

GIACOMO PUCCINI

TOSCA

CONDUCTOR

Xian Zhang

PRODUCTION

David McVicar

SET AND COSTUME DESIGNER

John Macfarlane

LIGHTING DESIGNER

David Finn

MOVEMENT DIRECTOR

Leah Hausman

REVIVAL STAGE DIRECTOR

Sarah Ina Meyers

MARIA MANETTI SHREM
GENERAL MANAGER

Peter Gelb

JEANETTE LERMAN-NEUBAUER
MUSIC DIRECTOR

Yannick Nézet-Séguin

Opera in three acts

Libretto by Giuseppe Giacosa and
Luigi Illica, based on the play *La Tosca*
by Victorien Sardou

Saturday, September 28, 2024
8:00–11:05 PM

The production of *Tosca* was made possible by
a generous gift from **Jacqueline Desmarais, in
memory of Paul G. Desmarais Sr; The Paiko
Foundation; and Dr. Elena Prokupets, in
memory of her late husband, Rudy Prokupets**

The Met gratefully acknowledges the support of
the The Joseph and Robert Cornell Memorial
Foundation; the Gramma Fisher Foundation,
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Throughout the 2024–25 season, the Met
continues to honor Ukraine and its brave
citizens as they fight to defend their country
and its cultural heritage.

The Metropolitan Opera

2024–25 SEASON

The 1,010th Metropolitan Opera performance of
GIACOMO PUCCINI'S

TOSCA

CONDUCTOR
Xian Zhang

CAST IN ORDER OF VOCAL APPEARANCE

CESARE ANGELOTTI
Kevin Short

SHEPHERD BOY
Luka Zylík

SACRISTAN
Patrick Carfizzi

JAILER
William Meinert

MARIO CAVARADOSSI
SeokJong Baek

FLORIA TOSCA
Aleksandra Kurzak

BARON SCARPIA
George Gagnidze

SPOLETTA
Spencer Hamlin

SCIARRONE
Christian Pursell

Tonight's performances of the roles of Tosca and Cavaradossi are underwritten by the Jan Shrem and Maria Manetti Shrem Great Singers Fund.

Saturday, September 28, 2024, 8:00–11:05PM



KEN HOWARD / MET OPERA

Aleksandra Kurzak
in the title role of
Puccini's *Tosca*

C. Graham Berwind, III Chorus Director Tilman Michael
Musical Preparation Gareth Morrell, Dan Saunders,
Bradley Moore,* Carol Isaac, and Joseph Lawson
Assistant Stage Directors Abigail Sandler and Paula Suozzi
Children's Chorus Director Anthony Piccolo
Stage Band Conductor Joseph Lawson
Fight Director Thomas Schall
Italian Diction Coach Nicolò Sbuelz
Prompter Carol Isaac
Met Titles Sonya Friedman
Scenery, properties, and electrical props constructed
and painted by Metropolitan Opera Shops
Costumes constructed by Metropolitan Opera
Costume Department
Wigs and makeup constructed and executed by Metropolitan
Opera Wig and Makeup Department

This production uses gunshot effects.

The Met's Æolian-Skinner pipe organ used in this performance was renovated thanks to a Wyncote Foundation grant from Frederick R. Haas.

This performance is made possible in part by public funds from the New York State Council on the Arts.

Before the performance begins, please switch off cell phones and other electronic devices.

* Graduate of the
Lindemann Young Artist
Development Program

Met Titles

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Synopsis

Act I

Rome, June 1800. The French revolutionary armies, led by Napoleon Bonaparte, are at war with the rest of Europe. Rome has briefly been a Republic under French protection but has now fallen to the Allied forces. Cesare Angelotti, former Republican Consul, has escaped from prison. He takes refuge in the Church of Sant'Andrea della Valle, where his sister, the Marchesa Attavanti, has hidden a key to her husband's family chapel, where he hides. The artist Mario Cavaradossi returns to the church, where he is working on a fresco that depicts Mary Magdalene. He tells the shocked Sacristan that the face of the Magdalene is that of the mysterious woman who has been praying near the chapel—in fact, Angelotti's sister. Angelotti emerges once the Sacristan has gone. He recognizes the painter and begs for his help. Cavaradossi's lover, the singer Floria Tosca, calls from outside, and Angelotti hides again. The jealous Tosca suspects that Cavaradossi has been with another woman in the church, but he calms her fears. Turning to go, she spots his painting and immediately recognizes the Marchesa Attavanti. She accuses him of being unfaithful, but he again assures her of his love. When Tosca has left, a cannon signals that the police have discovered Angelotti's escape, and he and Cavaradossi flee to the painter's villa. The Sacristan excitedly enters to tell the church choir that the Allies have won a great victory against the French at Marengo in northern Italy. As they celebrate, Baron Scarpia, chief of Rome's secret police, arrives looking for Angelotti. His agents search the chapel, and he discovers the Marchesa Attavanti's fan. Scarpia recognizes her in Cavaradossi's portrait, and when Tosca returns, he uses the fan to trick her into believing that Cavaradossi is unfaithful after all. She vows to have vengeance and leaves as the church fills with worshipers. Scarpia sends his men to follow her; he knows that she will lead them to Cavaradossi and Angelotti. While the congregation intones the *Te Deum*, Scarpia declares that he will bend Tosca to his will.

Intermission (AT APPROXIMATELY 8:50PM)

Act II

Dining that evening in his chambers at the Palazzo Farnese, Scarpia anticipates the pleasure of having Tosca in his power; the diva will be singing that night in the Palazzo at a royal gala to celebrate the Allied victory. The agent Spoletta has broken into Cavaradossi's villa and found no trace of Angelotti, but he has arrested Cavaradossi and brought him to the Palazzo. Scarpia interrogates the defiant painter and sends for Tosca. When she arrives, Cavaradossi whispers an urgent plea for her to keep his secret before Scarpia's agents lead him into another room. Scarpia begins to question Tosca. At first, she keeps her nerve, but when Scarpia tells her that Cavaradossi is being tortured in the next room, her courage fails her. Unable to bear Cavaradossi's screams, Tosca reveals Angelotti's hiding place. The agents bring in Cavaradossi, who is badly hurt and hardly

conscious. Scarpia cruelly reveals her betrayal, and Cavaradossi angrily curses her. Suddenly, word arrives that the news from Marengo was false; Bonaparte has won the battle. Cavaradossi shouts out his defiance of tyranny, and Scarpia orders him to be executed. Once alone with Tosca, Scarpia calmly suggests that he would let Cavaradossi go free if she'd give herself to him. She refuses, but Scarpia becomes more insistent, trapping her with his power over Cavaradossi's life. Despairing, she prays to God for help. Spoletta bursts in; rather than be captured, Angelotti has killed himself. Tosca, now forced to give in or lose her lover, agrees to Scarpia's proposition. Scarpia orders Spoletta to prepare for a mock execution of Cavaradossi, after which he is to be freed. Tosca demands that Scarpia write her a passage of safe conduct. Once done, he embraces Tosca, but she seizes a knife from the dining table and stabs him. Before fleeing with the safe-conduct pass, she performs funeral rites over Scarpia's body.

Intermission (AT APPROXIMATELY 10:00PM)

Act III

At dawn, Cavaradossi awaits execution on the platform of Castel Sant'Angelo. He bribes the jailer to deliver a farewell letter to Tosca and then, overcome with emotion, gives in to his despair. Tosca appears and explains what has happened. The two imagine their future in freedom. As the execution squad arrives, Tosca implores Cavaradossi to fake his death convincingly, then watches from a distance. The soldiers fire and depart. When Cavaradossi doesn't move, Tosca realizes that the execution was real and Scarpia has betrayed her. As Scarpia's men rush in to arrest her, she cries out that she will meet Scarpia before God and throws herself off the battlements.



Tosca on Demand

Looking for more *Tosca*? Check out **Met Opera on Demand**, our online streaming service, to enjoy outstanding performances from past Met seasons: from a classic 1978 telecast starring Shirley Verrett and Luciano Pavarotti to a thrilling 2010 radio broadcast featuring Patricia Racette, Jonas Kaufmann, and Bryn Terfel to a 2018 *Live in HD* transmission headlined by Sonya Yoncheva. Start your seven-day free trial and explore the full catalog of more than 850 complete performances at metoperaondemand.org.

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Giacomo Puccini

Tosca

Premiere: Teatro Costanzi, Rome, 1900

Puccini's melodrama about a volatile diva, an idealistic artist, and a sadistic police chief has thrilled and shocked audiences for more than a century. Critics, for their part, have often had problems with *Tosca's* rather lurid subject matter, the directness and intensity of its score, and the crowd-pleasing dramatic opportunities it provides for its lead roles. But these same aspects have made *Tosca* one of a handful of iconic works that seem to represent opera in the public imagination. *Tosca's* popularity is further secured by its superb and exhilarating dramatic sweep, a driving score of abundant melody and theatrical shrewdness, and a career-defining title role.

The Creators

Giacomo Puccini (1858–1924) was immensely popular in his own lifetime, and his mature works remain staples in the repertory of most of the world's opera companies. His operas are celebrated for their mastery of detail, sensitivity to everyday subjects, copious melody, and economy of expression. Puccini's librettists for *Tosca*, Giuseppe Giacosa (1847–1906) and Luigi Illica (1857–1919), also collaborated with the composer on his two other most enduringly successful operas, *La Bohème* and *Madama Butterfly*. Giacosa, a dramatist, was responsible for the stories, and Illica, a poet, worked primarily on the words themselves. Giacosa found the whole subject of *Tosca* highly distasteful, but his enthusiastic collaborators managed to sway him to work on the project. The opera is based on *La Tosca* by Victorien Sardou (1831–1908), a popular dramatist of his time who wrote the play specifically for the talents of the actress Sarah Bernhardt.

The Setting

No opera is more tied to its setting than *Tosca*: Rome, the morning of June 17, 1800, through dawn the following day. The specified settings for each of the three acts—the Church of Sant'Andrea della Valle, Palazzo Farnese, and Castel Sant'Angelo—are familiar monuments in the city and can still be visited today. While the libretto takes some liberties with the facts, historical issues form a basis for the opera. The people of Rome are awaiting news of the Battle of Marengo in northern Italy, which will decide the fate of their symbolically powerful city.

The Music

The score of *Tosca* (if not the drama) is considered a prime example of the style of verismo, an elusive term usually translated as “realism.” The typical musical features of the verismo tradition are prominent in *Tosca*: short arias with an uninhibited flood of raw melody, including the tenor’s “Recondita armonia” shortly after the curtain rises on Act I and his unforgettable “E lucevan le stelle” in Act III; ambient sounds that blur the distinctions between life and art (the cantata heard through the window in Act II and the passing shepherd’s song and the extraordinary tolling of morning church bells as dawn breaks to open Act III); and the use of parlato—words spoken instead of sung—at moments of tension (Tosca’s snarling “Quanto? ... Il prezzo!” in Act II as she asks the price that she must pay for her lover’s life). The opera’s famous soprano aria, “Vissi d’arte” in Act II, in which Tosca sings of living her life for love and her art, also provides ample opportunity for intense dramatic interpretation. One of *Tosca*’s most memorable scenes comes during the finale of Act I, in which the baritone’s debased inner thoughts are explored against a monumental religious procession scored for triple chorus and augmented orchestra, including bells, organ, and two cannons.

Met History

A year after its world premiere in Rome, *Tosca* appeared at the Met with an all-star cast that included Milka Ternina in the title role and the great baritone Antonio Scotti as Scarpia. Scotti would go on to sing the part 217 times at the Met, a house record for an artist in a lead role. Among his principal Toscas were Emma Eames, Geraldine Farrar, Olive Fremstad, Emmy Destinn, Claudia Muzio, and Maria Jeritza. Farrar headlined a new production in 1917, which, incredibly, was in use for half a century. Renata Tebaldi, Richard Tucker, and Leonard Warren, with Dimitri Mitropoulos conducting, headlined a “revised” production in 1955, and in 1968, a new staging directed by Otto Schenk starred Birgit Nilsson, Franco Corelli, and Gabriel Bacquier. Maria Callas brought her legendary portrayal of Tosca to the Met for six performances, two each in 1956, 1958, and 1965. In 1978, Tito Gobbi, himself a celebrated Scarpia, restaged Schenk’s production with a cast that included Shirley Verrett, Luciano Pavarotti, and Cornell MacNeil. Pavarotti would go on to sing the role of Cavaradossi a record 60 times with the company, including his farewell performance on March 13, 2004. A new staging by Franco Zeffirelli premiered in 1985, starring Hildegard Behrens, Plácido Domingo, and MacNeil, with Giuseppe Sinopoli conducting. In 2009, a production by Luc Bondy opened the Met’s season, with Karita Mattila in the title role, conducted by James Levine. On New Year’s Eve 2017, Emmanuel Villaume led a cast including Sonya Yoncheva, Vittorio Grigolo, and Željko Lučić in the premiere of the current production, by David McVicar.

Program Note

Ah, you abuser! You tormented me for an entire night, should I not then have my turn? *She bends over him, staring at him eye to eye.* Look at me, scoundrel. Ah, to delight in your agony, and dying by a woman's hand, you coward! Die, wild beast, die despairing, enraged, die, die, die!

Floria Tosca, “celebrated opera singer,” shouts these lines at the end of Act IV in Victorien Sardou’s play *La Tosca* (1887) right after stabbing the man who has just tried to grab her. Floria has been blackmailed, assaulted, and psychologically manipulated by Baron Scarpia, the Roman chief of police who has had her in his clutches. At the Paris premiere, it was Sarah Bernhardt who delivered those lines “with feral joy and laughter,” according to the stage directions. Puccini saw Bernhardt’s performance in 1889, and that experience, the intensity of which left the composer for once bereft of eloquence, drove him to acquire the rights to an Italian version and to employ Luigi Illica and Giuseppe Giacosa to convert the play into a libretto. The librettists were dubious about their commission. Illica complained that “the drama is too overwhelming and invades the libretto”—with the result, he found, that it became virtually impossible to accommodate the plot without writing duet after duet. Back-to-back dialogue scenes are something quite natural in spoken drama but potentially disastrous as a string of duets in an opera, where variety of combination and texture in ensembles was deemed essential. The other librettist, Giuseppe Giacosa, was even more vociferous:

I have the profound belief that *Tosca* is not a good subject for an opera. On first reading it seems so, given the rapidity and the clarity of the dramatic action. But the more one gets inside the action, penetrates into each scene in an attempt to extract lyric and poetic passages, the more one becomes convinced that it is absolutely inappropriate as musical theater.

The play was very much reduced and rewritten in the conversion to libretto, but for the final scene in Act II—parallel to Act IV in the play, Scarpia’s death scene—Illica and Giacosa followed their source almost exactly, directly adapting Floria’s final speech. “Is your blood choking you? Killed by a woman—did you torture me enough? Can you still hear me? Speak, then! Look at me: I am Tosca, oh Scarpia! *Bending over Scarpia.* Is your blood choking you? Die damned, then. Die, die, die!”

What follows Tosca’s triumphant words in both play and opera is a very long, eerie, all-but-mute pantomime scene involving (at the time) blasphemous gestures. Tosca searches Scarpia’s body for the safe-conduct papers that he has written, coolly gathers up her things, places lit candlesticks on either side of the corpse, and leaves a Catholic crucifix, which she has taken off the wall, on his chest. Sarah Bernhardt would have felt no terror at having to command the stage with mute gesture for ten minutes at a stretch. While at the Comédie-Française

(1862–64), she became notorious for importing exaggerated pantomimic gestures, then associated with low-class boulevard theater, into classical plays. According to one observer, when she played the death scene in *La Dame aux Camélias* (the play by Alexandre Dumas fils that served as the source for Verdi's *La Traviata*), "she remains standing, defying death and breathing in life with all the strength of her being. Then, using herself as a pivot, she suddenly reels and makes a half-turn, and she falls from her stance in the most poetic collapse imaginable." Bernhardt's most photographed role was as a sinister and macabre Pierrot in a wordless pantomime play, Jean Richepin's *Pierrot Assassin* (1883).

The final scene in Act II of Puccini's *Tosca* was unusual in many ways, not just for its extended pantomime and demands on the soprano's physical acting, but also for the accompanying orchestral music, which functions just like a movie soundtrack—background music that "catches the action"—long before such soundtracks actually existed. And then there is the elephant in the room: all the joyous glee of a woman staring her abuser in the eye, taking revenge for unwanted "love" and for being assailed, for all the times when the only remedy was to dodge or tremble in immobility—and of saying "die!" not once but as many times as seems satisfying. That Scarpia's death scene and its aftermath became infamous in both the play and the opera was hardly due simply to sacrilegious desecration of Catholic props. It was also because a woman had struck back, and because she—abetted in the opera by compositional alchemies that put actions and words to music—wins the entire audience over.

Puccini, usually the most uncertain and nervous of creative artists, had not taken fright at the grim prognostications of his librettists and began work on *Tosca* without enduring his usual crises of indecision. In fact, he seems to have been flooded by ideas for novel and compelling musical means through which to project an unlikely, seemingly unmusical dramatic subject. *Tosca* is full of sounds that, in 1900, were denounced for their radical force. As one critic wrote, "the organ, the Gregorian chant, the snare drums that announce the march to the scaffold, the bells, the cow bells, the rifle shots, the cannon fire—noises which at times constitute essential elements in the development of the opera—are not enough to fill holes left by the lack of music." The critic, though offended, accurately captures a sense that, in this opera, lifelike sound and music are being mixed in equal ways.

Take, for example, the end of Act I, set in the Roman Church of Sant'Andrea della Valle, in which Scarpia muses about how he will blackmail Tosca and eliminate her lover, Cavaradossi. His soliloquy is delivered against a sonic background made from found musical objects: noise and chanting in the stage world, with two offstage bells providing two low pitches, B-flat and F, which alternate for long minutes. From off stage, cannon blasts rumble in time with the beat of the music. Puccini had to devise a vocal line for Scarpia that would wind around the bells'

ALSO ON STAGE



PAOLA KUDACKI/MET OPERA

JEANINE TESORI / LIBRETTO BY GEORGE BRANT

GROUNDDED

METROPOLITAN OPERA PREMIERE

Tony Award-winning composer Jeanine Tesori makes her Met debut with a powerful new opera about a female fighter pilot turned Reaper drone operator balancing the pressures of combat, romance, and motherhood. Music Director Yannick Nézet-Séguin conducts Tony-winner Michael Mayer's high-tech production, starring mezzo-soprano Emily D'Angelo in the tour-de-force leading role.

SEP 23, 27 **OCT 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19**MAT

Tickets start at \$25 [metopera.org](https://www.metopera.org)

fundamental tones and not depart from them; they control its length and breadth. Latin chanting fits around the bells, too, as does an orchestral melody that in turn joins and underpins the ever-louder clamor. The baritone singing Scarpia has to put all his power into delivering his lines so that they resonate into the acoustic foreground, and some of those lines are disquieting in the extreme, as he imagines that raping Tosca will bring her around to falling in love with him. Finally, belatedly recalling that he is in a church, he blames Tosca for his verbal blasphemies—"Tosca, you make me forget God"—and just when you imagine that things couldn't get any louder, the full orchestra blares Scarpia's theme (brass and cymbals) as the curtain comes down. One almost expects heavy velvet to land with equal acoustic force.

The compositional alchemies that draw us to Tosca's side when she strikes back at Scarpia can be quite different. In the second act, she is the focus for Puccini's most intense musical oppositions. When she sings "Vissi d'arte"—her feminine, emotional response to Scarpia's threats—she occupies a register of lyric pathos familiar from earlier Puccini heroines. In the long pantomime scene that culminates in Scarpia's murder, on the other hand, she hardly sings at all. At first, just soft single-pitch murmurs in answer to Scarpia's questions. After she stabs him, Puccini cloaks her words in a long descending line, sung fortissimo, in which the singer repeats certain pitches for emphasis—"You tortured me," "Look at me," and of course, "Die, die, die!" The contrast between "Vissi d'arte" and this music, within an opera that gains much of its power and dramatic momentum through sudden juxtapositions of atmosphere, demonstrates how Tosca acts as the centripetal character, her force and peculiarity echoing the drama's own divided yet converging layers of meaning.

What we witness as Act II of *Tosca* ends is justice and efficacy achieved (even if temporarily), in musical as well as in plot terms. There is a sense in which the soprano herself is being encouraged, by the music that Puccini has written for her, to go beyond beauty. She demonstrates that the sounds required to lock in an audience's sympathies now go past lyric allure (though she has that on her side too) to something un-lovely: point-blank volume and acoustic clamor akin to the sheer noise found elsewhere in the score. The character of Tosca, "celebrated opera singer," is, in this regard, a harbinger of operatic modernity in the new century. The character and her music represent a turning point in which meekness and acceptance have rebelled, in which recompense is demanded and taken, and an end is made.

—Carolyn Abbate and Roger Parker

Musicologists Carolyn Abbate, professor at Harvard University, and Roger Parker, professor at King's College London, have each written several books about opera and, together, authored the seminal A History of Opera.

ALSO ON STAGE



MARY SOHL / MET OPERA

JACQUES OFFENBACH

LES CONTES D'HOFFMANN

Tenor Benjamin Bernheim stars as the lovestruck poet E. T. A. Hoffmann in Offenbach's spellbinding masterpiece, alongside sopranos Erin Morley and Pretty Yende and mezzo-soprano Clémentine Margaine as his failed past loves. Bass-baritone Christian Van Horn takes on the Four Villains, with mezzo-soprano Vasilisa Berzhanskaya as Nicklausse and the Muse, conducted by Marco Armiliato.

SEP 24, 28mat **OCT** 1, 5mat, 10, 13mat, 18

Tickets start at \$25 metopera.org

The Cast



Xian Zhang

CONDUCTOR (DANDONG, CHINA)

THIS SEASON *Tosca* at the Met and concerts with the New Jersey Symphony, Boston Symphony Orchestra, New World Symphony, Philadelphia Orchestra, Los Angeles Philharmonic, Belgian National Orchestra, Seattle Symphony, Montreal Symphony Orchestra, and Baltimore Symphony Orchestra.

MET APPEARANCES *Madama Butterfly* (debut, 2024).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS She is in her ninth season as music director of the New Jersey Symphony and also serves as conductor emeritus of the Orchestra Sinfonica di Milano Giuseppe Verdi, having been music director between 2009 and 2016. Next season, she begins her tenure as music director of the Seattle Symphony. She previously served as principal guest conductor of the BBC National Orchestra and Chorus of Wales and has led performances with the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, London Symphony Orchestra, San Francisco Symphony, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Houston Symphony, Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Orchestre National du Capitole de Toulouse, and at the Norwegian National Opera, Cincinnati Opera, English National Opera, Welsh National Opera, Washington National Opera, and Dutch National Opera, among others.



SeokJong Baek

TENOR (JEON-JU, SOUTH KOREA)

THIS SEASON Cavaradossi in *Tosca* at the Met, Calaf in *Turandot* and Cavaradossi at Covent Garden, Rodolfo in *La Bohème* at Arizona Opera, a concert at the Salzburg Easter Festival, and Radamès in *Aida* at the Deutsche Oper Berlin.

MET APPEARANCES Ismaele in *Nabucco* (debut, 2023) and Calaf.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS Recent performances include Pinkerton in *Madama Butterfly*, Radamès, Turiddu in *Cavalleria Rusticana*, and Samson in *Samson et Dalila* at Covent Garden; Calaf in Florence, Naples, and Prague; and Cavaradossi at Arizona Opera and in concert at the Tucson Desert Song Festival. He previously trained as a baritone as an Adler Fellow and a member of the Merola Opera Program at San Francisco Opera, as well as a former resident artist of the Lyric Opera of Kansas City and a member of the Aspen Opera Center. Among his numerous accolades were first prize in the Alan M. and Joan Taub Ades Vocal Competition and third prize in the Gerda Lissner Foundation International Vocal Competition.

ALSO ON STAGE



MARTY SOHL / MET OPERA

GIUSEPPE VERDI

RIGOLETTO

Baritone Quinn Kelsey returns as Verdi's tortured court jester, a portrayal *The New York Times* hails as "a breakthrough ... This role shows off his full vocal and dramatic depth." The starry cast also features soprano Nadine Sierra as Gilda and tenor Stephen Costello as the Duke of Mantua, with Pier Giorgio Morandi conducting Bartlett Sher's Weimar-inspired staging.

SEP 30 OCT 4, 8, 12mat, 17, 20mat, 23, 26 NOV 1, 4, 8

Tickets start at \$25 metopera.org

The Cast CONTINUED



Patrick Carfizzi

BASS-BARITONE (NEWBURGH, NEW YORK)

THIS SEASON The Sacristan in *Tosca* and Dr. Bartolo in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* at the Met, Donna Agata Scannagalli in Donizetti's *Viva la Mamma* at Milwaukee's Florentine Opera, and the title role of *Don Pasquale* at Opera Theatre of Saint Louis.

MET APPEARANCES Since his 1999 debut as Count Ceprano in *Rigoletto*, he has sung more than 450 performances of 37 roles, including Fra Melitone in *La Forza del Destino*, the Speaker in *The Magic Flute*, the Sacristan, Swallow in *Peter Grimes*, Brander in *La Damnation de Faust*, Dr. Dulcamara in *L'Elisir d'Amore*, Schaunard in *La Bohème*, Cecil in *Maria Stuarda*, Peter Quince in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, and Paolo Abiani in *Simon Boccanegra*.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS Recent performances include Don Basilio in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* at Opera Theatre of Saint Louis, Leporello in *Don Giovanni* in concert with Boston Baroque, Dr. Bartolo in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* at LA Opera and the Florentine Opera, Don Alfonso in *Così fan tutte* in concert with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Bailiff in *Werther* at Houston Grand Opera, and Dr. Bartolo in *Le Nozze di Figaro* at the Seiji Ozawa Matsumoto Festival.



George Gagnidze

BARITONE (TBILISI, GEORGIA)

THIS SEASON Scarpia in *Tosca* at the Met, Miller in *Luisa Miller* in Hamburg and with Washington Concert Opera, the title role of *Rigoletto* at the Paris Opera, and the Dutchman in *Der Fliegende Holländer* at Oper im Steinbruch.

MET APPEARANCES Amonasro in *Aida*, Scarpia, Michele in *Il Tabarro*, Alfio in *Cavalleria Rusticana*, Tonio in *Pagliacci*, Shaklovity in *Khovanshchina*, and the title roles of *Nabucco*, *Rigoletto* (debut, 2009), and *Macbeth*.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS Recent performances include the High Priest of Dagon in *Samson et Dalila* and Shaklovity at Staatsoper Berlin, *Macbeth* in Bologna and in concert in Naples, Scarpia in Las Palmas and Barcelona, and *Rigoletto* at the Atlanta Opera and in Hamburg. He has also sung *Rigoletto* at La Scala and the Dallas Opera; *Nabucco* in Madrid and Verona; Scarpia at La Scala, the Vienna State Opera, and the Paris Opera; Amonasro at LA Opera, La Scala, and in Madrid; *Macbeth* in Valencia; Germont at La Scala, Covent Garden, and the Paris Opera; Iago in *Otello* at Washington National Opera, the Deutsche Oper Berlin, and the Paris Opera; Barnaba in *La Gioconda* at the Deutsche Oper Berlin; and the title role of *Simon Boccanegra* in Madrid.



Aleksandra Kurzak

SOPRANO (BRZEG DOLNY, POLAND)

THIS SEASON The title role of *Tosca* at the Met, Staatsoper Berlin, and the Vienna State Opera; the title role of *Fedora* in Geneva; Cio-Cio-San in *Madama Butterfly* and *Tosca* at the Polish National Opera; concerts with the Kraków Philharmonic; Leonora in *Il Trovatore* in Beijing; and Desdemona in *Otello* in concert with the Orquesta Sinfónica de Puerto Rico.

MET APPEARANCES Liù in *Turandot*, Cio-Cio-San, Adina in *L'Elisir d'Amore*, *Tosca*, Musetta in *La Bohème*, Violetta in *La Traviata*, Micaëla in *Carmen*, Nedda in *Pagliacci*, Gretel in *Hansel and Gretel*, Gilda in *Rigoletto*, Blondchen in *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*, and Olympia in *Les Contes d'Hoffmann* (debut, 2004).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS Recent performances include *Tosca* in concert in Orange; Micaëla, Cio-Cio-San, *Tosca*, and Violetta in Verona; Cio-Cio-San in Madrid; the title role of *Adriana Lecouvreur* and *Tosca* in Barcelona; Santuzza in *Cavalleria Rusticana* and Nedda at Covent Garden; Elisabetta di Valois in *Don Carlo* and Cio-Cio-San at Staatsoper Berlin; Adina in Rome; and Rosina in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* in Naples. Between 2001 and 2007, she was a member of the ensemble at Staatsoper Hamburg.