## Senza sangue (Without Blood)

## Peter Eötvös

or me," Peter Eötvös has said, "composition consists of the enchantment of the audience through sound. ... I am interested in the technique which allows me to transform the unbelievable into sounds." Born in Transylvania, he views himself as part of a Hungarian musical tradition that extends through Kodály, Bartók, Ligeti, and Kurtág, all of whose music he has championed. This national attachment is explicit in a work such as his Psychokosmos (1993), a concerto for cimbalom (a hammered dulcimer deeply associated with Hungarian music), but his scores are more likely to reflect less obvious national strands of avantgarde exploration.

Eötvos studied composition at the Budapest Academy of Music and conducting at the Hochschule für Musik in Cologne, where he was involved with the West German Radio music studio throughout the 1970s. From 1968 to 1976 he performed regularly with the Stockhausen Ensemble. In 1978, at the invitation of Pierre Boulez, he conducted the inaugural concert of IRCAM in Paris. He was subsequently appointed music director of the Ensemble InterContemporain, which he led until 1991, developing a parallel reputation for leading mainstream orchestras in contemporary works. He was principal guest conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra from 1985 to 1988; chief conductor of the Radio Chamber Orchestra of Hilversum from 1994 to 2005; principal guest conductor for modern and contemporary repertoire for Sweden's Gothenburg Symphony Orchestra, from 2003 to 2007; and principal guest conductor for the Radio Symphony Orchestra in Vienna from 2009 to 2012. Eötvös has taught at the conservatories of Karlsruhe and Cologne, and he sets aside significant portions of his schedule for teaching, appearing at notable festivals and new-music study centers throughout the world. In 1991 he founded the International Eötvös Institute and Foundation and in 2004 created the Eötvös Contemporary Music Foundation in Budapest for young conductors and composers.

His work in contemporary music has earned awards including the Hungarian Bartók Prize (1997), Royal Philharmonic Society Music Award (2002), Cannes Classical Award in the category of Best Living Composer (2004), Frankfurt Music Prize (2007), and Golden Lion of the Venice Biennale (2011). Eötvös has been inducted into the Berlin Academy of the Arts, Hungarian Academy of Letters and Arts, Saxon Academy of the Arts (Dresden), and Royal Swedish Academy of Music; in 2003 he was awarded the title of Commandeur de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres from the French Government.

## **IN SHORT**

Born: January 2, 1944, in Odorheiu Secuiesc, Székelyudvarhely, Szekerlad, Transylvania (then in Hungary, now in Romania)

**Resides:** in Budapest, Hungary

Work composed: 2014, on commission from the New York Philharmonic and KölnMusik; revisions completed February 9, 2015; libretto by Mari Mezei, after the novel Senza sangue (Without Blood) by Alessandro Baricco: the score is inscribed "Invocation to Henri Dutilleux"

World premiere: May 1, 2015, on the New York Philharmonic's EUROPE / SPRING 2015 tour, at the Philharmonie in Cologne, Germany, as part of the Acht Brücken/Music for Cologne 2015 festival, by the New York Philharmonic, Alan Gilbert, conductor, Anne Sofie von Otter, Russell Braun, soloists. These performances mark the U.S. Premiere.

Estimated duration: ca. 45 minutes

When the late composer Henri Dutilleux was awarded the 2011 Marie-Josée Kravis Prize for New Music at the New York Philharmonic, he chose to divide the financial portion of that honor among three younger composers, of whom Eötvös was one. Senza sangue is the result of that commission. Eötvös observes:

The opera commences with two calm notes: B-D, which in Hungarian and in German are spelled H-D, the initials of the name Henri Dutilleux. He passed away in 2013, and my opera is written in his memory.

Eötvös's previous operas include Le balcon (based on Genet's play), Love and Other Demons (after García Márquez), and Angels in America (after Tony Kushner's theatrical classic). "I had long been tempted by the idea of writing a oneact opera to go before Bartók's Bluebeard's Castle, to which in spirit, style, and dramaturgy it would be related," he says, adding:

I feel that with the librettist Mari Mezei we found in the short novel Senza sangue, by Alessandro Baricco, a situation that has many points of reference with Bluebeard but is completely independent from it. For the most part I have retained Baricco's original text, so this opera is sung in Italian. As in all of my operas, it is very important for me that the text should remain completely intelligible, that the melodies support, form, and give tension to the text. This is a theatrical approach, but for me opera, too, is no less than theater.

## The Story

Alessandro Baricco's novel (or novella) Senza sangue was originally published in 2002 in Italy and quickly gained widespread international popularity through translations into several languages. The English version, translated by Ann Goldstein under the title Without Blood, was published in 2004 by Alfred A. Knopf.

Composer Peter Eötvös provides this plot summary:

During a civil war, a group of men kills the family of a young girl. She looks into the eyes of the 20-year-old boy who has shot her father but has chosen not to kill her. After the tragedy, the girl - then woman - spends her life in a schizophrenic state, seeking retribution by arranging the deaths of her family's murderers, one by one.

Mari Mezei's libretto focuses on the last portion of the novel, which takes place years later, when the daughter finally meets the marauder who spared her life. In the course of their conversation, the story takes a new turn. The woman has come not to avenge herself but rather to be saved by the man once again. She longs to relive that glance from long ago: "He who has saved us once, can do so again and again."

Questions, singularly timely today, remain unanswered. Can murder be excused by faith in a better world? Can revenge save a broken life? Was the fight for a better world in vain if it did not succeed? There are no answers, but the characters know that their lives became inextricably intertwined on that fateful day; only through each other can they ever hope to make life meaningful again.

Universale Economica Feltrinelli **ALESSANDRO** BARICCO SENZA SANGUE

Cover of the original Italian edition

**Instrumentation:** four flutes (one doubling alto flute, two doubling piccolo), two oboes and English horn, three clarinets (one doubling contrabass clarinet), three bassoons and contrabassoon, four horns, four trumpets (one doubling flugelhorn), four trombones, tuba, timpani, suspended cymbals, Chinese cymbal, bass drum, xylophone, guiro, metal cabaza (a gourd-shaped rattle), triangles, crotales, tubular bells, tam-tam, three Burma gongs, tambourine, orchestra bells, maracas, two harps,

celeste, and strings, in addition to the solo mezzo-soprano (The Woman) and baritone (The Man).

Peter Eötvös's Senza sangue, Opera in One Act for Two Singers and Orchestra, after the novel by Alessandro Baricco; libretto by Mari Mezei; used by arrangement with European American Music Distributors Company, sole U.S. and Canadian agent for Schott Music GmbH & Co. KG, Mainz, Germany, publisher and copyright owner.

## In the Composer's Words

Senza sangue is my tenth opera, and I prepared for it like a film director who decides he's going to shoot his next film in black and white. In my previous operas I strove for a colorful palette of sound, but here I aim for sharp contrasts, and shades of black, grey, and white. The instrumentation is identical to that of Bartók's Bluebeard's Castle (except for the organ, which Bartók used but I do not). There are two reasons for this: my hope is that Senza sangue will be performed in opera houses before Bluebeard. There is a practical advantage in rehearsals and performances if the same musicians play and the orchestra pit doesn't have to be reorganized. The other reason is that in the orchestral material, rather than polyphony I have emphasized a mass of sound: many instruments play the same line, creating a weighty sound, like a stroke in Japanese calligraphy, where a single black line is drawn with a thick brush. As with the orchestral sound, I composed the vocal parts with vigorous gestures, evoking the expressive style in black-and-white films.



The two elderly protagonists of this opera, The Woman and The Man, have been preparing all their lives for this meeting. It is thus understandable that every sentence is full of tension and the relationship between them changes continuously - another way in which it resembles Bluebeard. A further similarity is that I, too, have divided the plot into seven scenes. The tension of the scenes forms a contour of waves, coming to a climax in scene six, and finally at the end of the opera takes a surprising turn in the form of a bashful confession of love. The closing moments of Bluebeard lead us into the eternal darkness. In Senza sangue, for the couple at the final stage of their lives, perhaps light is now dawning.

Peter Eötvos

# **TEXT & TRANSLATION**

## Senza sangue

Opera in One Act for Two Singers and Orchestra, after the novel by Alessandro Baricco Libretto by Mari Mezei

**Setting:** A town square, on one side a small kiosk; in the center, a café terrace; on the other side, not far away, a small hotel.

**Scene I:** An elegant old woman enters from the side of the hotel and slowly approaches the newsstand, stopping to look at the hotel and café. In the kiosk, an elderly man arranges lottery tickets hanging from a string, and examines them one by one.

The Man

*È un buon numero.* This is a good number. *Ha due otto messi* It has two eights

in posizione simmetrica: in a symmetrical position: è un buon numero. It's a good number.

(The woman approaches and leans over the counter.)

The Woman

Buona sera. Good evening.

The Man

Buona sera. Good evening.

The Woman

*Volevo comprare un biglietto.* I wanted to buy a ticket.

(The man raises his eyes and stares at the woman.)

The Man

*È molto che aspettava?* Have you been waiting long?

The Woman

No, perchè? No, why?

Volevo un biglietto. I wanted a ticket.

*Può prenderlo da quella striscia?* Can you take one from that strip?

The Man

Scusi. Questa? Sorry. This one?

The Woman

Sì. Yes.

Lei non è cieco? You're not blind, are you?

Vero? Truly?

The Man

Perché dovrei essere cieco? Why should I be blind?

The Woman

Non so, immagino che c'entri con quella storia

che la fortuna è cieca.

about luck being blind. Di solito Usually voi venditori vou vendors siete molto vecchi. are very old.

The Man

Non sono cieco, ma vecchio sì. I'm not blind, but old, yes.

The Woman

Ouanti anni ha? How old are you?

The Man

Settantadue. Seventy-two.

Ma questo è un buon numero. But this is a good number.

(He indicates the ticket.)

In genere porta bene. It usually brings good luck.

The Woman

Mi chiedevo se avesse voglia di venire a bere

qualcosa con me.

I wondered if you'd like to come and have a

I don't know. I guess it has to do with that story

drink with me

The Man

Io? Io ... non posso. I? I ... I can't.

The Woman

Solo un bicchiere. Just one glass. Venga con me. Come with me.

The Man

Mi spiace ... I'm sorry ... davvero non posso farlo. I really can't. Non posso andarmene ora. I can't leave now.

The Woman

Come with me. Venga con me.

È vero che la chiamavano Tito? Is it true that you're called Tito?

Venga con me. Come with me.

(The man gives a nod and begins to close the kiosk, slowly, with great care.)

Lei sa dove potremmo andare? Do you know where we might go?

Di qua.

(Pointing the way.)

Here.

Conosco un caffè tranquillo. I know a quiet café.

(The man continues to arrange the kiosk.)

Ho finito.

I've finished.

(They head toward the café terrace at the center of the stage.)

## Scene II

(They sit on the café terrace.)

#### The Man

È venuta fin qui per cercare me. Adesso mi ha troyato.

Molti anni fa, Lei ha visto tre uomini uccidere Suo padre, a sangue freddo. Di quei tre, sono l'unico ancora vivo. You came here to look for me. Now you've found me.

Many years ago, You saw three men kill your father, in cold blood. Of those three,

I'm the only one still alive.

## The Woman

Lei è diverso.

Quando ero bambina il mio nome era Nina. Ma finì tutto quel giorno.

Nessuno mi ha più chiamata con quel nome. Mi piaceva: Nina.

Conosceva mio padre, prima?

You are different.

But everything ended that day.

No one has called me by that name since.

When I was a child my name was Nina.

I liked it: Nina.

Did you know my father back then?

#### The Man

Sapevo chi era.

I knew who he was.

## The Woman

Era un padre splendido.

Lui mi avvertì:

"Ascoltami, Nina. Adesso arriverà della gente. Non voglio che ti veda. Devi nasconderti, la cosa migliore è che ti nasconda

e aspetti che se ne vadano."

He was a wonderful father.

He warned me:

"Listen to me, Nina.
People will come now.
I don't want him to see you.
You must hide:

It's best that you hide and wait for them to leave."

(The man looks at the woman.)

È vero che gli ha sparato Lui per primo? It is true that you shot him first?

Che importa ... Ma poi ... Aprii la botola.

Aprii la botola.

C'era una bambina là dentro, rannicchiata sul fianco. Le puntai contro la pistola.

Girò la testa, e mi guardò.

What does it matter?
But then ...

I opened the trap door. There was a girl in there, huddled on her side.

Then I aimed the gun.

She turned her head and looked at me.

## The Woman

Lo ricorda?

You remember?

#### The Man

Non l'ho mai detto a nessuno che Lei era là.

I never told anyone that you were there.

## The Woman

Lei aveva vent'anni. Era il più giovane ... You were twenty years old. You were the youngest ...

#### The Man

Cominciai a pensare che era meglio dimenticare. A un certo punto però venne fuori che la figlia di Roca era viva, la nascondevano in un villaggio. Capii che non mi sarei più liberato di quella storia. Nè io, nè gli altri.

I began to think that was best forgotten. At some point, however, it became known that Roca's daughter was alive, hiding in a village.

I realized that I would never be free

of that story. Neither I nor the others.

## The Woman

Gradisce qualcosa da bere?

Would you like something to drink?

## The Man

Vado io a prendere qualcosa.

I'm going to get something.

(The man enters the café.)

## Scene III: Monologue

Per quanto la vita sia incomprensibile, la attraversiamo con l'unico desiderio di ritornare all'inferno che ci ha generati.

Nulla,
nulla è più forte
di quell'istinto a tornare
dove ci hanno spezzati,
e a replicare quell'istante per anni,
pensando che chi ci ha salvati una volta
lo possa fare per sempre.

As life is incomprehensible, we pass through it with the sole desire of returning to the hell we came from.

Nothing, nothing is stronger than that instinct to return to where they have broken us, and to repeat that moment for years, thinking that the one who saved us once can do so forever. In un lungo inferno, identico a quello da cui veniamo. Ma d'improvviso clemente. E senza sangue. In a lingering hell, just like the one from which we come. But suddenly benevolent.
And without blood.

## Scene IV

(The man returns, offering a glass to the woman.)

The Man

Capii che non mi sareiI realized that I wouldpiù liberatonever be freedi quella storia.of that story.Nè io,Neither I,nè gli altri.nor the others.

Per un po' mi convinsiFor a while I was convincedche non sarebbe accaduto nulla.that nothing would happen.Ma poi morì Salinas,But then Salinas died,in quel modo strano.in that strange way.

The Woman

*In quel modo strano ...* In that strange way ...

The Man

L'avevano trovato morto nel suo letto.

Si diceva che il suo medico l'avesse avvelenato, un po' ogni giorno, lentamente, per mesi.

They had found him dead in his bed.

It was said that his doctor had poisoned him, a little each day, slowly, for months.

The Woman

Tutte queste storieAll of these storiesgliele hanno raccontatewere told to youi suoi amici?by his friends?

The Man

Sì. Yes.

The Woman

E Lei ci crede? And you believe it?

The Man

Sì. Yes.

The Woman

Mi dica, Tell me,

cos'altro sa di me? what else do you know about me?

A che serve? È la Sua storia.

La conosce meglio di me.

## The Woman

Non è detto. Io ricordo una specie di orfanotrofio.

Un giorno arrivò Uribe. Mi prese con sé. Disse a tutti che ero sua figlia.

Una sera d'inverno

uscì di casa. Ouella volta. in taverna. giocò d'azzardo fino a tardi. Fu tutta una cosa tra lui e il conte di Torrelavid. Uribe, sicuro delle sue carte, gli stava dietro. Il conte mise sul piatto

la sua fazenda ...

## The Man

La fazenda?

## The Woman

Lei gioca d'azzardo?

## The Man

No.

## The Woman

Non credo allora che possa capire.

## The Man

Ci provi.

#### The Woman

La fazenda di Belsito era la più bella della zona. Uribe non aveva niente che valesse Belsito.

Il conte si sporse in avanti e disse:

"Hai una bella bambina però. Belsito contro la tua bambina. È una proposta onesta."

What does it matter? It's your story.

You know it better than I do.

Not necessarily. I remember some sort of orphanage.

One day Uribe showed up. He took me with him. He told everyone that I was his daughter.

One winter evening he left the house. At that time. in the tayern. he gambled late into the night. It was a matter between him and Count Torrelavid. Uribe, sure of his cards. was keeping up. But then the Count placed a bet

His manor?

on his manor ...

Do you gamble?

No.

Then I don't think you can understand.

Try me.

The manor at Belsito was the most beautiful in the area. Uribe had nothing that was worth Belsito.

The Count leaned forward and said:

"You have a beautiful daughter, though. I wager Belsito against your child. It's an honest proposal."

Il conte mi portò via quella notte stessa. Quando compii quattordici anni mi sposò. The Count took me away that very night. When I was fourteen years old I was married.

## The Man

È strano, strano: Lei sembra raccontare la vita di un'altra. Non gliene importa nulla?

It's strange, strange:
You seem to be recounting the life of another.
Does it mean nothing to you?

## The Woman

Perchè questa storia dovrebbe essere più falsa di quella che mi ha raccontato Lei? È una storia come un'altra. Why should this story be less true than the story you told me? It's a story like any other.

## The Man

È la Sua storia!

It's your story!

Tell me,

## The Woman

Mi dica, cos'altro sa di me? Mi racconti il resto.

tro sa di me? what else do you know about me?

cconti il resto. Tell me the rest.

## Scene V

#### The Man

Di Lei si diceva una cosa strana:
Che non parlava.
Che non aveva mai parlato.
La gente aveva paura di Lei.
Anni dopo il conte morì in un incidénte.
Dicevano che Lei era matta.
La affidarono ai medici,
in una casa di cura.

They told a strange story about you:
That you didn't speak.
That you had never spoken.
People were afraid of you.
Years later the Count died in an accident.
They said that you were mad,
entrusted to the care of doctors,
in a sanitarium.

## The Woman

Per quanto uno si sforzi di vivere una sola vita gli altri ce ne vedranno dentro altre mille.

We strive to live one life, yet others will not see the thousand in it.

## The Man

Qualche anno dopo Lei scomparve nel nulla. Qualcuno disse che aveva degli amici che la tenevano nascosta da qualche parte. A few years later, you vanished into thin air. Someone said that you had friends who kept you hidden somewhere.

## The Woman

Lei non ha amici?

Don't you have friends?

## The Man

No.

No.

## The Woman

Perchè?

Bisognerebbe avere fiducia nel mondo.

We should have faith in the world.

## The Woman

Vada avanti ...

Go ahead ...

#### The Man

Continuavo a chiedermi di che pazzia mai potesse essersi ammalata: se girava urlando per casa o se semplicemente se ne stava zitta in un angolo, tenendo stretta in mano la testa di un pettirosso. Quattro anni dopo morì el Gurre: un proiettile nella schiena.

I kept wondering what madness could have afflicted you; if you ran around screaming at home or if you simply stood silently in a corner, clutching in your hand a robin's head. Four years after that,

## The Woman

In tasca gli trovarono un biglietto: c'era scritto un nome di donna.

In his pocket they found a piece of paper: a woman's name was written on it.

## The Man

Il Suo.

Yours.

Da quel giorno ho iniziato ad aspettarla: sarebbe venuta e mi avrebbe guardato in faccia, e prima di uccidermi mi avrebbe parlato. Perchè io avevo aperto la botola e poi l'avevo richiusa. Lei non se lo sarebbe dimenticato.

From that day, I began to wait for you: You would come and look me in the eyes, and before killing me, you would speak to me. Because I had opened the trap door but then left you trapped down there. You would never have forgotten that.

## Scene VI

#### The Woman

Quella sera là sotto ...
Era talmente assurdo,
sembrava un sogno.
Siete entrati,
Lei gli ha sparato,
poi gli ha sparato Salinas,
e alla fine el Gurre
ha finito il lavoro.
Era un animale.

There, that night ...
It was so absurd,
it seemed like a dream.
You came in,
you shot him,
then Salinas shot him,
and finally El Gurre
finished the job.
He was an animal.

#### The Man

Eravamo dei soldati.

We were soldiers.

## The Woman

Cosa vuol dire?

What does that mean?

#### The Man

Combattevamo una guerra.

We fought a war.

## The Woman

Era finita la guerra.

The war was over.

Non per noi.

Credevamo in un mondo migliore.

Si poteva fare.

Not for us.

We believed in a better world.

It could have been done.

The Woman

La guerra l'avete vinta.

Questo Li sembra un mondo migliore?

You've won the war.

Does this seem like a better world?

The Man

Non me lo sono mai chiesto.

I have never asked myself.

The Woman

Non è vero. Se l'è chiesto mille volte

ma ha paura di rispondere. Adesso dovrebbe essere capace di

pronunciarla

questa parola: vendetta. Lei uccideva per vendetta, tutti uccidevate per vendetta.

That's not true.

You've asked yourself a thousand times

but were afraid of the answer. Now you should be able

to speak

this word: revenge.

You were killing for revenge,

you were all killing everyone for revenge.

The Man

La smetta.

Anche Lei è animata da un desiderio di

vendetta.

Stop it.

You, too, are spurred by the desire for

revenge.

The Woman

Cosa dice?

What are you talking about?

The Man

Bisognava passare attraverso la sofferenza, capisce?

You had to live through the suffering, do you understand?

The Woman

No.

Non posso capire,

io ero una bambina allora.

sdraiata in un buco sottoterra ...

No.

I cannot understand. I was a little girl then,

lying in a hole in the ground ...

The Man

La smetta.

Faccia quello che deve fare,

ma mi lasci in pace.

Stop it.

Do what you must do,

but leave me in peace.

The Woman

Ha paura?

Are you afraid?

The Man

Non ho paura.

Sono solo stanco.

I'm not afraid. I'm just tired.

## Scene VII

(They remain seated in silence, without looking at one another.)

#### The Man

Mentre Lei guardavo, While I watched you, quella sera, that evening, rannicchiata in quel buco, curled up in that hole, così bianca, ordinata, e pulita, so white, neat, and clean, I felt a kind of peace provai una specie di pace che non ho mai più trovato. that I've never found since. Vorrei saperle spiegare ... I wish I knew how to explain it ... Faccia quello che deve fare, Do what you must do, ma mi lasci in pace. but leave me in peace.

## The Woman

Lei andrebbe di venire Would you like to go to a hotel with me? in albergo con me?

(He smiles slightly.)

## The Man

Io sono vecchio. I am old.

## The Woman

Anch'io. Me too. non si aspetti un granchè. so don't expect too much. Possiamo andare in un albergo We can go to a hotel that no one knows. che nessuno conosce. Non deve avere paura. Don't be afraid.

#### The Man

Vorrei che Lei sapesse I want you to know che il mio nome è Pedro Cantos. that my name is Pedro Cantos.

## The Woman

Pedro Cantos. Pedro Cantos. Mi chiamo Nina, Nina, My name is Nina, Nina.

(They get up from the table and head toward the hotel.)

## The End

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