

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

C. GRAHAM BERWIND, III

CHORUS DIRECTOR

Tilman Michael

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

Thursday, January 23, 2025

7:30–10:35PM

Final performance this season

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**

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and its cultural heritage.

# The Metropolitan Opera

2024–25 SEASON

The 1,021st Metropolitan Opera performance of  
GIACOMO PUCCINI'S

## TOSCA

CONDUCTOR  
Xian Zhang

IN ORDER OF VOCAL APPEARANCE

CESARE ANGELOTTI  
Richard Bernstein

SHEPHERD BOY  
Ariadne Chan-Miller

SACRISTAN  
Patrick Carfizzi

JAILER  
Benjamin Sieverding

MARIO CAVARADOSSI  
Brian Jagde

FLORIA TOSCA  
Sondra Radvanovsky\*

BARON SCARPIA  
Bryn Terfel

SPOLETTA  
Tony Stevenson\*

SCIARRONE  
Christopher Job

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

This performance is being broadcast live on the SiriusXM app and streamed at [metopera.org](http://metopera.org).

Thursday, January 23, 2025, 7:30–10:35PM



Brian Jagde as Cavaradossi and Sondra Radvanovsky in the title role of Puccini's *Tosca*

Musical Preparation Gareth Morrell, Carol Isaac, Miloš Repický, and Katelan Trần Terrell\*

Assistant Stage Directors Michelle Cuizon and Abigail Sandler

Children's Chorus Director Anthony Piccolo

Stage Band Conductor Joseph Lawson

Fight Director Thomas Schall

Italian Diction Coach Stefano Baldasseroni

Prompter Miloš Repický

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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# The Metropolitan Opera

2024-25 SEASON



A scene from Puccini's *Tosca*

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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 8:20PM)

## 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 9:30PM)

### 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.



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*Giacomo Puccini*

# Tosca

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*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

**A**h, 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'

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.*



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## 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.



**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 Ceperano 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.





## PUCCINI AT THE MET

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Visit Founders Hall on the Concourse level of the opera house for an exhibition celebrating the grand tradition of Giacomo Puccini's operas at the Met. Featuring hundreds of photographs, archival documents, and set and costume designs, the exhibition explores the composer's nine works that have appeared on our stage. Stop by before curtain or at intermission to take a walk through Met history—or access a digital version of the exhibition at [metopera.org/puccini](http://metopera.org/puccini).

ABOVE: David Belasco, Arturo Toscanini, and Giacomo Puccini at the Met, 1910

## The Cast CONTINUED



### Brian Jagde

TENOR (NEW YORK, NEW YORK)

**THIS SEASON** Cavaradossi in *Tosca*, Radamès in *Aida*, and Hermann in *The Queen of Spades* at the Met; Maurizio in *Adriana Lecouvreur* in Madrid; Don Alvaro in *La Forza del Destino* at La Scala and in concert in Orange; Calàf in *Turandot* in Seoul; the Prince in *Rusalka* at Staatsoper Berlin; Hermann at the Deutsche Oper Berlin; and Radamès in Verona.

**MET APPEARANCES** Don Alvaro, Radamès, Pinkerton in *Madama Butterfly*, Cavaradossi, and Elemer in *Arabella* (debut, 2014).

**CAREER HIGHLIGHTS** Recent performances include Calàf in Rome and at La Scala and the Paris Opera, Cavaradossi in Parma, Turiddu in *Cavalleria Rusticana* at La Scala, Maurizio in concert in Lyon, the title role of *Don Carlo* and Don Alvaro at Covent Garden, Radamès at the Bavarian State Opera, Canio in *Pagliacci* in Rome, and Samson in *Samson et Dalila* at Staatsoper Berlin. He has also sung Cavaradossi at the Paris Opera and Deutsche Oper Berlin; Don José in *Carmen* in Verona, Naples, and at Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre; Pinkerton at the Deutsche Oper Berlin and Vienna State Opera; Maurizio at the Vienna State Opera; Calàf at the Bavarian State Opera; and Florestan in *Fidelio* at the Deutsche Oper Berlin.



### Sondra Radvanovsky

SOPRANO (BERWYN, ILLINOIS)

**THIS SEASON** The title role of *Tosca* at the Met, the title role of *Turandot* at Covent Garden, Odabella in *Attila* in concert in Naples and Madrid, Maddalena in Coigny in *Andrea Chénier* and *Tosca* at the Deutsche Oper Berlin, and concerts throughout Europe and the United States.

**MET APPEARANCES** Since her 1996 debut as Countess Ceprano in *Rigoletto*, she has sung more than 200 performances of 28 roles, including Elisabetta in *Roberto Devereux*, Amelia in *Un Ballo in Maschera*, Leonora in *Il Trovatore*, Elvira in *Ernani*, and the title roles of *Medea*, *Tosca*, *Aida*, *Norma*, *Maria Stuarda*, and *Anna Bolena*.

**CAREER HIGHLIGHTS** She has previously sung *Tosca* at the Vienna State Opera, Spain's Castella de Peralada Festival, LA Opera, the Bavarian State Opera, Covent Garden, and in Barcelona, Zurich, and Madrid. She has appeared at most of the world's major opera houses, including La Scala, the Paris Opera, the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, the Canadian Opera Company, the Edinburgh International Festival, San Francisco Opera, Lyric Opera of Chicago, and Washington National Opera, among many others. She is a graduate of the Met's Lindemann Young Artist Development Program.



## Bryn Terfel

BASS-BARITONE (PWLLELI, WALES)

**THIS SEASON** Scarpia in *Tosca* at the Met, Bavarian State Opera, and Covent Garden; Mendelssohn's *Elijah* with the Oxford Philharmonic Orchestra; Don Pizarro in *Fidelio*, Dr. Dulcamara in *L'Elisir d'Amore*, and Don Basilio in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* at the Vienna State Opera; and concert appearances throughout Europe.

**MET APPEARANCES** Wotan in the *Ring* cycle, Leporello and the title role in *Don Giovanni*, Scarpia, Figaro in *Le Nozze di Figaro* (debut, 1994), the title role of *Falstaff*, Jochanaan in *Salome*, the Four Villains in *Les Contes d'Hoffmann*, and Wolfram in *Tannhäuser*.

**CAREER HIGHLIGHTS** He has headlined productions on the stages of the world's most prominent opera houses and appeared in concert across six continents. His extensive discography has earned him four Grammy Awards (of 12 nominations), as well as multiple Classic BRIT Awards and *Gramophone* Classical Music Awards. He was made a Commander of the British Empire in 2003, earned the Queen's Medal for Music in 2006, received a knighthood in 2017, and was named an Austrian Kammersänger in 2022, among other honors. In 2000, he founded the Faenol Festival, which ran for nine years near his hometown in North Wales.