

VIII. The Nauvoo Temple

Conductor's Score and all parts

ed robbins

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 2/4 time and begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 88. The dynamic marking is *mf* (mezzo-forte). The Flute part starts with a melodic line that is repeated in the Viola and Cello parts. The Violin part is mostly silent, with some notes in the later measures. The Contrabass part provides a steady bass line.

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Thank you: Joseph L. Townsend and William Clayson,
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 quarter rest, followed by a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a sixteenth-note triplet in measure 10 and a long slur over measures 11-13. The Viola (Vla.) part starts in measure 9 with a quarter rest, then plays a series of quarter notes and half notes, with a long slur over measures 10-13. The Violoncello (Vc.) part begins in measure 8 with a quarter rest, followed by a melodic line of quarter notes and half notes, with a long slur over measures 10-13. 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 15-19, then plays a quarter rest in measure 20 and a final eighth-note pair in measure 21. The Violin (Vln.) part begins in measure 15 with a quarter rest, followed by a melodic line of quarter notes and half notes, with a long slur over measures 16-19. The Viola (Vla.) part starts in measure 15 with a quarter rest, then plays a series of quarter notes and half notes, with a long slur over measures 16-19. The Violoncello (Vc.) part begins in measure 15 with a quarter rest, followed by a melodic line of quarter notes and half notes. The Contrabass (Cb.) part starts in measure 15 with a quarter rest, followed by a melodic line of quarter notes and half notes, with a long slur over measures 16-19.

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 melodic line for the Flute and a rhythmic accompaniment for the other instruments. The Flute part begins with a measure marked '22' and includes a long, sweeping slur that spans across several measures. The Violin, Viola, and Violoncello parts play a steady, rhythmic accompaniment, while the Contrabass part provides a low-frequency foundation. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format with standard musical notation.

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.