

GIACOMO PUCCINI

TOSCA

CONDUCTOR

Emmanuel Villaume

PRODUCTION

Sir David McVicar

SET AND COSTUME DESIGNER

John Macfarlane

LIGHTING DESIGNER

David Finn

MOVEMENT DIRECTOR

Leah Hausman

Opera in three acts

Libretto by Giuseppe Giacosa and
Luigi Illica, based on the play *La Tosca*
by Victorien Sardou

Wednesday, January 3, 2018

7:30–10:25PM

New Production

The production of *Tosca* was made possible by a generous gift from **Jacqueline Desmarais, in memory of Paul G. Desmarais Sr; The Paiko Foundation; and Dr. Elena Prokupets, in memory of her late husband, Rudy Prokupets**

Major funding was received from **Rolex**

GENERAL MANAGER

Peter Gelb

MUSIC DIRECTOR DESIGNATE

Yannick Nézet-Séguin

The Metropolitan Opera

2017-18 SEASON

The 952nd Metropolitan Opera performance of
GIACOMO PUCCINI'S

TOSCA

CONDUCTOR
Emmanuel Villaume

IN ORDER OF VOCAL APPEARANCE

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A SHEPHERD BOY
A. Jesse Schopflocher

A SACRISTAN
Patrick Carfizzi

A JAILER
Richard Bernstein

MARIO CAVARADOSSI
Vittorio Grigolo

FLORIA TOSCA
Sonya Yoncheva

BARON SCARPIA
Željko Lučić

SPOLETTA
Brenton Ryan

SCIARRONE
Christopher Job

Wednesday, January 3, 2018, 7:30-10:25PM



Željko Lučić as
Scarpia and
Sonya Yoncheva
in the title role of
Puccini's *Tosca*

Chorus Master **Donald Palumbo**
 Fight Director **Thomas Schall**
 Musical Preparation **Gareth Morrell, Dan Saunders,**
Howard Watkins*, and **Joshua Greene**
 Assistant Stage Directors **Gina Lapinski, Jonathon Loy, and**
Sarah Ina Meyers
 Met Titles **Sonya Friedman**
 Stage Band Conductor **Gregory Buchalter**
 Prompter **Joshua Greene**
 Italian Coach **Loretta Di Franco**
 Children's Chorus Director **Anthony Piccolo**
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Wig and Makeup Department

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A scene from Mozart's *Le Nozze di Figaro*

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Synopsis

Act I

Rome, June 1800. The French revolutionary armies, led by Napoleon Bonaparte, are at war with the rest of Europe. Rome has briefly been a Republic under French protection but has now fallen to the Allied forces. Cesare Angelotti, former Republican Consul, has escaped from prison. He takes refuge in the Church of Sant'Andrea della Valle, where his sister, the Marchesa Attavanti, has hidden a key to her husband's family chapel, where he hides. The artist Mario Cavaradossi returns to the church, where he is working on a fresco that depicts Mary Magdalene. He tells the shocked sacristan that the face of the Magdalene is that of the mysterious woman who has been praying near the chapel—in fact, Angelotti's sister. Angelotti emerges once the sacristan has gone. He recognizes the painter and begs for his help. Cavaradossi's lover, the singer Floria Tosca, calls from outside, and Angelotti hides again. The jealous Tosca suspects that Cavaradossi has been with another woman in the church, but he calms her fears. Turning to go, she spots the painting and immediately recognizes the Marchesa Attavanti. She accuses him of being unfaithful, but he again assures her of his love. When Tosca has left, a cannon signals that the police have discovered Angelotti's escape, and he and Cavaradossi flee to the painter's villa. The sacristan excitedly enters to tell the church choir that the Allies have won a great victory against the French at Marengo in northern Italy. As they celebrate, Baron Scarpia, chief of Rome's secret police, arrives looking for Angelotti. His agents search the chapel and discover the Marchesa Attavanti's fan. Scarpia recognizes her in Cavaradossi's portrait, and when Tosca returns, he uses the fan to trick her into believing that Cavaradossi is unfaithful after all. She vows to have vengeance and leaves as the church fills with worshipers. Scarpia sends his men to follow her; he knows she will lead them to Cavaradossi and Angelotti. While the congregation intones the Te Deum, Scarpia declares that he will bend Tosca to his will.

Intermission (AT APPROXIMATELY 8:15PM)

Act II

Dining that evening in his chambers at the Palazzo Farnese, Scarpia anticipates the pleasure of having Tosca in his power; the diva will be singing that night in the Palazzo at a royal gala to celebrate the Allied victory. The agent Spoletta has broken into Cavaradossi's villa and found no trace of Angelotti, but has arrested Cavaradossi and brought him to the Palazzo. Scarpia interrogates the defiant painter and sends for Tosca. When she arrives, Cavaradossi whispers an urgent plea for her to keep his secret before being led into another room by Scarpia's agents. Scarpia begins to question Tosca. At first, she keeps her nerve, but when Scarpia tells her that Cavaradossi is being tortured in the next room,

her courage fails her. Unable to bear Cavaradossi's screams, Tosca reveals Angelotti's hiding place. The agents bring in Cavaradossi, who is badly hurt and hardly conscious. Scarpia cruelly reveals her betrayal, and Cavaradossi angrily curses her. Suddenly, word arrives that the news from Marengo was false; Bonaparte has won the battle. Cavaradossi shouts out his defiance of tyranny, and Scarpia orders him to be executed. Once alone with Tosca, Scarpia calmly suggests that he would let Cavaradossi go free if she'd give herself to him. She refuses, but Scarpia becomes more insistent, trapping her with his power over Cavaradossi's life. Despairing, she prays to God for help. Spoletta bursts in; rather than be captured, Angelotti has killed himself. Tosca, now forced to give in or lose her lover, agrees to Scarpia's proposition. Scarpia orders Spoletta to prepare for a mock execution of Cavaradossi, after which he is to be freed. Tosca demands that Scarpia write her a passage of safe conduct. Once done, he embraces Tosca, but she seizes a knife from the dining table and stabs him. Before fleeing with the safe-conduct pass, she performs funeral rites over Scarpia's body.

Intermission (AT APPROXIMATELY 9:30PM)

Act III

At dawn, Cavaradossi awaits execution on the platform of Castel Sant'Angelo. He bribes the jailer to deliver a farewell letter to Tosca and then, overcome with emotion, gives in to his despair. Tosca appears and explains what has happened. The two imagine their future in freedom. As the execution squad arrives, Tosca implores Cavaradossi to fake his death convincingly, then watches from a distance. The soldiers fire and depart. When Cavaradossi doesn't move, Tosca realizes that the execution was real and Scarpia has betrayed her. As Scarpia's men rush in to arrest her, she cries out that she will meet Scarpia before God and leaps from the battlements.

Giacomo Puccini

Tosca

Premiere: Teatro Costanzi, Rome, 1900

Puccini's melodrama about a volatile diva, an idealistic artist, and a sadistic police chief has thrilled and offended audiences for more than a century. Critics, for their part, have often had problems with *Tosca's* rather grungy subject matter, the directness and intensity of its score, and the crowd-pleasing dramatic opportunities it provides for its lead roles. But these same aspects have made *Tosca* one of a handful of iconic works that seem to represent opera in the public imagination. *Tosca's* popularity is further secured by its superb and exhilarating dramatic sweep, a driving score of abundant melody and theatrical shrewdness, and a career-defining title role.

The Creators

Giacomo Puccini (1858–1924) was immensely popular in his own lifetime, and his mature works remain staples in the repertory of most of the world's opera companies. His operas are celebrated for their mastery of detail, sensitivity to everyday subjects, copious melody, and economy of expression. Puccini's librettists for *Tosca*, Giuseppe Giacosa (1847–1906) and Luigi Illica (1857–1919), also collaborated with the composer on his two other most enduringly successful operas, *La Bohème* and *Madama Butterfly*. Giacosa, a dramatist, was responsible for the stories, and Illica, a poet, worked primarily on the words themselves. Giacosa found the whole subject of *Tosca* highly distasteful, but his enthusiastic collaborators managed to sway him to work on the project. The opera is based on *La Tosca* by Victorien Sardou (1831–1908), a popular dramatist of his time who wrote the play specifically for the talents of the actress Sarah Bernhardt.

The Setting

No opera is more tied to its setting than *Tosca*: Rome, the morning of June 17, 1800, through dawn the following day. The specified settings for each of the three acts—the Church of Sant'Andrea della Valle, Palazzo Farnese, and Castel Sant'Angelo—are familiar monuments in the city and can still be visited today. While the libretto takes some liberties with the facts, historical issues form a basis for the opera: The people of Rome are awaiting news of the Battle of Marengo in northern Italy, which will decide the fate of their symbolically powerful city.

The Music

The score of *Tosca* (if not the drama) is considered a prime example of the style of verismo, an elusive term usually translated as “realism.” The typical musical features of the verismo tradition are prominent in *Tosca*: short arias with an uninhibited flood of raw melody, including the tenor’s Act I soliloquy shortly after the curtain rises and his unforgettable “E lucevan le stelle” in Act III; ambient sounds that blur the distinctions between life and art (the cantata heard through the window in Act II and the passing shepherd’s song and the extraordinary tolling of morning church bells as dawn breaks to open Act III); and the use of parlato—words spoken instead of sung—at moments of tension (Tosca’s snarling “Quanto? ... Il prezzo!” in Act II as she asks the price she must pay for her lover’s life). The opera’s famous soprano aria, “Vissi d’arte” in Act II, in which Tosca sings of living her life for love and her art, also provides ample opportunity for intense dramatic interpretation. One of *Tosca*’s most memorable scenes comes during the finale of Act I, in which the baritone’s debased inner thoughts are explored against a monumental religious procession scored for triple chorus and augmented orchestra, including bells, organ, and two cannons.

Met History

A year after its world premiere in Rome, *Tosca* appeared at the Met with an all-star cast that included Milka Ternina in the title role and the great baritone Antonio Scotti as Scarpia. Scotti would go on to sing the part 217 times at the Met, a house record for an artist in a lead role. Among his principal Toscas were Emma Eames, Geraldine Farrar, Olive Fremstad, Emmy Destinn, Claudia Muzio, and Maria Jeritza. Farrar headlined a new production in 1917, which, incredibly, was in use for half a century. Renata Tebaldi, Richard Tucker, and Leonard Warren, with Dimitri Mitropoulos conducting, headlined a “revised” production in 1955, and in 1968, a new staging directed by Otto Schenk starred Birgit Nilsson, Franco Corelli, and Gabriel Bacquier. Maria Callas brought her legendary portrayal of Tosca to the Met for six performances, two each in 1956, 1958, and 1965. In 1978, Tito Gobbi, himself a celebrated Scarpia, restaged Schenk’s production with a cast that included Shirley Verrett, Luciano Pavarotti, and Cornell MacNeil. Pavarotti would go on to sing the role of Cavaradossi a record 60 times with the company, which included his farewell performance on March 13, 2004. A new staging by Franco Zeffirelli premiered in 1985 starring Hildegard Behrens, Plácido Domingo, and MacNeil, with Giuseppe Sinopoli conducting. In 2009, a production by Luc Bondy opened the Met’s season with Karita Mattila in the title role and Marcelo Álvarez as Cavaradossi. On New Year’s Eve 2017, Emmanuel Villaume leads a cast including Sonya Yoncheva, Vittorio Grigolo, and Željko Lučić in Sir David McVicar’s new production.

Program Note

Ah, you abuser! You tormented me for an entire night, should I not then have my turn? *She bends over him, staring at him eye to eye.* Look at me, scoundrel. Ah, to delight in your agony, and dying by a woman's hand, you coward! Die, wild beast, die despairing, enraged, die, die, die!

Floria Tosca, “celebrated opera singer,” shouts these lines at the end of Act IV in Victorien Sardou’s play *La Tosca* (1887) right after stabbing the man who has just tried to grab her. Floria has been blackmailed, assaulted, and psychologically manipulated by Baron Scarpia, the Roman chief of police who has had her in his clutches. At the Paris premiere, it was Sarah Bernhardt who delivered those lines “with feral joy and laughter,” according to the stage directions. Puccini saw Bernhardt’s performance in 1889, and that experience, the intensity of which left the composer for once bereft of eloquence, drove him to acquire the rights to an Italian version and to employ Luigi Illica and Giuseppe Giacosa to convert the play into a libretto. The librettists were dubious about their commission. Illica complained that “the drama is too overwhelming and invades the libretto”—with the result, he found, that it became virtually impossible to accommodate the plot without writing duet after duet. Back-to-back dialogue scenes are something quite natural in spoken drama, but potentially disastrous as a string of duets in an opera, where variety of combination and texture in ensembles was deemed essential. The other librettist, Giuseppe Giacosa, was even more vociferous:

I have the profound belief that *Tosca* is not a good subject for an opera. On first reading it seems so, given the rapidity and the clarity of the dramatic action. But the more one gets inside the action, penetrates into each scene in an attempt to extract lyric and poetic passages, the more one becomes convinced that it is absolutely inappropriate as musical theater.

The play was very much reduced and rewritten in the conversion to libretto, but for the final scene in Act II—parallel to Act IV in the play, Scarpia’s death scene—Illica and Giacosa followed their source almost exactly, directly adapting Floria’s final speech. “Is your blood choking you? Killed by a woman—did you torture me enough? Can you still hear me? Speak, then! Look at me: I am Tosca, oh Scarpia! *Bending over Scarpia.* Is your blood choking you? Die damned, then. Die, die, die!”

What follows Tosca’s triumphant words in both play and opera is a very long, eerie, all-but-mute pantomime scene involving (at the time) blasphemous gestures. Tosca searches Scarpia’s body for the safe-conduct papers he has written, coolly gathers up her things, places lit candlesticks on either side of the corpse, and leaves a Catholic crucifix, which she has taken off the wall, on his chest. Sarah Bernhardt would have felt no terror at having to command the stage with mute gesture for ten minutes at a stretch. While at the Comédie-Française (1862–64), she became notorious for importing exaggerated pantomimic gestures, then

associated with low-class boulevard theater, into classical plays. According to one observer, when she played the death scene in *La Dame aux Camélias* (the play by Alexandre Dumas, *fils*, that served as the source for Verdi's *La Traviata*), "she remains standing, defying death and breathing in life with all the strength of her being. Then, using herself as a pivot, she suddenly reels and makes a half-turn, and she falls from her stance in the most poetic collapse imaginable." Bernhardt's most-photographed role was as a sinister and macabre Pierrot in a wordless pantomime play, Jean Richepin's *Pierrot Assassin* (1883).

The final scene in Act II of Puccini's *Tosca* was unusual in many ways, not just for its extended pantomime and demands on the soprano's physical acting, but also for the accompanying orchestral music, which functions just like a movie soundtrack—background music that "catches the action"—long before such soundtracks actually existed. And then there is the elephant in the room: all the joyous glee of a woman staring her abuser in the eye, taking revenge for unwanted "love" and for being assailed, for all the times when the only remedy was to dodge or tremble in immobility— and of saying "die!" not once but as many times as seems satisfying. That Scarpia's death scene and its aftermath became infamous in both the play and the opera was hardly due simply to sacrilegious desecration of Catholic props. It was also because a woman had struck back, and because she—abetted in the opera by compositional alchemies that put actions and words to music—wins the entire audience over.

Puccini, usually the most uncertain and nervous of creative artists, had not taken fright at the grim prognostications of his librettists and began work on *Tosca* without enduring his usual crises of indecision. In fact, he seems to have been flooded by ideas for novel and compelling musical means through which to project an unlikely, seemingly unmusical dramatic subject. *Tosca* is full of sounds that, in 1900, were denounced for their radical force. As one critic wrote, "the organ, the Gregorian chant, the snare drums that announce the march to the scaffold, the bells, the cow bells, the rifle shots, the cannon fire—noises which at times constitute essential elements in the development of the opera—are not enough to fill holes left by the lack of music." The critic, though offended, accurately captures a sense that in this opera, lifelike sound and music are being mixed in equal ways.

Take, for example, the end of Act I, set in the Roman Church of Sant'Andrea della Valle, in which Scarpia muses about how he will blackmail *Tosca* and eliminate her lover, Cavaradossi. His soliloquy is delivered against a sonic background made from found musical objects: noise and chanting in the stage world, with two offstage bells providing two low pitches, B-flat and F, which alternate for long minutes. From offstage, cannon blasts rumble in time with the beat of the music. Puccini had to devise a vocal line for Scarpia that would wind around the bells' fundamental tones and not depart from them; they control its length and breadth. Latin chanting fits around the bells, too, as does an orchestral melody that in

turn joins and underpins the ever-louder clamor. The baritone singing Scarpia has to put all his power into delivering his lines so that they resonate into the acoustic foreground, and some of those lines are disquieting in the extreme, as he imagines that raping Tosca will bring her around to falling in love with him. Finally, belatedly recalling that he is in a church, he blames Tosca for his verbal blasphemies—"Tosca, you make me forget God"—and just when you imagine things couldn't get any louder, the full orchestra blares Scarpia's theme (brass and cymbals) as the curtain comes down. One almost expects heavy velvet to land with equal acoustic force.

The compositional alchemies that draw us to Tosca's side when she strikes back at Scarpia can be quite different. In the second act, she is the focus for Puccini's most intense musical oppositions. When she sings "Vissi d'arte"—her feminine, emotional response to Scarpia's threats—she occupies a register of lyric pathos familiar from earlier Puccini heroines. In the long pantomime scene that culminates in Scarpia's murder, on the other hand, she hardly sings at all. At first, just soft single-pitch murmurs in answer to Scarpia's questions. After she stabs him, Puccini cloaks her words in a long descending line, sung fortissimo, in which the singer repeats certain pitches for emphasis—"You tortured me," "Look at me," and of course, "Die, die, die!" The contrast between "Vissi d'arte" and this music, within an opera that gains much of its power and dramatic momentum through sudden juxtapositions of atmosphere, demonstrates how Tosca acts as the centripetal character, her force and peculiarity echoing the drama's own divided yet converging layers of meaning.

What we witness as Act II of *Tosca* ends is justice and efficacy achieved (even if temporarily), in musical as well as in plot terms. There is a sense in which the soprano herself is being encouraged, by the music Puccini has written for her, to go beyond beauty. She demonstrates that the sounds required to lock in an audience's sympathies now go past lyric allure (though she has that on her side too), to something un-lovely: point-blank volume and acoustic clamor akin to the sheer noise found elsewhere in the score. The character of Tosca, "celebrated opera singer," is, in this regard, a harbinger of operatic modernity in the new century. The character and her music represent a turning point in which meekness and acceptance have rebelled, in which recompense is demanded and taken, and an end is made.

—Carolyn Abbate and Roger Parker

Musicologists Carolyn Abbate, professor at Harvard University, and Roger Parker, professor at King's College London, have each written several books about opera and, together, authored the seminal 2012 A History of Opera.

The Cast and Creative Team



Emmanuel Villaume

CONDUCTOR (STRASBOURG, FRANCE)

THIS SEASON *Tosca* and *Thaïs* at the Met; *Samson et Dalila*, Korngold's *Der Ring des Polykrates*, and *Don Giovanni* at the Dallas Opera; *Faust* at Lyric Opera of Chicago; *Manon Lescaut* in Barcelona; and concerts with the Prague Philharmonia.

MET APPEARANCES *Roméo et Juliette*, *Manon*, *Carmen*, *Samson et Dalila*, and *Madama Butterfly* (debut, 2004).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS He is in his fifth season as music director of the Dallas Opera, where he has conducted *Norma*, Jake Heggie's *Moby Dick*, *Eugene Onegin*, *Tosca*, and *Iolanta*, among others, and his third season as music director and chief conductor of the Prague Philharmonia. Recent performances include Prokofiev's *The Golden Cockerel* and *La Fanciulla del West* at the Santa Fe Opera, *Roméo et Juliette* at Lyric Opera of Chicago, and *Tosca* at Covent Garden. He has also led *Pelléas et Mélisande* and *Samson et Dalila* in concert at St. Petersburg's Mariinsky Theatre, *Iolanta* in concert in Monte Carlo, *Carmen* in Rome, *Manon* at Covent Garden, Meyerbeer's *L'Africaine* in Venice, and Offenbach's *La Grande-Duchesse de Gérolstein* at the Santa Fe Opera.



Sir David McVicar

DIRECTOR (GLASGOW, SCOTLAND)

THIS SEASON *Tosca* and *Norma* at the Met, *Ariodante* at the Vienna State Opera, and Britten's *Gloriana* in Madrid.

MET PRODUCTIONS *Roberto Devereux*, *Cavalleria Rusticana* and *Pagliacci*, *Maria Stuarda*, *Anna Bolena*, *Giulio Cesare*, and *Il Trovatore* (debut, 2009).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS Recent productions include *Rigoletto* at the Savonlinna Opera Festival, *Falstaff* at the Vienna State Opera, *Wozzeck* at Lyric Opera of Chicago, *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* at the Glyndebourne Festival, *Les Troyens* at San Francisco Opera, and *Andrea Chénier* in Beijing. He has also directed *Andrea Chénier*, *Les Troyens*, *Adriana Lecouvreur*, *Aida*, *Salome*, *Le Nozze di Figaro*, *Faust*, *Die Zauberflöte*, and *Rigoletto* at Covent Garden; *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*, *Giulio Cesare*, *Carmen*, and *La Bohème* at the Glyndebourne Festival; *Rusalka*, *Elektra*, *Billy Budd*, and *Manon* at Lyric Opera of Chicago; *Alcina*, *Tosca*, *The Rape of Lucretia*, *The Turn of the Screw*, and *Der Rosenkavalier* at English National Opera; *Faust* and *Don Giovanni* at Opera Australia; *Les Troyens* at La Scala; *Tristan und Isolde* at the Vienna State Opera and in Tokyo; *Don Giovanni*, *Agrippina*, and *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in Brussels; and Wagner's *Ring* cycle and *Così fan tutte* in Strasbourg; among many others.



John Macfarlane

SET AND COSTUME DESIGNER (GLASGOW, SCOTLAND)

THIS SEASON *Tosca* at the Met and *Swan Lake* with London's Royal Ballet.

MET PRODUCTIONS *Maria Stuarda* and *Hansel and Gretel* (debut, 2007).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS His operatic credits include *Erwartung* and *Bluebeard's Castle*, *Peter Grimes*, *Die Zauberflöte*, *Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk*, and *Gianni Schicchi* and *L'Heure Espagnole* at Covent Garden; *Elektra* and *Rusalka* at Lyric Opera of Chicago; *The Rake's Progress* at Scottish Opera and in Turin; *Agrippina* and *Don Giovanni* in Brussels; *Hansel and Gretel* and *The Queen of Spades* at Welsh National Opera; *Idomeneo* at the Vienna State Opera; von Weber's *Euryanthe* at the Glyndebourne Festival; *War and Peace* and *La Clemenza di Tito* at the Paris Opera; *Boris Godunov* at Dutch National Opera; *Les Troyens* at English National Opera; and *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* at the Santa Fe Opera, among others. He regularly collaborates with choreographers Glen Tetley and Jiří Kylián, and his designs have also appeared at the Netherlands Dance Theatre, Danish Royal Ballet, London's Royal Ballet, National Ballet of Canada, Birmingham Royal Ballet, Australian National Ballet, and Dance Theatre of Harlem. He exhibits regularly as a painter and printmaker in the United Kingdom, Europe, and the United States.



David Finn

LIGHTING DESIGNER (SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA)

THIS SEASON *Tosca* at the Met, *Arabella* at San Francisco Opera, *The Queen of Spades* with the Royal Danish Ballet, *The Crucible* with Scottish Ballet, *The Nutcracker* with Atlanta Ballet, and *Swan Lake* with London's Royal Ballet.

MET PRODUCTIONS *Parsifal* (debut, 2013).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS At the age of 16, he began working for puppeteer Burr Tillstrom and the famed television program *Kukla, Fran and Ollie*. His extensive operatic credits include productions at Covent Garden, Dutch National Opera, the Salzburg Festival, Scottish Opera, Staatsoper Berlin, Lyric Opera of Chicago, Opera Australia, the Santa Fe Opera, the Canadian Opera Company, and in Turin, Paris, Brussels, Florence, and Stuttgart. He has collaborated on dance works by Twyla Tharp, Paul Taylor, Merce Cunningham, Sasha Waltz, José Limón, James Kudelka, Helgi Tomasson, and Dana Reitz and was resident designer for Mikhail Baryshnikov's White Oak Dance Project between 1993 and 2000. He has designed for the Paris Opera Ballet, La Scala Ballet, Birmingham Royal Ballet, and Bavarian State Ballet, as well as Martin Scorsese's *The Age of Innocence* and *ZED* and *Michael Jackson ONE* with Cirque du Soleil. In 1999, he directed *The Green Monster* for PBS's *POV* series.



Leah Hausman

MOVEMENT DIRECTOR (COLUMBUS, OHIO)

THIS SEASON Movement director for *Norma* and *Tosca* at the Met, director for *Benvenuto Cellini* at the Paris Opera, and associate stage director for *The Rake's Progress* in Amsterdam. **MET PRODUCTIONS** *Roberto Devereux*, *Maria Stuarda*, and *Il Trovatore* (debut, 2008).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS She has choreographed for productions of *The Rake's Progress* in Aix-en-Provence; *Falstaff* at the Vienna State Opera; *La Damnation de Faust* at Staatsoper Berlin, English National Opera, and in Palermo; *Aida*, *Le Nozze di Figaro*, *Elektra*, *Die Zauberflöte*, *Rigoletto*, and *Il Turco in Italia* at Covent Garden; *Giovanna d'Arco* at La Scala; *L'Elisir d'Amore*, Rachmaninoff's *The Miserly Knight*, *Gianni Schicchi*, and *La Bohème* at the Glyndebourne Festival; and *La Clemenza di Tito* at English National Opera and in Copenhagen and Aix-en-Provence; among others. She has also served as co-director and choreographer for *Benvenuto Cellini* in Amsterdam, Barcelona, and at English National Opera; and associate director for *Les Troyens* at Covent Garden, La Scala, and San Francisco Opera. Her work for the theater includes *Romeo and Juliet* and *Twelfth Night* for the Royal Shakespeare Company, *Fortune's Fool* at the Old Vic, and *The Game of Love and Chance* for the National Theatre.



Sonya Yoncheva

SOPRANO (PLOVDIV, BULGARIA)

THIS SEASON The title roles of *Tosca* and *Luisa Miller* and Mimi in *La Bohème* at the Met, Elisabeth in *Don Carlos* and Mimi at the Paris Opera, *Tosca* in concert with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Imogene in Bellini's *Il Pirata* at La Scala, and *Poppea* in *L'Incoronazione di Poppea* at the Salzburg Festival.

MET APPEARANCES Violetta in *La Traviata*, Desdemona in *Otello*, and Gilda in *Rigoletto* (debut, 2013).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS Recent performances include Stephana in Giordano's *Siberia* and the title role of Mascagni's *Iris* in concert in Montpellier, France; Mimi at La Scala; Tatiana in *Eugene Onegin* at Deutsche Oper Berlin; Antonia in *Les Contes d'Hoffmann* and the title role of *Norma* at Covent Garden; Violetta at the Bavarian State Opera and Paris Opera; the title role of *Iolanta* at the Paris Opera; and the title role of *Alcina* in concert in Versailles and Monte Carlo. She has also sung Violetta at Staatsoper Berlin and in Zurich, Micaëla in *Carmen* and Violetta at Covent Garden, Donna Elvira in *Don Giovanni* in Monte Carlo, Juliette in *Roméo et Juliette* at the Vienna State Opera and in concert in Madrid, and Marguerite in *Faust* at Covent Garden and the Vienna State Opera.



Patrick Carfizzi

BASS-BARITONE (NEWBURGH, NEW YORK)

THIS SEASON The Sacristan in *Tosca* and the Mandarin in *Turandot* at the Met; Dr. Dulcamara in *L'Elisir d'Amore* in Wiesbaden, Major-General Stanley in *The Pirates of Penzance* at San Diego Opera, and concert appearances with the Utah Symphony.

MET APPEARANCES Nearly 350 performances in 31 roles, including Schaunard in *La Bohème*, Cecil in *Maria Stuarda*, Frank in *Die Fledermaus*, Peter Quince in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Paolo in *Simon Boccanegra*, Ceprano in *Rigoletto* (debut, 1999), and Ortel in *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS Recent performances include Don Alfonso in *Così fan tutte* at Central City Opera; Dr. Bartolo in *Le Nozze di Figaro* at Opera Philadelphia and Austin Opera; Figaro in *Le Nozze di Figaro*, Fra Melitone in *La Forza del Destino*, and the title role of *Don Pasquale* in Wiesbaden; Henry Kissinger in John Adams's *Nixon in China*, Dr. Dulcamara, and the Speaker in *Die Zauberflöte* at Houston Grand Opera; the Tutor in *Le Comte Ory* and the Music Master/Truffaldin in *Ariadne auf Naxos* at Seattle Opera; Dr. Dulcamara at Lyric Opera of Kansas City; and Baron Mirko Zeta in *The Merry Widow* at Lyric Opera of Chicago.



Vittorio Grigolo

TENOR (AREZZO, ITALY)

THIS SEASON Cavaradossi in *Tosca*, Hoffmann in *Les Contes d'Hoffmann*, and Edgardo in *Lucia di Lammermoor* at the Met; Nemorino in *L'Elisir d'Amore* at the Vienna State Opera and Bavarian State Opera; and Rinuccio in *Gianni Schicchi* at the Paris Opera.

MET APPEARANCES The title role of *Werther*, Roméo in *Roméo et Juliette*, Nemorino, des Grieux in *Manon*, Rodolfo in *La Bohème* (debut, 2010), the Duke in *Rigoletto*, and a solo recital.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS Recent performances include the Duke at the Paris Opera, La Scala, and in Zurich; Hoffmann at LA Opera and Covent Garden; Nemorino at La Scala, Staatsoper Berlin, and Covent Garden; Werther and Rodolfo at Covent Garden; and Edgardo at La Scala. He has also sung Roméo in Verona and at LA Opera, Ruggero in *La Rondine* at Covent Garden, Alfredo in *La Traviata* at the Vienna State Opera and Deutsche Oper Berlin, the Duke at Covent Garden, Hoffmann in Zurich, des Grieux at Covent Garden and in Valencia, and Rodolfo at La Scala, the Bavarian State Opera, and Washington National Opera.



Željko Lučić

BARITONE (ZRENJANIN, SERBIA)

THIS SEASON Scarpia in *Tosca* and Alfio in *Cavalleria Rusticana* at the Met, Jochanaan in *Salome* and the title role of *Macbeth* at the Vienna State Opera, the title role of *Nabucco* and Scarpia at Deutsche Oper Berlin, the title role of *Simon Boccanegra* and Scarpia at the Bavarian State Opera, the title role of *Rigoletto* in Frankfurt, *Macbeth* at Covent Garden, and Count di Luna in *Il Trovatore* at the Paris Opera.

MET APPEARANCES Since his 2006 debut as Barnaba in *La Gioconda*, he has sung 125 performances in 12 roles, including *Rigoletto*, *Nabucco*, Jochanaan, Iago in *Otello*, Amonasro in *Aida*, *Macbeth*, Carlo Gérard in *Andrea Chénier*, Count di Luna, Michele in *Il Tabarro*, and Germont in *La Traviata*.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS Recent performances include Iago at Covent Garden and in Zurich, *Rigoletto* and Germont at the Paris Opera, the title roles of *Falstaff* and *Gianni Schicchi* and Michele in Frankfurt, Count di Luna at Covent Garden, and *Nabucco* at Lyric Opera of Chicago. He has also sung Scarpia at La Scala and the Vienna State Opera, Germont and *Rigoletto* at La Scala, Gérard at Covent Garden, Michele in Barcelona, and *Simon Boccanegra* in Dresden.