

and the frequent liquid *l* of this dialect, renders these songs peculiarly musical, while for beauty of idea and expression they are second only to those of the Arapaho.

## SONGS OF THE SIOUX

## 1. A'TE HE'YE E'YAYO

*Opening song*

A'te he'ye e'yayo!  
 A'te he'ye e'yayo!  
 A'te he'ye lo,  
 A'te he'ye lo.  
 Nitu'nkañshi'la wa'nyegala'ke—kta' e'yayo'!  
 Nitu'nkañshi'la wa'nyegala'ke—kta' e'yayo'!  
 A'te he'ye lo,  
 A'te he'ye lo.  
 Ni'takuye wa'nye'gāla'ke—kta e'yayo'!  
 Ni'takuye wa'nye'gāla'ke—kta e'yayo'!  
 A'te he'ye lo,  
 A'te he'ye lo.

*Translation*

The father says so—*E'yayo!*  
 The father says so—*E'yayo!*  
 The father says so,  
 The father says so.  
 You shall see your grandfather—*E'yayo!*  
 You shall see your grandfather—*E'yayo!*  
 The father says so,  
 The father says so.  
 You shall see your kindred—*E'yayo!*  
 You shall see your kindred—*E'yayo!*  
 The father says so,  
 The father says so.

This is the opening song of the dance. While singing it, all the ~~dancers stand motionless with hands stretched out toward the west,~~ the country of the messiah and the quarter whence the new spirit world is to come. When it is ended, all cry together, after which they join hands and begin to circle around to the left. "Grandfather," as well as "father," is a reverential term applied to the messiah.

## 2. MI'CHĪ'NKSHI NAŊPE

Michī'nkshi naŋpe ma'yuzaye,  
 Michī'nkshi naŋpe ma'yuzaye,  
 A'te he'ye lo,  
 A'te he'ye lo.  
 Ini'chaghe-kte,  
 Ini'chaghe-kte,  
 A'te he'ye lo,  
 A'te he'ye lo.  
 Chāno'ŋpa wa'n chī'cha-u'pi,