

GIUSEPPE VERDI

AIDA

CONDUCTOR
Alexander Soddy

PRODUCTION
Michael Mayer

SET DESIGNER
Christine Jones

COSTUME DESIGNER
Susan Hilferty

LIGHTING DESIGNER
Kevin Adams

PROJECTION DESIGN
59

CHOREOGRAPHER
Oleg Glushkov

PRODUCTION CONSULTANT
Stephen Pickover

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 four acts

Libretto by Antonio Ghislanzoni, based on
a scenario by Auguste Mariette

Friday, March 14, 2025
8:00–11:05PM

New Production

The production of *Aida* is sponsored by
C. Graham Berwind, III

Throughout the 2024–25 season, the Met
continues to honor Ukraine and its brave
citizens as they fight to defend their country
and its cultural heritage.

The Metropolitan Opera

2024–25 SEASON

The 1,200th Metropolitan Opera performance of
GIUSEPPE VERDI'S

AIDA

CONDUCTOR
Alexander Soddy

IN ORDER OF VOCAL APPEARANCE

RAMFIS
Alexander Vinogradov

RADAMÈS
Brian Jagde

AMNERIS
Judit Kutasi

AIDA
Christina Nilsson DEBUT

KING
Krzysztof Bączyk

MESSENGER
Yongzhao Yu

PRIESTESS
Ann-Kathrin Niemczyk** DEBUT

AMONASRO
Roman Burdenko DEBUT

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

Friday, March 14, 2025, 8:00–11:05PM



A scene from Verdi's
Aida

Musical Preparation Derrick Inouye, Joseph Lawson,
Jonathan C. Kelly, Dimitri Dover,* and Matthew Piatt
Assistant Stage Directors Jonathon Loy and J. Knighten Smit
Assistant Set Designer Amelia Cook
Assistant Costume Designer Amanda Whidden
For 59

Lead Video Designer Mark Grimmer
Senior Video Associate Matt Taylor
Animators Laurent De Vleeshouwer and
Lawrence Watson

Associate Video Production Anna Jones
Stage Band Conductor Joseph Lawson
Italian Diction Coach Hemdi Kfir
Prompter Matthew Piatt
Met Titles Christopher Bergen
Scenery, properties, and electrical props constructed and
painted by Metropolitan Opera Shops
Costumes constructed by Metropolitan Opera Costume
Department; Das Gewand, Düsseldorf; Lynne Baccus, New
York; Costume Armour, New York; Custom Leather Shop,
South Orange; D'Alessio Galliano, Rome; Gene Mignola,
Inc., New York; Fabio Toblini, New York; and Tricorne Inc.,
New York
Wigs and makeup constructed and executed by Metropolitan
Opera Wig and Makeup Department

This production uses smoke effects.

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.

Met Titles

To activate, press the red button to the right of the screen in front of
your seat and follow the instructions provided. To turn off the display,
press the red button once again. If you have questions please ask an
usher at intermission.

* Graduate of the
Lindemann Young Artist
Development Program

** Member of the
Lindemann Young Artist
Development Program

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Synopsis

In the early 20th century, a group of archaeologists unearths an Egyptian tomb unseen for millennia. One finds an ancient dagger with a royal insignia. As they take in the architecture and hieroglyphs, they visualize the reign of the pharaohs.

Act I

In ancient Egypt, at the royal palace in Memphis, the high priest Ramfis tells the warrior Radamès that Ethiopia is preparing another attack against Egypt. Radamès hopes to command the Egyptian army. He is in love with Aida, the Ethiopian slave of Princess Amneris, the King's daughter, and he believes that victory in the war would enable him to free and marry her. But Amneris also loves Radamès and is jealous of Aida, whom she suspects of being her rival for Radamès's affection. A messenger brings news that the Ethiopians are advancing. The King names Radamès to lead the army, and all prepare for war. Left alone, Aida is torn between her love for Radamès and loyalty to her native country, where her father, Amonasro, is king.

In the temple of Vulcan, the priests consecrate Radamès to the service of the god Ptah. Ramfis orders Radamès to protect the homeland.

Act II

Ethiopia has been defeated, and in her chambers, Amneris waits for the triumphant return of Radamès. Alone with Aida, she pretends that Radamès has fallen in battle, then says that he is still alive. Aida's reactions leave no doubt that she loves Radamès, but Amneris is certain that she will defeat her rival.

At the city gates, the King and Amneris observe the victory celebrations and praise Radamès's triumph. Soldiers lead in the captured Ethiopians, among them Amonasro, who signals his daughter not to reveal his identity as king. Amonasro's eloquent plea for mercy impresses Radamès, and the warrior asks that the order for the prisoners to be executed be overruled and that they be freed instead. The King grants his request but keeps Amonasro in custody. He declares that as a victor's reward, Radamès will have Amneris's hand in marriage.

Intermission (AT APPROXIMATELY 9:30PM)

Act III

On the eve of Amneris's wedding, Ramfis and Amneris pray in a temple on the banks of the Nile. Nearby, Aida is waiting for Radamès, lost in thoughts of her homeland. Suddenly, Amonasro appears. Appealing to Aida's sense of duty, he makes her promise to discover from Radamès which route the Egyptian army will take to invade Ethiopia. Amonasro hides as Radamès arrives. He and Aida dream about their future life together, and Aida convinces him to run away with her. Aida asks him about his army's route, and just as he reveals the secret, Amonasro emerges from his hiding place. Realizing what he has done, Radamès is horrified. Aida and Amonasro try to calm him when Ramfis and Amneris emerge from the temple. Father and daughter are able to escape, but Radamès surrenders himself to the high priest's guards.

Act IV

Radamès awaits trial as a traitor, believing Aida to be dead. Amneris summons him, but even after he learns that Aida has survived, he rejects Amneris's offer to save him if he gives up his lover. Brought before the priests, Radamès refuses to answer their accusations, and they condemn him to be buried alive. Amneris begs for mercy, but the judges will not change their verdict.

Aida has hidden in the vault to share Radamès's fate. They express their love for the last time while Amneris, alone in the temple above, prays.



Aida on Demand

Looking for more *Aida*? Check out **Met Opera on Demand**, our online streaming service, to enjoy outstanding presentations from past Met seasons, including a telecast of Leontyne Price's legendary Met farewell in 1985, a thrilling radio broadcast featuring Luciano Pavarotti as Radamès, and three star-studded *Live in HD* transmissions. Start your seven-day free trial and explore the full catalog of more than 850 complete performances at metoperaondemand.org.

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Giuseppe Verdi

Aida

Premiere: Khedivial Opera House, Cairo, 1871

This grandest of grand operas, *Aida* features an epic backdrop for what is in essence an intimate love story. Set in ancient Egypt and packed with magnificent choruses, complex ensembles, and elaborate ballets, the opera never loses sight of its three protagonists: Amneris, the proud daughter of the pharaoh; her slave Aida, who is secretly the princess of the rival kingdom of Ethiopia; and Radamès, the Egyptian warrior whom they both love. Few operas have matched *Aida* in its exploration of the conflict of private emotion and public duty, and perhaps no other has remained to the present day so unanimously appreciated by audiences and critics alike.

The Creators

In a remarkable career spanning six decades in the theater, Giuseppe Verdi (1813–1901) composed 26 operas, at least half of which are at the core of today's repertoire. His role in Italy's cultural and political development also made him an icon in his native country. The story of *Aida* is thought to be the creation of Auguste Mariette (1821–81), an extraordinary French archaeologist who was the founder of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. Camille du Locle (1832–1903), who collaborated on the scenario with Mariette and suggested the story to Verdi, had worked with the composer on the libretto for *Don Carlos*. *Aida*'s librettist, Antonio Ghislanzoni (1824–93), was a novelist and poet as well as the creator of some 85 libretti, most of which are forgotten today. He had previously worked with Verdi on the revised version of *La Forza del Destino* (1869).

The Setting

The libretto indicates merely that the opera takes place in "ancient Egypt, in the time of the pharaohs." This may sound vague, but it was a clear direction to approach the drama as myth rather than anthropology or history. Europe's fascination with the ancient Nile civilization had been piqued with stories from Napoleon's Egyptian expedition at the end of the 18th century and continued into the mid-19th century with the numerous archaeological discoveries being taken from the sands of Egypt and shipped to museums in the European capitals. Michael Mayer's new Met production takes a cue from this period and frames the story through the eyes of archaeologists exploring a newly discovered tomb.

The Music

The score of *Aida* is a sophisticated example of Italian Romanticism, imbued with a convincingly mysterious and exotic hue. Making no claims to authenticity, Verdi created a unique musical palette for this opera. The grandeur of the subject is aptly conveyed with huge patriotic choruses (Acts I and II) and the unforgettable Triumphal March (Act II). These public moments often serve as frames for the solos of the leading tenor and soprano: his noble “Celeste Aida” right at the beginning of Act I, her demanding “Ritorna vincitor!” that follows, and her great internal journey, “Qui Radamès verrà ... O patria mia,” in Act III. Perhaps most impressive in this drama of public-versus-private needs are the instances of a solo voice pitted directly against complex ensembles and vast choruses: the tenor in the temple scene in Act I, the mezzo-soprano in the judgment scene in Act IV, and especially the soprano in the stunning triumphal scene in Act II.

Met History

Aida first came to the Met during the “German Seasons” of the 1880s and was performed in German until 1890. *Aida* has been among the most popular operas in the Met’s repertory since those early days. Arturo Toscanini made his Met debut conducting a spectacular new production for Opening Night of the 1908–09 season. That performance also featured Emmy Destinn (who would sing the title role 52 times at the Met through 1920) in her company debut, as well as Louise Homer (who sang Amneris 97 times between 1900 and 1927), Enrico Caruso (91 performances as Radamès at the Met between 1903 and 1919), and Pasquale Amato (70 appearances as Amonasro between 1908 and 1921). Other unforgettable Aidas at the Met have included Zinka Milanov (1938–58), Elisabeth Rethberg (1922–42), Leontyne Price (from 1961 until her farewell appearance at the Met in 1985), Martina Arroyo (1965–1986), and Gilda Cruz-Romo (1973–1979). A number of exceptional tenors have appeared as Radamès over the years, including Giovanni Martinelli (a company record 123 times between 1913 and 1943), Giacomo Lauri-Volpi (1925–1933), Mario Del Monaco (1951–1954), Carlo Bergonzi (1956–1978), Richard Tucker (1965–1973), and Luciano Pavarotti (1986–2001). In 1988, Sonja Frisell directed a new staging, with sets by the acclaimed film production designer Gianni Quaranta. James Levine conducted a cast headed by Leona Mitchell, Fiorenza Cossotto, Plácido Domingo, Sherrill Milnes, and Paul Plishka. The production was telecast a year later, with Aprile Millo and Dolora Zajick squaring off as Aida and Amneris, and appeared in three of the company’s *Live in HD* cinema transmissions. This season, director Michael Mayer unveils a new production, starring Angel Blue in the title role, alongside Judit Kutasi, Piotr Beczala, and Quinn Kelsey, conducted by Music Director Yannick Nézet-Séguin.

Program Note

After the 1867 premiere in Paris of Verdi's *Don Carlos*, Camille du Locle, the composer's Parisian friend and co-librettist for that opera, persisted in attempts to further collaborate with the most famous opera composer in the world at the time. The two struck up a correspondence after du Locle's return from a trip to Egypt: "a land," wrote Verdi, "which once possessed a grandeur and a civilization which I could never bring myself to admire." How ironic that he would, not long after, embark on one of the most notable artistic monuments of 19th-century "Egyptomania," the fad for all things Egyptian that followed Napoleon's expeditions in 1797–1801 and the subsequent magnificent archaeological discoveries.

The process that led to *Aida* began with the Khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, known as Ismail the Magnificent, who stated in 1879 (the same year in which he was toppled from power by the British), "My country is no longer in Africa; we are now part of Europe." As part of the festivities marking the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, the Khedive invited Verdi to compose a celebratory ode, but the composer declined: He had no desire to write pièces d'occasion. Determined to secure a new work by Verdi, the Khedive then offered a much more attractive commission—a new opera for Cairo's extravagant new opera house, for which the composer was offered unlimited rehearsal time whenever he wished. When Verdi learned that Wagner might be offered the project should the great Italian composer continue to be obdurate, he capitulated almost immediately. A shrewd businessman who recognized the value of having a ruler so desirous of his services, Verdi requested—and received—a fee four times what he was paid for *Don Carlos*.

It was du Locle who brought to Verdi's attention the scenario that eventually became *Aida*, but if he had hoped for a French-language, Parisian version of the opera, his hopes were dashed by the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, which threw the French capital into chaos. Verdi also encountered the usual complications attendant on completing a libretto with sufficient specimens of "parola scenica" (a term he invented in a letter to his Italian librettist Antonio Ghislanzoni in 1870 to describe words and phrases that leap off the page in moments of heightened drama, such as "Ritorna vincitor!"), and casting the La Scala and Cairo premieres proved troublesome, as well. Finally, with all the complexities resolved, *Aida* received its world premiere in Cairo on December 24, 1871, and its European premiere in Milan on February 8, 1872. The La Scala performance—Verdi cared more about this one—was a huge success with the public, but the critics were less happy with the musical mixture of "the modern school" (influences from Wagner, Meyerbeer, and Gounod) and traditional Italian traits than they had been with *Don Carlos*. Verdi, worried about critical reaction, wrote to his friend Clarina Maffei with regard to the fourth production of the opera in Padua:

The success of *Aida*, as you know, was outspoken and decisive, untainted by *ifs* and *buts* and such unkind phrases as *Wagnerism*, the *Future*, the *Art of Melody*, etc., etc. The audience surrendered to its feelings and applauded. That's all!

Verdi himself conducted the first Parisian performance on March 22, 1880, and this time, it was an unqualified success with public and press alike. Sometimes it takes a few years, or more than a few, to bring a work into proper focus.

That Verdi accepted the Khedive's commission is both somewhat surprising—in light of his characteristic demands for original, even experimental theatrical works—and typical: It was not unknown for him to be drawn to simpler, more old-fashioned plots in the wake of radical endeavors. The love triangle of Idamante, Ilia, and Elettra in Mozart's *Idomeneo* some 90 years earlier is a predecessor for Radamès, Aida, and Amneris in *Aida*; Verdi described the plot as "not entirely new," its outline simple and straightforward. What attracted him was the sheer theatricality of the story, among other things, including the possibilities of new and exotic orchestral colors. The more limited orchestras of earlier 19th-century Italian opera had long since been replaced by immense ensembles—in this case, including six "Egyptian" trumpets (actually Roman-made), a military banda (every town had its brass band for public occasions, and they are an enduring part of Verdi's orchestras), and an underground ensemble of four trumpets, four trombones, and bass drum for the tomb scene. The distinctive coloration of this opera begins with the first ultra-soft, muted violin sounds at the start of the prelude; this sort of atmospheric approach, beginning and ending softly, with richer, fuller sonorities in the middle, was fashionable at the time, but Verdi's canonic workings and radical harmonies are his own. We hear an initial theme—a rising fragment ending with a "sighing figure"—that is associated throughout the opera with the heroine Aida and love first repressed, then admitted, followed by a more menacing descending theme treated in counterpoint and associated with the priests of Fthà, or Ptah, the creator god and demiurge who existed before all other things in Egyptian mythology. (We hear Aida's theme memorably in Act III played by the flutes, a high sustained tone in the violins, and cellos sotto voce, as she is waiting for Radamès outside the temple.) Other equally memorable orchestral sounds are to be found in abundance—for example, the translucent tapestry of strings at the start of Act III, with the note G played in various ways (pizzicato, muted, tremolando, distributed across four octaves in the first violins in swaying fashion). The result is a texture of incomparable delicacy, mystery, and beauty—of nocturnal stillness that is nonetheless vibrant with quivering life.

But this, of course, is an Italian opera, in which voices reign supreme. Verdi's publisher Ricordi describes Aida as being around 20 years old, of "a loving nature," with "meekness and gentleness" her chief characteristics. This loving nature has musical heights and depths; we hear despair, longing, and ardor with a huge vocal wingspan in "Ritorna vincitor!" and plaintive homesickness in "O patria mia," her Act III romanza. "Oh my homeland, I will never see you again!" she sings before and after each verse, the line often splitting into expressive fragments. Her father, Amonasro, capable of lyricism when he is persuading Aida to do his bidding, shows his true colors when he bursts forth in anger against the Egyptians. "Just as a man in a towering rage

oversteps all the bounds of order, moderation, and propriety and forgets himself completely, so should the music likewise forget itself," Mozart said of Osmin's music in his *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*, and the same is true of Amonasro. Radamès is given sufficient tenor heroics to satisfy any operagoer, until he realizes in Act III that he has betrayed his country. The lyrical sweetness of his part in the death duet at the opera's conclusion is a new vein of pathos for him. The mezzo-soprano Amneris is by far the most complex of the major characters. She genuinely loves Radamès, but she is a master of dissimulation, accustomed to power, and determined to humiliate Aida; the melody associated with her tends to appear in the orchestra, with the vocal line ("parlante melodico," or "melodious speech") grafted onto it. But when she pleads with Radamès in Act IV ("Ah! Tu dei vivere"), Verdi gives her some of the most anguished, majestic, and beautiful melody ever written for a mezzo, culminating in a plea to the gods for mercy ("Numi, pietà"—words Aida had sung earlier) couched as gasping, sobbing fragments. Ramfis is among the most powerful of all the priests, hermits, and prophets sprinkled throughout Verdi's operas, and he is an especially unyielding and bloodthirsty specimen of the type. In the judgment scene of Act IV, he and his priests sing a version of plainchant-like melody—not to be found in any liturgy—of Verdi's invention, and he is often accompanied by the orchestra's version of sounds from the crypt.

This opera was Verdi's hail and farewell to the French-derived Italianate version of grand opera, based on history (or imagined history) and filled with huge ceremonial scenes, large crowds, massed forces of many kinds. The second scene in Act I, with its invocations of Ptah to melodies made to sound non-Western (a kind of exotic wailing); the dances for Moorish slaves and for the temple priestesses; the massing of male chorus, female chorus, banda, soloists, and the entire orchestra for the triumphal scene of Act II: These are guaranteed to wow the spectator. But Verdi has a heartbreaking habit in his late tragedies of pulling the camera away from the gigantic and the public to focus instead on the most intimate matters of love and death, and he does so here. The work's final moments, with the chorus above the tomb chanting "Immenso Fthà" and Amneris pleading in anguished monotone for Radamès's soul, are like none other in operatic history.

—Susan Youens

Susan Youens is the J. W. Van Gorkom Professor of Music at the University of Notre Dame and has written eight books on the music of Franz Schubert and Hugo Wolf.

The Creative Team



Alexander Soddy

CONDUCTOR (OXFORD, ENGLAND)

THIS SEASON *Aida* and *La Bohème* at the Met; *Fidelio* at Covent Garden; *Das Rheingold*, *Die Walküre*, and *Siegfried* at La Scala; *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*, György Kurtág's *Fin de Partie*, *Elektra*, and *Il Trovatore* at Staatsoper Berlin; *Salome* in Florence and Hamburg; and concerts

with the Orchestra Sinfonica di Milano, Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra, and Orchestra del Maggio Musicale Fiorentino.

MET APPEARANCES *Madama Butterfly* and *La Bohème* (debut, 2017).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS He served as music director of Mannheim's National Theater between 2022 and 2016, music director of the State Theater in Klagenfurt between 2013 and 2016, and kapellmeister of Staatsoper Hamburg between 2010 and 2012. He has also led performances at the Edinburgh International Festival, Vienna State Opera, Paris Opera, Bavarian State Opera, Royal Swedish Opera, English National Opera, London's National Opera Studio; in Tokyo, Frankfurt, Dresden, and Cologne; and with the Orchestra dell'Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia, Vienna Symphony, Philharmonia, Bern Symphony Orchestra, Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra, Copenhagen Philharmonic, Munich Radio Orchestra, Royal Swedish Orchestra, and Orquestra de Valencia, among others.



Michael Mayer

DIRECTOR (BETHESDA, MARYLAND)

THIS SEASON *Aida* and Jeanine Tesori's *Grounded* at the Met and *Swept Away* on Broadway.

MET PRODUCTIONS *La Traviata*, Nico Muhly's *Marnie*, and *Rigoletto* (debut, 2013).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS Among his numerous accolades are Tony, Drama Desk, and Outer Critics Circle Awards for *Spring Awakening* and Tony nominations for *Hedwig and the Angry Inch*, *Thoroughly Modern Millie* (for which he also won a Drama Desk Award), *You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown*, and *A View from the Bridge*. Additional Broadway credits include *A Beautiful Noise: The Neil Diamond Musical*, *Funny Girl*, *Burn This*, *Head Over Heels*, *Everyday Rapture*, *American Idiot* (Drama Desk Award), and *Side Man* (Drama Desk Award), among many others. His Off-Broadway credits include *Little Shop of Horrors* (Westside Theatre), *Love, Love, Love* (Roundabout Theatre Company), *Brooklynite* (Vineyard Theatre), *Whorl Inside a Loop* (with Dick Scanlan, Second Stage Theater), and *10 Million Miles* (Atlantic Theater Company). His work on screen includes the films *Single All the Way*, *The Seagull*, *Flicka*, and *A Home at the End of the World* and the television series *Smash* and *Alpha House*.



Christine Jones

SET DESIGNER (NEW YORK, NEW YORK)

THIS SEASON *Aida* at the Met.

MET PRODUCTIONS *La Traviata* and *Rigoletto* (debut, 2013).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS She is the creator and artistic director of Theatre for One. Among her numerous accolades are Tony and Olivier Awards for

The Creative Team CONTINUED

Harry Potter and the Cursed Child, a Tony Award for *American Idiot*, *Time Out's* Best Experience for *SOCIAL! the social distance dance club* (which she conceived), a Drama Desk Award for *Queen of the Night* (which she directed), and an Obie Award for Sustained Excellence in Set Design. Additional Broadway credits include *The Outsiders*, *Macbeth*, *Birthday Candles*, *The Cher Show*, *Old Times*, *Spring Awakening*, and *The Green Bird*. In the West End, she has designed *Let the Right One In* and *Spring Awakening*. Her operatic credits include Laurent Petigirard's *John Merrick*, *The Elephant Man* at Minnesota Opera, *Lucia di Lammermoor* at New York City Opera, and *Giulio Cesare* at Houston Grand Opera. Her work has also appeared at BAM, Shakespeare in the Park, New York Theatre Workshop, and Signature Theatre, among many others. Currently, she is adapting and co-directing *Hamlet Hail to the Thief* in collaboration with Steven Hoggett and Thom Yorke, is an artist-in-residence at Park Avenue Armory, and is a faculty member at New York University.



Susan Hilferty

COSTUME DESIGNER (ARLINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS)

THIS SEASON *Aida* at the Met and *Swept Away* on Broadway.

MET PRODUCTIONS *La Traviata* and *Rigoletto* (debut, 2013).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS She has designed more than 400 productions around the globe. She received Tony, Drama Desk, and Outer Critics Circle Awards and an Olivier Award nomination for the original production of *Wicked* currently running on Broadway. Additional Broadway credits include *Parade* (Tony Award nomination), *Funny Girl*, *Present Laughter* (Tony and Drama Desk Award nominations), *Hands on a Hardbody*, *Annie*, *Spring Awakening* (Tony Award nomination), *Lestat* (Tony Award nomination), *Assassins*, and *Into the Woods* (Hewes Design Award; Tony and Drama Desk Award nominations), among many others. Her operatic credits include *Manon* at LA Opera and Staatsoper Berlin, *La Finta Giardiniera* at Washington National Opera and the Glimmerglass Festival, and *Káťa Kabanová* at Opera Theatre of Saint Louis. She has designed for Taylor Swift's *Speak Now World Tour*, Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, and Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus. Her awards include three Lifetime Achievement Awards, an Obie Award for Sustained Excellence in Design, the Ruth Morley Design Award from the League of Professional Theatre Women, and the Helen Hayes Award for Outstanding Set Design.



Kevin Adams

LIGHTING DESIGNER (PANHANDLE, TEXAS)

THIS SEASON *Aida* and Jeanine Tesori's *Grounded* at the Met and *Swept Away* on Broadway.

MET PRODUCTIONS *La Traviata*, Nico Muhly's *Marnie*, *L'Amour de Loin*, and *Rigoletto* (debut, 2013).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS He has received Tony Awards for his work on *Hedwig and the Angry Inch*, *American Idiot*, *The 39 Steps* (for which he also won a Drama Desk Award), and *Spring Awakening*. Other Broadway credits include *A Beautiful Noise: The Neil Diamond Musical*, *Funny Girl*, *The Cher Show*, *Head Over Heels*, *SpongeBob Squarepants*, *The Terms of My Surrender*, *Hands on a Hardbody*, *Next to Normal*, *Man and Boy*, and *Hair*, among many others, as well as solo shows for

John Leguizamo and Eve Ensler. He designed the world premiere of *Marnie* at English National Opera, and his work has also appeared Off-Broadway and at the Kennedy Center, Glimmerglass Festival, New York City Opera, Houston Grand Opera, Canadian Opera Company, Washington National Opera, and in the HBO film *Mildred Pierce*. He is the recipient of numerous honors, including Obie, Lucille Lortel, and Outer Critics Circle Awards.

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PROJECTION DESIGN

THIS SEASON *Aida* at the Met and *Stranger Things: The First Shadow* on Broadway.

MET PRODUCTIONS Nico Muhly's *Marnie* and *Two Boys*, the *50 Years at Lincoln Center* gala, *Les Pêcheurs de Perles*, *The Enchanted Island*, John Adams's *Doctor Atomic*, the 125th Anniversary Gala, and Philip Glass's *Satyagraha* (debut, 2008).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS They have received Tony and Olivier Awards for their work integrating animation, film, and video into live performance and real-world environments. Recent operatic credits include *Satyagraha* at LA Opera; Mason Bates's *The (R)evolution of Steve Jobs* at Seattle Opera; *Two Boys*, Glass's *The Perfect American*, and the world premiere of Julian Anderson's *Thebans* at English National Opera; the world premieres of Georg Friedrich Haas's *Morgen und Abend* and Birtwistle's *The Minotaur* at Covent Garden; Nono's *Al Gran Sole Carico d'Amore* at the Deutsche Oper Berlin and Salzburg Festival; and the world premiere of Muhly's *Dark Sisters* at Gotham Chamber Opera. Their work has also appeared on Broadway, in the West End, in exhibitions at London's Lightroom, and at the Edinburgh International Festival, London's National Theatre and Royal Ballet, Manchester International Festival, and Berlin's Schaubühne, among many others. They served as video designers for the opening ceremonies of the 2012 Summer Olympics in London.

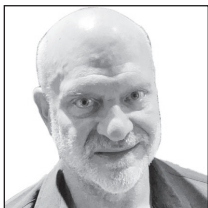


Oleg Glushkov

CHOREOGRAPHER (OMSK, RUSSIA)

THIS SEASON *Aida* for his debut at the Met.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS A theater educator, choreographer, and director, he graduated from the Russian Institute of Theatre Arts (GITIS) in 2002 as a choreographer and began working with renowned theaters, including Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre, St. Petersburg's Mariinsky Theatre, the Moscow Art Theatre, the Vakhtangov State Academic Theatre, Lenkom Theatre, Moscow Sovremennik Theatre, the Norwegian National Opera, the National Theatre of Norway, and the Düsseldorfer Schauspielhaus, among others. He has choreographed numerous films and is a recipient of prestigious theater and film awards. Since 2002, he has also been teaching at GITIS and the Moscow Art Theatre School.



Stephen Pickover

PRODUCTION CONSULTANT (NEW YORK, NEW YORK)

THIS SEASON *Aida* at the Met.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS He has served with the Met's stage-directing staff since 1983, assisting on dozens of productions by many of the world's leading directors. He has also directed numerous operas, musicals, and

The Creative Team CONTINUED

plays in the United States and abroad, including at the Teatro Regio di Torino, Pittsburgh Opera, LA Opera, Houston Grand Opera, English National Opera, and with the San Francisco Symphony and Minnesota Orchestra. He was artistic director of the Riverside Opera Ensemble, where he conceived and directed *Where or When*, a new Rodgers and Hart Off-Broadway revue, produced by Maryellen Kernaghan. He developed and directed the new musical *Street Sense* by Migdalia Cruz and Linda Eisenstein at Cleveland Public Theatre and was artistic director of Pennsylvania's Struthers Library Theatre, a 1000-seat historic professional theater where he directed *Evita*, *The Sound of Music*, *A Day in Hollywood / A Night in the Ukraine*, *Man of La Mancha*, *Oklahoma!*, *The Boyfriend*, *Camelot*, *The Music Man*, and *The Fantasticks*.

The Cast



Krzysztof Bączyk

BASS (POZNAŃ, POLAND)

THIS SEASON The King in *Aida* at the Met, the title role of *Mefistofele* in Dresden, Talbot in *Maria Stuarda* in Madrid, Talbot in *Giovanna d'Arco* in Parma, Leporello in *Don Giovanni* at the Festival d'Aix-en-Provence, and

Ramfis in *Aida* with the Helsingborg Symphony Orchestra.

MET APPEARANCES Colline in *La Bohème* and the King (debut, 2023).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS Recent performances include Colline in concert with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Wurm in *Luisa Miller* in Naples and Cologne, Figaro in *Le Nozze di Figaro* in Hamburg and at the Salzburg Festival, Giorgio in *I Puritani* in concert with the Orchestre de Chambre de Paris, and Oroveso in *Norma* in concert with Ensemble Resonanz. He has also sung Figaro with Boston's Handel and Haydn Society and in Wrocław; Ferrando in *Il Trovatore* in Barcelona; Lorenzo in *I Capuleti e i Montecchi*, Leporello, and Don Basilio in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* at the Paris Opera; Oroveso at the Festival d'Aix-en-Provence; Sarastro in *Die Zauberflöte* in Rouen and at Covent Garden; Colline in Madrid; Leporello at Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre; Don Basilio at Lyric Opera of Chicago; and Angelotti in *Tosca*, Zuniga in *Carmen*, and the King in Verona.



Roman Burdenko

BARITONE (BARNAUL, RUSSIA)

THIS SEASON Amonasro in *Aida* for his debut at the Met, the title role of *Rigoletto* at Dutch National Opera, Scarpia in *Tosca* at Staatsoper Berlin, the title role of *Macbeth* at the Deutsche Oper Berlin, Tonio in *Pagliacci* in Bologna, Michele in *Il Tabarro* and the title role of *Gianni Schicchi* in

Trieste, and Rigoletto and Michele at the Paris Opera.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS He regularly appears at St. Petersburg's Mariinsky Theatre, where his roles have included Don Carlo di Vargas in *La Forza del Destino*, Rodrigo in *Don Carlo*, Enrico in *Lucia di Lammermoor*, Ibn-Hakia in *Iolanta*, Alberich in the *Ring* cycle, Shchekalov in *Boris Godunov*, Macbeth, Tonio, Marcello in *La Bohème*, Valentin in *Faust*, Lionel in Tchaikovsky's *The Maid of Orleans*, Amonasro, the High Priest of Dagon in *Samson et Dalila*, and the title roles of *Nabucco*,

Eugene Onegin, *Prince Igor*, and *Mazeppa*, among many others. Recent performances elsewhere include Alfio in *Cavalleria Rusticana*, Tonio, and Manfredo in Montemezzi's *L'Amore dei Tre Re* at La Scala; Macbeth in Bologna; Nabucco in Trieste; Count Tomsy in *The Queen of Spades* at the Bavarian State Opera; and Enrico and Rigoletto at the Deutsche Oper Berlin.



Brian Jagde

TENOR (NEW YORK, NEW YORK)

THIS SEASON Radamès in *Aida*, Cavaradossi in *Tosca*, 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.



Judit Kutasi

MEZZO-SOPRANO (TIMIȘOARA, ROMANIA)

THIS SEASON Amneris in *Aida* at the Met and Deutsche Oper Berlin, Ulrica in *Un Ballo in Maschera* at San Francisco Opera, Verdi's Requiem with the Orchestra dell'Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia and George Enescu Philharmonic Orchestra, and the Princess of Bouillon in *Adriana*

Lecouvreur in Toulouse.

MET APPEARANCES Preziosilla in *La Forza del Destino* (debut, 2024).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS Between 2014 and 2016, she was a member of the ensemble at the Zurich Opera, having previously been a member of the company's International Opera Studio. She maintains a close relationship with the Deutsche Oper Berlin, where her roles have included Laura and La Cieca in *La Gioconda*, Waltraute in *Die Walküre*, Erda in *Das Rheingold* and *Siegfried*, Ulrica, Preziosilla, Azucena in *Il Trovatore*, Maddalena and Giovanna in *Rigoletto*, and Fenena in *Nabucco*. She has also appeared at the Royal Danish Opera, Salzburg Easter Festival, Hungarian State Opera, Bavarian State Opera, Paris Opera, La Scala, Israeli Opera, Edinburgh International Festival, and in Hamburg, Las Palmas, Barcelona, Verona, Genoa, Oviedo, Rome, Geneva, Modena, and Palermo, among others.



Christina Nilsson

SOPRANO (YSTAD, SWEDEN)

THIS SEASON The title role of *Aida* at the Met for her debut and in Frankfurt and Prague, Schoenberg's *Gurre-Lieder* with the NDR Elbphilharmonie Orchestra, the title role of *Tosca* at the Royal Swedish Opera, Mahler's Symphony No. 4 with the Royal Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, and Eva in *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg* and Freia in *Das Rheingold* at the Bayreuth Festival.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS She appears regularly at the Royal Swedish Opera, where her roles have included Chrysothemis in *Elektra*, the title role of *Ariadne auf Naxos*, *Aida*, *Eva*, and the Countess in *Le Nozze di Figaro*. She has also sung the Third Norn in *Götterdämmerung* at the Bayreuth Festival, Elisabeth in *Tannhäuser* and *Ariadne* in Frankfurt, *Aida* in Dresden and in concert at the Deutsche Oper Berlin, *Rosalinde* in *Die Fledermaus* at the Bavarian State Opera, *Elsa* in *Lohengrin* at the Tyrolean Festival Erl and in Dortmund, and *Ariadne* in Lausanne. She has appeared in concert with the Gothenburg Symphony Orchestra, Atlanta Symphony Orchestra, Tokyo Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra, Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, and at Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre, among others.



Alexander Vinogradov

BASS (MOSCOW, RUSSIA)

THIS SEASON Ramfis in *Aida* and Don Basilio in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* at the Met, Prokofiev's *Ivan the Terrible* with the Orquesta Nacional de España, Padre Guardiano in *La Forza del Destino* at La Scala, Shostakovich's Symphony No. 14 with the São Paulo Symphony Orchestra, *Zaccaria in Nabucco* and Ramfis in Verona, and Oroveso in *Norma* in concert in Baden-Baden.

MET APPEARANCES Escamillo in *Carmen*, Raimondo in *Lucia di Lammermoor*, and Walter in *Luisa Miller* (debut, 2018).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS Recent performances include Colline in *La Bohème*, Don Basilio, and Sarastro in *Die Zauberflöte* in Verona; Giovanni da Procida in *I Vespri Siciliani* in Zurich; Philippe II in *Don Carlos* and Jacopo Fiesco in *Simon Boccanegra* in Hamburg; Enrico VIII in *Anna Bolena* and Banquo in *Macbeth* in Naples; *Zaccaria* in Dresden; the title role of *Attila* in Bari; and Ramfis at the Vienna State Opera. He has also sung the Grand Inquisitor in *Don Carlo* in Florence; *Zaccaria* at the Deutsche Oper Berlin and in Zurich; Ramfis in Madrid; *Zaccaria*, Escamillo, and the Commendatore in *Don Giovanni* in Hamburg; Alvise Badoero in *La Gioconda* in Orange; and Marcel in *Les Huguenots* in Brussels.