GEORGE FRIDERIC HANDEL

AGrippina

Opera in three acts
Libretto by Vincenzo Grimani
Thursday, February 6, 2020
7:30–11:05 PM
Metropolitan Opera Premiere

The production of Agrippina was made possible by a generous gift of Dunard Fund USA

Harry Bicket
Conductor

Sir David McVicar
Production

John Macfarlane
Set and Costume Designer

Paule Constable
Lighting Designer

Andrew George
Choreographer

Peter Gelb
General Manager

Yannick Nézet-Séguin
Musical Director

Jeanette Lerman-Neubauer

This production was originally created by the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie / De Munt Brussels and adapted by the Metropolitan Opera
The Metropolitan Opera premiere of

GEORGE FRIDERIC HANDEL'S

AGRIPPINA

CONDUCTOR
Harry Bicket

IN ORDER OF VOCAL APPEARANCE

AGRIPPINA, EMPRESS OF ROME
Joyce DiDonato

NERONE (NERO),
AGRIPPINA’S SON FROM
A PREVIOUS MARRIAGE
Kate Lindsey*

PALLANTE (PALLAS),
A GENERAL
Duncan Rock

NARCISO (NARCISSUS),
A POLITICIAN
Nicholas Tamagna
DEBUT

LESBO (LESBUS), A SERVANT
OF EMPEROR CLAUDIO
Christian Zaremba

POPPEA (POPPAEA),
A ROMAN LADY
Brenda Rae DEBUT

CLAUDIO (CLAUDIUS),
EMPEROR OF ROME
Matthew Rose

CONTINUO

HARPSICHORD  Harry Bicket
CELLO  David Heiss
THEORBO/ARCHLUTE/GUITAR
Daniel Swenberg
John Lenti

HARPSICHORD RIPIENO
AND ONSTAGE SOLO
Bradley Brookshire

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Thursday, February 6, 2020, 7:30–11:05PM
Musical Preparation  Gareth Morrell, Bradley Brookshire, and Dimitri Dover*
Assistant Stage Directors  Jonathon Loy, Rory Pelsue, Marcus Shields, and J. Knighten Smit
Met Titles  Christopher Bergen
Italian Coach  Hemdi Kfir
Scenery, properties, and electrical props constructed and painted by Metropolitan Opera Shops
Costumes executed by Metropolitan Opera Costume Department
Wigs and Makeup executed by Metropolitan Opera Wig and Makeup Department

* Graduate of the Lindemann Young Artist Development Program
Yamaha is the Official Piano of the Metropolitan Opera.

A scene from Handel's Agrippina

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Met Titles
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Synopsis

Act I
The Roman Emperor Claudio is due to return to Rome in triumph after the conquest of Britain. His wife, the Empress Agrippina, has received secret information that his ship has capsized in a storm, and the emperor is presumed dead. Driven by ambition for her son from a former marriage, Nerone, she urges him to win popular favor and be seen doing good deeds around the city. She next recruits two of Claudio’s freedmen, Pallante and Narciso, to her cause, promising sexual favors to each one in return. Nerone’s charity work goes down well in the Forum with the people of Rome, and Pallante and Narciso acclaim him as the obvious successor to Claudio, should the day come. Agrippina arrives and breaks the shocking news of Claudio’s death at sea. Pallante and Narciso immediately hail Nerone as the new Caesar, and Agrippina quickly agrees. At that moment, Claudio’s servant Lesbo rushes in with the exciting news that the emperor has been saved from the waves by the Roman officer Ottone and has landed safely on the Italian shore. Feigning joy, Agrippina welcomes Ottone, but she and her son are dumbstruck when Ottone announces that Claudio has rewarded his valor by naming him as his successor. In private, Ottone confides to Agrippina that he loves the beautiful Poppea and asks her to intercede on his behalf. Agrippina knows that Claudio is also pursuing Poppea and sees a way to destroy Ottone. Lesbo visits Poppea and tells her, overheard by Agrippina, that the emperor has already entered the city in secret to spend the night with her rather than his wife. Poppea admits to herself that it is Ottone she longs for, but Agrippina arrives and tells her that Ottone has betrayed her, giving her up to Claudio in his ambition to gain the throne. She advises Poppea to take revenge by refusing Claudio’s advances, accusing the jealous and possessive Ottone of standing in their way. Poppea does as she’s told when she meets with Claudio, adding that Ottone’s pride is making him behave as de-facto emperor already. Claudio promises to punish Ottone, but the approach of Agrippina interrupts his amorous pursuit of Poppea. The empress congratulates her protégée, but Poppea is torn by what she has set into motion.

Act II
Pallante and Narciso compare notes and discover that Agrippina has been playing them both. They decide to work together as events unfold. Ottone proudly anticipates the announcement of his succession to the throne as Claudio officially enters the city in triumph. But as the emperor is congratulated on his conquest, he suddenly and publicly turns on Ottone, declaring him a traitor. In turn, the others—including Agrippina and, to his astonishment, Poppea—walk away in disgust from Ottone, leaving him in uncomprehending despair.

Intermission  (AT APPROXIMATELY 9:05PM)
Act II (continued)

Poppea’s uneasiness about her part in Ottone’s downfall torments her. Ottone unexpectedly enters, and Poppea hides, pretending to be asleep when Ottone discovers her. She seemingly walks in her sleep, revealing Agrippina’s plot and accusing Ottone of infidelity. Ottone defends himself, and Poppea realizes that Agrippina has deceived her. Abandoning pretense, she tells Ottone to visit her later and begins to plot revenge on Agrippina. Lesbo arrives to tell her that Claudio is impatient to arrange another rendezvous. Poppea sees an opportunity and agrees. When Nerone enters, she lures him into an assignation at her apartment that night. Agrippina, meanwhile, is full of fear that Pallante and Narciso will betray her to Claudio, that Poppea will see through her lies, and that Ottone might still present a threat. She manages to use her charms to persuade first Pallante then Narciso back to her cause, cajoling each of them to plot the murder of the other and of Ottone. Having taken care of three enemies, she turns to Claudio, but he proves harder to persuade when she urges him to nominate Nerone as his successor to block the threat of an insurrection led by Ottone. Lesbo suddenly enters to whisper to Claudio that Poppea is expecting him. Desperate to leave, he capitulates to his wife’s nagging and agrees to name Nerone.

Act III

Ottone arrives at Poppea’s apartment, and she hides him in a closet, telling him that he will witness her revenge so long as he controls himself and stays quiet. An amorous Nerone arrives, but Poppea hides him in another closet on the pretext that she is expecting a visit from his mother. When Claudio now enters, Poppea complains that he has mistakenly ruined the wrong man; it is Nerone, not Ottone, who is Claudio’s jealous rival. Claudio is suspicious and incredulous, but Poppea reveals Nerone’s hiding place. The emperor angrily dismisses his stepson. When Poppea begs him also to leave, pretending fear of Agrippina’s revenge on behalf of her son, Claudio storms out. Poppea and Ottone are reconciled. Nerone tells his mother about Poppea’s treachery, and Agrippina pours scorn on her son for his credulity. Meanwhile, Pallante and Narciso, desperate to save themselves, reveal Agrippina’s plots to Claudio. The emperor confronts his wife with her misdeeds, but she manages to extricate herself with an elaborate and brilliant defense. She accuses Claudio in return of infidelity with Poppea. He insists that Nerone is actually Poppea’s lover and orders guards to have the others brought before him. Claudio plays with everyone’s love and ambition, throwing Poppea into Nerone’s arms and nominating Ottone once more as his successor. Ottone refuses the throne to keep Poppea. Nerone would be happy with both. Ultimately, it is Poppea who decides things, declaring her love for Ottone. Claudio blesses the union of the lovers and cedes the throne to Nerone. Agrippina is triumphant. Claudio prays for the future contentment of Rome.
George Frideric Handel

Agrippina

Premiere: Teatro San Giovanni Grisostomo, Venice, 1709

This early Italian opera by Handel was a success that secured the composer’s international reputation and played a large role in paving the way for his lucrative and high-profile subsequent career in London. While he continued to develop artistically for the next 50 years, his full genius is perfectly evident in this first great operatic accomplishment. In Agrippina, Handel and his librettist—cardinal and diplomat Vincenzo Grimani—created a sophisticated political and social satire about merciless power struggles in ancient Rome. But despite its ancient setting, the opera, like any good satire, is not really about the past. Audiences at the premiere would have understood references to the emperor to be digs at the contemporary ruler of Rome, the pope, with whom Grimani sometimes grappled over matters of state. And unlike later opera-seria librettists who stressed virtues in idealized characters, Grimani preferred a wryly perceptive look at people as they really are. His characters are flawed but not absurdly evil, and struggle with the conflict between lofty ideals and their own base desires. Today, the issues at stake in Agrippina—the power plays, sexual politics, and cults of personality played out against a fickle public—continue to resonate.

The Creators

George Frideric Handel (1685–1759) was born in Germany, trained extensively in the music capitals of Italy, and spent most of his brilliant career in London. While his great choral and orchestral works—most notably Messiah, Music for the Royal Fireworks, and Water Music—have remained extraordinarily popular up to the present day, his theatrical creations, which were instrumental in introducing Italian opera to the British public, largely disappeared from the world’s stages for almost two centuries. The modern Handel revival began in the 1920s in Germany, and during the later decades of the 20th century, a widespread reassessment of his operas brought these works to the attention of contemporary audiences around the world. Cardinal Vincenzo Grimani (1652 or 1655–1710) was a career diplomat who also supplied libretti for opera composers, the text for Agrippina being his most famous. He died shortly after the opera’s premiere, having achieved the crowning appointment of his career, Viceroy of Naples.

The Setting

Agrippina was originally set in Rome, late in the reign of the Emperor Claudius (d. 54 CE), a time of great struggles for the throne and all the power and splendor associated with imperial Roman power. Historical and legendary tales of the title
character—Agrippina the Younger, great-granddaughter of Augustus, sister of
the notorious Caligula, niece as well as fourth wife of Claudius, and mother of
Nero, who would eventually murder her after several unsuccessful efforts—have
been a lurid source of scandalous reportage and speculation, from the near-
contemporary writings of Suetonius to 20th-century television programming,
such as I, Claudius. Sir David McVicar’s staging, new to the Met this season,
updates the action to the current day: an era in which sly posturing and
questionable tactics continue to drive political discourse.

The Music
Handel’s inventive musical style is the perfect vehicle for the complex ideas of
this drama: Like imperial corruption itself, the score can dazzle with elegant
splendor even while exposing the devious machinations under the surface.
Although there are more ensembles scattered throughout the score than Handel
employed in his later operas, the basic unit of this work is, like those others, the
A–B–A da-capo aria: There is a first section, a central bridge, and a restatement
of the original section with some degree of variation and ornamentation. The
musical miracle is in the diversity of expression that Handel achieves within this
structure. He also uses specific voice types to express character. Agrippina’s
somewhat gullible husband, the bass Claudio, is musically more lumbering
and dense, sometimes even comical, than the swift-witted women and flighty,
high-voiced men around him. Handel wrote the remarkably virtuous Ottone for
a female contralto (as opposed to a castrato), and the deep tone expresses
earnestness well. Conversely, Agrippina’s depraved son Nerone was originally a
high castrato (now sung by a soprano), and this, as well as the rhythm of his aria
(6/8, typically used for country dances and other rustic music), have faux-naïve
and randy qualities. The manipulative lover Poppea, sung by a lyric soprano, has
the frankly seductive lines of Act I’s aria “Vaghe perle,” when she adorns herself,
as well as the more substantial (and genuinely tender) aria sung to her love
Ottone, “Bel piacere è godere.” As in all of the composer’s operas, supreme
vocal virtuosity is expected and required to express the drama, nowhere more
on display than in Agrippina’s climactic fury aria “Pensieri, voi mi tormentate."

Met History
Sir David McVicar’s new production, which stars Joyce DiDonato, Brenda Rae,
Kate Lindsey, Iestyn Davies, Duncan Rock, and Matthew Rose, conducted by
Harry Bicket, marks the opera’s Met premiere.
Premiered in Venice on December 26, 1709, Agrippina was the first great success of George Frideric Handel’s career. In a city where opera had thrived since its earliest days roughly a hundred years earlier, where Claudio Monteverdi had flourished, and where dozens of new operas debuted every season, the enthusiasm it created was astonishing, especially for a very young composer who was not even Italian. The 24-year-old Saxon-born composer had arrived in the country three years earlier, and Agrippina was only the fourth opera he’d written. Not yet the portly, bewigged icon we see in old engravings, he was a handsome and ambitious young man with an uncanny ability to adapt rapidly to a variety of international cultures, as well as the prodigious musical gifts to capitalize on every opportunity he encountered.

Handel’s first biographer, John Mainwaring, described the scene at the Teatro San Giovanni Grisostomo the night of the premiere: “The theater at almost every pause resounded with shouts of ‘Viva il caro Sassone!’ (‘Long live the beloved Saxon!’). They were thunderstruck with the grandeur and sublimity of his style.” To meet the clamor for tickets, 27 performances were immediately scheduled. And because of the prestige of a Venetian success, Handel’s fame rapidly spread to other European cities. In another year and a half, his Rinaldo would make him the toast of London.

Despite his youth, Handel had already traveled far—literally as well as artistically—to build his reputation. Born in the Upper Saxon city of Halle, he had moved to Hamburg, a city with a lively theatrical and musical life, before he turned 20. There, he wrote and premiered his first opera, Almira.

But despite the considerable operatic opportunities of Hamburg, Handel knew the place to become a master of his craft was Italy. Late in 1706, assisted by money from his father’s estate, he moved on to Florence and Rome, where he made the most of his abilities as a phenomenally quick learner of both the Italian language and the Italian musical styles—especially as epitomized by Arcangelo Corelli and Alessandro Scarlatti, who served as his artistic models. Equally important for his rapid rise was his talent for winning friends (both Scarlatti and his son Domenico among them) and making important connections with the aristocracy.

After a brief stay in Florence, Handel transferred to Rome, which provided plentiful opportunities for patronage along with a significant obstacle: ruled by the papal court, the city permitted no staged opera performances. Nevertheless, the ecclesiastical courts sponsored an impressive concert life of secular as well as sacred music, with particular emphasis on the vocal cantata, which in its parade of dramatic recitatives and da-capo arias differed little from the operas of the day. Writing approximately 100 cantatas in less than three years, Handel honed his skills setting the Italian language while developing a powerfully expressive vocal style. Indeed, one of his secular cantatas, Agrippina Condotta a Morire (Agrippina Led to her Death), previewed the opera to come, though
it was tragic rather than satirical in nature. (Historically, after she enabled Nero to secure the throne, Agrippina’s continuing dominance over him enraged him, and he had her assassinated in 59 CE.) The scores of these cantatas would provide Handel with a rich quarry of thematic ideas for both operas and oratorios for the rest of his career.

The excellence of Handel’s cantatas endeared him to many of Rome’s cardinals, who were as wealthy and powerful as the secular aristocracy. A significant admirer was Cardinal Vincenzo Grimani, who would later become Viceroy of Naples. Grimani was a passionate opera lover and theatrical impresario, whose family owned the beautiful Teatro San Giovanni Grisostomo in Venice. More skilled political operative than clergyman, he was a cunning diplomat for the Austrian side in the ongoing War of the Spanish Succession. And he was happy in his spare moments to turn his hand to writing opera libretti.

Based on the strength of Handel’s cantatas, Grimani chose the young composer to set a libretto he’d devised to grace the stage of his family’s theater. It was a satirical black comedy set in ancient Rome about five historical characters—the Emperor Claudius, his wife Agrippina, her son and emperor-to-be Nero, the Roman general Otho, and his lover, the courtesan Poppaea—as told in the Annals of Tacitus and Suetonius’s Life of Claudius. Opera aficionados were already familiar with these figures, for all of them, with the exception of Agrippina, were protagonists in Monteverdi’s great Venetian opera of 1643 L’Incoronazione de Poppea. More recently, the same characters schemed and betrayed in Robert Graves’s savage novels I, Claudius and Claudius the God, which became a popular television series in the 1970s.

Grimani’s libretto for Agrippina was an extraordinary gift for Handel and is regarded today as perhaps the finest libretto he ever set. Witty and ironic, it is, in Handel biographer Jonathan Keates’s words, filled with “the atmosphere of conspiracy and intrigue with which [Grimani] himself was so familiar.” Its characters, especially Agrippina herself, are vividly drawn, and despite their villainous plots, we are encouraged to sympathize with them. As musicologist Winton Dean says, “Grimani, whether deliberately or by happy accident, for the first time released Handel’s extraordinary insight into the manifold subtleties of human nature.”

The singers who would embody these characters at the opera’s premiere were among the best in Northern Italy, beginning with soprano Margherita Durastanti as Agrippina. She was one of Handel’s favorite singers—they were rumored to be lovers at the time—and he later brought her to London. Claudio was sung by Antonio Francesco Carli, a bass with an exceptional range and powerful low notes. Ottone was originally a female “trouser role,” performed by contralto Francesca Vanini-Boschi. The brilliant young soprano Diamante Maria Scarabelli was Poppea.

Like the speed with which he later composed Messiah, Handel created the
music for Agrippina in only three weeks. This pace was enabled by his habit of using pre-existing materials, both his own and that of other composers. This was not then considered plagiarism: It was standard practice in the Baroque era to borrow previously written music and revise it for new works. In the score of Agrippina, only five musical numbers were wholly new creations; everything else was recycled, largely from Handel’s Italian cantatas, though often heavily reworked.

Agrippina is the oldest opera the Met has ever put on its main stage. And yet in many ways, it is surprisingly modern. Keates aptly describes the plot as “a wickedly satirical comedy of sex, politics, and female ambition.” The smarter and more ruthless women—Agrippina and Poppea—dominate, while the male characters—Claudio, Ottone, and Nerone—are frequently their helpless dupes. Always ready to convert any obstacle to her advantage, Agrippina is the most fully drawn and multi-faceted character. Poppea is a younger schemer-in-training, but by the end of the opera, she is able to outwit even Agrippina. “Handel never loads the dice,” Dean writes. “He views all the characters dispassionately with a tolerant eye, observing, never judging.”

The music follows the traditional Baroque formula of recitative and da-capo aria, the former used for moving the plot along, the latter for revealing the characters’ emotional response. However, Handel was a master of creating a myriad of effects within the confines of the da-capo form. In Act I’s cleverly calculated “Non hò cor che per amarti,” for example, we see her exercising all her powers of persuasion and deceit to trick Poppea. The imperial dignity of the orchestral opening stresses her status, while slippery melismas in the voice and accompanying oboes urge Poppea to trust her. But in one of the opera’s greatest arias, Act II’s “Pensieri, voi mi tormentate!,” when all of Agrippina’s schemes are crashing down around her, Handel gives us the vulnerable woman beneath the trickery. He breaks open the conventional da-capo form to create a dramatic scena, splitting the A and B sections of the aria into contrasting moods of anxiety and fierce determination, and also inserting a passage of recitative before the aria’s final reprise. With this magnificent piece for both singer and orchestra—note the wailing oboe doppelganger!—he begs our sympathy for this woman caught in a life-and-death struggle.

In her entrance aria, “Vaghe perle,” we see only the vain, frivolous side of Poppea as she adorns herself with pearls and flowers. But after Agrippina has tried to poison her love for Ottone, she lets loose in a florid aria of concentrated rage, “Fà quanto vuoi,” that reveals what a formidable opponent she will be. The soprano Scarabelli was formidable in her own right, and just before the opera’s premiere, she demanded she also be given a suitably impressive “exit aria” to close Act I. Handel complied with “Se giunga un dispetto,” packed with testing coloratura and shimmering trills. Poppea’s rhythmically catchy “Bel piacer” in
Act III, as she exults over her victory in dispatching Claudio and Nerone, was so popular that Handel transferred it unaltered to *Rinaldo*.

As reigning emperor and emperor-to-be, Claudio and Nerone would be expected to be the most powerful characters, but instead, the opera makes them comic pawns in the hands of the two women. And as supplicants of Poppea’s love in Act III, they are treated like fools in a farce. Each presents himself as a prospective lover in a revealing aria. In the frantic “Coll’ardor,” Nerone shows himself to be a horny adolescent driven by his hormones rather than the debauched tyrant of historical accounts. Portrayed as physically clumsy and not too bright, Claudio sings an aria of strutting masculinity, “Io di Roma il Giove sono,” an unconsciously buffo sendup of the divine status he claims to have.

Poppea’s lover Ottone is the only wholly virtuous and noble character in the opera, as he saves Claudio’s life then spurns the Roman throne for Poppea’s love. In compensation for his lack of comic and dramatic flair, Handel rewards him with arias of great beauty and pathos. His character is epitomized in his sorrowing “Tacerò, purchè fedele” in Act III. This rather old-fashioned aria is a lovely throwback to 17th-century practice, with a viola da gamba playing a ground bass under the singer. In Act II’s garden scene, in which Poppea pretends to be asleep, Ottone’s ravishing “Vaghe fonte,” with its magical atmosphere of sighing flutes, is interrupted by news about Agrippina’s plotting—a wonderful example of Handel’s flexibility in evading da-capo restraints. But Ottone’s signature moment comes in Act II, after he politely sues for the throne Claudio has promised him and the other characters coldly abandon him. Here, Handel expresses the tragedy of his isolation and despair in the opera’s only accompanied recitative and the magnificent aria “Voi che udite.” Dean rightly calls this “the profoundest aria in the opera, an appeal for sympathy addressed directly to the audience. Both the recitative and the aria, with its clashing [string] suspensions [and] doleful oboe … are as fine as anything in the London operas, which they strikingly anticipate.”

—Janet E. Bedell

*Janet E. Bedell is a frequent program annotator for Carnegie Hall, specializing in vocal repertoire, and for the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra and many other institutions.*
The Cast and Creative Team

Harry Bicket  
**CONDUCTOR (LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND)**

**THIS SEASON** Agrippina and Cosi fan tutte at the Met, Orphée et Euridice at English National Opera, Handel’s Messiah with the New York Philharmonic, Die Zauberflöte and Rusalka at the Santa Fe Opera, and performances across the United States, Europe, and Asia with the English Concert, including concerts of Rodelinda and Samuel Adamson’s Gabriel.


**CAREER HIGHLIGHTS** In 2007, he became artistic director of the English Concert, and, in 2018, he became music director at the Santa Fe Opera, where he had served as chief conductor since 2013. In Santa Fe, he has led Cosi fan tutte, Candide, Alcina, Roméo et Juliette, and Fidelio, among many other works. Other recent performances include Handel’s Semele, Rinaldo, Ariodante, Orlando, and Hercules with the English Concert; Ariodante, Orphée et Eurydice, and Carmen at Lyric Opera of Chicago; Dido and Aeneas at Lausanne’s Bach Festival; Rossini’s Maometto II at the Canadian Opera Company; and Rusalka and Le Nozze di Figaro at Houston Grand Opera. He has also led the Los Angeles Philharmonic, Prague Philharmonia, Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, among others.

Sir David McVicar  
**DIRECTOR (GLASGOW, SCOTLAND)**

**THIS SEASON** Agrippina at the Met, Death in Venice at Covent Garden, Faust at Opera Australia, Idomeneo at Staatsoper Berlin, and Pelléas et Mélisande at LA Opera.

**MET PRODUCTIONS** Adriana Lecouvreur, Tosca, Norma, Roberto Devereux, Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci, Maria Stuarda, Anna Bolena, Giulio Cesare, and Il Trovatore (debut, 2004).

**CAREER HIGHLIGHTS** His recent credits include Verdi’s I Masnadieri at La Scala; Charpentier’s Médée in Geneva; Les Troyens at the Vienna State Opera; Andrea Chénier, Les Troyens, Adriana Lecouvreur, Aida, Salome, Le Nozze di Figaro, Faust, Die Zauberflöte, and Rigoletto at Covent Garden; Die Entführung aus Dem Serail, Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg, Giulio Cesare, Carmen, and La Bohème at the Glyndebourne Festival; Britten’s Gloriana in Madrid; Andrea Chénier at San Francisco Opera; and Cosi fan tutte, Le Nozze di Figaro, and Don Giovanni at Opera Australia. His productions have also appeared at the Salzburg Festival, St. Petersburg’s Mariinsky Theatre, English National Opera, Lyric Opera of Chicago, Scottish Opera, Opera North, and in Aix-en-Provence, Tokyo, Strasbourg, Brussels, and Paris. He was knighted in the 2012 Diamond Jubilee Honors List and also made Chevalier de l’Ordre des Arts et des Lettres by the French Government.
John Macfarlane
SET AND COSTUME DESIGNER (GLASGOW, SCOTLAND)

THIS SEASON  Agrippina and Der Fliegende Holländer at the Met.
MET PRODUCTIONS  Tosca, Maria Stuarda, and Hansel and Gretel (debut, 2007).
CAREER HIGHLIGHTS  His recent operatic credits include Der Fliegende Holländer in Quebec; Erwartung and Bluebeard’s Castle, Peter Grimes, Die Zauberflöte, and Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk at Covent Garden; Elektra and Rusalka at Lyric Opera of Chicago; The Rake’s Progress at Scottish Opera and in Turin; Agrippina and Don Giovanni in Brussels; Hansel and Gretel and The Queen of Spades at Welsh National Opera; Idomeneo at the Vienna State Opera; von Weber’s Euryanthe at the Glyndebourne Festival; War and Peace and La Clemenza di Tito at the Paris Opera; Boris Godunov at Dutch National Opera; and Les Troyens at English National Opera; among others. He has collaborated with choreographers Glen Tetley and Jiří Kylián, and his designs have also appeared at the Netherlands Dance Theatre, Danish Royal Ballet, London’s Royal Ballet, Canadian Royal Ballet, Birmingham Royal Ballet, Australian National Ballet, and Dance Theatre of Harlem. He exhibits regularly as a painter and printmaker in Europe and the United States.

Paule Constable
LIGHTING DESIGNER (BRIGHTON, ENGLAND)

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Andrew George  
CHOREOGRAPHER (LONDON, ENGLAND)

THIS SEASON  Agrippina at the Met.

MET PRODUCTIONS  Adriana Lecouvreur, Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci, Anna Bolena, Giulio Cesare, and Don Giovanni (debut, 2000).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS  Opera credits include Andrea Chénier, Les Troyens, Adriana Lecouvreur (also at the Vienna State Opera and Paris Opera), and Salome at Covent Garden; The Turn of the Screw, Agrippina (also in Barcelona), Poul Ruders's The Handmaid's Tale, and Die Walküre at English National Opera; Die Entführung aus dem Serail, Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg (also at Lyric Opera of Chicago), Giulio Cesare, (also at Lyric Opera of Chicago and in Lille), and Carmen at the Glyndebourne Festival; The Rake's Progress, La Traviata (also at Welsh National Opera and in Geneva, Barcelona, and Madrid), and Der Rosenkavalier (also at English National Opera) at Scottish Opera; A Love for Three Oranges and I Capuletti i Montecchi at Grange Park Opera; and Rusalka at San Francisco Opera, Lyric Opera of Chicago, and the Canadian Opera Company. His work has appeared at La Scala, Dutch National Opera, Deutsche Oper Berlin, Staatsoper Berlin, the Salzburg Festival, St. Petersburg's Mariinsky Theatre, and in Tokyo, Brussels, Paris, and Aix-en-Provence.

Joyce DiDonato  
MEZZO-SOPRANO (KANSAS CITY, KANSAS)

THIS SEASON  The title role of Agrippina and Charlotte in Werther at the Met, Agrippina at Covent Garden, the title role of Semiramide in concert in Barcelona, and concerts with Il Pomo d'Oro, the Orchestre Métropolitain, and the Orchestre Philharmonique de Strasbourg. She is also a Carnegie Hall Perspectives Artist, performing Schubert's Winterreise with Yannick Nézet-Séguin and appearing in concert with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Brentano Quartet, and Il Pomo d'Oro.

MET APPEARANCES  Since her 2005 debut as Cherubino in Le Nozze di Figaro, she has sung nearly 100 performances of 12 roles, including Sesto in La Clemenza di Tito, Adalgisa in Norma, Elena in La Donna del Lago, Sycorax in The Enchanted Island, Isolier in Le Comte Ory, and the title roles of Cendrillon, La Cenerentola, and Maria Stuarda.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS  She has appeared with all of the world's leading opera companies, including the Vienna State Opera, Bavarian State Opera, Covent Garden, Deutsche Oper Berlin, La Scala, Paris Opera, and Salzburg Festival, among many others. She was the 2007 recipient of the Met's Beverly Sills Artist Award, established by Agnes Varis and Karl Leichtman.

Kate Lindsey  
MEZZO-SOPRANO (RICHMOND, VIRGINIA)

THIS SEASON  Nerone in Agrippina at the Met, the Composer in Ariadne auf Naxos and the title role in the world premiere of Olga Neuwirth's Orlando at the Vienna State Opera, Mélisande in Pelléas et Mélisande at LA Opera, Korngold's Tomorrow at the BBC Proms, and Berlioz's Roméo et Juliette with the Berlin Philharmonic.
Since her 2005 debut as Javotte in Manon, she has sung more than 100 performances of 14 roles, including Zerlina in Don Giovanni, Nicklausse / the Muse in Les Contes d’Hoffmann, Annio in La Clemenza di Tito, Siebel in Faust, Hansel in Hansel and Gretel, Wellgunde in the Ring cycle, and Stéphano in Roméo et Juliette.

Recent performances include Prince Charming in Cendrillon and Octavian in Der Rosenkavalier at the Glyndebourne Festival, the title role of Purcell’s Miranda in Bordeaux and Caen, the Composer in Paris and in concert with the Cleveland Orchestra, the title role of Gounod’s Sapho at Washington Concert Opera, Nerone in L’Incoronazione di Poppea at the Salzburg Festival, and the title role of Handel’s Ariodante in concert with Les Arts Florissants. She is a graduate of the Met’s Lindemann Young Artist Development Program.

Brenda Rae
SOPRANO (APPLETON, WISCONSIN)

This season Poppea in Agrippina for her debut at the Met, Adina in L’Elisir d’Amore in Madrid, Aminta in Strauss’s Die Schwergame Frau at the Bavarian State Opera, the title role of Lucia di Lammermoor at the Vienna State Opera, the Queen of the Night in Die Zauberflöte at the Salzburg Festival, and concert appearances at Opera Philadelphia, with the Mozarteum Orchestra Salzburg, and in Washington, D.C., London, and Schwarzenberg, Austria.

She has sung Zerbinetta in Ariadne auf Naxos at La Scala, the Bavarian State Opera, and Staatsoper Berlin; the title role of Handel’s Semele in concert in Paris; Ginevra in Handel’s Ariodante at Lyric Opera of Chicago; Elvira in I Puritani, Violetta in La Traviata in concert, Amina in La Sonnambula, Gilda in Rigoletto, and Zdenka in Arabella in Frankfurt; Konstanze in Die Entführung aus dem Serail in Zurich; Amenaide in Rossini’s Tancredi and Lucia at Opera Philadelphia; Cunegonde in Candide, Lucia, Norina in Don Pasquale, the Cook in Stravinsky’s The Nightingale, Vlada Vladimirescu in Mozart’s The Impresario, and Violetta at the Santa Fe Opera; the Queen of the Night in Tokyo; and the title role of Lulu at English National Opera.

Iestyn Davies
COUNTertenor (YORK, ENGLAND)

This season Ottone in Agrippina at the Met and Covent Garden, Bertarido in Rodelinda in concert in Vienna and at LA Opera, and numerous concerts and recitals in the United States and Europe.

Terry Rutland in Nico Muhly’s Marnie, Francisco de Ávila in Thomas Adès’s The Exterminating Angel, Oberon in A Midsummer Night’s Dream, Trinculo in Adès’s The Tempest, and Unulfo in Rodelinda (debut, 2011).

Recent performances include Orfeo in Orfeo ed Euridice in concert at the Edinburgh International Festival, Ottone at the Bavarian State Opera, Polinesso in Handels’ Ariodante at Lyric Opera of Chicago, and David in Handel’s Saul at the Glyndebourne Festival. He created the role of Francisco de Ávila in the world premiere of The Exterminating Angel at the Salzburg Festival, and in 2017, he made his Broadway...
debut as Farinelli in Claire van Kampen’s Farinelli and the King. He has also appeared at La Scala, Covent Garden, English National Opera, the Aldeburgh Festival, the Kilkenny Arts Festival, and with Boston’s Handel and Haydn Society, the English Concert, and Les Arts Florissants.

**Duncan Rock**  
**BARITONE (EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND)**

**THIS SEASON** Pallante in Agrippina at the Met, Silvio in Pagliacci in Barcelona, Jan in Missy Mazzoli’s Breaking the Waves at the Adelaide Festival, Schaunard in La Bohème at Covent Garden, and concerts with the London Symphony Orchestra.

**MET APPEARANCES** Papageno in The Magic Flute and Schaunard (debut, 2017).  
**CAREER HIGHLIGHTS** Recent performances include Jan at the Edinburgh International Festival and Scottish Opera, Peter in Hansel and Gretel at English National Opera, Donald in Billy Budd at Covent Garden, Tarquinius in Britten’s The Rape of Lucretia at Boston Lyric Opera, the title role of Don Giovanni in Brisbane, and Charles Blount in Britten’s Gloriana in Madrid. He has also sung the Count in Le Nozze di Figaro at Garsington Opera and in concert in Paris; Donald in Madrid; Don Giovanni on tour, Demetrius in A Midsummer Night’s Dream, and Tarquinius with the Glyndebourne Festival; Billy Bigelow in Carousel at Houston Grand Opera; Belcore in L’Elisir d’Amore and Marcello in La Bohème at Opera North; Marcello and Papageno at English National Opera; Don Giovanni at Boston Lyric Opera, Welsh National Opera, and with the Netherlands Symphony Orchestra; and Tarquinius at Deutsche Oper Berlin.

**Matthew Rose**  
**BASS (BRIGHTON, ENGLAND)**

**THIS SEASON** Claudio in Agrippina at the Met, Giacomo Balducci in Benvenuto Cellini in concert with the Orchestre Révolutionnaire et Romantique, Leporello in Don Giovanni at Lyric Opera of Chicago, Bach’s St. John Passion in London, Baron Ochs in Der Rosenkavalier in Brussels, Nick Shadow in The Rake’s Progress at the Glyndebourne Festival, and Beethoven’s Missa Solemnis with the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra and Poland’s Wroclaw Philharmonic Orchestra.

**MET APPEARANCES** Ashby in La Fanciulla del West, Colline in La Bohème (debut, 2011), Oroveso in Norma, Frère Laurent in Roméo et Juliette, Leporello and Masetto in Don Giovanni, the Night Watchman in Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg, Bottom in A Midsummer Night’s Dream, and Talbot in Maria Stuarda.

**CAREER HIGHLIGHTS** Recent performances include Pimen in Boris Godunov at Covent Garden, Bottom at Opera Philadelphia, and the Grand Inquisitor in Don Carlo at Deutsche Oper Berlin. He has also sung Hunding in Die Walküre in concert at the Edinburgh International Festival; Bottom at the Aldeburgh Festival, Glyndebourne Festival, and La Scala; Leporello in Dresden; King Marke in Tristan und Isolde at English National Opera; and Baron Ochs, Raimondo in Lucia di Lammermoor, Masetto, and Bottom at Covent Garden.