

GAETANO DONIZETTI

L'ELISIR D'AMORE

CONDUCTOR
Joseph Colaneri

PRODUCTION
Bartlett Sher

SET DESIGNER
Michael Yeargan

COSTUME DESIGNER
Catherine Zuber

LIGHTING DESIGNED BY
Jennifer Tipton

STAGE DIRECTOR
Louisa Muller

GENERAL MANAGER
Peter Gelb

MUSIC DIRECTOR
James Levine

PRINCIPAL CONDUCTOR
Fabio Luisi

Opera in two acts

Libretto by Felice Romani

Thursday, April 7, 2016
7:30-10:15PM

Last time this season

The production of *L'Elisir d'Amore* was
made possible by a generous gift from
**The Monteforte Foundation, in honor of
Wim Kooyker**

The Metropolitan Opera

2015–16 SEASON

The 292nd Metropolitan Opera performance of
GAETANO DONIZETTI'S

L'ELISIR D'AMORE

CONDUCTOR
Joseph Colaneri

IN ORDER OF VOCAL APPEARANCE

GIANNETTA
Ying Fang*

NEMORINO
Mario Chang**

ADINA
Aleksandra Kurzak

BELCORE
Adam Plachetka

DULCAMARA
Pietro Spagnoli

RECITATIVE ACCOMPANIST
Steven Eldredge

This performance
is being broadcast
live on Metropolitan
Opera Radio on
SiriusXM channel 74.

Thursday, April 7, 2016, 7:30–10:15PM



Aleksandra Kurzak
as Adina and Adam
Plachetka as Belcore
in Donizetti's *L'Elisir
d'Amore*

Chorus Master **Donald Palumbo**
Musical Preparation **Joan Dornemann, Gregory Buchalter,
Linda Hall, and Steven Eldredge**
Assistant Stage Directors **Gregory Keller and Daniel Rigazzi**
Prompter **Gregory Buchalter**
Italian Coach **Hemdi Kfir**
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Assistant to the Costume Designer **Philip Heckman**

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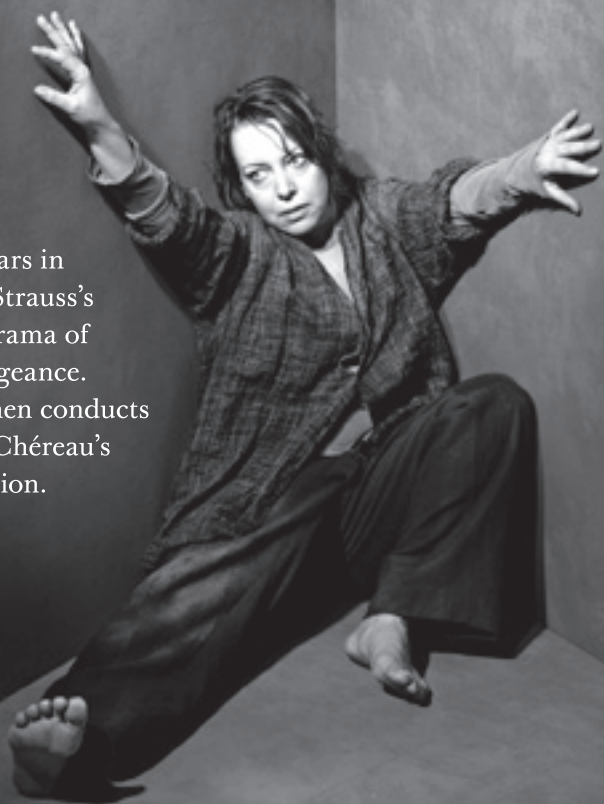


PHOTO: KRISTIAN SCHULLER/METROPOLITAN OPERA

Synopsis

Act I

Italy, 1836. Nemorino, a young villager, is unhappily in love with the beautiful farm owner Adina, who he thinks is beyond his reach. The peasants, who have gathered around Adina, ask her what the book she is reading is about, and she tells them the story of how Tristan won the heart of Iseult by drinking a magic love potion. A regiment of soldiers arrives led by the pompous Sergeant Belcore, who immediately introduces himself to Adina and asks her to marry him. Adina declares that she is in no hurry to make up her mind but promises to think over the offer. Left alone with Nemorino, Adina tells him that his time would be better spent in town, looking after his sick uncle, than hoping to win her love. Or he should do as she does: change her affections every single day. Nemorino reminds her that one can never forget one's first love.

Dulcamara, a traveling purveyor of patent medicines, arrives in the village advertising a potion capable of curing anything. Nemorino shyly asks him if he sells the elixir of love described in Adina's book. Dulcamara claims he does and pulls out a bottle of Bordeaux. Though it costs him his last ducat, Nemorino buys and immediately drinks it. Dulcamara explains that he will have to wait until the next day—when Dulcamara will be gone—to see the results. Nemorino begins to feel the effect of the “potion” and, convinced he will be irresistible to Adina the next day, feigns cheerful indifference towards her. Surprised and hurt, Adina flirts with Belcore. When orders arrive for the sergeant to return immediately to his garrison, Adina agrees to marry him at once. The shocked Nemorino begs her to wait one more day, but she dismisses him and invites the entire village to her wedding. Nemorino desperately calls for the doctor's help.

Intermission (AT APPROXIMATELY 8:45 PM)

Act II

At the pre-wedding feast, Adina and Dulcamara entertain the guests with a song. Adina wonders why Nemorino isn't there. She doesn't want to sign the marriage contract until he appears. Meanwhile, Nemorino asks Dulcamara for another bottle of the elixir. Since he doesn't have any money left, the doctor agrees to wait so Nemorino can borrow the cash. Belcore is bewildered that Adina has postponed the wedding. When Nemorino tells him that he needs money right away, the sergeant persuades him to join the army and receive a volunteer bonus. Nemorino buys more elixir and suddenly finds himself besieged by a group of girls. Unaware of the news that his uncle has died and left him a fortune, he believes the elixir is finally taking effect. Adina feels responsible for Nemorino's enlistment, but her concern turns to jealousy when she sees him with the other girls. Dulcamara boasts about the power of his elixir and offers to sell Adina some, but she is determined to win Nemorino in her own fashion.

Synopsis CONTINUED

Nemorino now feels sure that Adina cares for him: he noticed a tear on her cheek when she saw him with the other girls. Adina returns to tell Nemorino that she has bought back his enlistment papers. When he again feigns indifference, she finally confesses that she loves him. Belcore appears to find the two embracing and redirects his affections to Giannetta, declaring that thousands of women await him elsewhere. Dulcamara brags to the crowd that his miraculous potion can make people fall in love and even turn poor peasants into millionaires.

Gaetano Donizetti

L'Elisir d'Amore

Premiere: Milan, Teatro alla Canobbiana, 1832

Since its premiere more than a century and a half ago, *L'Elisir d'Amore* has been among the most consistently popular operatic comedies. The story deftly combines comic archetypes with a degree of genuine character development rare in works of this type. Considering the genre, the story's ending is as much a foregone conclusion as it would be in a romantic comedy film today. The joy is in the journey, and Donizetti created one of his most instantly appealing scores for this ride. The music of *Elisir* represents the best of the bel canto tradition that reigned in Italian opera in the early 19th century, from funny patter songs to rich ensembles to wrenching melody like the famous tenor aria "Una furtiva lagrima."

The Creators

Gaetano Donizetti (1797–1848) composed more than 60 operas, plus orchestral and chamber music, in a career abbreviated by mental illness and premature death. Apart from this opera, the ever-popular *Lucia di Lammermoor*, and *Don Pasquale*, most of his works disappeared from public view after he died. But critical and popular opinion of his huge opus has grown considerably over the past 50 years. Felice Romani (1788–1865) was the official librettist of Milan's Teatro alla Scala and worked with many of the most popular Italian composers of the time. He collaborated with Donizetti on several of his best-known operas, including *Anna Bolena* and *Lucrezia Borgia*, and provided Vincenzo Bellini with all but three of his librettos. For *Elisir*, Romani adapted an earlier French libretto by Eugène Scribe (1791–1861), *Le Philtre*, originally set by the composer Daniel Auber (1782–1871). Scribe was a prolific dramatist whose work was influential in the development of grand opera. He provided librettos for such composers as Rossini, Meyerbeer, and Verdi.

The Setting

The opera is set in a small village in rural Italy, though some early editions indicate a location in Basque country. The important fact is that it's a place where everyone knows everyone and where traveling salesmen provide a major form of public entertainment. The Met's production sets the action in 1836, when the Risorgimento, the movement for Italian independence, was beginning to gather momentum.

The Music

What separates *L'Elisir d'Amore* from dozens of charming comedies composed around the same time is not only the superiority of its hit numbers, but also the overall consistency of its music. The bass's entrance aria, the comic patter song "Udite, udite, o rustici," is funny and difficult, and it establishes Dulcamara as slimy but ultimately harmless and rather likeable. This persona is explored further in his Act II duet with Adina, in which he parodies a rich old Venetian man becoming foolish over a pretty young girl. The framework of this duet is a barcarole, a sailing song typical for Venice and usually set in 6/8 time. Changing the meter to 2/2 time accentuates the rickety old man's clumsiness in his attempts at gallantry. This sort of sly humor is a hallmark of the score, which maintains a prominent and insightful connection between the music and the unfolding romance. The tenor's Act I solo "Adina, credimi" gives us a mere glimpse of the man he will become later in the opera. When this finally begins to happen in Act II's showstopping aria "Una furtiva lagrima," it is much more than an excuse for a gorgeous melody: the aria's variations between major and minor keys in the climaxes are one of opera's savviest depictions of dawning consciousness, as the hero simultaneously accepts the possibility of love and his own power of self-assertion.

Met History

The 1904 Met premiere of *L'Elisir d'Amore* starred Marcella Sembrich and Enrico Caruso, who went on to sing the role of Nemorino a total of 32 times at the Met. Famous Nemorinos of the first half of the 20th century also include Beniamino Gigli (1930–32) and Ferruccio Tagliavini (1948–62). A popular new production by Nathaniel Merrill, designed by Robert O'Hearn, premiered in 1960 with Fausto Cleva conducting Elisabeth Söderström and Dino Formichini. Other tenors who have appeared in the opera over the years include Nicolai Gedda, Alfredo Kraus, Roberto Alagna, Ramón Vargas, Juan Diego Flórez, and especially Luciano Pavarotti, who sang Nemorino 49 times between 1973 and 1998. Sarah Caldwell conducted a series of performances in 1978, with Judith Blegen as Adina and Pavarotti and José Carreras sharing the role of Nemorino. Pavarotti also starred in the 1991 premiere of a new production directed by John Copley, opposite Kathleen Battle. Other notable Met Adinas include Bidú Sayão, Roberta Peters, Renata Scotto, and, more recently, Ruth Ann Swenson, Angela Gheorghiu, and Diana Damrau. Among the many great basses who have sung the role of Dulcamara are Ezio Pinza, Fernando Corena, Giuseppe Taddei, and Paul Plishka. The Met's current production by Bartlett Sher premiered on Opening Night of the 2012–13 season, with Anna Netrebko, Matthew Polenzani, Mariusz Kwiecien, and Ambrogio Maestri in the leading roles and Maurizio Benini conducting.

Program Note

“Music for the Italians is a sensual pleasure and nothing more,” sniffed Hector Berlioz after walking out of one of the first performances of *L’Elisir d’Amore*, irritated by the noisy, inattentive audience (par for the course in early-19th-century Italy). “For this noble expression of the mind they have hardly more respect than for the art of cooking. They want a score that, like a plate of macaroni, can be assimilated immediately, without having to think about it ...”

Such comments might be expected from the creator of the ambitious epic *Les Troyens*. But what the French composer failed to recognize was that the Italians have always respected both the culinary and musical arts as essential parts of their culture.

Gaetano Donizetti was the most prolific as well as the most masterful Italian composer of the first half of the 19th century. His output—more than 60 operas, plus a slew of orchestral and chamber works, piano pieces, songs, and sacred music—was astounding, even in an era in which composers churned out commissions at high speed. Early on, the impoverished Donizetti formed the habit of tackling every commission that came his way, no matter the fee or the venue. Though he was only 21 when he saw the first of his operas premiered (*Enrico di Borgogna*, in 1817 at Venice’s Teatro San Luca), it would take 12 more years and 30 more operas for Donizetti to score his breakthrough success with *Anna Bolena*, at the Teatro Carcano in Milan in 1830.

L’Elisir d’Amore was a hastily concocted work by any standards. Biographer William Ashbrook speculated that Donizetti landed the assignment just ten (or quite possibly fewer) weeks before the projected premiere, after another composer had failed to deliver a commissioned opera to impresario Alessandro Lanari, who had leased Milan’s Teatro alla Canobbiana for the 1832 spring season. Donizetti seemed energized, even exhilarated, by the pressing deadline, and perhaps also inspired by the prospect of besting his slightly younger archrival Vincenzo Bellini’s recent smash hit, *La Sonnambula*, performed at the Teatro Carcano in 1831. This minimal timetable for creating an opera, inconceivable nowadays, was entirely feasible during the bel canto era, when composers relied on boilerplate forms and structures, and recycling portions of one’s earlier works was the norm.

Donizetti’s collaborator was Felice Romani, the leading Italian librettist of the day, with whom Donizetti had previously worked on *Anna Bolena* and three other operas. With more than 100 librettos to his credit, Romani was as prolific as Donizetti and purportedly penned the text for *L’Elisir d’Amore* in a mere eight days. Donizetti then completed the opera in anywhere from two to four weeks, depending on which biographer you believe.

The text of *L’Elisir d’Amore*, like most of the librettos of Romani and his contemporaries, was adapted from an existing work, in this case Eugène Scribe’s

French libretto for Daniel François Auber's opera *Le Philtre* (1831), in turn adapted from Silvio Malaperta's Italian play *Il Filtro*. (By curious coincidence, the same French baritone, Henri-Bernard Dabadie, portrayed the arrogant soldier in the premieres of both the Auber and Donizetti operas.) Romani changed and Italianized the characters' names, editorializing along the way: Adina is a Hebrew-derived name meaning "lovely" or "slender"; Belcore and Dulcamara are, literally, Italian for "Handsome-heart" and "Bittersweet" ("Dulcamara" is also a synonym for bittersweet nightshade, a traditional homeopathic remedy used to treat a host of ailments). And the name of Nemorino, the hero, is a diminutive of the Latin *nemo*: i.e., he's "Little Nobody."

Though Romani left most of Scribe's situations intact, he tempered the French frothiness with soulful Italian pathos. To that end, he added several key passages which have no analogues in Scribe's text, most notably Nemorino's desperate plea "Adina, credimi" in the Act I finale and Adina's heartfelt but oblique confession of love, "Prendi, per me sei libero," in Act II. Another addition was made at Donizetti's insistence, entirely against Romani's will: the opera's beloved hit tune, "Una furtiva lagrima." Donizetti was certainly vindicated; the opera is now unimaginable without this show-stopping, game-changing romanza of poignant self-revelation. A stunningly simple strophic aria that dignifies both Nemorino and his obbligato partner, the unlikely bassoon, it renders *Elisir* a rare tenor vehicle amid the forest of diva-driven bel canto operas.

L'Elisir d'Amore is a sweeter, gentler work than most of its opera buffa counterparts, including the comedies of Rossini and Donizetti's own later, pricklier *Don Pasquale* (1843). Donizetti termed his sentimental comedy a melodramma giocoso as opposed to an opera buffa like *Pasquale*, surely sensing that this tale demanded empathic sighs as well as hearty laughter from its audiences. The music of *Elisir* seamlessly embraces both melting romantic cavatinas and madcap patter songs, mock-military marches and passionate protestations.

Yet the easy appeal of *L'Elisir d'Amore* transcends even its seductive musical charms. Like so many other operas that remain central to the standard repertory, its essentially timeless plot is rooted in myth. This mythic resonance has rendered *L'Elisir d'Amore* ripe for countless revisionist stagings, in settings that include a modern-day golf resort and a 1950s diner in the American Southwest. Though the villagers who populate the opera are Donizetti's contemporaries, their roots are clearly traceable to ancient Roman comedy by way of commedia dell'arte, the low-comic, improvisational street theater of the Renaissance. The two lower-voiced males are stock figures of these genres: Sergeant Belcore is the quintessential "miles gloriosus," or swaggering soldier, and Dulcamara the stereotypical cagey quack doctor. Nemorino is the classic Pierrot pining for the love of his wily, fickle Colombina (Adina). But while Belcore and Dulcamara bluster through the action and remain happily clueless, Romani and Donizetti

allow Nemorino and Adina to learn and grow, underpinning the rollicking antics with genuine pathos.

Another potent mythical aspect of *Elisir* is its focus on a supposed love potion. The concept of capturing a love object through magical means can be traced back to the ancient Greco-Roman world, up through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance through the present day, in both pagan and Christian traditions. Tales of love potions, successful and not, have cut a long and wide swath through legend, art, and literature, from the Greek myth of Heracles and Deianira to the Irish story of Tristan and Iseult, which Adina roundly mocks in Act I of *Elisir* but Nemorino takes rather more seriously. In 1840, Richard Wagner arranged Donizetti's *Elisir* for solo piano; it's a subversive pleasure to imagine that this experience gave him some big ideas.

Despite Donizetti's dissatisfaction with his opening-night cast—a German soprano, a stammering tenor, a French baritone “not worth much,” and “a buffo with the voice of a goat,” according to the composer—the premiere of *L'Elisir d'Amore*, on May 12, 1832, was an unalloyed triumph. Donizetti's teacher and mentor, the German émigré composer Johann Simon Mayr, proudly pronounced the work “inspired throughout with joy and happiness,” and both critics and audiences concurred.

The opera's popularity has never waned. Between 1838 and 1848 it was the most frequently performed opera in Italy. At a major La Scala revival in 1900 conducted by Arturo Toscanini, it became the career-launching signature opera of the immortal tenor Enrico Caruso. Even today, *Elisir* ranks number 13 on the Internet database Operabase's list of the most-performed operas worldwide, and according to Opera America, the national service organization for opera, it is one of the 20 most oft-produced operas in the United States. *Elisir* also boasts a bulging catalogue of audio and video recordings.

All of this was handily prophesied by the Italian critic Francesco Pezzi at that hurriedly cooked-up world premiere. He wrote in *La Gazzetta Privilegiata di Milano*:

The musical style of this score is lively, brilliant, truly of the buffo nature. The shading from buffo to seria takes place with surprising graduations and the emotions are handled with the musical passion for which the composer of *Anna Bolena* is famous. The orchestration is always brilliant and appropriate to the situation; it reveals a great master at work, accompanying a vocal line now lively, now brilliant, now impassioned. To lavish greater praise on the composer would be unfair to the opera; his work does not need exaggerated compliments.

—Cori Ellison

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The Cast



Joseph Colaneri

CONDUCTOR (JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY)

THIS SEASON *Tosca* and *L'Elisir d'Amore* at the Met and *Macbeth* and Bernstein's *Candide* at the Glimmerglass Festival.

MET APPEARANCES *Don Pasquale*, *Tosca*, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *La Fille du Régiment*, *Il Trittico*, *Falstaff*, *La Bohème* (debut, 2000), *Luisa Miller*, *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, *Nabucco*, and *L'Italiana in Algeri*.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS He joined the Met's music staff during the 1997–98 season. He was a member of New York City Opera for 15 years, where in 1995 he was named Acting Music Director. He has been Director of the opera program at Manhattan's Mannes School of Music since 1998, became Music Director of the Glimmerglass Festival in 2013, and was Artistic Director of the West Australian Opera from 2012 to 2014. He has also conducted the Portland Opera, Norwegian National Opera, Orlando Opera, Tokyo Philharmonic, National Symphony Orchestra of Taiwan, and Orchestra of St. Luke's.



Aleksandra Kurzak

SOPRANO (BRZEG DOLNY, POLAND)

THIS SEASON *Adina* in *L'Elisir d'Amore* at the Met and in Paris, *Gilda* in *Rigoletto* at the Vienna State Opera and Polish National Opera, *Norina* in *Don Pasquale* in Zurich, the title role of *Lucia di Lammermoor* at Covent Garden, and *Eudoxie* in *La Juive* in Munich.

MET APPEARANCES *Gretel* in *Hansel and Gretel*, *Gilda*, *Olympia* in *Les Contes d'Hoffmann* (debut, 2004), and *Blondchen* in *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS She has sung *Aspasia* in Mozart's *Mitridate*, *Matilde* in Rossini's *Matilde di Shabran*, *Susanna* in *Le Nozze di Figaro*, *Norina*, *Gilda*, *Adina*, and *Rosina* in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* at Covent Garden; the *Countess* in *Le Comte Ory*, *Susanna*, and *Gilda* at La Scala; *Rosina*, *Adina*, *Susanna*, *Marie* in *La Fille du Régiment*, *Violetta* in *La Traviata*, and *Gilda* at the Vienna State Opera; *Donna Anna* in *Don Giovanni* at the Salzburg Festival; and the title role of *Maria Stuarda* at Paris's Théâtre des Champs-Élysées. She has also appeared as *Adina* at the Paris Opera; *Gilda* at the San Francisco Opera; *Fiordiligi* with the Los Angeles Opera; *Lucia* with the Seattle Opera; *Adele* in *Die Fledermaus*, *Cleopatra* in *Giulio Cesare*, *Adina*, *Rosina*, and *Fiorilla* in *Il Turco in Italia* at Munich's Bavarian State Opera; and *Rosina*, *Juliette* in *Roméo et Juliette*, and *Gilda* at the Arena di Verona. Additional performances include *Marie* in *La Fille du Régiment* in Madrid and *Violetta* at the Deutsche Oper Berlin.

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Mario Chang

TENOR (GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA)

THIS SEASON Nemorino in *L'Elisir d'Amore* at the Met; Edgardo in *Lucia di Lammermoor* and Italian Tenor in *Der Rosenkavalier* at the Frankfurt Opera, where he is an ensemble member; and Rodolfo in *La Bohème* at the Los Angeles Opera.

MET APPEARANCES Italian Tenor in *Der Rosenkavalier* and Fourth Sentry in *Parsifal* (debut, 2013). **CAREER HIGHLIGHTS** Rodolfo, Cassio in *Otello*, and Edwin Ronald von und zu Lippert-Weylersheim in concert performances of *Die Csárdásfürstin* with the Frankfurt Opera; Alfredo in *La Traviata* with the North Carolina Opera; Italian Tenor with the Washington National Opera; Chevalier de la Force in *Dialogues des Carmélites* with the International Vocal Arts Institute; Don Ottavio in *Don Giovanni* with Teatro Lirico D'Europa; and Fritz in Mascagni's *L'Amico Fritz* with Miami Lyric Opera. In his hometown, he has sung Nemorino in *L'Elisir d'Amore* with the Paiz International Cultural Festival and Gaston in *La Traviata* with Centro Cultural Miguel Ángel Asturias. He completed an advanced diploma in the opera studies program at the Juilliard School and is a graduate of the Met's Lindemann Young Artist Development Program.



Adam Plachetka

BASS-BARITONE (PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC)

THIS SEASON Belcore in *L'Elisir d'Amore* at the Met; the title role of *Le Nozze di Figaro* at the Salzburg Festival, Lyric Opera of Chicago, Houston Grand Opera, and Prague National Theatre; and the title role in *Don Giovanni*, Count Almaviva in *Le Nozze di Figaro*, Malatesta in *Don Pasquale*, and the King's Herald in *Lohengrin* at the Vienna State Opera.

MET APPEARANCES Masetto in *Don Giovanni* (debut, 2015)

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS He has recently sung Dulcamara in *L'Elisir d'Amore*, Harlequin in *Ariadne auf Naxos*, Schaunard in *La Bohème*, and Don Basilio in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* at the Vienna State Opera; *Don Giovanni* at Deutsche Oper Berlin; and Guglielmo in *Così fan tutte* at La Scala. In 2005, he made his debut at the Prague National Theatre, where his roles have included *Don Giovanni*, Publio in *La Clemenza di Tito*, Nardo in *La Finta Giardiniera*, Argante in *Rinaldo*, Guglielmo, and Papageno in *Die Zauberflöte*. He has also sung lead roles at Munich's Bavarian State Opera, the Glyndebourne Festival, Covent Garden, Berlin's Staatsoper, and Brussels's La Monnaie.



Pietro Spagnoli

BARITONE (ROME, ITALY)

THIS SEASON Dulcamara in *L'Elisir d'Amore* at the Met, Dulcamara and Don Magnifico in *La Cenerentola* at the Vienna State Opera, Mustafà in *L'Italiana in Algeri* in Florence and Toulouse, Delirio in *L'Opera Seria* in Brussels, and the title role of *Falstaff* in Karlsruhe.

MET APPEARANCES Dandini in *La Cenerentola* (debut, 2014)

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS Bartolo in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* in Vienna and Brussels, Malatesta in *Don Pasquale* in Beijing, Sulpice in *La Fille du Régiment* at Covent Garden, Don Alfonso in *Così fan tutte* at the Vienna State Opera, Prosdócimo in *Il Turco in Italia* at the Aix-en-Provence Festival, Dulcamara in Nice, Count Almaviva at the Vienna State Opera and in Barcelona, Raimbaud in *Le Comte Ory* at Vienna's Theater an der Wien, Mustafà in Oviedo, and Antonio in *Linda di Chamounix* in Barcelona. He has also sung Dandini at La Scala, the Glyndebourne Festival, and Paris's Théâtre des Champs-Élysées; Figaro in *Le Nozze di Figaro* at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Covent Garden, and Florence's Maggio Musicale; and Rodomonte in Haydn's *Orlando Paladino* at the Deutsche Oper Berlin.