100.la Mandandandji ? Maranoa and Balonne Rivers

D28 (AIAS D44)

Mandandandji (T, O'G, AC, 'RLS', AIAS), Mandandanyi (SAW), "Maranoa language" (because spoken on the Maranoa R. - GB)

Tindale's map remains the major reference. Breen now identifies as *Gunggari*, 100.1c. The word Tindale used is from manda-'to go' or 'to walk'. (Thus probably means 'those who use 'manda-' for 'to go').

100.lb Guwamu \*\*\* South of St. George on D23 (AIAS D33)
Balonne River, Bollon,
Nebine Creek, Dirranbandi
('RLS')

Guwamu (SAW, AC, AIAS), Koamu (T, O'G, 'RLS'), Guamo

Benson (Howitt Papers, 1906) an early reference not in 'RLS'. Breen recorded a small amount in 1970, including some songs and Moyle has recorded a little music. Main data still that of Wurm. Scattered amounts still remain in north western New South Wales and southern Queensland.

100.lc Gunggari \* Upper Nebine & Mungallala D19 (AIAS D37)
Creeks ('RLS')

Gungari (AC, orig. AIAS), Gunggari (SAW, AIAS), Goongurri (Barlow), Goonggari, Bigara, Biggarah (Holmer). Kungkari (GB), Kunggari (T, O'G, 'RLS')

Breen identifies as Mathews Gogai, a mishearing of Gunggari. A small but valuable vocabulary by Bags of Warroo in "Science of Man", v. 2, no. 4. Breen has located Warroo as being c. 40 miles south of Surat which makes it Maranoa dialect, i.e. Gunggari.

Sharpe (Cunningham) collected 150 words and some sentences in 1966 and Breen a few hours recording (including songs) in 1972. Holmer has also collected data so probably all that is available has now been gathered.

'man': my-ee (mayi) (Barlow); my-in, mudden (mayin, mudin) (Bags)