Ernest Guiraud (1837-1892) was born in New Orleans, where he received his early musical training from his parents, both graduates of the Paris Conservatoire. His father, Jean-Baptiste Guiraud, had won the Prix de Rome in 1827. Ernest’s first opera, David, was staged at the Theatre d’Orleans in April 1853. Later that year Ernest entered the Paris Conservatoire; he studied piano with Marmontel, harmony with Barbereau, and composition with Halevy. He won the Prix de Rome in 1859. During the three years (1860-1862) Guiraud spent in Italy as a Prix de Rome laureate, he composed a mass, an opera-buffa (Gli avventurieri), and an opera-comique (Slyvie) that would be produced in Paris in 1864. Guiraud’s En prison was staged at the Theatre-Lyrique in 1869, Le kobold at the Opera-Comique in 1870. His first orchestral suite premiered in January 1872; the fourth movement “Carnaval” firmly established his reputation as one of the best of France’s new generation of composers. Madame Turlupin was presented at the Opera-Comique in November 1872, his ballet Gretna-Green at the Opera in May 1873, Piccolino (his most successful opera) at the Opera-Comique in 1876, and Galante aventure at the Opera-Comique in March 1882. Durand published Guiraud’s second orchestral suite in 1886, his tone poem Chasse fantastique in 1887, and Traite pratique d’instrumentation (which served as a textbook for several generations of music students in France) in 1890. Fredegonde, unfinished at the time of Guiraud’s death, was completed by Saint-Saens and Dukas and presented at the Opera in 1895. Guiraud began teaching at the Paris Conservatoire in 1876; he was named Chevalier of the Legion d’honneur in 1878, and was elected to the Academie des Beaux-Arts of the Institut de France in 1891. Although Guiraud was widely recognized and highly regarded during his lifetime for his own works, his name is best remembered today for his contributions to Bizet’s Carmen and Offenbach’s Les contes d’Hoffmann, and as Claude Debussy’s professor of composition at the Paris Conservatoire. This monograph surveys Guiraud’s biography and catalogues his works.

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Ernest Guiraud (23 June 1837 – 6 May 1892) was a French composer and music teacher born in New Orleans, Louisiana. He is best known for writing the traditional orchestral recitatives used for Bizet's opera Carmen and for Offenbach’s opera Les contes d'Hoffmann (The Tales of Hoffmann). Read more at Wikipedia. This entry is from Wikipedia, the user-contributed encyclopedia. It may not have been reviewed by professional editors and is licensed under an Attribution-ShareAlike Creative Commons License. If you find the biography content factually incorrect or highly offensive you can Ernest Guiraud. Quite the same Wikipedia. Just better. Biography. Guiraud began his schooling in Louisiana under the tutelage of his father, Jean-Baptiste-Louis Guiraud, who had won the Prix de Rome in 1827. At age 15, he set a full-length libretto about King David to music that he and his father had found on a trip to Paris. The result was David, an opera in three-acts, which had a resounding success at the Théâtre d'Orléans in New Orleans in 1853, sealing his future. Guiraud entered his profession by writing one-act stage works that served as "curtain raisers" for evenings of theatrical entertainment. His first important stagework, Sylvie, which premiered at the Opéra Comique in 1864, was a popular success and established his reputation in Paris. GUIRAUD, ERNEST (1837–1892), French composer, was born at New Orleans on the 26th of June 1837. He studied at the Paris Conservatoire, where he won the grand prix de Rome. His father had gained the same distinction many years previously, this being the only instance of both father and son obtaining this prize. Ernest Guiraud composed the following operas: Sylvie (1864), Le Kobold (1870), Madame Turlupin (1872), Piccolino (1876), Galante Aventure (1882), and also the ballet Gretna Green, given at the Submit Corrections. Ernest Guiraud. + Follow Artist. Overview ↓. Biography. Ernest Guiraud began his schooling in Louisiana under the tutelage of his father, Jean-Baptiste-Louis Guiraud, who had won the Prix de Rome in 1827. At age 15, he set a full-length libretto about King David to music that he and his father had found on a trip to Paris. The result was "David", an opera in three-acts, which had a resounding success at the Théâtre d'Orléans in New Orleans in 1853, sealing his future. Guiraud entered his profession by writing one-act stage works that served as "curtain raisers" for evenings of theatrical entertainment. In August 1870, the impact of the Franco-Prussian War hit Paris while his opéra-ballet "Le Kobold" was only 18 days into its run. All of the theaters closed their doors. Guiraud enlisted in the infantry and fought for France to the war's end in 1871.