
Tie Me Kangaroo Down Sport Song

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THE ENDURING LEGACY OF THE TIE ME KANGAROO DOWN SPORT SONG: AN AUSTRALIAN ICON

When one thinks of Australian popular culture, certain images immediately spring to mind: the vast, sunburnt outback, the iconic Sydney Opera House, and perhaps, a certain jaunty tune about a roustabout and his menagerie of native animals. The **Tie Me Kangaroo Down Sport Song** is more than just a novelty hit; it is a cultural artifact that has traversed decades, sparking joy, nostalgia, and later, a complex conversation about its origins and creator. To understand this piece of musical history is to understand a particular slice of the 20th-century Australian identity, both its charm and its contradictions.

Written and originally performed by Rolf Harris, the song made its debut in 1957 and quickly became an international sensation. Its simple, bouncy melody and call-and-response chorus made it instantly memorable. The lyrics, sung in a deliberately broad Australian accent, paint a picture of a dying stockman (known in Australian slang as a "rapper," though the term "ringer" or "stockman" is more common) instructing his friends on how to care for his animals and his beloved hat after he is gone. While the song is often viewed through a lens of wholesome, lighthearted fun today, its journey from a chart-topping hit to a

subject of critical re-evaluation offers a fascinating look at how society's tastes and values evolve.

The Origins and Inspiration Behind the Song

The story of the **Tie Me Kangaroo Down Sport Song** begins in the mid-1950s. Rolf Harris, a native of Perth, Western Australia, was already an established entertainer in the United Kingdom, known for his quirky style and his use of the wobble board, a piece of hardboard that he used to create a rhythmic, percussive sound. The idea for the song reportedly came to Harris while he was working as a stockman in his youth. He observed the deep bond between a stockman and his horse, and the careful instructions that would be given if a rider were thrown or injured.

The original composition was titled "Tie Me Kangaroo Down, Sport," and it was a far cry from the polished version that would later grace the airwaves. Harris initially performed it as a slow, almost melancholic ballad. However, upon the advice of his record producer, the tempo was increased, and the "Australian" character of the song was heavily emphasized. This version featured a distinctive clicking sound, made by Harris using his fingernails, which mimicked the sound of a stockman's whip or the movement of a kangaroo.

The use of Australian slang terms like "sport," "mate," and "Billabong" added a layer of authenticity (or at least, a performed authenticity) that captivated audiences in the United Kingdom, who were enamored with all things Australian at the time.

The song's structure is deceptively simple. Each verse presents a command directed at the stockman's friends. The dying man asks his mates to "tie me kangaroo down," "keep me cockatoo cool," and "take me koala in tow." These requests are not meant to be taken literally in a practical sense; rather, they form a whimsical, affectionate farewell. The song relies heavily on a call-and-response format, where the lead singer calls out a line, and a chorus of backing vocalists or the audience responds with "Tie me kangaroo down, sport!" This interactive element is a key reason for the song's enduring popularity at parties, campfires, and sporting events.

Analyzing the Lyrics and Musical Composition

A closer look at the lyrics of the **Tie Me Kangaroo Down Sport Song** reveals a blend of genuine affection and playful absurdity. The song is essentially a humorous deathbed monologue. The narrator, a "rancher" (a term used in the original lyrics), is facing his end and wants to ensure his animals are properly looked after. The verses progress through a series of increasingly unlikely scenarios:

- **The Kangaroo:** The most famous request. The idea of tying down a kangaroo, a powerful and untamed animal, is inherently comical. It suggests a need to control the wild spirit of the Australian bush.
- **The Cockatoo:** Keeping a cockatoo cool is a practical concern in the hot Australian sun, but it also adds a gentle, domestic touch to the list of wild animals.
- **The Koala:** Asking someone to "take my koala in tow" (like a toy on a string) anthropomorphizes the sleepy marsupial, turning it into a beloved pet that needs to be led around.
- **The Platypus:** The platypus, a shy and reclusive monotreme, is given a somewhat surreal request: "Let me platypus be, he's a friend to me." This reinforces the idea that the stockman views these animals as his true companions.
- **The Wombat:** The final animal mentioned, the wombat, is asked to "be careful." This is a nod to the wombat's reputation for being sturdy, stubborn, and capable of causing damage if startled.

Musically, the song is written in a standard verse-chorus form. It is set in a major key, usually G or C, which gives it its upbeat, cheerful sound. The use of the wobble board provides a distinct rhythmic texture that is instantly recognizable. The song's tempo is brisk, encouraging foot-tapping and participation. The simple melody makes it easy for anyone to sing along, which is a hallmark of a great folk or novelty song. The production on the original recording is notably sparse, featuring just Harris's voice, his wobble board, and a simple acoustic guitar or piano.

accompaniment. This minimalism allowed the charm of the lyrics and the novelty of the accent to shine through.

Cultural Impact and the "Australian Sound"

At the time of its release, the **Tie Me Kangaroo Down Sport Song** was a phenomenon. It introduced a global audience to a specific, exaggerated version of Australian culture. This "ocker" stereotype—the rough, laconic, beer-loving, sun-baked Australian—became a staple of international perceptions of the country. The song was a part of a wave of Australian cultural exports in the post-war period, including films like *The Sundowners* and the later television series *Skipper the Bush Kangaroo*.

The song's impact is also evident in the world of sports. The title and chorus have been adapted by countless fan groups, particularly in Australian rules football, cricket, and rugby. The call of "Tie me kangaroo down, sport!" has been used as a chant to rally teams and celebrate victories. The song became synonymous with a sense of mateship and good-natured rivalry. It was often played at community events, school assemblies, and family gatherings, cementing its place as a piece of shared cultural heritage. However, it is crucial to note that the song's legacy is now inextricably linked to the later legal troubles and convictions of its creator, Rolf Harris.

In the context of modern Australia, the song is sometimes viewed with a degree of irony or embarrassment. The broad, cartoonish representation of Australian life feels dated to many. The song's depiction of a "rancher" (a term more common in the American West than the Australian outback) and the simplistic view of Aboriginal culture (which Harris often referenced in his other work) are now seen as products of a less culturally aware era. Despite this, the melody remains incredibly sticky and nostalgic. It is a textbook example of a "earworm" that can transport listeners back to a simpler, though perhaps less nuanced, time.

The Rolf Harris Factor: Separating Art from the Artist

Any discussion of the **Tie Me Kangaroo Down Sport Song** in the 21st century is incomplete without addressing the shadow cast by its creator. Rolf Harris was once considered a national treasure in both Australia and the United Kingdom. He was a beloved children's entertainer, a painter, and a musician. He was even commissioned to paint a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. The song was his hallmark, and he performed it countless times on television shows like *The Rolf Harris Show* and at Royal Variety Performances.

However, in 2014, Harris was convicted on multiple counts of indecent assault, spanning several decades. The revelations were shocking and

devastating to his fans and the institutions that had honored him. His statues were removed, his paintings were taken down from galleries, and his music was pulled from radio playlists. The **Tie Me Kangaroo Down Sport Song**, once a symbol of wholesome fun, found itself in a difficult position. It became a guilty pleasure for some, while others could no longer listen to it without feeling a sense of discomfort or betrayal.

This situation presents a classic dilemma in popular culture: can a piece of art be separated from its creator? For many, the answer is no. The connection between the song and the man is too strong. The cheerful, innocent persona that Harris projected is precisely what made his crimes so egregious. The song now feels, to some, like a piece of a carefully constructed facade. For others, the song has taken on a life of its own. It exists as a piece of folk music, created by a community of people who sang it and enjoyed it long before its creator's reputation was tarnished. The debate continues, and there is no easy answer. It is a testament to the power of music that a simple, catchy tune can provoke such complex and conflicting emotions.

MODERN INTERPRETATIONS AND COVER VERSIONS

Despite the controversy, the song has not disappeared. It has been covered by a wide range of artists, often in a spirit of parody or homage. One of the most famous cover versions was recorded by the Caribbean band The Merrymen in the 1960s, which gave the song a calypso twist. This version was also popular and is still played on "oldies" radio stations. Other artists, including country and folk singers, have recorded it, usually sticking closely to the original structure.

In recent years, the song has been used in various media contexts. It appears in film and television soundtracks as shorthand for "Australia" or "the 1960s." It has been sampled by electronic musicians and used in advertisements, though these uses have become less common since 2014. The song's resilience is a double-edged sword. On one hand, it is a powerful piece of musical heritage. On the other, it is a constant reminder of a painful chapter. The most respectful way to approach the song today is often with full acknowledgment of its context. Playing it is no longer an innocent act; it is a choice that carries historical and ethical weight.

The Lyrics: A Journey Through the Verses

To fully appreciate the text of the **Tie Me Kangaroo Down Sport Song**, it helps to examine the lyrics in their entirety. The song typically includes the following verses, though the order can vary slightly:

1. **Introduction:** "There's an old Australian stockman, lying, dying, and he gets himself up on one elbow and he says to his mates who are gathered around him..."
2. **Verse 1:** "Tie me kangaroo down, sport, tie me kangaroo down. Tie me kangaroo down, sport, tie me kangaroo down." (Chorus)
3. **Verse 2:** "Keep me cockatoo cool, Curly, keep me cockatoo cool. Keep me cockatoo cool, Curly, keep me cockatoo cool."

4. **Verse 3:** "Take me koala in tow,
Bluey, take me koala in tow. Take
me koala in tow, Bluey, take me
koala in tow."
5. **Verse 4:** "Let me wombat be,
Jack, let me wombat be. Let me
wombat be, Jack, let me wombat
be."
6. **Verse 5:** "Let me platypus be, Joe,
let me platypus be. Let me
platypus be, Joe, let me platypus
be."

7. **Outro:** "Tie me kangaroo down,
sport, tie me kangaroo down..."
(repeated and fading)

The use of names like "Curly," "Bluey," and "Jack" reinforces the mateship theme. These are typical nicknames for stockmen. The song's gentle pacing and repetitive structure make it ideal for teaching children to sing along. The irony, of course, is that the subject matter is death, but the treatment is so lighthearted that it becomes a