

GIACOMO PUCCINI

# TURANDOT

CONDUCTOR

Oksana Lyniv

PRODUCTION

Franco Zeffirelli

SET DESIGNER

Franco Zeffirelli

COSTUME DESIGNERS

Anna Anni

Dada Saligeri

LIGHTING DESIGNER

Gil Wechsler

CHOREOGRAPHER

Chiang Ching

REVIVAL STAGE DIRECTOR

J. Knighten Smit

Opera in three acts

Libretto by Giuseppe Adami and  
Renato Simoni, based on the dramatic  
fairy tale by Carlo Gozzi

Saturday, April 6, 2024

1:00–4:20PM

The production of *Turandot* was made  
possible by a generous gift from

**Mrs. Donald D. Harrington**

The revival of this production is made possible by a  
gift from C. Graham Berwind, III and The Joseph  
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The Met is grateful to C. Graham Berwind, III for  
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# The Metropolitan Opera

2023–24 SEASON

The 359th Metropolitan Opera performance of  
GIACOMO PUCCINI'S

## TURANDOT

CONDUCTOR  
Oksana Lyniv

TURANDOT  
Christine Goerke\*

CALÀF  
Roberto Alagna

LIÙ  
Gabriella Reyes\*

TIMUR  
Peixin Chen

PING  
Alexey Lavrov\*

PANG  
Tony Stevenson\*

PONG  
Andrew Stenson\*

EMPEROR ALTOUM  
Scott Scully

MANDARIN  
Jeongcheol Cha

HANDMAIDENS  
Anne Nonnemacher  
Mary K. Hughes

THREE MASKS  
Elliott Reiland  
Ilia Pankratov  
Amir Levy

EXECUTIONER  
Arthur Lazalde

PRINCE OF PERSIA  
Jonathan Burwell

TEMPTRESSES  
Natalia Alonso  
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Katherine Hozier

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Saturday, April 6, 2024, 1:00–4:20PM



Christine Goerke  
in the title role of  
Puccini's *Turandot*

C. Graham Berwind, III Chorus Master **Donald Palumbo**  
Musical Preparation **Derrick Inouye, Dan Saunders, and**  
**Miloš Repický**

Assistant Stage Director **Paula Suozzi**

Stage Band Conductor **Bradley Moore\***

Children's Chorus Director **Anthony Piccolo**

Italian Diction Coach **Hemdi Kfir**

Prompter **Miloš Repický**

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Headdresses executed by **Gaelle Allen**

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The Metropolitan  
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2023-24 SEASON



A scene from Puccini's *Turandot*

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# Synopsis

## Act I

*Peking, in the mythic past.* Outside the Imperial Palace, a mandarin reads an edict to the crowd: Any prince seeking to marry Princess Turandot must answer three riddles. If he fails, he will die. The most recent suitor, the Prince of Persia, is to be executed at the moon's rising. Among the onlookers are the slave girl Liù, her aged master, and the young Calàf, who recognizes the old man as his long-lost father, Timur, vanquished King of Tartary. Only Liù has remained faithful to the king, and when Calàf asks her why, she replies that once, long ago, Calàf smiled at her. The mob cries for blood but greets the rising moon with a sudden fearful reverence. As the Prince of Persia goes to his death, the crowd calls upon the princess to spare him. Turandot appears in her palace and wordlessly orders the execution to proceed. Transfixed by the beauty of the unattainable princess, Calàf decides to win her, to the horror of Liù and Timur. The three ministers of state, Ping, Pang, and Pong, appear and also try to discourage him, but Calàf is unmoved. He reassures Liù, then strikes the gong that announces a new suitor.

*Intermission* (AT APPROXIMATELY 1:35PM)

## Act II

Within their private apartments, Ping, Pang, and Pong lament Turandot's bloody reign, hoping that love will conquer her and restore peace. Their thoughts wander to their peaceful country homes, but the noise of the crowd gathering to witness the riddle challenge calls them back to reality.

In the royal throne room, the old emperor asks Calàf to reconsider, but the young man will not be dissuaded. Turandot arrives. She recounts the story of her beautiful ancestress Princess Lou-Ling, who was abducted and killed by a conquering prince. In revenge, Turandot has turned against men and determined that none shall ever possess her. Trumpets then herald the beginning of the riddles. Turandot poses her first question to Calàf: What is born each night and dies each dawn? "Hope," Calàf answers correctly. Turandot continues: What flickers red and warm like a flame, yet is not a flame? "Blood," Calàf replies after a moment's thought. Shaken, Turandot delivers the third riddle: What is like ice but burns, and if it accepts you as a slave, makes you a king? Tense silence prevails until Calàf victoriously cries "Turandot!" The crowd erupts in joy, and the princess vainly begs her father not to give her to the stranger. Hoping to win her love, Calàf offers Turandot a challenge of his own: If she can learn his name by dawn, he will forfeit his life.

## *Intermission* (AT APPROXIMATELY 3:05PM)

### Act III

At night in the Imperial Gardens, Calàf hears a proclamation: On pain of death, no one in Peking shall sleep until Turandot learns the stranger's name. Calàf is certain of his victory, but Ping, Pang, and Pong try to bribe him to leave the city. As the fearful mob threatens him to learn his name, soldiers drag in Liù and Timur. Calàf tries to convince the crowd that neither of them knows his secret. When Turandot appears, commanding Timur to speak, Liù replies that she alone knows the stranger's identity and will never reveal it. Soldiers torture her, but she remains silent. Impressed by her fortitude, Turandot asks what gives Liù the strength to resist. It is love, she replies. When the torture intensifies, Liù tells Turandot that she, too, will know the joys of love. Then the girl snatches a dagger and kills herself. The crowd forms a funeral procession, and Timur follows as they take away her body. Turandot remains alone to confront Calàf, who impetuously kisses her. Knowing emotion for the first time, Turandot weeps. Calàf, now sure of winning her, reveals his identity.

Once again before the emperor's throne, Turandot declares that she knows the stranger's name: It is Love.



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*Giacomo Puccini*

# Turandot

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*Premiere: Teatro alla Scala, Milan, 1926*

Puccini's final opera is a huge and melodious fairy tale set in a China of legend. It has its roots in various folk tales about a princess who tests the worthiness of her suitors by posing a series of riddles and has those who answer incorrectly killed. Puccini's art soars in this most unusual score, which features an astounding and innovative use of chorus and orchestra that stands with any achievement in opera. Yet for all this, *Turandot* is recognizably Puccini, bursting with the instantly appealing melodies that are at the core of his universal popularity. The unenviable task of completing *Turandot's* final scene upon Puccini's death fell to the composer Franco Alfano. Conductor Arturo Toscanini oversaw Alfano's contribution and led the world premiere. The opening night performance omitted the Alfano finale, with Toscanini ending the opera where Puccini had left the score when he died.

### *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. Franco Alfano (1875–1954) was recommended by Arturo Toscanini to complete *Turandot* based on the success of his 1921 opera *La Leggenda di Sakùntala*. His works are rarely performed today, though his *Cyrano de Bergerac* (1936) appeared at the Met as recently as 2017. The librettists for *Turandot* were the playwright and journalist Giuseppe Adami (1878–1946), who had previously worked with Puccini on *Il Tabarro* and *La Rondine*, and Renato Simoni (1875–1952), who had written libretti for other composers. The play *Turandot* (1762) by Venetian playwright Carlo Gozzi (1720–1806) served as the source material for their libretto. Gozzi wrote satirical fantasies and tragedies for the Venetian stage at a time of intense debate about the relative merits of realism and fantasy in dramatic art.

### *The Setting*

Instead of the Chinese ministers Ping, Pang, and Pong, Gozzi's play used commedia dell'arte characters in their original form—they wandered from Italy to China, becoming members of the Imperial Court of Peking. Their comments satirized Venetian politics and mores of the times. Puccini and his librettists dispensed with any such relevance. The China of this opera, set in "legendary times," is a mythic realm viewed from the exoticizing perspective of 20th-century Europeans.

### *The Music*

Drawing upon the innovative techniques being employed by a number of composers in the early decades of the 20th century, the opera's sprawling orchestration calls for a wide variety of instruments, including alto saxophones, celesta, bass xylophone, harps (originally designated to be muffled with pieces of paper between the strings), and an organ. Puccini uses the chorus to great effect, from the bloodthirsty rabble urging on the executioner in Act I to the sublime invocation to the moon immediately following. There are several genuine Chinese themes used in *Turandot* that are integrated into the score in a suave and brilliantly original manner. The big imperial anthem in Act II is based on a Chinese melody, but the orchestra plays harmonies derived from medieval European religious music, and the remarkable resulting sound is not specific to any single culture. The title character's commanding Act II aria, "In questa reggia," and her succeeding confrontation with Calàf create an effect of Wagnerian proportions while still remaining in a firmly Italian style. The opera also contains moments of sheer melodic beauty in Puccini's most lyrical vein, notably in Liù's plaintive aria from Act I, "Signore, ascolta," and the tenor's unforgettable hymn of triumph, "Nessun dorma," which opens Act III.

### *Met History*

The Met gave the U.S. premiere of *Turandot* in 1926, shortly after the world premiere in Milan. Tullio Serafin conducted a cast featuring one of Puccini's favorite sopranos, Maria Jeritza, in the title role, paired with Giacomo Lauri-Volpi as Calàf. This impressive duo led most of the subsequent revivals through the 1929–30 season, after which the opera (which had been considered a stylistic departure for Puccini) disappeared from the Met stage for several decades. It returned with the legendary 1961 production designed by Cecil Beaton, featuring conductor Leopold Stokowski in his company debut and starring Birgit Nilsson, Franco Corelli, and Anna Moffo. The current production by Franco Zeffirelli had its premiere in 1987, starring Eva Marton, Plácido Domingo, and Leona Mitchell, conducted by James Levine. Other notable artists who have since taken on the leading roles include Gwyneth Jones, Jane Eaglen, Maria Guleghina, Nina Stemme, and Christine Goerke (*Turandot*); Aprile Millo, Teresa Stratas, Ruth Ann Swenson, Angela Gheorghiu, Anita Hartig, and Ermonela Jaho (*Liù*); and Luciano Pavarotti, Johan Botha, Salvatore Licitra, and Marcello Giordani (*Calàf*).



## Program Note

With his death on November 29, 1924, Giacomo Puccini not only left his latest and most ambitious project unfinished but also left the world without a clear successor to carry on the grand tradition of Italian opera—a tradition that extended all the way back to the art form's genesis in Renaissance Florence. But while *Turandot* can be considered “the last great Italian opera,” this designation fails to account for how much of the work *isn't* Italian. From its setting to its plot and, most significantly, much of its music, *Turandot* draws on other cultures—as Puccini had done throughout much of his career—and represents a distinct evolution from the preceding three centuries of Italian opera. Yet it is in no way authentically Chinese either. A Western projection of the East, it is rife with contradictions, distortions, and racial stereotypes—and yet is also one of the most exhilarating and impressive works ever to take the operatic stage.

Not long after the high-profile world premiere of *Il Trittico* at the Met in 1918, Puccini was already searching for material for his next opera. At first, he landed on *Cristoforo Sly* by Giovacchino Forzano, who had provided the libretti for *Suor Angelica* and *Gianni Schicchi*, but eventually abandoned the idea (though *Sly* would later be set by Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari). Then, critic, writer, and librettist Renato Simoni slipped him a copy of Carlo Gozzi's *Turandot*. Premiered in Venice in 1762, the play was inspired by an episode from François Pétis de la Croix's collection of Persian fairy tales, *Les Mille et un Jours*, and concerned a ruthless Chinese princess who sets a fatal challenge to any would-be suitor: In order to win her hand, he must correctly answer three riddles, but if he fails, he will forfeit his head. With his penchant for exotic subjects, Puccini's interest was piqued.

Depicting distant lands and peoples was already a centuries-old musical tradition by the time that Puccini considered bringing mythical China to the stage. From Mozart's *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*, with its percussion-heavy vision of a Turkish harem, to the Gypsies of Bizet's *Carmen*, Verdi's faux ancient Egypt in *Aida*, and Debussy's “Pagodes,” which took inspiration from Indonesian gamelan music, foreign sound worlds had long exerted a fascination on Western composers. Puccini seems to have had a particular attraction—even obsession—with the Other, traveling as far as Buenos Aires, Cairo, and New York in search of fresh sources to set. After the breakout success of his 1893 *Manon Lescaut*, he even briefly toyed with the idea of composing an opera about the life of Buddha that would incorporate a collection of East Indian melodies.

Of Puccini's 12 operas (when one considers the three components of *Il Trittico* separately) only three take place in his native Italy, while both *Madama Butterfly* and *Turandot* are set in the Far East and *La Fanciulla del West* plays out in the equally remote American West. And in the cases of the latter three, the settings are not the only markers of the works' foreignness; in crafting each

opera, Puccini steeped himself in the music of each locale and incorporated existing melodies into the scores. For *Butterfly*, he even consulted with native Japanese speakers, including actress Sada Jacco, to gain a better sense of the timbre and range of their natural speaking voices.

It's no surprise then that Puccini gravitated toward *Turandot*, and he pressed his librettists—Giuseppe Adami, who outlined the dramatic structure, and Simoni, who furnished the poetic verses—to create a text that was authentically Chinese. He requested numerous changes to Gozzi's play, asking them to "find a Chinese element to enrich the drama and relieve the artificiality of it" and to make use of what he called "Chinese syllables" and "assonances that would give it a Chinese flavor."

This focus on "Chinese" sounds also extended to some of the characters' names. The stock commedia dell'arte types—Brighella, Truffaldino, Pantalone, etc.—that acted as visitors to the Chinese court in Gozzi became the ministers Ping, Pang, and Pong, while Puccini also introduced a new ancestress for *Turandot*, Lou-Ling. More drastically, he urged Adami and Simoni to refashion Gozzi's headstrong Tartar princess Adelma into Liù (another name of Puccini's invention), the meek but noble slave girl who could easily stand alongside the composer's other simultaneously vulnerable and dignified "little women"—Mimi, Cio-Cio-San, Lauretta, and others.

Even more than the libretto, though, Puccini sought a sense of authenticity in his musical characterization of legendary China. In August 1920, just months after Simoni first suggested *Turandot*, the composer famously paid a visit to Baron Edoardo Fassini-Camossi, a former diplomat in China, who owned a music box of genuine Chinese tunes. Three melodies from this music box ultimately found their way into the opera's score, while others came from phonograph recordings and Jules A. van Aalst's 1884 chronicle of Chinese music.

It was from Fassini's music box that Puccini discovered the folk song "Mo Li Hua," or "Jasmine Flower," which was already familiar to European ears and had been included in travel guides as early as the end of the 18th century. In his hands, "Mo Li Hua" became the main theme used to represent Princess *Turandot*, first intoned by an offstage children's choir in Act I before recurring many times throughout the opera in different guises and orchestrations. The music box also featured the traditional "Imperial Hymn," which can be heard during the opera's throne-room scenes as the people hail Emperor Altoum and wish him 10,000 years of life.

In these two cases, the Chinese melodies appear with few alterations, but as prominent Puccini biographer Mosco Carner points out, more often the composer's incorporation of existing tunes takes the form of "freely varying certain exotic melodies ... using them as models in the invention of similarly constructed melodies, or ... lifting characteristic motives out of them in order

to mold therefrom new melodic curves.” This occurs notably in the entrance of Ping, Pang, and Pong in Act I, as they attempt to dissuade Calàf from pursuing Turandot. Their opening melody (“Fermo! Che fai? T’arresta”) is drawn verbatim from another of the music box’s folk songs, but soon thereafter, Puccini weaves together bits and pieces of other authentic Chinese melodies as well as some of his own creation. According to Carner, “various motives become joined with one another in a kaleidoscopic way, [and] the whole passage ... creates the impression of an underived, logically developed idea.”

The result is rather unlike any of the composer’s previous compositions. Gone are the intimate dramas and relatable passions of everyday people. These are instead replaced with dazzling spectacle, archetypal protagonists, and musical passages clearly influenced by innovative contemporaries such as Debussy, Stravinsky, and Wagner. A glance into the orchestra pit reveals a robust percussion section, encompassing not only xylophones, glockenspiel, and drums but also bells, celesta, tambourine, Japanese tam-tam, and a Chinese gong. And Puccini includes a number of musical “sound effects” to further heighten the feeling of foreignness, such as offstage brass and organ, harps muted with paper inserted between their strings, and saxophones to accompany the Act I children’s choir.

It’s not that *Turandot*’s score bears none of the hallmarks of Puccini’s lushly romantic style. Liù, the most (possibly only) sympathetic character in the piece, pours her heart out in Act I’s “Signore, ascolta”—an adaption of the pentatonic-based song “Sian Chok” that, in Puccini’s handling, becomes far more Italianate than Chinese—as well as in a compelling pair of arias in Act III. Not to mention the opera’s most recognizable selection, Calàf’s heroic Act III aria, “Nessun dorma,” which has become an anthem of hope and resilience far beyond the confines of the opera house. But according to musicologist Harold Powers, this “Romantic-diatonic Puccinian norm,” is just one of four primary “colors” in *Turandot*, the others being Chinese, Middle Eastern, and Dissonance.

We must also consider the criticisms that *Turandot*—and Puccini’s appropriation, reconfiguration, and reharmonization of Chinese music—has received in recent years. As Ping-hui Liao, a professor of literary and critical studies at the University of California, San Diego, argues, despite the composer’s attempts at authenticity, “when the material is drawn from another culture, as in the case of *Madama Butterfly* or *Turandot*, it is integrated and ordered so that it becomes intelligible, controlled, and agreeable ... the melodies are so well integrated that they lose their own autonomy and become part of a larger whole. In distinguishing between East and West, [Puccini] makes the former subservient to the latter.” Or, as Carner wryly suggests, while the Chinese characters don “national musical costume throughout ... this costume may bear the trademark ‘Made in Italy.’” It shouldn’t be surprising then that many audience members

## Program Note CONTINUED

of Chinese descent find it difficult to watch as their own heritage is co-opted, fetishized, or painted as savage, bloodthirsty, or backward.

The question then becomes how to appreciate *Turandot*—which features some of Puccini’s most ravishing melodies, scenes of truly remarkable musical and theatrical grandeur, and opportunities for the kind of showstopping vocal displays that lie at the core of the art form’s appeal—in a way that both celebrates its achievements and acknowledges the problems inherent in it. As we raise our collective consciousness of its faults, it is essential that, rather than shying away from the less-savory aspects of the opera, with each subsequent revival, audiences recognize and grapple with their implications. For only through awareness and conversation, which must increasingly expand to include a wider array of voices and points of view, can the world truly understand *Turandot* as the thrilling yet problematic masterpiece that it is.

—*Christopher Browner*

*Christopher Browner is the Met’s Senior Editor.*

## The Cast



### Oksana Lyniv

CONDUCTOR (BRODY, UKRAINE)

**THIS SEASON** *Turandot* for her debut at the Met; Verdi's *Requiem* in Parma; *Le Comte Ory*, *Manon Lescaut*, *Tosca*, and *Das Rheingold* in Bologna; *Der Fliegende Holländer* at the Bayreuth Festival; and concerts with the Youth Symphony Orchestra of Ukraine, Orchestra del Teatro Comunale di Bologna, Korean National Orchestra, Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Boulez Ensemble, London Philharmonic Orchestra, Orchestre au Festival de Pâques de Colmar, Gothenburg Symphony Orchestra, City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, and Orquesta Filarmónica de Santiago.

**CAREER HIGHLIGHTS** She became music director of the Teatro Comunale di Bologna in 2022 and served as chief conductor of the Graz Opera and the Graz Philharmonic between 2017 and 2020. She has led productions at the Bavarian State Opera, Staatsoper Berlin, Covent Garden, Paris Opera, and in Rome, Frankfurt, Barcelona, Vienna, and Stuttgart, and made appearances with the Munich Philharmonic, Vienna Symphony, Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra, Deutsches Symphonie-Orchester Berlin, Staatskapelle Berlin, Vienna Radio Symphony Orchestra, Bruckner Orchestra Linz, London's Philharmonia, and Orchestra Sinfonica di Milano, among many others. She is the founder and chief conductor of the Youth Symphony Orchestra of Ukraine.



### Christine Goerke

SOPRANO (MEDFORD, NEW YORK)

**THIS SEASON** The title role of *Turandot* at the Met, Brünnhilde in *Götterdämmerung* in concert with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a recital with Berkeley's Cal Performances, and concerts at Detroit Opera, the Aspen Music Festival, and with the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, where she is an artist-in-residence.

**MET APPEARANCES** Since her 1995 debut in the Ensemble of John Corigliano's *The Ghosts of Versailles*, she has sung more than 100 performances of 15 roles, including Ortrud in *Lohengrin*, Madame Lidoine in *Dialogues des Carmélites*, the title roles of *Turandot* and *Elektra*, Brünnhilde in the *Ring* cycle, and the Dyer's Wife in *Die Frau ohne Schatten*.

**CAREER HIGHLIGHTS** Recent performances include *Elektra* at the Paris Opera, Washington National Opera, and in concert in Tokyo; *Amneris* in *Aida* in concert at Detroit Opera; *Marie* in *Wozzeck* in concert with the Boston Symphony Orchestra; and *Madame Lidoine* at Houston Grand Opera. She has also appeared at the Vienna State Opera, Covent Garden, Canadian Opera Company, Edinburgh International Festival, Lyric Opera of Chicago, and San Francisco Opera, among others. Since 2021, she has served as associate artistic director of Detroit Opera. She is a graduate of the Met's Lindemann Young Artist Development Program.

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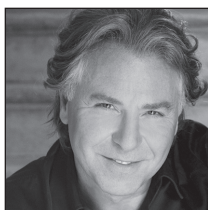
### Gabriella Reyes

SOPRANO (MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT)

**THIS SEASON** Liù in *Turandot* and Rosalba in *Florenzia en el Amazonas* at the Met, Nedda in *Pagliacci* at Lyric Opera of Kansas City, Mimì in *La Bohème* at the Atlanta Opera, and Marzelline in *Fidelio* with the Los Angeles Philharmonic.

**MET APPEARANCES** Musetta in *La Bohème*, Liù, the First Lady in *The Magic Flute*, Nella in *Gianni Schicchi*, and the Priestess in *Aida* (debut, 2018).

**CAREER HIGHLIGHTS** Recent performances include Mimì at Washington National Opera and with the Glyndebourne Festival, Margarita Xirgu in Osvaldo Golijov's *Ainadamar* at Detroit Opera, Musetta in Dresden, Rosalba at Lyric Opera of Chicago, and Cio-Cio-San in Marina Abramović's *7 Deaths of Maria Callas* and the Priestess at the Paris Opera. She has also sung Musetta at the Santa Fe Opera and with the Jacksonville Symphony; the soprano in Philip Glass's *Hydrogen Jukebox*, the title role of Tobias Picker's *Emmeline*, the Countess in *Le Nozze di Figaro*, Minskwoman in Jonathan Dove's *Flight*, and a Greek Woman and a Priestess in *Iphigénie en Tauride* with Boston University's Opera Institute; and the Princess in Montsalvatge's *El Gato con Botas* with OperaHub. She is a graduate of the Met's Lindemann Young Artist Development Program.



### Roberto Alagna

TENOR (CLICHY-SOUS-BOIS, FRANCE)

**THIS SEASON** Caláf in *Turandot* at the Met, Turiddu in *Cavalleria Rusticana* at Covent Garden, Cavaradossi in *Tosca* in Wrocław and in concert in Orange, Maurizio in *Adriana Lecouvreur* in Barcelona, Caláf and a recital at La Scala, and concerts in Vienna, Paris, and Geneva.

**MET APPEARANCES** Since his 1996 debut as Rodolfo in *La Bohème*, he has sung more than 150 performances of 17 roles, including Cavaradossi, Don José in *Carmen*, Samson in *Samson et Dalila*, Turiddu, Canio in *Pagliacci*, the title role of *Cyrano de Bergerac*, Pinkerton in *Madama Butterfly*, and Chevalier des Grieux in *Manon Lescaut*.

**CAREER HIGHLIGHTS** Recent performance include Pinkerton, Cavaradossi, and Don José in Verona; Cavaradossi in Barcelona; Loris Ipanoff in *Fedora* at La Scala; Canio at Covent Garden; the title role of *Don Carlo* in Łódź; and the title role of *Lohengrin* at Staatsoper Berlin. He has also sung Pinkerton at Staatsoper Berlin; Samson in Orange; Turiddu and Canio in Verona, Barcelona, and at the Deutsche Oper Berlin; Cavaradossi, Canio, Pinkerton, and Caláf at the Vienna State Opera; Pinkerton at the Bavarian State Opera; Don Carlo and Don José at the Paris Opera; and the title role of *Andrea Chénier* at Covent Garden.



## Peixin Chen

BASS (HULUNBUIR, CHINA)

**THIS SEASON** Timur in *Turandot* and the Bonze in *Madama Butterfly* at the Met, the Commendatore in *Don Giovanni* at LA Opera, Sparafucile in *Rigoletto* in Madrid, Fafner in *Das Rheingold* with the Los Angeles Philharmonic, Timur at Washington National Opera, Verdi's Requiem with the Los Angeles Master Chorale, and the General in *The Gambler* at the Salzburg Festival.

**MET APPEARANCES** Sarastro in *The Magic Flute* (debut, 2019) and Masetto in *Don Giovanni*.

**CAREER HIGHLIGHTS** Recent performances include Fasolt in *Das Rheingold* at Seattle Opera and the Dallas Opera; Dr. Bartolo in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, the Bonze, and the King in *Aida* at Cincinnati Opera; Colline in *La Bohème* at Washington National Opera; the Monk in *Don Carlos* at Lyric Opera of Chicago; the King at LA Opera; and Timur at Houston Grand Opera. He has also sung Don Basilio in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* at San Diego Opera, Sarastro in *Die Zauberflöte* at Palm Beach Opera, Ramfis in *Aida* and Oroveso in *Norma* at Houston Grand Opera, the Bonze at Portland Opera, Alaska Joe in *Aufstieg und Fall der Stadt Mahagonny* at the Festival d'Aix-en-Provence, and Colline at Opera Philadelphia.