

120.2a* Wagaman ? *** Headwaters of Lynd Y115 (AIAS Y108)
(100.3-1) & Tate Rivers, Spring-
field, Mt. Surprise to
Walsh River (T's map)

Wagaman (AC, AIAS, RMD), *Wakaman* (O'G, 'RLS'),
Wakamen (T)

There is still uncertainty about this and the two following dialects. Sutton found Tindale's *Wagaman* and *Agwamin* largely identical and in agreement with his *Gwamin* (with word initial prenasalized stops, glottal stop and more than three vowels). An informant of Sutton's said the *Gwamin* and *Wamin* as well as the *Mbara* and *Yanga* mingled freely together in the early days round Georgetown. Dixon has recorded a phonologically different language (it being of the traditional Australian type) called *Wagaman* but it is assumed this is *Wagara* (AIAS Y116, 'RLS' 59Yr.), the language Tindale maps immediately to the north of his *Wakamen*.

'man' : *bama* (PS); *moa* (T)

120.2b* Agwamin *** Head of Einasleigh & LI (AIAS Y132)
(100.3j) Copperfield Rivers
('RLS')

Agwamin (AC, AIAS, 'RLS'), *Ewamin* ? (T), *Wominin* (R),
Ak-Waumin (?)

Sutton thinks may have occupied the territory immediately south of *Mbabaram* country and that *Wamin* was another dialect further south again.

'aboriginal man' : *mari* (PS); *moa* (T)

120.2c* Wamin *** Copperfield River area, Y120 (AIAS
(100.3j) south of *Agwamin* Y132.1*)
territory

Gwamin (PS), *Wamin* (AC Y120)

O'Grady et al follows Tindale who maps just one dialect in this area but Sutton has evidence there were two mutually intelligible dialects, following Capell.

'man' : *mari* (PS)