Tubba-Gah People

New South Wales

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Introduction
The Tribunal’s Research Unit prepares bibliographies as a ready reference for anyone wanting to locate readily available, published material about Indigenous Australian people within a particular region or locality. The bibliographies are produced for general library use from reports prepared by the Tribunal for parties to native title mediations. The bibliographies are not exhaustive reference lists about any particular Indigenous group, nor is the published material necessarily an accurate or insightful report of Indigenous society. The Research Unit may update bibliographies from time to time, usually because a new research report has been reproduced for parties to mediation.

It should be noted that the contents and production of these reports are governed by time and resource constraints. They are often prepared in four to eight weeks by a single research officer with some input from a research assistant and Tribunal librarian. Generally most of the references sought for these reports are available only from the AIATSIS library, which in turn has limited resources available to supply material. Therefore care is taken to request only that material which appears relevant to the scope of a particular report.

Disclaimer: The bibliographies are a list of materials that have been used by the Research Unit of the Tribunal to provide background information for native title mediations. The Tribunal forms no view on the accuracy, completeness, or relevance of the reference material cited in these bibliographies. Most of this material is held at libraries and is available to the public. The Tribunal library may be able to assist in locating items.

Tubba-Gah People Report
The Tubba-Gah People report was prepared by research staff of the National Native Title Tribunal to assist in the mediation of issues arising from the Tubba-Gah people’s native title application (NC02/9). This report was based on publicly and readily available information relevant to the traditional location of Tubba-Gah people. The report consists of references to both the Wiradjuri and Tubba-Gah groups. The Wiradjuri are typically described as a large language group or tribal nation who extend over a considerable area of New South Wales and consist of many individual groups. It is important to note that the report is framed according to these two primary group/language/tribal names—Wiradjuri and Tubba-Gah. Some commentators, for example, talk about Wiradjuri people in the Dubbo area.

Research Method
The search for research material for this report was initiated by searching the AIATSIS online catalogue, *Mura*, using the keyword ‘Tubba-Gah’, and similar phonetic variations. This search method was unsuccessful. Texts generally used in the production of research reports (such as the work of Tindale, Horton and Davidson) were also examined. The group name ‘Tubba-Gah’ did not appear in those materials either. In the absence of finding references to the group in the AIATSIS catalogue a more general search was initiated using the place name Dubbo and the language group name Wiradjuri. A further search was initiated by using four AUSLIG grid references relevant to the area—SI55-04,
SI55-03, SH55-15, SH55-16—and the language group name Wiradjuri. The second two searches yielded a series of results, however some of the material was very general and specific only to the location rather than the group.

References were also obtained from the New South Wales Parks and Wildlife Service. Two reports, which were undertaken by the Service for the Resource and Conservation Assessment Council, were sourced. A search was made of HERA, the online library catalogue of Environment Australia, but yielded no results.

The references were filtered to eliminate sources other than print materials, as sound tapes and film are difficult to process within the time constraints. An exception was made for Edward Josiah Garnsey’s work, on the grounds of its relevance to the Dubbo area. Garnsey’s materials were only available on microfilm within the time-frame of this report. Foreign language material and edition repetitions of the same work were also excluded. Material not directly relevant to this report or dealing with highly technical aspects of language and cultural analysis, were also omitted. Some manuscripts and other material held by AIATSIS were not viewed due to access restrictions.

**Bibliography**


Gilroy, R. 1970, ‘The Terramungamine affair was a fight to preserve our heritage’, *Origin*, vol. 2, no. 4.

Grounds, C. 1983a, ‘A sample of local heritage research’, *Heritage Newsletter*, vol. 6, no. 3.


Bibliography


Tindale, N.B. 1940, ‘Distribution of Australian Aboriginal Tribes: A Field Survey’, *Royal Society of South Australia*, vol. 64, no. 1.

