

Kapunda Rifle Schottische

W.C.Oldham (Australia, SA, Kapunda)

The musical score for "Kapunda Rifle Schottische" is presented in two staves, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The piece is composed of seven systems, each containing two staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals. Chord symbols G, D7, and G are placed above the staves to indicate the harmonic structure. The melody in the upper staff is characterized by rhythmic patterns and grace notes, while the lower staff provides a steady accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the seventh system.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a guitar or piano. It features a melody in the upper staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece is divided into five systems, each containing two staves. Chord symbols (G, D7, C) are placed above the melody staff to indicate the harmonic structure. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Rhythm: Schottische

Book: Peter Ellis, "The Waltz, The Polka and All Kinds of Dance Music", 2007, p125

Tune arranged by Greg O'Leary

History: Published by Penman & Gailbraith,

see South Australian Register, Sat 12 Jan 1861

Music was found by Kim Fullgrabe in the Kapunda Museum.

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Kapunda is the location of the first copper mine discovered in SA in 1842.

The Kapunda township was based near a spring, close to the copper mine.

The name may derive from an Aboriginal phrase "Cappie oonda",

which means 'water jump up'.