SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Presents

Loida Soriano, Flute and Piccolo
Moe Takamatsu, Piano

November 1, 2026 | 3:00 PM | PepsiCo Recital Hall

Program

Romance for Flute and Piano, Op. 41 — Georges Burn (1899-1968)

Sonata in F Major for Flute and Piano — George Philipp Telemann (1681-1767)
I. Vivace
II. Largo
III. Allegro

Drei Duos für 2 Flöten, Op. 62 — Andreas Romberg (1767-1821)
III. Andante
IV. Finale

Milkah Ogega, Flute

Sonatina for Flute and Piano — Eldin Burton (1913-1981)
I. Allegretto grazioso
II. Andantino sognando
III. Allegro giocoso quasi fandango

This recital is given in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Bachelor's in Music Education. Loida Soriano is a student of Dr. Shauna Thompson. The use of recording equipment or taking photographs is prohibited. Please silence all electronic devices, including watches, pagers, and phones.

Program Notes

Romance for Flute and Piano, Op. 41 (1905) Georges Burn (1899-1968)

Romance for Flute and Piano in G Major, Op. 41 was written in 1905 and dedicated to French flutist Georges Barrère during his active years in Paris before his move to New York in 1905. Barrère was a titan of the French flute school and a student of Paul Taffanel; he later immigrated to the United States and significantly influenced American flute playing as a principal in the New York Symphony Orchestra. This cute piece is a great intermediate solo for middle school students, which is when I first performed it! It explores the range of the flute and tonal colors, making for an overall lovely piece.

Sonata in F Major for Flute and Piano (1728) George Philipp Telemann (1681-1767)

Telemann was a prolific German composer of the Baroque era. Having a focus on woodwinds, Telemann wrote many of the flute staples that we continue to use today, which made sense to add him to my recital. His *Sonata in F Major* brings forth a jolly and bouncy, dance-like character that aligns with Baroque music from his time. The piece is broken into three movements: Vivace, Largo, and Allegro. Vivace starts very joyfully, Largo drastically switches to intense drama, and Allegro brings back the joyful tone in a triple meter. I will be performing all three movements on piccolo.

Drei Duos für 2 Flöten, Op. 62 (1820) Andreas Romberg (1767-1821)

Romberg was a German violinist and composer of the Classical era, known for his close friendship with Beethoven and his contributions to chamber and violin repertoire. This duet is split into four movements, of which only the last two will be performed: Andante and Finale. Andante is a lyrical, expressive slow movement highlighting tonal color and the delicate characteristics of flute playing. Finale concludes his composition, drawing on the flute's technical attributes with energetic rhythmic drive and tight synchronization between both flutists, bringing it to a brilliant finish.

Sonatina for Flute and Piano (1948) Eldin Burton (1913-1979)

Burton was an American composer who studied at Juilliard under Bernard Wagenaar. *Sonatina* is a staple of the standard flute repertoire, recognized for its neo-Romantic style and distinct French influences. This piece was originally a three-movement solo piano piece, written for a composition class, but was later adapted for flute and piano with encouragement from Samuel Baron, a fellow Juilliard student. The Sonatina won first prize in the New York Flute Club’s first-ever composition contest in 1948. Each of the movements has great contrast with the others: the first one is written in common meter and fast flourishes, the second offers long expressive passages, and the third movement is in triple meter, bringing about a fast, playful, and very energetic character.