

# VIII. The Nauvoo Temple

## Conductor's Score and all parts

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*Narrator (underscore): In Nauvoo, the Mormons set to work building a temple. The Nauvoo temple would not be a chapel or a meeting house. It would, however, answer a question posed for centuries by those seeking to understand the doctrine of Christ: If baptism truly is essential, what of the millions upon millions of people who have lived upon the earth without ever having heard of Jesus Christ, let alone accept his baptism. The prevailing answer in Joseph's day was that the souls of these people were simply lost. But through revelation Joseph knew otherwise. In the Nauvoo temple, the ordinance of baptism for the dead, a practice Paul mentions in First Corinthians would be performed. Through this ordinance, the living are baptized, by proxy, for those who have died without baptism and these have the choice of accepting baptism just as if they had done so during their lives.*

*Also in the temple, marriages, not just "until death do you part" but for time and for all eternity would be performed. Family ties thus created would endure beyond this life and throughout the eternity of life to come [end "The Nauvoo Temple"]*

The image shows a musical score for five instruments: Flute, Violin, Viola, Cello, and Contrabass. The score is written in common time (C) and features a tempo marking of 88. The dynamic marking is *mf* (mezzo-forte). The Flute part begins with a melodic line, while the Violin, Viola, Cello, and Contrabass parts provide harmonic support. The Viola, Cello, and Contrabass parts have a similar melodic contour, while the Violin part is mostly silent in this section.

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Oh, What Songs of the Heart, melody adapted  
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8

Fl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

Detailed description: This system of musical notation covers measures 8 through 14. The Flute (Fl.) part is mostly silent, with rests in measures 8-13 and a final eighth-note pair in measure 14. The Violin (Vln.) part begins in measure 8 with a half-note chord, followed by a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a sixteenth-note pair in measure 14. The Viola (Vla.) part starts with a half-note chord in measure 8, followed by a melodic line of eighth notes, ending with a half-note chord in measure 14. The Violoncello (Vc.) part begins with a half-note chord in measure 8, followed by a melodic line of eighth notes, ending with a half-note chord in measure 14. The Contrabass (Cb.) part is silent throughout this system.

15

Fl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

Detailed description: This system of musical notation covers measures 15 through 21. The Flute (Fl.) part is silent in measures 15-20 and has a final eighth-note pair in measure 21. The Violin (Vln.) part begins in measure 15 with a half-note chord, followed by a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half-note chord in measure 21. The Viola (Vla.) part starts with a half-note chord in measure 15, followed by a melodic line of eighth notes, ending with a half-note chord in measure 21. The Violoncello (Vc.) part begins with a half-note chord in measure 15, followed by a melodic line of eighth notes, ending with a half-note chord in measure 21. The Contrabass (Cb.) part starts with a half-note chord in measure 15, followed by a melodic line of eighth notes, ending with a half-note chord in measure 21.

The image displays a musical score for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The score is written in a common time signature and features a key signature of one flat. The Flute part begins with a melodic line starting on a whole note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, with a slur over the first four measures. The Violin, Viola, and Violoncello parts provide harmonic support with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Contrabass part follows a similar rhythmic pattern. The score concludes with a final cadence in the fifth measure.

*Narrator (no underscore): In the Old Testament, the Prophet Malachi prophecied of the turning of "the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers....," Malachi 4:6. Mormons believe that this prophecy is fulfilled through the work which takes place in modern day temples. It is for this reason that members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints embrace genealogy work--why today the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints sends teams throughout the world to copy birth, marriage and death records--why today the Church's genealogy library in Salt Lake City, Utah is the foremost genealogical research facility in the world.*