edison Lee*](#)
- [*Buckles*](#)
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- [*Dustin*](#)
- [*The Family Circus*](#)
- [*Flash Gordon*](#)
- [*Funky Winkerbean*](#)
- [*Gil*](#)
- [*Hägar the Horrible*](#)
- [*Hazel*](#)
- [*Henry*](#)
- [*Hi and Lois*](#)
- [*Judge Parker*](#)
- [*The Katzenjammer Kids*](#)
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