

# Come, Come, Ye Saints

Come, Come, Ye Saints is one of the most-beloved hymns of the Latter Day Saints. Originally titled All Is Well, it was written by William Clayton in 1846. As his Mormon pioneer caravan traveled from Nauvoo, Illinois, to the far West, they stopped to rest at Locust Creek, Iowa. It was there that Clayton wrote the hymn. Upon hearing of the birth of his healthy son, he wrote the lyrics and renamed the hymn Come, Come, Ye Saints.

English Folk Tune

Arr. Robert D. Vandall

Moderately (♩ = ca. 69)

The musical score is arranged for piano and features a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four systems, each starting with a measure number in a box: 1, 5, 9, and 13. The first system includes the tempo marking 'Moderately (♩ = ca. 69)', the dynamic 'p' (piano), and the instruction 'cantabile'. The second system includes the dynamic 'leg.' (leggiero). The third system includes the dynamic 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The fourth system includes the dynamic 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The score contains various musical notations including slurs, accents, and fingerings (e.g., 5, 2, 1; 5, 4, 3, 1; 5, 4, 2, 1; 5, 4, 3, 1; 5, 1; 3, 1; 4, 1). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fourth system.

# The Golden Spike

In the early 1860s, the United States government made the decision to create a railroad line that extended across the country. Congress passed the Pacific Railroad Pact in 1862 giving two companies, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, the huge responsibility of laying the tracks. On May 10, 1869, the two tracks met in Promontory, Utah. A golden spike was used as the ceremonially last spike to be driven into the railroad ties, uniting the tracks and making North America the first continent to have a railroad that ran from coast to coast.

Robert D. Vandall

Steady and precise (♩ = ca. 144)

pp cresc.

5 3 1

5 3 1

5 3 1

5 3 1

3 1

3va

5

p cresc.

3

9

mp cresc.

3

5

13

mf cresc.

5

2

17

f

5 3 3 5

1

1 2 5

2

# Monument Valley

Monument Valley, located in southeastern Utah, was created by the erosion of the ancestral Rocky Mountains. The red sandstone formations that rise 1,000 feet in the air were shaped by centuries of erosion and the bulging and cracking of the valley floor. One formation, known as the totem pole, casts an evening shadow that is 35 miles long. Because of its unique geological features, Monument Valley has been used more than any other site in the United States for the settings of Western movies.

Robert D. Vandall

Slowly, freely, expressively ( $\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 52$ )

*mp*

4

7

8va

*p* *cresc.*

10

*mf*

# Fresh Powder!

Utah was the host of the 2002 Winter Olympics, propelling the 14 downhill ski runs in the state into world-class rankings. Snowfall averages 500 inches annually, creating an average base depth of 100 inches. The low 7% water density makes the snow unlike any other. This deep, dry powder and long runs over varied terrain have prompted serious skiers to classify the snow in Utah as "The Greatest Snow on Earth."

Robert D. Vandall

Very fast (♩ = ca. 184)

The musical score is written for piano in 4/4 time. It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and includes fingerings (1, 3, 4) and a '5' above the first note. The second system starts with a boxed measure number '5' and includes fingerings (1, 3, 5, 1, 3) and a '5' above the first note. The third system starts with a boxed measure number '9' and includes fingerings (1, 3, 4) and a '5' above the first note. The fourth system starts with a boxed measure number '13' and includes fingerings (1, 3) and a '5' above the first note. The bass staff contains chords and rests, with some notes marked with '5' above them. The score concludes with a final measure in the fourth system.