

THE CHARACTERS

COUNT ALMAVIVA, <i>a Spanish nobleman</i>	baritone
COUNTESS ALMAVIVA, <i>his wife</i>	soprano
SUSANNA, <i>the Countess's maid, promised in marriage to</i>	soprano
FIGARO, <i>the Count's man-servant</i>	bass
CHERUBINO, <i>the Count's page</i>	soprano
MARCELLINA, <i>a housekeeper</i>	soprano
DOCTOR BARTOLO, <i>a doctor of Seville</i>	bass
DON BASILIO, <i>a music teacher</i>	tenor
DON CURZIO, <i>a lawyer</i>	tenor
BARBARINA, <i>daughter of</i>	soprano
ANTONIO, <i>a gardener and Susanna's uncle</i>	bass
TWO SERVANT GIRLS	sopranos
Chorus of countrymen and countrywomen	

Aguas Frescas, near Seville, the Almagivas' country house

Le nozze di Figaro

Opera buffa in Four Acts
by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (K492)

Libretto by Lorenzo Da Ponte
after the play *La Folle Journée, ou Le Mariage de Figaro*
by Pierre-Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais

English translation by Opernführer

Translation of Susanna's alternative aria
and rondo by Charles Johnston

Le nozze di Figaro was first performed at the Burgtheater, Vienna, on 1st May 1786. It was first performed in Britain at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, on 18th June 1812. The first performance in the United States was at the Park Theatre, New York, on 10th May 1824 (in English).

For the 1789 revival in Vienna, Mozart revised the score to accommodate the particular vocal abilities of Lorenzo Da Ponte's mistress Adriana Ferrarese (later to sing the first Fiordiligi in *Così fan tutte*) as Susanna. The arietta 'Un moto di gioia' replaced 'Venite, inginocchiatevi' in Act Two and the rondò 'Al desio di chi t'adora' replaced 'Deh vieni, non tardar' in Act Four.