

SPORT AND ENTERTAINMENT

CRICKET

The Queensland cricket team known as the Queensland Bulls since the 1993/94 season, is the Brisbane-based Queensland representative cricket side in Australia's domestic cricket tournaments:

- **Sheffield Shield:** 4-day matches with first-class status, since the 1926/27 season which **Queensland has won 7 times** in total after waiting 69 years for its first Sheffield Shield in 1994/95. Three of those (1999/2000 to 2001/02) were in consecutive seasons.
- **Domestic One-Day Cup:** a 1-day (50 overs per side) tournament with List-A status, since its inception in 1969/70 which **Queensland has won 10 times**, the second-most after Western Australia (12).
- **Twenty20 Big Bash:** a 20 overs per side tournament from 2005/06 to 2010/11. Queensland failed to win any titles in this period. The competition changed from a state-based to city-based competition in 2011/12 with the Brisbane Heat replacing the Queensland Bulls. **The Brisbane Heat have won the Big Bash 1 time (2012/13)** out of 4 seasons since its entry.

Cricket's Beginnings in Queensland: The earliest evidence of cricket being played in Queensland is in 1857, two years prior to separation from New South Wales and statehood. A match between Brisbane and Ipswich was held in 1859 while in 1860 a Toowoomba team played Dalby. Queensland's first inter-colonial (i.e. representative) match was in 1864 when their XXII was beaten by a New South Wales XI. In 1875, Queensland recorded their first victory when their XVIII beat the NSW XI.

Locally cricket was initially played at Green Hills field where the current Roma Street Parklands are today. The government resumed the land in 1876. Some games were played at Queen's Park in the Botanical Gardens near the Edward Street end and others at Hamilton and Eagle Farm racecourse. In 1888 the QCA acquired the Albert Sports Ground on Bowen Hills Road between Breakfast Creek and Campbell Street, north of the "Ekka". Matches often had to be stopped at high tide.

Queensland rarely played more than two inter-colonial matches per season from 1892/93, with generally one match (and often both) against New South Wales. Queensland was granted first-class status in 1892/93, winning its inaugural first-class match against NSW in that season by 14 runs. This game was played 3 months after the January 1893 floods and played up the road from the Albert Sports Ground at the Exhibition Ground whose wicket was poor but whose facilities were otherwise excellent.

Despairing of finding a suitable ground north of the river the QCA turned its eyes south. The South Brisbane City Council favoured their request and made the Woolloongabba Recreation Reserve available to the QCA in 1895 which was set aside as a recreation reserve 20 years earlier. It wasn't much of a home as it was basically swamp land at the time. It took much effort and money to drain the swamp with a brick drain and 60 000 cubic yards of fill. In 1896 the first game of cricket was played at the Gabba when a Press team played a Parliament team. In an eerie event that mimicked a famous test many years later at the Gabba this first game was tied with both sides out for 61 in the game played over one day with one innings each. Struggling for income just from cricket to maintain the facilities the "Gabba" was used by other sports such as cycling and rugby league to help generate revenue.

The Sheffield Shield competition commenced in 1892/93 but Queensland's initial applications for admission were refused due to distance and financial considerations. Despite their minimal first-class exposure, Queensland still produced four Australian Test players prior to their Sheffield Shield debut, though none played more than six Tests. The first was the colourful Arthur Coningham who played his only Test in 1895. Remarkably, he took a wicket with his very first delivery (it was also the first ball of the Test). He also scored Queensland's initial first-class century, 151 against NSW.

1926/27 to 1963/64: Queensland was finally admitted to the Sheffield Shield in 1926/27 and had a successful debut year, defeating NSW in their first ever Shield match and also eventual winners SA in their only meeting. The QCA had fought and eventually won its long battle for Shield inclusion by using the Exhibition Ground with its superior facilities and more reliable pitch as its trump card.



Titles

Sheffield Shield	One Day Cup
7 titles:	10 titles:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1994/95• 1996/97• 1999/2000• 2000/01• 2001/02• 2005/06• 2011/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1975/76• 1980/81• 1981/82• 1988/89• 1995/96• 1997/98• 2006/07• 2008/09• 2012/13• 2013/14

Brisbane hosted its first Test match in 1928/29 when Australia met England at the Exhibition Ground. The test is remembered for two things in particular. Firstly, it was the test debut of Sir Donald Bradman (The Don). It was an unhappy debut for both Bradman and Australia. Bradman scored 18 and 1 and was dropped for the Sydney test before coming back in the 3rd test in Melbourne where he scored 79 and 112. The other thing that test at the Exhibition Ground is remembered for is the winning margin for England (and defeat for Australia) being the greatest ever by a margin of just runs—Australia lost by 675 runs which is still a record today. The Australian second innings of 66 was a disaster. This was back in the days of uncovered pitches and Australia was well and truly struggling with the “sticky” wicket where there was excessive ball movement to deal with.

The following season (1929/30) “The Don” scored a world record (at the time) of 452 not out playing for New South Wales at the SCG. Queensland were the hapless opponents who were at his mercy that game. On hand to watch him break the world record was an elderly Charles Bannerman who faced the first ball and hit the first century for Australia in test cricket back in 1877.

The only other test match at the “Ekka” was in 1931 during the first test series between Australia and the West Indies. Australia made 558 and defeated the West Indies by an innings and 217 runs. “The Don” scored 223 in what was the highest score by an Australian in Australia at the time.

Five years after Queensland’s first season in the Sheffield Shield (1931/32) the Gabba became the new permanent home of Queensland cricket and venue for test cricket after the standard of the Gabba pitch and outfield was considerably improved. Another factor was the loss of revenue at the Exhibition Ground due to the number of people who had Agricultural Society free passes.

The first test match at the Gabba was played against South Africa. Australia scored 450 and defeated South Africa by an innings and 163 runs. Sir Donald Bradman scored 226 though he gave a couple of chances at 11 and 15. His score was the highest test score at the Gabba until 2010 before it was subsequently beaten in 2012 by Michael Clarke when he got 259 not out against South Africa.

A couple of months later Bradman was playing for NSW against Queensland at the Gabba when he was out for the second most famous duck of his career. He faced 5 fiercely-paced deliveries from Aboriginal bowler Eddie Gilbert. The 4th ball struck on his torso and it took him a while to compose himself for the next ball which he deflected and was caught behind for 0.

The first test at the Gabba in 1931/32 against South Africa attracted 31 369 spectators with 2 days being lost to rain. The attendance was triple this next season in 1932/33 when Australia played England. It was the 4th test of the Ashes series that would infamously be referred to as the Bodyline series. England won the game and the series during that Gabba test where a gutsy Eddie Paynter for England scored vital runs while suffering tonsillitis.

Queensland finished last in the (then) four-team Sheffield Shield competition 15 times in its first 19 seasons. However, the decision to include Queensland quickly paid off with the emergence of regular Test players such as Bill Brown, Don Tallon, Percy Hornibrook and Ron Oxenham. By the early 1950’s Queensland had a very competitive side and was regularly finishing in the top three of the (now) five team Shield following Western Australia’s admission in 1947/48 who won the Shield in their first season. More Australian players were produced, including Ron Archer, Wally Grout, Ken ‘Slasher’ Mackay and Peter Burge.

Queensland finished 2nd for the first time in 1956/57 and finished 2nd in 1958/59 and 1961/62.

Another highlight of this period was the dramatic Tied Test between Australia and the West Indies at the Gabba in 1960/61. In the West Indies 1st innings they crashed to 3/63 before Sir Gary Sobers made a rapid 132 in 174 minutes. Alan Davidson took 5–135. West Indies were all out for 453 runs. In Australia 1st innings they were all out for 505 gaining a first innings lead of 52. Norm O’Neill made 181.

In West Indies 2nd innings Alan Davidson took 6–87 and West Indies made 284, setting Australia a target of 233 runs to win. Australia were in deep trouble when Wes Hall ripped through the top order and Australia was 6/92. Alan Davidson and Australian captain Richie Benaud set a 7th-wicket partnership record of 134 between the West Indies and Australia. Davidson was out shortly before the last over.

Wes Hall was bowling, with the clock showing 5:56. Australia stood at 7/227, needing 6 runs to win from the 8-ball over (the standard for Tests in Australia at the time) with 3 wickets in hand.

1st ball: Wally Grout was hit on the thigh. Benaud called him through for a single to take strike. 5 runs were needed to win from 7 balls.

2nd ball: Benaud attempted a hook shot but was caught behind by wicket-keeper Gerry Alexander. The score was 8/228.

3rd ball: The new batsman, Ian Meckiff, cut to mid-off. No run. Still 5 runs to win from 5 balls.

4th ball: The ball flew down leg-side without making contact with Meckiff’s bat. Grout called him through for a bye. Alexander threw the ball to the bowler’s end to try to run out Meckiff, but his throw missed and Meckiff made his ground. 4 runs to win from 4 balls.

5th ball: Grout fended a bouncer to square leg, where Rohan Kanhai was ready to take the catch. Hall also attempted to take the catch in his follow-through, resulting in a fielding mix-up which allowed Meckiff and Grout take a single and the catch was not taken. 3 runs to win from 3 balls.

6th ball: Meckiff swung desperately and sent the ball towards the mid-wicket boundary. The batsmen ran 2 runs as Conrad Hunte scooped the ball up just inside the fence. The batsmen attempted a 3rd run for victory but Hunte's return was flat and true, straight into the gloves of Alexander, who whipped off the bails before Grout could get home. The teams were tied. Australia were on 9/232, requiring 1 run to win with 1 wicket in hand and 2 balls remaining.

7th ball: The new batsman, Lindsay Kline, pushed the ball to square leg and set off for a single. Joe Solomon scooped up the ball and, with one stump to aim for from 12 metres out, threw the ball in and hit the stumps, running Meckiff out by a few inches.

Australia were all out for 232 and the match ended in the first tie in 84 years of Test Cricket.

Up to the 1970's the Gabba was a happy hunting ground for the Australian team. They defeated South Africa in the first Gabba test in 1931/32 and then lost the next two Gabba tests against England in 1932/33 and 1936/37. In 1936/37 Australia were bundled out for 58. Overnight rain and no covers during those days turned the pitch into pudding. Australia had four ducks including the new captain, Donald Bradman. That 1936/37 series Australia won 3-2 after losing the first 2 tests, the only time such a comeback has been made in a 5 test series. After that Australia did not lose a test until 1968 when they suffered a shock loss to the West Indies by 125 runs.

1964/65 to 1972/73: This period was undoubtedly Queensland's worst era, finishing last eight times in nine Shield seasons. Rock bottom was reached in 1967/68 when the side failed to win a single game. The QCA decided to recruit high-profile interstate players to revive the team's fortunes. Greg Chappell was vice-captain of South Australia under brother Ian and was lured north for the 1973/74 season with the promise of the Queensland captaincy. Emerging pace bowler Jeff Thomson followed the next year.

1973/74 to 1993/94: The addition of Chappell and Thomson to a side containing players such as Sam Trimble, Martin Kent, Tony Dell and Geoff Dymock as well as international star Vivian Richards, had an immediate impact. Queensland came 2nd a total of 4 times in the 1970's in seasons 1973/74, 1974/75, 1975/76 and 1977/78. By the end of the 1970's the total number of times Queensland finished 2nd was 7 times without winning the Sheffield Shield

Queensland won its first domestic one day cup in 1975/76, Queensland's first piece of silverware. The final was played in Perth and Queensland batted first scoring 7/236 with Greg Chappell and Martin Kent top scoring with 61 each. The game was played with 40 overs of 8 balls each at the time. In reply, Western Australia fell 4 runs short being bowled out for 232 with an over to spare. Greg Chappell took 3/38 and was man of the match.

Queensland would go back-to-back winning the one day competition in both 1980/81 and 1981/82. They played Western Australia at the Gabba in 1980/81 and only managed 9/188 in 48 overs with Kepler Wessels scoring 53. In reply the Sandgropers only could manage 116 runs and Queensland won by 72 runs. In the next season's final in Sydney Queensland again batted first scoring 8/224 off 47 overs with Wayne Broad scoring 85. Geoff Dymock ripped through the NSW team taking 5/27 with NSW all out for 197. Queensland won by 27 runs.

Before that elusive first Sheffield Shield win Queensland would win the one day competition a 4th time in 1988/89. Powered by Allan Border's 77 not out and Greg Ritchie's 60 Queensland scored 4/253. The Queensland bowlers Carl Rackemann (3/9), Dirk Tazelaar (3/18) and John Maguire (3/30) creamed the Victorian batting who were all out for 90 and Queensland won by 163 runs.

The Queensland teams of the 1980's were even stronger than those of the 1970's, featuring many outstanding cricketers, both "home-grown" like Craig McDermott, Carl Rackemann and Ian Healy and others attracted from interstate or overseas such as Allan Border, Kepler Wessels and Ian Botham. Allan Border in his last season for NSW scored 200 against Queensland. "AB" would go on to score over 7000 runs for Queensland in a 15 year career that was just long enough to see Queensland win its holy grail of Australian cricket. Allan Border would suddenly be thrust into the national captaincy in dramatic circumstances in November 1984 after Kim Hughes' tearful resignation following another loss to almost invincible West Indies of the 1980's who seemed to tour Australia an abnormal amount of times when Australia was rebuilding after the triple loss of Greg Chappell, Dennis Lillee and Rod Marsh.

Queensland were runners up 5 times in 7 seasons in the 1980's and 1 other time in the early 1990's. So often Queensland made a great start but would fade away at the end of the season when they were always scheduled with away games (which smells like a bit of a conspiracy to me on the part of the ACB). Queensland often missed out on the final or have to play the final away from home because they finished second. It became this incredible psychological barrier to win at the latter end of the competition because they were scheduled with so many away games at the end of the season. David Hookes rubbed salt in the wounds by saying that it was the time of year when the monkey on Queensland's back becomes a gorilla.

A Sheffield Shield final was introduced in 1982/83. Queensland would miss it that first season but would make the final in the next 3 seasons but not as hosts. Playing against Western Australia Queensland made a great start in 1983/84 with Greg Chappell top scoring as they declared at 7/431. WA made 363 in reply. Queensland couldn't press home the advantage and were bundled out for 154. WA won the game by 4 wickets.

The Shield final of 1984/85 in Sydney was utterly heartbreaking. Queensland started off great again scoring 374 with Trevor Hohns scoring 103. Jeff Thomson and John Maguire combined to restrict NSW to 318. Yet again Queensland could not press home the advantage of a good first innings lead by being bundled all out for 163 with Pakistani import Imran Khan the destroyer with 5/34. This gave NSW a target of 220 to win. Big Carl Rackemann was courageous for Queensland taking 6/53 with Jeff Thomson taking another 3 wickets. They steadily took wickets and had the Blues on the ropes with 9 down for 209, 11 runs short of the winning target. Peter Clifford (83 not out) guided them home and Queensland lost by 1 wicket to fall short again of their first elusive Sheffield Shield.

In what was a very similar final the season after (1985/86) Queensland declared at 9/436 with Wessels (166) and Trimble (112) scoring centuries. They had a 142 run first innings lead after getting NSW out for 294. Quickly running out of time in the match Queensland declared but with a much lower total of 7/133 leaving NSW a target of 276. After the Blues were at 6/184 spinner Peter Taylor offered stern resistance scoring 42. He helped to see NSW home to a draw and retain the shield as they got to 258, 18 short with only 2 wickets to spare.

Two years later (1987/88) the Queensland team (289 & 216) which included English all-rounder Ian Botham lost to Western Australia (344 & 5/162) by 5 wickets.

Two years after that (1989/90) Queensland got off to a horror start. After NSW scored 360 with Mark Taylor scoring 127 Queensland were spun out for a miserable total of 103 with Greg Matthews (5/31) the destroyer. NSW then scored 9 declared for 396 setting Queensland an almost impossible target of 654 runs to win which they could only manage to score 308 losing by 345 runs.

Allan Border had played in 3 out of the 5 final losses. While "Captain Grumpy" had been able to lead Australia to win back the Ashes in 1989 he was unable to lead Queensland to its first Shield victory as the 1989/90 season came to a close.

Three years later (1992/93) Queensland again played NSW in Sydney failing yet again to finish at the top of the table and host the final. Queensland started off well with Stuart Law scoring a brilliant 142 in Queensland's 311. NSW got the ascendancy scoring 341 for a 30 run first innings lead. After that the game turned into another nightmare for Queensland. They were bowled out for only 75 with Holdsworth (7/41) and McGrath (3/28) the destroyers. NSW easily got the needed runs with 8 wickets to spare.

There was a joke doing the rounds that Buck Rogers' first question when he woke up in the 25th century was "Has Queensland won the Sheffield Shield yet?" Even I would find myself looking up into the heavens and saying, "Oh God, I dearly want to see us win the Shield just once before I die."

From the 1970's to the mid 1990's Australia had a good record at the Gabba winning 11 tests and losing 5 tests. One of the most memorable wins during the 1970's was in 1974/75 when Jeff Thomson (6/46 in 2nd innings) and Dennis Lillee with blistering speed ripped through the English tourists to help Australia win by 166 runs. During the World Series Cricket split England beat Australia's second string test side by 7 wickets in 1978/79 and also beat Australia by 7 wickets in 1986/87. Australia during the 1980's as they were rebuilding suffered two defeats to the near invincible West Indies by 8 wickets (1984/85) and 9 wickets (1988/89). The worst loss, though, was against New Zealand. New Zealand fielded their strongest side in the mid-1980's and legendary fast bowler Richard Hadlee picked up 9/26 as he single-handedly bowled Australia out for a measly 52 and Australia lost by an embarrassing innings and 41 runs. The closest an Australian has gotten to matching Hadlee's bowling at the Gabba in a test was when Shane Warne picked up 8/71 against England in 1994/95. After that loss to the West Indies in 1988/89 Australia has emerged as a dominant side and has a wonderful unbeaten record at the Gabba since 1988/89.

Brisbane's did see action with World Series Cricket with 3 one-dayers in 1978/79 at the Gabba over the New Years's weekend attracting 32 000 fans, including 18 000 for the Australia v West Indies game. The legendary South African batsman Barry Richards scored 92 out of the World XI's 197 against the West Indies who only scored 107 in reply. Richards was later CEO of the QCA at the time Queensland won its first Sheffield Shield. Ian Chappell (52) and Gary Gilmour steered Australia to 165 before Dennis Lillee grabbed 3-15 to help dismiss the West Indies for 126. Australia collapsed to be all out for 54 against the World XI which they overhauled without any problems.

The first official one-day international at the Gabba was between England and the West Indies during the first World Series Cup triangular series in 1979/80 which the West Indies won by 9 wickets. The next two ODI's were between New Zealand and India the next season (1980/81) which New Zealand won. In 1981/82 Brisbane had a double header. The West Indies beat Pakistan and then Australia played its first ODI in Brisbane against the West Indies who beat Australia by 5 wickets.

Australia registered its first ODI win at the Gabba against England during the 1982/83 World Series Cup. The Australian media had noted that Ian Botham and Eddie Hemmings were carrying a little extra weight. Rather than convey a message about it by a banner one group of pranksters went to more painstaking lengths by smuggling an anaesthetised pig into the ground in a giant esky then, when it revived, released it onto the ground while England was fielding. One side of the pig was labelled "Both" and the other side labelled "Eddie". In the greyhound track days part of the field inside the track was open to spectators and cordoned off from the playing field by a small 1 foot high picket fence. Percy the Pig was released onto the field from here attracting an enormous amount of laughter before a policeman finally was able to catch it. Australia went on to win the game by 7 wickets. Australia beat England in their next two Gabba ODI's in 1986/87 and 1990/91. The latter game is best remembered for a magnificent big-hitting century (146) scored by Dean Jones. Another memorable ODI occurred the next season during the 1992 World Cup between Australia and India. India needed to score 3 runs to win off the last ball. A ball was skied to the mid wicket boundary that looked at first as if would clear the fence but came down short and the ball was dropped and then rocketed back as the Indians were attempting their second run but the batsman was run out giving the victory to Australia by 1 run.

1994/95 to Present: The 69 year wait finally came to an end in the 1994/95 season when Stuart Law led Queensland to their inaugural Sheffield Shield win after finishing last the previous year. Queensland turned things around from the horror finish of the year before pushing through the end of season psychological barrier to finish at the top of the table. New coach John Buchanan was quite possibly the difference guiding them through it.

Queensland got to host the Shield final for the first time at the Gabba which was not fully available to spectators as one grandstand was being upgraded. The Gabba was packed in anticipation of Queensland gaining their own holy grail.

The bowlers led by Carl Rackemann (3/54) bowled South Australia out for 214. Queensland started brilliantly with a 144 run opening stand between openers Matt Hayden (74) and Trevor Barsby who then combined with Martin Love to take the score to 336 before Barsby was out for a magnificent 151. Stuart Law only scored 11 before Martin Love and Allan Border combined for another century partnership. Love was out for 146. Rain stopped play for a time before Allan Border had the chance to join Barsby and Love as centurions for the game. "AB", for all his heroics for Queensland and Australia over a long career, fully deserved it and everyone was willing him on to do it but sadly he was bowled 2 runs short on 98. Still, the tail wagged as Queensland amassed 664. With Queensland only needing to draw the game to claim its first Shield it was well and truly party time for the fans. South Australia gutsed it out but could only manage 349. When Big Carl Rackemann caught Jason Gillespie for 39 on the Monday afternoon Queensland erupted into scenes of great jubilation and tears of joy flowed as the Sheffield Shield drought was finally broken after 69 years when they defeated South Australia by an innings and 101 runs. A total crowd figure of 47 296 for the 4 days was on hand to see Queensland break through for their first Shield win, one of the highest Shield game crowds in a long time.

Since their breakthrough win, Queensland has enjoyed a golden era winning the competition a further 6 times (including three consecutive seasons from 1999/2000 to 2001/02) and also finishing as runners-up 7 times. Since a final was introduced to the Sheffield Shield competition in the 1982/83 cricket season the Queensland Bulls have contested 20 out of 32 finals. Queensland has proven that it can take just one good victory to break any drought and completely transform any situation once one's confidence is recharged by a good win.

They finished 3rd in the Sheffield Shield in 1995/96 but did win the one day competition for the 5th time. They hosted the final and dismissed Western Australia for only 166 runs. Trevor Barsby top scored with 50 as Queensland scored the necessary runs with 4 wickets to spare.

Their second Sheffield Shield only took two years to win after claiming their first title. What made it extraordinary was the fact that it was won away from home. Queensland had failed to win the top spot and host the final but did not falter in the 1996/97 final as they did so many times during the 1980's. Queenslans started off solidly with a 1st innings total of 320 with Mott top scoring with 86 and Law (70) and Barsby (67) also contributing. Adam Dale was the hero for Queensland who set up the victory for Queensland taking 6/38 with Michael Kasprovicz chipping in with 3/42 as they dismissed Western Australia for only 165 runs. Trevor Barsby was also a hero, like he was 2 years earlier, scoring 111 as Queensland scored 309 setting WA 465 runs to win. Despite Tom Moody scoring 152 to go with his 8 wickets for the match Western Australia were only able to manage to score 304. Kasprovicz took 5/83 as Queensland won their 2nd Sheffield Shield by defeating WA by 160 runs.

They finished 3rd in the Sheffield Shield in 1997/98 but won the one day competition for their 6th time. In the final in Sydney, Bichel and Prestwidge took 3 wickets each combining to bowl NSW out for 166. Scott Prestwidge added to his 3 wickets with a top score of 42 not out as Queensland snuck home by only 2 wickets.

Western Australia reversed the result against Queensland two years later in 1998/99. Queensland finished at the top of the table and hosted the final. Despite Andrew Symonds scoring 113 Queensland could only manage 265. A Simon Katich century (115) helped WA to score 425 to take a 1st innings lead of 160 runs. Queensland crashed to an embarrassing total of 129 to lose at home by an innings and 31 runs.

Queensland recovered brilliantly in the following season (1999/2000) to win the first of three Sheffield Shield titles in a row. They finished at the top of the table and hosted the final again. Due to the Gabba being redeveloped in time for some of the soccer games of the 2000 Olympic Games the game was played at Allan Border Field at Albion. Stuart Law top scored with 129 as Queensland scored 285 in their first innings. Andy Bichel bowled Queensland to a 1st innings lead of 103 with his 6/47 as Victoria were dismissed for 182. Martin Love scored 100 in Queensland's 2nd innings total of 343 setting a winning total of 477 for Victoria. In a game interrupted by rain at times, Victoria ran out of time to win. The match was drawn and Queensland had won their 3rd Sheffield Shield title.

For the third year in a row Queensland finished at the top of the table and hosted the final in 2000/2001 and this time it was back at the Gabba. Noffke (5/41) and Bichel (3/42) combined to bowl Victoria out for only 176. Queensland were only able to manage a lead of 66 runs on the 1st innings as they scored 242. Matthew Elliott fell 2 runs short of a century as Victoria scored 289 and set Queensland 224 runs to win which they managed to do with 4 wickets to spare and claim their 4th Sheffield Shield title.

For the 4th year in a row Queensland finished at the top of the table and hosted the final in 2001/02. They got off to a solid start scoring 302 with Andrew Symonds top scoring with 91. Kasprovicz (5/60) and Noffke (3/15) tore through the Tasmanian batting dismissing them for 141. Queensland set Tasmania 530 runs to win after scoring 368 with Nash (96) and Love (93) the highest scorers. Tasmania only scored 295 as Queensland took out their 3rd Sheffield Shield in a row (and 5th in total) by winning by 235 runs.

The next 3 years would bring back many of the horrible memories of the 1980's. In 2002/03 Queensland finished at the top of the table for the 5th year in a row and hosted the final. The match started off evenly with NSW scoring 282 with Michael Slater scoring 100 and Joe Dawes picking up 5/66. From there the game turned into a nightmare as Stuart MacGill in a little over 5 overs bowled 5/16 and Queensland collapsed and were all out for 84. NSW were contained to 263 setting Queensland a target of 464 runs. They fell 246 runs short bowled out for 215 with MacGill picking up another 3 wickets.

The 2003/04 was held in Melbourne. Victoria batted Queensland out of the final from day 1. Matthew Elliott scored 155 and there were near centuries scored by Arnberger, Hodge and Moss as Victoria amassed 710 runs. Queensland scored 275. Victoria declared at 1/140 after not enforcing the follow-on before dismissing Queensland for 254 to win by 321 runs.

The 2004/05 Sheffield Shield final played at the Gabba was a low scoring affair. Queensland looked gone for all money when they bowled out for 102 as Nathan Bracken took 6/27. Queensland managed to keep the deficit to only 86 runs as they dismissed NSW for 188 with Noffke picking up 4/58. In their second dig Queensland did much better scoring 268 with Martin Love top scoring on 116 setting NSW a target of 183. Queensland steadily took wickets and had NSW on the ropes at 9/161. They needed 23 runs with 1 wicket to go. Bracken and MacGill broke Queensland's hearts in the same way as NSW did in the 1984/85 final by getting the needed runs and winning by just 1 wicket. It was a gallant effort by Queensland after their 1st innings batting disaster only to fall just short of the line.

The demons would be exorcised the next season. Again Queensland finished at the top of the table and hosted the final at the Gabba. Victoria made a strong start scoring 344 with Brad Hodge scoring 108 while Andrew Bichel and Mitchell Johnson picked up 4 wickets each. The Queensland 1st innings then turned into a batting masterclass with two double centuries and another two centuries. Jimmy Maher top scored with 223. The 450 came up with only 1 wicket down. Martin Love scored 169 and Shane Watson scored 201 before retiring hurt. Clinton Perren piled on more misery for Victoria scoring 173 including 5 sixes. When Watson retired hurt the score was 3/860. Queensland soon after declared at 6/900, a record score in a Shield final reversing what Victoria did to Queensland two years earlier when they amassed 710. Only needing to draw to win the Shield, the final was sealed at this stage. Victoria managed only 202 as Mitchell Johnson cleaned up with 6/51 and Queensland won their 6th Sheffield Shield title by defeating Victoria by an innings and 354 runs.

In 2006/07 Queensland won their 7th one day competition. They scored 5/274 with Jimmy Maher scoring 108 and Clinton Perren 75. In reply Victoria could only manage 9/253 as Queensland won by 21 runs.

Queensland won their 8th one day competition in 2008/09. Queensland could only manage 8/187 after 50 overs with Chris Hartley top scoring with 49 not out. In reply Victoria were all out for 175 runs with 2 overs to spare with Nathan Rimmington picking up 4/40 as Queensland won by 12 runs.

Queensland got into the final that same season played in Melbourne against a very strong Victorian side. Victoria batted Queensland out of the game by scoring 510 with centuries to Chris Rogers (105), David Hussey (113) and Cameron White (135). Queensland were dismissed for 200. Victoria didn't enforce the follow-on since they only needed to draw the game and declared at 5/282 setting Queensland 593 to win. Broad (109) and Love (104) managed to prevent an embarrassing loss getting Queensland to 1/221 before the game ended in a draw and Victoria won the Shield.

Victoria again defeated Queensland in the 2009/10 Shield final in Melbourne. Victoria scored 305 and Queensland replied with 257. Victoria then amassed 591 with David Hussey top scoring with 168 before Queensland lost by a massive 457 runs after being dismissed for 182 runs.

Redemption for Queensland would come 2 seasons later in 2011/12 against Tasmania, who in the previous 5 years had picked up their first two Shield titles. Queensland started off strongly dismissing Tasmania for 241 with Craig McDermott's son Alistair McDermott picking up 6/54 including the prize scalp of Tasmanian captain and Australian batting legend, Ricky Ponting for 1. Queensland were in real trouble being 5/55 at one stage before a century by wicket keeper Chris Hartley (111) pushed Queensland to a score of 276. James Hopes (5/61) and Ryan Harris (3/52) put Queensland in a winning position as Tasmania were dismissed for 167. Needing only 133 runs to win they were cruising at 2/83 before losing their 3rd wicket on 83 and then lost four wickets while the score remained at 88. It was a very tense run chase at 7/88 but man of the match Chris Hartley and Magoffin steered Queensland home to win by 3 wickets for Queensland to win their 7th Sheffield Shield title.

Tasmania reversed the result the next season (2012/13) to win their 3rd Shield title. Tasmania scored 419 and 251. Queensland scored 225 and were 6/183 chasing 446 to win when the game was drawn.

Queensland's last two titles have come in the one day competition in 2012/13 and 2013/14. In a rain interrupted final in Melbourne Queensland scored 9/146 in their 32 overs. In reply Victoria were bowled out with 2 balls to go and 2 runs short of victory with Ryan Harris (4/26) the hero for Queensland for one day title number 9.

Due to cost factors the one day tournament was changed to a carnival format over a short period and all games played at different locations in Sydney with the final at North Sydney Oval and what an epic final it was. Nic Maddinson with 76 powered NSW to a total of 6/317 at the small ground. Led by Usman Khawaja (104) and some late big hitting by Ben Cutting, Queensland managed to rein in the total with 5 balls to spare and win by 5 wickets to take out their 10th one day title, the second-most behind WA (12).

At the test level Australia has been dominant in the 1990's and the 2000's . The Gabba has indeed been a very happy hunting ground where Australia has not lost a test since 1988/89. They have also amassed some huge wins at the Gabba. Since 1988/89 they have won 6 tests by an innings and 3 other tests by 10 wickets. In that same period from 1988/89 to the present Australia has won 19 tests and drawn 7 tests with no losses.

A total of 74 one day internationals have been played at the Gabba since the first ODI back in 1979/80. Out of those 74 a total of 34 have been played by two teams other than Australia. Out of the remaining 40 ODI's involving Australia, Australia has won a total of 21 ODI's, lost 14 ODI's with 5 of them washed out without result. The Gabba has hosted one triangular series final game in 2006/07 when Australia defeated Sri Lanka by 9 wickets to win the triangular final series 2-0. A highlight of that game was a magnificent ODI century in record time at the time by Adam Gilchrist.

The Gabba hosted the first 20/20 international in Australia in January 2006 when Australia defeated South Africa by a massive 95 runs in front of a sellout crowd. They defeated South Africa again in a 20/20 match in 2008/09 by 6 wickets. In the only other T20 international at the Gabba Australia, with a second string side due to an upcoming tour, were beaten by the West Indies by 27 runs.

Test match Records

Highest totals

Team	Score	Overs	RR	Inns	Opposition	Match Date
Australia	645	158.6x8	3.04	1	v England	29 Nov 1946
Australia	607/6d	183.0	3.31	2	v New Zealand	3 Dec 1993
Australia	602/9d	155.0	3.88	1	v England	23 Nov 2006
Australia	601/8d	129.0x8	3.49	1	v England	26 Nov 1954

High scores

Player	Runs	Mins	Balls	4s	6s	Team	Opposition	Match Date
MJ Clarke	259*	582	398	26	0	Australia	v South Africa	9 Nov 2012
AN Cook	235*	625	428	26	0	England	v Australia	25 Nov 2010
DG Bradman	226	277	-	22	0	Australia	v South Africa	27 Nov 1931
KR Stackpole	207	454	356	25	1	Australia	v England	27 Nov 1970
GS Chappell	201	417	296	6	0	Australia	v Pakistan	27 Nov 1981

Best bowling figures in an innings

Player	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Econ	Team	Opposition	Match Date
RJ Hadlee	23.4	4	52	9	2.19	New Zealand	v Australia	8 Nov 1985
SK Warne	50.2	22	71	8	1.41	Australia	v England	25 Nov 1994
SK Warne	16.1	9	23	7	1.42	Australia	v Pakistan	9 Nov 1995
KR Miller	22.0x8	4	60	7	2.04	Australia	v England	29 Nov 1946
GD McGrath	20.0	12	17	6	0.85	Australia	v West Indies	23 Nov 2000

First-class records

Batting records

Most runs for Queensland

Player	Runs	Career
Martin Love	10297	1992/93 – 2008/09
Stuart Law	9920	1988/89 – 2003/04
Jimmy Maher	9889	1993/94 – 2007/08
Sam Trimble	9465	1959/60 – 1975/76
Matthew Hayden	8831	1991/92 – 2007/08
Allan Border	7661	1980/81 – 1995/96

Bowling records

Most wickets for Queensland

Player	Wickets	Average
Michael Kasprovicz	498	1989/90 – 2007/08
Andy Bichel	463	1992/93 – 2007/08
Carl Rackemann	425	1979/80 – 1995/96
Jeff Thomson	349	1974/75 – 1985/86
Craig McDermott	329	1983/84 – 1995/96
Geoff Dymock	309	1971/72 – 1981/82

One-Day International Records

Highest totals

Team	Score	Overs	RR	Inns	Opposition	Match Date
Australia	324/7	50.0	6.48	1	v West Indies	14 Feb 2010
Australia	321/6	50.0	6.42	1	v Sri Lanka	4 Mar 2012
Sri Lanka	306	49.2	6.20	2	v Australia	4 Mar 2012
India	303/4	50.0	6.06	1	v Australia	18 Jan 2004
Australia	301/9	49.3	6.08	2	v England	17 Jan 2014
Australia	300/5	50.0	6.00	1	v Pakistan	11 Feb 1990
South Africa	300/6	50.0	6.00	1	v New Zealand	9 Jan 1998
England	300/8	50.0	6.00	1	v Australia	17 Jan 2014

High scores

Player	Runs	Balls	4s	6s	SR	Team	Opposition	Match Date
DA Warner	163	157	13	2	103.82	Australia	v Sri Lanka	4 Mar 2012
DI Gower	158	118	18	4	133.89	England	v New Zealand	15 Jan 1983
DM Jones	145	136	12	4	106.61	Australia	v England	16 Dec 1990
Kamran Akmal	124	125	12	0	99.20	Pakistan	v West Indies	19 Jan 2005
AC Gilchrist	122	91	13	4	134.06	Australia	v Sri Lanka	14 Feb 2006

Best bowling figures in an innings

Player	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Econ	Team	Opposition	Match Date
CR Woakes	10.0	0	45	6	4.50	England	v Australia	30 Jan 2011
KMDN Kulasekara	10.0	2	22	5	2.20	Sri Lanka	v Australia	18 Jan 2013
IR Bishop	8.4	0	25	5	2.88	West Indies	v Pakistan	9 Jan 1993
Shoaib Akhtar	8.0	1	25	5	3.12	Pakistan	v Australia	19 Jun 2002
B Lee	9.0	2	27	5	3.00	Australia	v India	3 Feb 2008

Twenty20 International Records

High scores

Player	Runs	Balls	4s	6s	SR	Team	Opposition	Match Date
DR Martyn	96	56	7	5	171.42	Australia	v South Africa	9 Jan 2006
JP Duminy	69*	41	7	2	168.29	South Africa	v Australia	13 Jan 2009

Highest individual score:

- Martin Love 300* vs Victoria in 2003/04

Most centuries:

- Martin Love 28

Most runs in a season:

- Stuart Law 1204 runs in 1990/91

Highest partnership:

- Kepler Wessels and Robbie Kerr 388 vs in 1982/83

Highest team score:

- 900-6d vs Victoria in 2005/06

Most wickets in a season:

- Michael Kasprovicz 64 wickets in 1995/96

Most wickets in an innings:

- Peter Allan 10–61 vs Victoria in 1965/66

Most wickets in a match:

- Peter Allan 13–110 vs NSW in 1968/69

Exhibition Ground Test matches

Match results

Team 1	Team 2	Winner	Margin	Match Date	Scorecard
Australia	England	England	675 runs	Nov 30-Dec 5, 1928	Test # 176
Australia	West Indies	Australia	inns & 217 runs	Jan 16-20, 1931	Test # 203

Brisbane Cricket Ground Test matches

Match results

Team 1	Team 2	Winner	Margin	Match Date	Scorecard
Australia	South Africa	Australia	inns & 163 runs	Nov 27-Dec 3, 1931	Test # 212
Australia	England	England	6 wickets	Feb 10-16, 1933	Test # 223
Australia	England	England	322 runs	Dec 4-9, 1936	Test # 255
Australia	England	Australia	inns & 332 runs	Nov 29-Dec 4, 1946	Test # 279
Australia	India	Australia	inns & 226 runs	Nov 28-Dec 4, 1947	Test # 290
Australia	England	Australia	70 runs	Dec 1-5, 1950	Test # 327
Australia	West Indies	Australia	3 wickets	Nov 9-13, 1951	Test # 340
Australia	South Africa	Australia	96 runs	Dec 5-10, 1952	Test # 359
Australia	England	Australia	inns & 154 runs	Nov 26-Dec 1, 1954	Test # 391
Australia	England	Australia	8 wickets	Dec 5-10, 1958	Test # 460
Australia	West Indies	tied		Dec 9-14, 1960	Test # 498
Australia	England	drawn		Nov 30-Dec 5, 1962	Test # 535
Australia	South Africa	drawn		Dec 6-11, 1963	Test # 548
Australia	England	drawn		Dec 10-15, 1965	Test # 597
Australia	India	Australia	39 runs	Jan 19-24, 1968	Test # 626
Australia	West Indies	West Indies	125 runs	Dec 6-10, 1968	Test # 642
Australia	England	drawn		Nov 27-Dec 2, 1970	Test # 674
Australia	England	Australia	166 runs	Nov 29-Dec 4, 1974	Test # 746
Australia	West Indies	Australia	8 wickets	Nov 28-Dec 2, 1975	Test # 764
Australia	India	Australia	16 runs	Dec 2-6, 1977	Test # 809
Australia	England	England	7 wickets	Dec 1-6, 1978	Test # 834
Australia	West Indies	drawn		Dec 1-5, 1979	Test # 862
Australia	New Zealand	Australia	10 wickets	Nov 28-30, 1980	Test # 887
Australia	Pakistan	Australia	10 wickets	Nov 27-Dec 1, 1981	Test # 910
Australia	England	Australia	7 wickets	Nov 26-Dec 1, 1982	Test # 939
Australia	Pakistan	drawn		Nov 25-29, 1983	Test # 969
Australia	West Indies	West Indies	8 wickets	Nov 23-26, 1984	Test # 999
Australia	New Zealand	New Zealand	inns & 41 runs	Nov 8-12, 1985	Test # 1029
Australia	England	England	7 wickets	Nov 14-19, 1986	Test # 1057
Australia	New Zealand	Australia	9 wickets	Dec 4-7, 1987	Test # 1082
Australia	West Indies	West Indies	9 wickets	Nov 18-21, 1988	Test # 1108

Australia	Sri Lanka	drawn		Dec 8-12, 1989	Test # 1131
Australia	England	Australia	10 wickets	Nov 23-25, 1990	Test # 1155
Australia	India	Australia	10 wickets	Nov 29-Dec 2, 1991	Test # 1177
Australia	West Indies	drawn		Nov 27-Dec 1, 1992	Test # 1202
Australia	New Zealand	Australia	inns & 96 runs	Dec 3-7, 1993	Test # 1238
Australia	England	Australia	184 runs	Nov 25-29, 1994	Test # 1275
Australia	Pakistan	Australia	inns & 126 runs	Nov 9-13, 1995	Test # 1311
Australia	West Indies	Australia	123 runs	Nov 22-26, 1996	Test # 1340
Australia	New Zealand	Australia	186 runs	Nov 7-11, 1997	Test # 1383
Australia	England	drawn		Nov 20-24, 1998	Test # 1428
Australia	Pakistan	Australia	10 wickets	Nov 5-9, 1999	Test # 1467
Australia	West Indies	Australia	inns & 126 runs	Nov 23-25, 2000	Test # 1516
Australia	New Zealand	drawn		Nov 8-12, 2001	Test # 1565
Australia	England	Australia	384 runs	Nov 7-10, 2002	Test # 1623
Australia	India	drawn		Dec 4-8, 2003	Test # 1671
Australia	New Zealand	Australia	inns & 156 runs	Nov 18-21, 2004	Test # 1721
Australia	West Indies	Australia	379 runs	Nov 3-6, 2005	Test # 1769
Australia	England	Australia	277 runs	Nov 23-27, 2006	Test # 1817
Australia	Sri Lanka	Australia	inns & 40 runs	Nov 8-12, 2007	Test # 1845
Australia	New Zealand	Australia	149 runs	Nov 20-23, 2008	Test # 1894
Australia	West Indies	Australia	inns & 65 runs	Nov 26-28, 2009	Test # 1936
Australia	England	drawn		Nov 25-29, 2010	Test # 1981
Australia	New Zealand	Australia	9 wickets	Dec 1-4, 2011	Test # 2020
Australia	South Africa	drawn		Nov 9-13, 2012	Test # 2056
Australia	England	Australia	381 runs	Nov 21-24, 2013	Test # 2103
Australia	India	Australia	4 wickets	Dec 17-20, 2014	Test # 2149

Brisbane Cricket Ground One-Day Internationals

Match results

Team 1	Team 2	Winner	Margin	Match Date	Scorecard
England	West Indies	West Indies	9 wickets	Dec 23, 1979	ODI # 81
India	New Zealand	New Zealand	3 wickets	Dec 21, 1980	ODI # 102
India	New Zealand	New Zealand	22 runs	Jan 18, 1981	ODI # 109
Pakistan	West Indies	West Indies	1 wicket	Jan 16, 1982	ODI # 136
Australia	West Indies	West Indies	5 wickets	Jan 17, 1982	ODI # 137
England	New Zealand	England	54 runs	Jan 15, 1983	ODI # 168
Australia	England	Australia	7 wickets	Jan 16, 1983	ODI # 169
Pakistan	West Indies	West Indies	5 wickets	Jan 14, 1984	ODI # 234
Australia	Pakistan	no result		Jan 15, 1984	ODI # 235
Sri Lanka	West Indies	West Indies	90 runs	Jan 12, 1985	ODI # 286
Australia	West Indies	West Indies	5 wickets	Jan 13, 1985	ODI # 287
India	New Zealand	India	5 wickets	Jan 11, 1986	ODI # 348
Australia	India	Australia	4 wickets	Jan 12, 1986	ODI # 349
England	West Indies	England	6 wickets	Jan 17, 1987	ODI # 418
Australia	England	Australia	11 runs	Jan 18, 1987	ODI # 420
New Zealand	Sri Lanka	New Zealand	4 wickets	Jan 16, 1988	ODI # 494
Australia	New Zealand	Australia	5 wickets	Jan 17, 1988	ODI # 495
Pakistan	West Indies	Pakistan	55 runs	Jan 7, 1989	ODI # 547
Australia	Pakistan	Australia	5 wickets	Jan 8, 1989	ODI # 548
Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	5 wickets	Feb 10, 1990	ODI # 601
Australia	Pakistan	Australia	67 runs	Feb 11, 1990	ODI # 602
England	New Zealand	New Zealand	8 wickets	Dec 15, 1990	ODI # 652
Australia	England	Australia	37 runs	Dec 16, 1990	ODI # 653
India	West Indies	West Indies	6 wickets	Jan 11, 1992	ODI # 702
Australia	West Indies	West Indies	12 runs	Jan 12, 1992	ODI # 703
West Indies	Zimbabwe	West Indies	75 runs	Feb 29, 1992	ODI # 724
Australia	India	Australia	1 run	Mar 1, 1992	ODI # 725
Pakistan	South Africa	South Africa	20 runs	Mar 8, 1992	ODI # 735
Pakistan	West Indies	West Indies	9 wickets	Jan 9, 1993	ODI # 788
Australia	West Indies	West Indies	7 runs	Jan 10, 1993	ODI # 789
New Zealand	South Africa	New Zealand	9 runs	Jan 8, 1994	ODI # 870
Australia	South Africa	Australia	48 runs	Jan 9, 1994	ODI # 871
England	Zimbabwe	England	26 runs	Jan 7, 1995	ODI # 968
Sri Lanka	West Indies	West Indies	7 wickets	Jan 5, 1996	ODI # 1030
Australia	West Indies	West Indies	14 runs	Jan 7, 1996	ODI # 1031
Pakistan	West Indies	West Indies	6 wickets	Jan 3, 1997	ODI # 1157
Australia	West Indies	West Indies	7 wickets	Jan 5, 1997	ODI # 1159
New Zealand	South Africa	South Africa	2 runs	Jan 9, 1998	ODI # 1270
Australia	South Africa	South Africa	5 wickets	Jan 11, 1998	ODI # 1272
Australia	England	England	7 runs	Jan 10, 1999	ODI # 1379
England	Sri Lanka	England	4 wickets	Jan 11, 1999	ODI # 1380

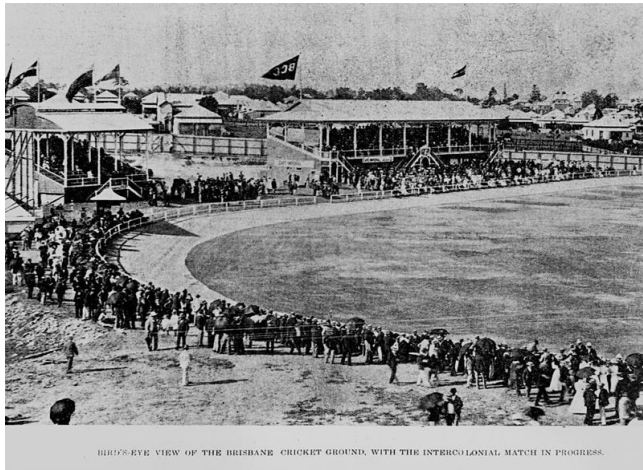
Australia	Pakistan	Pakistan	45 runs	Jan 9, 2000	ODI # 1536
India	Pakistan	Pakistan	2 wickets	Jan 10, 2000	ODI # 1537
West Indies	Zimbabwe	West Indies	1 wicket	Jan 13, 2001	ODI # 1669
Australia	West Indies	Australia	9 wickets	Jan 14, 2001	ODI # 1670
New Zealand	South Africa	New Zealand	4 wickets	Jan 19, 2002	ODI # 1787
Australia	South Africa	Australia	27 runs	Jan 20, 2002	ODI # 1789
Australia	Pakistan	Pakistan	91 runs	Jun 19, 2002	ODI # 1846
England	Sri Lanka	England	43 runs	Dec 17, 2002	ODI # 1922
Australia	Sri Lanka	Australia	4 wickets	Jan 15, 2003	ODI # 1936
Australia	India	India	19 runs	Jan 18, 2004	ODI # 2084
India	Zimbabwe	India	24 runs	Jan 20, 2004	ODI # 2085
Australia	New Zealand	abandoned		Dec 10, 2004	ODI # 2198a
Pakistan	West Indies	Pakistan	6 wickets	Jan 19, 2005	ODI # 2206
Australia	West Indies	no result		Jan 21, 2005	ODI # 2208
Australia	South Africa	South Africa	5 wickets	Jan 15, 2006	ODI # 2314
South Africa	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	94 runs	Jan 17, 2006	ODI # 2315
Australia	Sri Lanka	Australia	9 wickets	Feb 14, 2006	ODI # 2330
Australia	England	Australia	4 wickets	Jan 19, 2007	ODI # 2478
England	New Zealand	England	14 runs	Feb 6, 2007	ODI # 2510
Australia	India	no result		Feb 3, 2008	ODI # 2670
India	Sri Lanka	no result		Feb 5, 2008	ODI # 2672
Australia	India	India	9 runs	Mar 4, 2008	ODI # 2689
Australia	New Zealand	no result		Feb 13, 2009	ODI # 2820
Australia	Pakistan	Australia	5 wickets	Jan 22, 2010	ODI # 2944
Australia	West Indies	Australia	50 runs	Feb 14, 2010	ODI # 2955
Australia	Sri Lanka	Australia	8 wickets	Nov 7, 2010	ODI # 3068
Australia	England	Australia	51 runs	Jan 30, 2011	ODI # 3091
Australia	India	Australia	110 runs	Feb 19, 2012	ODI # 3244
India	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	51 runs	Feb 21, 2012	ODI # 3246
Australia	Sri Lanka	Australia	15 runs	Mar 4, 2012	ODI # 3255
Australia	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	4 wickets	Jan 18, 2013	ODI # 3321
Australia	England	Australia	1 wicket	Jan 17, 2014	ODI # 3455
England	India	England	9 wickets	Jan 20, 2015	ODI # 3586

Brisbane Cricket Ground Twenty20 Internationals

Match results

Team 1	Team 2	Winner	Margin	Match Date	Scorecard
Australia	South Africa	Australia	95 runs	Jan 9, 2006	T20I # 4
Australia	South Africa	Australia	6 wickets	Jan 13, 2009	T20I # 81
Australia	West Indies	West Indies	27 runs	Feb 13, 2013	T20I # 303

CRICKET



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE BRISBANE CRICKET GROUND, WITH THE INTERCOLONIAL MATCH IN PROGRESS.



▲ Spectators at the Brisbane Cricket Ground in 1907 at the England v Queensland match. Courier-Mail.

Above Left: The Brisbane cricket ground (The Gabba) in 1899. **Left Centre:** The Gabba cricket ground around the 1920's with the cycling track clearly visible **Below Left:** A panorama of the Gabba in 1906 during a rugby union game. **Right:** The crowd and dismal final scorecard at the Exhibition Ground during Don Bradman's test debut.



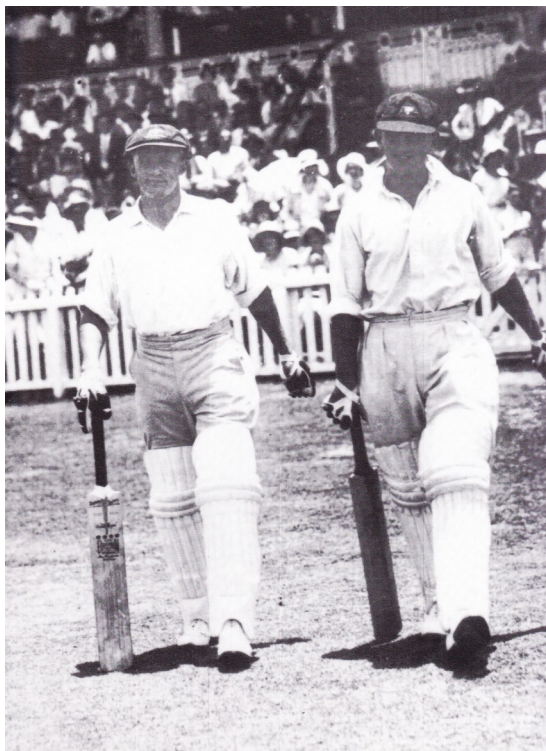
1st Test match, Brisbane, 1928.

ENGLAND 1 ST INNINGS. 52 1				AUST. 1 ST INNINGS. 1 2 2			
ENGLAND 2 ND INNINGS. 34 2				AUST. 2 ND INNINGS. 6 6			
FALL OF WICKETS 7 F 66							
• BOWLERS • WICKETS • RUNS				• BATSMEN • SCORES			
1 LARWOOD	2	30		1 PONSFORD	C 1	6	
2 TATE	2	26		2 WOODFULL		30	
3 WHITE	4	7		3 KIPPAX	C 1	15	
4 HAMMOND		2		4 HENDRY	C 3	6	
5 JARDINE				5 RYDER	C 2	1	
6 HENDREN				6 BRADMAN	C 3	1	
7 CHAPMAN				7 OLDFIELD	C 2	5	
8 HOBBS				8 GRIMMETT	C 3	1	
9 SUTCLIFFE				9 IRONMONGER	C 3		
10 MEAD				10 KELLEWAY			
11 DUCKWORTH				11 GREGORY			
				SUNDRIES		1	
				TOTAL		66	

1st Test match, 1928.



Queensland's first Shield team, 1926/27: Back (left to right) H D Noyes, E C Bensted, N Beeston; Centre, F J Gough, F M Brew, R Higgins, R K Oxenham; Front, W D Rowe, F C Thompson, L P D O'Connor (captain), A D Mayes, L Oxenham.



Above Left: The Gabba during the 1936 test against England. **Below Left:** "The Don" (223) and Stan McCabe go out to bat against the West Indies at the Exhibition ground in 1931. **Below:** The Gabba during the Bodyline series in 1933.





Above and Below Left: "The Don" playing cover drives against India in his final test at the Gabba during the 1947/48 series where he scored 185 (**Above Right**).



AUS 1ST INNS			INDIA 1ST INNS		
2ND			2ND		
BOWLERS	WICKETS	RUNS	BATSMEN	RUNS	FOR W
SOHONI		81	BROWN	11	38
ANANDNATH	4	84	MORRIS	47	97
MANKAD	3	113	HASSETT	48	198
HAZARE		63	BRADMAN	185	318
SARWATE	1	16	MCCOOL	10	344
KAYUDU		18	LINDWALL	7	373
GILL MANDER			MILLER	58	373
KISHENKAR			JOHNSON	6	380
PANDITKAR			BATS MEN		
ADHIKARI			TALLOON		
IRANI	OVERS	13	3		
			TOSHACK		
			8 FOR 382		
			SUNDRIES		
			7		



▲ Don Bradman stumbles and falls after Eddie Gilbert's second, fierce delivery to him during the New South Wales v Queensland match at the Brisbane Cricket Ground in 1931. *John Oxley Library*

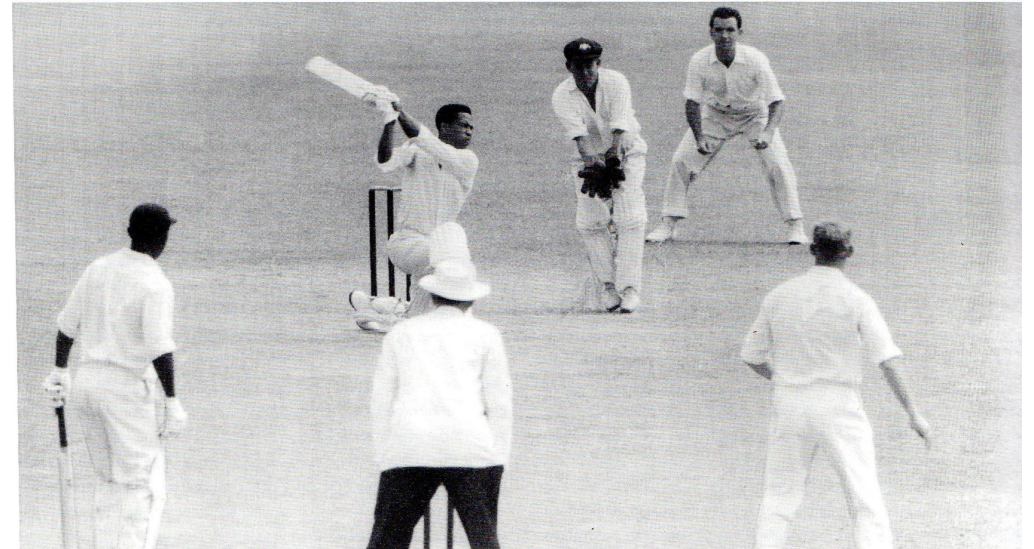


Above: The famous photo that captures the moment when Australia's last batsman is run out in the famous first Tied Test at the Gabba against the West Indies during the 1960/61 series.



▲ Australian captain Richie Benaud deep in conversation with the chairman of selectors, Sir Donald Bradman, during the Tied Test at the Gabba in 1960.

▼ A majestic Gary Sobers blasts a delivery from the Australian spinner Lindsay Kline through the covers for four during the Tied Test.



Below: Two of Australia's finest wicket-keepers, both Queenslanders—Wally Grout and Don Tallon.



▼ Ken (Slasher) Mackay and Sam Trimble in front of the dressing rooms, late 1960s.



Above: A full house at the Gabba seen from the air during a test probably in the 1950's.



▲ Ray Lindwall, captain of Queensland from 1955 to 1960.



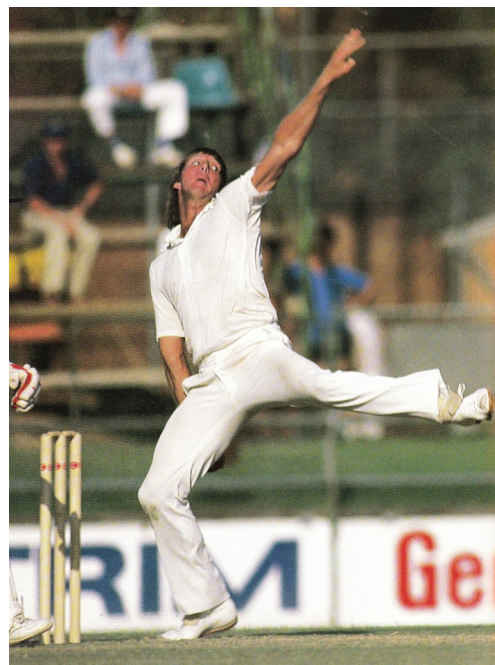
▲ Peter Burge in the 1960s.



▲ Clem Jones, Greg Chappell and Sir Gordon Chalk look over new plans for the Gabba in the early 1970s.

Below: The Gabba seen from the air during the 1960's.





Above: Two of Queensland's greatest players during the 1970's and early 1980's—legendary batsman, Greg Chappell, and Jeff Thomson who was the fastest bowler in the world. **Below:** Some other star recruits in our chase for our first Shield—Wes Hall, Viv Richards and Ian Botham.



Above: During World Series Cricket a fastest bowler in the world competition was held in searing heat in Perth. Jeff Thomson won for both being the fastest and most accurate. Here he hits the top of middle stump and sends it cartwheeling. **Below:** Some kids on the dog track on the boundary enjoying the cricket during the test against Pakistan in 1976.



Below: Batting legend Allan Border hits towards square leg playing for Australia at the Gabba.





▼ Kim Hughes' tearful resignation of the Australian captaincy at the Gabba was one of the more poignant moments witnessed at the ground.



Above: A one day game between Queensland and Victoria during the 1980's.

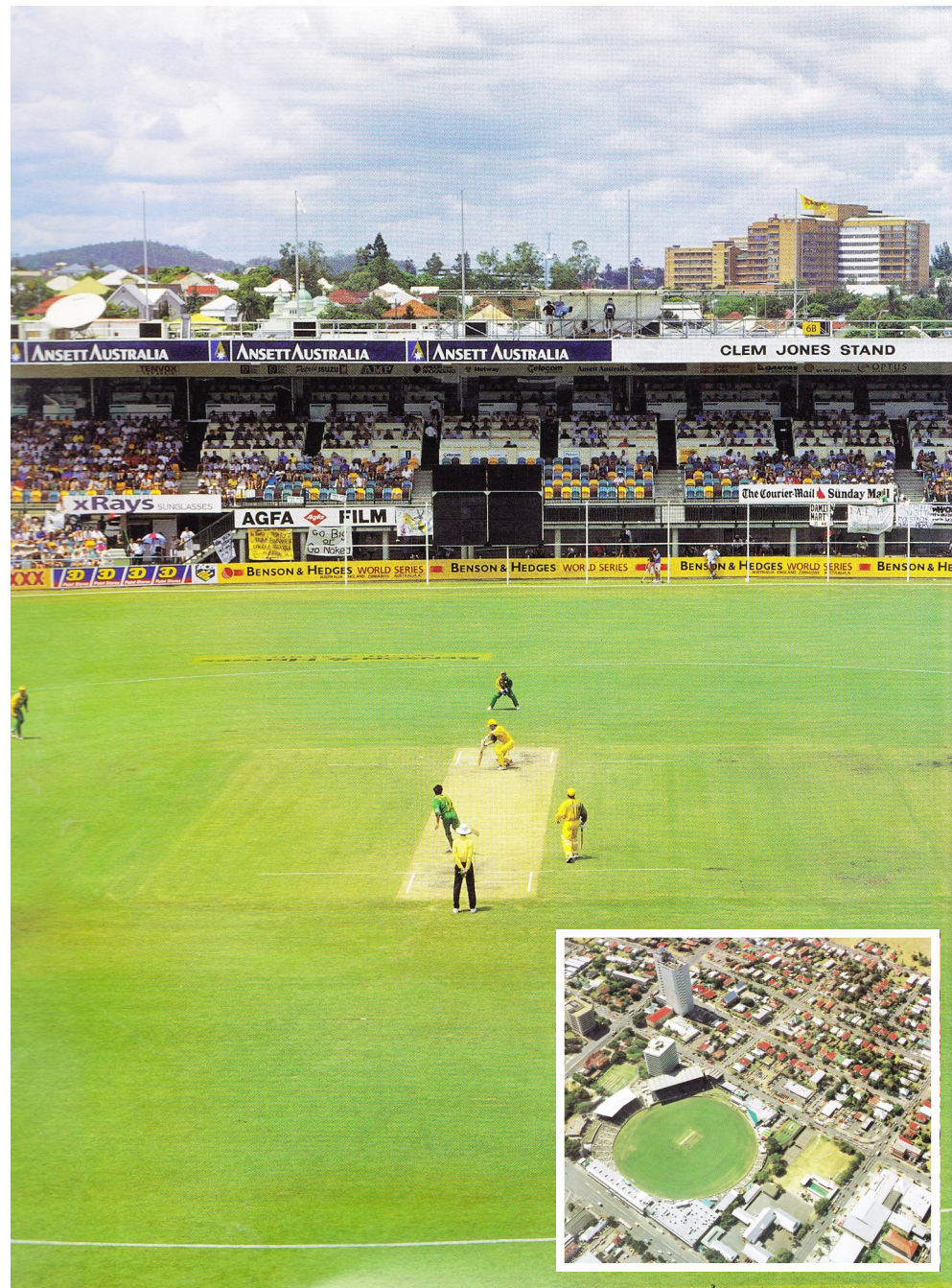
Above Left: Malcolm Marshall bowling during the Gabba test of 1984/85. **Above Right:** The Gabba in the 1980's.
Below: Before the invention of the super sopper a helicopter is brought in to dry out the Gabba wicket in the early 1980's.



▲ 'Chopper drying', the modern way of dealing with 'stickies'. In the early 1980s a helicopter was called in to help dry off the ground after a storm.

▼ Percy the Pig's moment of glory comes to an end after he was collared by a policeman, but only after delighting 22,174 spectators during an Australia v England match in January 1983. *Courier-Mail*





Above: Dean Jones on the attack during his spectacular 145 against England in a one day game in 1990. Below Left and Centre: A couple of banners in the crowd during a one day match. Right: Australia play Australia A during a 1995 one day match. Inset: The Gabba in the 1990's.



Above and Below Left: Some crowd scenes at the Gabba during a one day international in 1990 near the scoreboard and inside the dog track. **Above Right:** Dean Jones brings out a helmet for a groundsman during a massive hail storm at the Gabba in the 1990's.



▼ Shane Warne bowling in the First Test against England, November 1994.

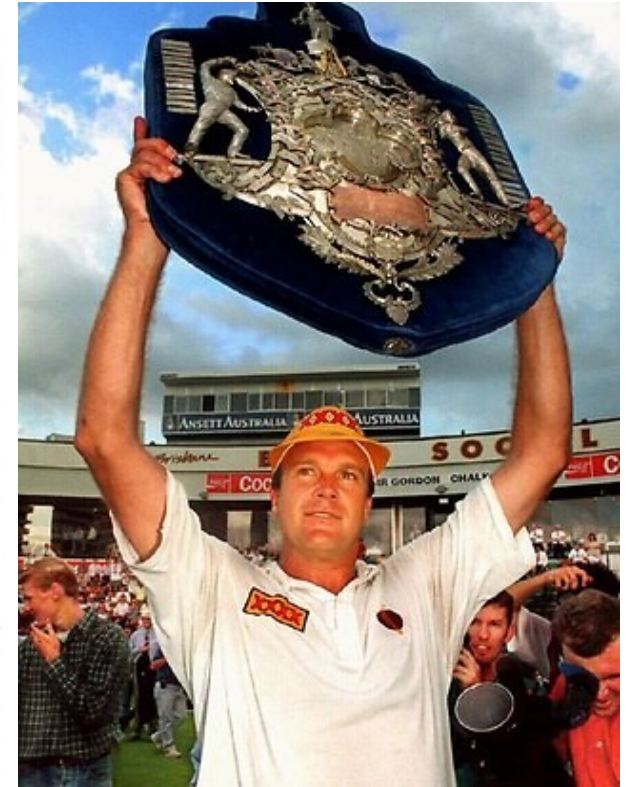
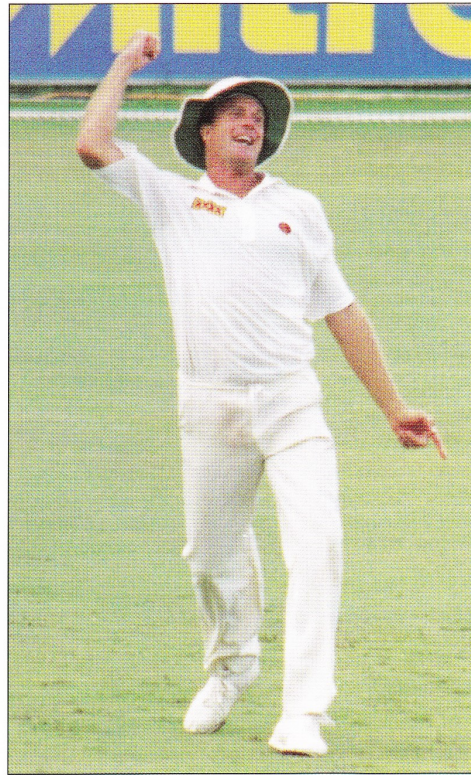


THE HOLY GRAIL IS OURS



Carl Rackemann, where the dream of a Shield began on a little concrete pitch on the family farm, and the moment it was realised when he took the catch that clinched the match.

Scenes of jubilation as Queensland finally got the monkey that became a gorilla off their back and won their Holy Grail — the Sheffield Shield for the first time in 1994/95 after 69 seasons. They beat South Australia by an innings and 101 runs in the final at the Gabba spurred on by Trevor Barsby (151), Martin Love (146), Allan Border (98) and Carl Rackemann taking 5 wickets and the winning catch.



BULLS				BENSON & HEDGES TEST & WORLD SERIES				SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
1	HAYDEN	1	14	2	MAHER	2	90	1	JOHNSON	C186	10
2	MAHER	2	90	2	BORDER	3	86	2	SIDDONS	C118	3
3	BORDER	3	86	3	LAW	4	14	3	LEHMANN	C587	62
4	LAW	4	14	4	TAZELAAR	5	65	4	BRAYSHAW	C118	16
5	TAZELAAR	5	65	5	JACKSON	6	81	5	NOBES	B5	100
6	JACKSON	6	81	6	BICHEL	7	90	6	NIELSEN	LBW5	0
7	BICHEL	7	90	7	RACKEMANN	8	86	7	WEBBER	C&B4	91
8	RACKEMANN	8	86	8	LOVE	9		8	MCINTYRE	C487	2
9	LOVE	9		9	BARSBY	10		9	GEORGE	C786	4
10	BARSBY	10		10	SECCOMBE	11		10	GILLESPIE	C886	39
11	SECCOMBE	11		11				11			
FALL OF WKTS				OVER NO				UMPIRES			
31	34	142	194	253	253	314	335	347	HARRIS	PARKER	TIMMINS

▲ The scoreboard says its all. Peter O'Halloran

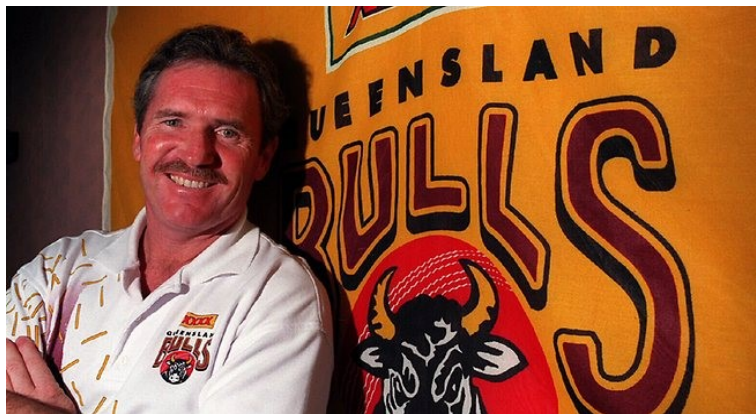


▲ The Bulls on the rampage, as yet another South Australian batsman bites the dust.



Above and Below Left: More scenes from Queensland's historic first Sheffield Shield win at the Gabba. **Above Right:** Australia playing South Africa in a one-day game at the Gabba after its redevelopment. **Below Right:** The ball caught by Carl Rackemann that won our first Shield.





Above: Some Queensland cricket legends: Allan Border, Craig McDermott, Michael Kasprowicz, Matthew Hayden (left) with Adam Gilchrist, one of Australia's most lethal opening batting combinations ever. **Below Left:** Fast bowler Andy Bichel. **Below Centre and Right:** Fatty Vautin pulls off a spectacular fluke of a catch during Allan Border's testimonial game during the 1990's.



Below Left: The Gabba after its complete redevelopment in the early 2000's.



Below Right: Allan Border Field in Albion.





Scenes of jubilation after Queensland won its 6th Sheffield Shield (Pura Cup at the time) in 2005/06. They scored a record 6 (dec) for 900 and won by an innings and 354 runs. Playing for Queensland that year were Mitchell Johnson and Shane Watson (Above Right).



Griffith UNIVERSITY									
Victorian Bushrangers					XXXX Gold Bulls				
1st Innings - 344					1st Innings - 900				
1 Mash	B 11	0	2	1	Maher	1	4	0	
2 Amberger	C 508 B 11	69	3	3	Stevens				
3 Jewell	C 10 B 11	28	4	4	Love				
4 Hodge	B 9	37	5	5	Watson				
5 Hussey	C 789	9	6	6	Perren	5	7	0	
6 White	C 28 11	13	7	7	Hopes	k			
7 Moss	C 78 11	8	8	8	Hartley	21	80	1	
8 Pilon	C 78 11	3	9	9	Bichel	9	33	3	
9 Harwood	C 78 11	13	10	10	Doran	4	20	0	
0 Lewis	C 288	2	11	11	Noffke	20	51	6	
1 Nannes					Johnson				
2 Crosthwaite					Nash				
P'ship	7	Extras	18	10					
Overs on Ball	60	Overs	60	202					
Over Rate	2	Overs Rem.	29						



Scenes of jubilation after Queensland won its 7th Sheffield Shield in 2011/12. They beat Ricky Ponting's Tasmanian team at the Gabba by 3 wickets.



Above: Queensland wins its 10th domestic one day title in 2013/14.



Brisbane Heat

Colours:  teal

Founded: 2011

Home ground: The Gabba

Capacity: 42,000

BBL wins: 1

CLT20 wins: 0

Big Bash League 2011/12

The team started very poorly and lost their first 4 matches but the team with an outside chance to reach the semis, made a fabulous comeback by winning their last 3 matches against the Hurricanes by 3 runs (Hayden 76), Renegades by 12 runs and Thunder by 91 runs (Christian 75 no) and were just eliminated in the last match of the BBL finishing 5th on the points table.

Big Bash League 2012/13

After losing 3 out of their first 4 games they won 3 of their next 4 games to just make it into the finals. A Luke Pomersbach century (112 not out off 70 balls) helped the Heat beat the Renegades by 15 runs to face the Perth Scorchers in Perth (January 19) for the final.

The Brisbane Heat defeated the Perth Scorchers in the 2012/13 Big Bash League final by 34 runs. Captain James Hopes was unable to play due to injury. Joe Burns top scored for Brisbane with 43 runs off 27 balls, in a total of 5/167. In reply, Perth Scorchers scored 9/133 from their 20 overs. Barbadian Kemar Roach took 3 wickets for 18 runs. Nathan Hauritz was named man of the match after bowling three overs for 11 runs and taking three catches. Later in the year they lost all their games in the Champions League.

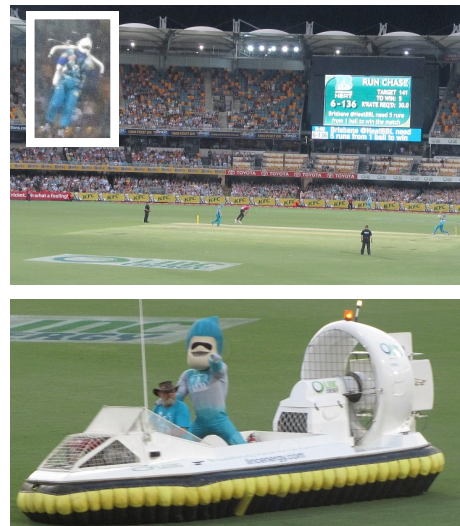
Big Bash League 2013/14

The team started well, winning their first game against the Perth Scorchers. However, they lost out in many close matches over the course of the season. The Heat struggled but managed to finish the season in 5th place. There were good signs for the Heat as Cameron Gannon led all BBL wicket-takers, snaring 18 wickets at an average of less than 12 – with best bowling of 4-10. Daniel Vettori was also miserly with the ball, going for just over six an over and picking up 7 wickets. Chris Lynn was the best of the batsman scoring 198 runs closely followed by Dan Christian who made 186 runs at an average of 46.5.

Big Bash League 2014/15

The 2014/15 BBL was one to forget for the Brisbane Heat who finished last winning only 2 games. They had a 1 run win over the Melbourne Stars and an 18 run win over the Hobart Hurricanes.

Below Left: The Brisbane Heat celebrate their Big Bash title win in 2012/13. **Below Right:** Ben Cutting almost pulls off an amazing victory in a game in 2013/14 but is just caught on the boundary (top), Rocket Man (inset) and the Heat's mascot on a hovercraft (bottom).



vs BBL sides

Opponent	Played	Won	Lost
Adelaide Strikers	4	2	2
Hobart Hurricanes	7	4	3
Melbourne Renegades	5	2	3
Melbourne Stars	4	2	2
Perth Scorchers	5	2	3
Sydney Sixers	4	0	4
Sydney Thunder	4	3	1

RUGBY UNION

Rugby Union in Queensland began around 1880. Fred Lea, an Englishman educated at Allesley College near Rugby in Warwickshire, arrived in Brisbane in 1878 and was amazed to find that Victorian rules (now called Australian Rules) was the only form of football being played. Lea took up the Victorian game, playing it in 1879-81. However, in 1880 he was able to sway two of the local clubs, Brisbane F.C. (founded 1866) and Wallaroo (1878), to try rugby. Three matches were played between the clubs.

The year 1882 saw the first of many intercolony and interstate matches between Queensland and New South Wales rugby union teams. New South Wales took out the inaugural match, 28-4. The following year, Brisbane hosted its first intercolony match, defeating New South Wales 12-11 at the Eagle Farm Racecourse.

Moves were afoot to form a 'Queensland Football [Victorian rules] Association', meaning affiliated clubs could no longer play rugby. With Fred Lea (who would be later called 'The Father of Queensland rugby') actively involved, it was decided to form the Northern Rugby Football Union (renamed to the Queensland Rugby Union [QRU] in 1893). On November 2, 1883, a meeting was held at the Exchange Hotel in Brisbane and the decision was made to form a rugby association in the colony of Queensland. The name of the newly founded union the Northern Rugby Union, was used to distinguish it from the Southern Rugby Union, which was the governing body of rugby in New South Wales. Enough players aligned with the rugby body to form two clubs.

The decisive blow to Victorian rules came after the decision to make the NSW v Queensland matches an annual fixture, and the visit of a British rugby team in 1888. Teams from New Zealand soon followed. Unable to provide comparable attractions, Victorian rules lost its grip on Brisbane and rugby union quickly spread throughout Queensland to Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Maryborough, Gympie and Charters Towers.

The advent of the professional code, rugby league, in New South Wales saw many union players leaving for Sydney to play league and get paid in the process, something which the amateur code of rugby union could not offer. In 1908, the QRU banned its players from going to Sydney to play league, which resulted in disgruntled players forming the Queensland Rugby League. Of particular note was that at this time, league put down strong roots in the bush and in working class communities and these areas are still the heartland of the modern game of rugby league. World War I was almost the final death blow to rugby union in Queensland. Many players went away to war and never returned, and the burgeoning popularity of the professional code saw some major clubs and all the GPS schools switch to rugby league. It seemed that the resultant disbandment of the QRU at the end of the 1919 season, heralded the end of rugby union in Queensland.

However, all was not lost. In 1928, the QRU reformed and the major clubs and GPS schools returned to union as a result of bickering amongst league officials and the Senior Club competition restarted in 1929. World War II saw the game struggle once more, but this time it was strong enough to pull through and rugby union continued to grow. In 1950, the QRU secured the use of Normanby at a nominal rent from the Brisbane Grammar School Board of Trustees and finally, in 1966, the QRU moved to the home of Queensland rugby union, Ballymore.

Queensland Premier Rugby (QPR) evolved out of the Brisbane club competition that had been running since 1887. It was created by players, administrators, referees and coaches to expand and improve the top level of Queensland non-professional rugby. QPR provides Queensland rugby players a stepping stone for selection into the Queensland Reds and other teams in Super Rugby or other professional rugby competitions. The Brisbane Club competition recommenced in 1929. Up until the 1970's Queensland was thoroughly dominated by NSW at the interstate level with only a few bright patches here and there in its history. They won a handful of 2 game series 2-0 before World War I. After the QRU was reformed in 1929 their only winning series up to the 1970's were a 3-1 win in 1939 and a 2-1 series win in 1948.

While the fallout from World War II was well behind it, Queensland Rugby still struggled for most of the 1960's to compete at an interstate level. After successfully coaching GPS to the 1961 Hospital Cup, a young Bob Templeton took over the coaching reins from Ashley Girle and led the team through a challenging decade. So poorly did Queensland perform for a period that New South Wales declined to take part in matches, fearing a lack of opposition. Stung into action, a group of administrators that would lead Queensland Rugby for decades to come, including Walter Boyd, Joe Gibson, Norbert Byrne, Barrie French, Baden Abotomey and Joe French, began the process of setting up the state's governing body for the success that would follow in the next three decades.

Wins against Scotland in 1970 and an important victory over the 1971 British Lions set the tone for a decade which would propel Queensland to the top of the provincial Rugby standings. A decision to introduce more fixtures against New Zealand sides and the emergence of Ballymore as a true home for Queensland Rugby were among the key contributing factors in the rise of Queensland teams under the guidance of Bob Templeton, and for a short time, Jim Kenny. The retirements of Jules Guerassimoff, Alec Evans and Des Connor were overcome by the introduction of a new generation of players including Bruce Cooke, David Dunworth, David L'Estrange, Stan Pilecki and Paddy Batch, led from the front by the "Holy Trinity" of Mark Loane, Tony Shaw and Paul McLean. Despite a steady flow of players from this era defecting to Rugby League, Queensland retained a group who, by the decade's end, would be hailed the best provincial side in the world.

Queensland began a golden run in 1976 with a fabled 42-4 defeat of New South Wales at Ballymore in May that year. Queensland's dominance continued with a series of victories against all comers, including six consecutive defeats of New South Wales, culminating in a 48-10 win in 1979. Between 1976 and 2004 Queensland only lost the interstate series in 1988 and 1991. In that period Queensland won 33 times against NSW who only won 10 times. NSW won 6 times in a row after that (2005-2011) before a run of 5 successive Queensland wins (2011-2013). NSW then thrashed Queensland twice in 2014 along the way to their first Super Rugby title. With the inclusion of Western Force (Perth) and Melbourne Rebels a lot of Queensland-grown players are playing for those new teams as well as some with the Waratahs. I believe it is high time for a State of the Union game based on State of Origin rules between Queensland and NSW before or after the Super Rugby where players with the Force, Rebels and Brumbies (ACT) who originate from Queensland and NSW play in the State of the Union game.

SPORT AND ENTERTAINMENT

QUEENSLAND VS NEW SOUTH WALES RESULTS

Year	At	Won By	Score
1882	Sydney	NSW	28-4
1882	Sydney	NSW	18-0
1883	Brisbane	Queensland	12-11
1883	Brisbane	NSW	13-0
1884	Sydney	NSW	26-0
1885	Brisbane	Queensland	14-0
1885	Brisbane	NSW	12-2
1886	Sydney	NSW	25-5
1887	Brisbane	Queensland	9-8
1887	Brisbane	NSW	4-0
1888	Sydney	NSW	15-13
1888	Sydney	NSW	9-2
1889	Brisbane	NSW	19-12
1889	Brisbane	NSW	13-10
1890	Sydney	NSW	15-3
1890	Sydney	Draw	0-0
1891	Brisbane	Draw	9-9
1891	Brisbane	Queensland	11-0
1892	Sydney	Queensland	12-0
1892	Sydney	Queensland	19-9
1893	Brisbane	NSW	14-6
1893	Brisbane	Queensland	11-6
1894	Sydney	NSW	4-3
1894	Sydney	NSW	20-12
1895	Brisbane	Queensland	26-12
1895	Brisbane	NSW	11-8
1896	Sydney	Queensland	13-7
1896	Sydney	NSW	15-9
1897	Brisbane	NSW	26-8
1897	Brisbane	NSW	16-12
1898	Sydney	NSW	13-5
1898	Sydney	Queensland	18-16
1898	Brisbane	Queensland	14-5
1898	Brisbane	Draw	3-3
1899	Sydney	NSW	9-3
1899	Sydney	NSW	16-3
1899	Brisbane	NSW	11-5
1899	Brisbane	Queensland	12-3
1900	Sydney	NSW	11-10
1900	Sydney	NSW	11-9
1900	Brisbane	Queensland	8-0
1900	Brisbane	Queensland	20-0
1901	Brisbane	NSW	17-10
1901	Brisbane	NSW	11-8
1901	Sydney	Queensland	25-11
1901	Sydney	Queensland	15-6
1902	Sydney	NSW	24-13
1902	Sydney	NSW	13-8
1902	Brisbane	Queensland	16-11
1902	Brisbane	NSW	13-8
1903	Sydney	NSW	11-8
1903	Sydney	NSW	11-8
1903	Brisbane	NSW	11-3
1903	Brisbane	NSW	12-5
1904	Sydney	NSW	11-6

Year	At	Won By	Score	Year	At	Won By	Score	Year	At	Won By	Score	Year	At	Won By	Score
1904	Sydney	Queensland	11-7	1932	Toowoomba	NSW	16-8	1953	Sydney	NSW	14-8	1978	Sydney	Queensland	26-3
1904	Brisbane	NSW	10-6	1932	Sydney	NSW	22-15	1954	Brisbane	Queensland	22-6	1979	Brisbane	Queensland	48-10
1904	Brisbane	NSW	8-0	1933	Brisbane	NSW	19-14	1954	Sydney	NSW	21-13	1979	Sydney	Queensland	24-3
1905	Brisbane	Queensland	8-6	1933	Brisbane	NSW	23-21	1955	Brisbane	NSW	25-19	1980	Sydney	NSW	36-20
1905	Brisbane	NSW	15-3	1933	Sydney	NSW	34-14	1955	Brisbane	NSW	28-9	1980	Brisbane	Queensland	24-7
1905	Sydney	NSW	24-9	1933	Sydney	NSW	23-12	1955	Sydney	NSW	45-0	1981	Sydney	Queensland	26-15
1905	Sydney	NSW	22-6	1934	Brisbane	NSW	26-23	1956	Brisbane	Queensland	16-8	1981	Brisbane	NSW	7-6
1906	Brisbane	NSW	11-9	1934	Brisbane	Queensland	21-12	1956	Brisbane	NSW	22-16	1982	Townsville	Queensland	23-16
1906	Brisbane	NSW	8-6	1934	Sydney	Draw	8-8	1956	Sydney	NSW	32-9	1982	Brisbane	Queensland	41-7
1906	Sydney	NSW	25-3	1935	Sydney	Queensland	24-11	1957	Brisbane	NSW	27-3	1983	Brisbane	Queensland	15-10
1906	Sydney	NSW	14-8	1935	Sydney	NSW	8-6	1957	Brisbane	NSW	25-16	1983	Sydney	NSW	7-6
1907	Sydney	Queensland	11-6	1935	Brisbane	NSW	14-7	1958	Brisbane	NSW	21-11	1984	Sydney	Queensland	12-6
1907	Sydney	NSW	11-3	1935	Brisbane	Queensland	22-11	1958	Brisbane	NSW	32-11	1984	Brisbane	Queensland	13-3
1907	Brisbane	NSW	18-3	1936	Brisbane	NSW	27-18	1958	Sydney	Queensland	10-6	1985	Brisbane	Queensland	26-18
1907	Brisbane	NSW	6-3	1936	Brisbane	NSW	20-13	1959	Brisbane	NSW	22-6	1986	Sydney	NSW	18-12
1908	Brisbane	NSW	13-8	1936	Sydney	NSW	23-11	1959	Brisbane	NSW	9-8	1986	Brisbane	Queensland	38-24
1908	Brisbane	Draw	9-9	1936	Sydney	NSW	12-8	1959	Sydney	NSW	16-3	1987	Brisbane	Queensland	17-6
1908	Sydney	NSW	17-10	1937	Brisbane	Draw	17-17	1959	Sydney	NSW	22-6	1987	Sydney	NSW	21-19
1908	Sydney	NSW	21-6	1937	Brisbane	Queensland	9-3	1960	Brisbane	NSW	34-23	1988	Sydney	NSW	37-12
1909	Sydney	NSW	21-11	1937	Sydney	NSW	21-11	1960	Brisbane	NSW	32-14	1988	Brisbane	NSW	27-18
1909	Brisbane	NSW	8-3	1937	Sydney	NSW	14-11	1960	Newcastle	NSW	40-15	1989	Brisbane	Queensland	31-3
1909	Brisbane	NSW	13-6	1938	Brisbane	Queensland	17-9	1960	Sydney	NSW	43-12	1989	Sydney	Queensland	31-0
1910	Sydney	NSW	13-3	1938	Brisbane	NSW	11-9	1961	Brisbane	NSW	33-12	1990	Sydney	Queensland	12-3
1910	Sydney	Queensland	8-6	1938	Sydney	NSW	11-6	1961	Brisbane	NSW	29-0	1990	Brisbane	Queensland	22-14
1910	Brisbane	NSW	11-3	1938	Sydney	NSW	20-12	1961	Sydney	NSW	45-0	1991	Brisbane	NSW	24-18
1910	Brisbane	NSW	21-8	1939	Brisbane	Queensland	32-15	1963	Brisbane	NSW	21-9	1991	Sydney	NSW	21-12
1911	Brisbane	NSW	18-12	1939	Brisbane	Queensland	20-17	1963	Brisbane	Draw	12-12	1992	Sydney	Queensland	23-18
1911	Brisbane	NSW	24-3	1939	Sydney	Queensland	21-14	1964	Brisbane	Queensland	14-9	1992	Brisbane	Queensland	18-15
1911	Sydney	NSW	34-14	1939	Sydney	NSW	17-15	1964	Brisbane	NSW	25-16	1993	Sydney	Queensland	29-17
1911	Sydney	NSW	34-15	1945	Brisbane	Queensland	19-14	1964	Brisbane	NSW	18-6	1993	Brisbane	Queensland	37-15
1912	Brisbane	Queensland	18-15	1946	Brisbane	NSW	36-11	1965	Sydney	NSW	18-6	1994	Brisbane	Queensland	22-20
1912	Brisbane	Queensland	23-8	1946	Brisbane	NSW	30-6	1965	Bathurst	NSW	18-6	1994	Sydney	NSW	38-8
1912	Sydney	NSW	12-3	1946	Sydney	NSW	20-8	1965	Brisbane	Queensland	17-15	1995	?		
1912	Sydney	NSW	19-4	1947	Brisbane	NSW	32-6	1965	Brisbane	NSW	18-11	1996	Brisbane	Queensland	15-13
1913	Brisbane	Queensland	13-3	1947	Brisbane	Queensland	28-25	1966	Brisbane	NSW	19-16	1997	Sydney	Queensland	26-16
1913	Brisbane	Queensland	9-6	1947	Sydney	NSW	25-11	1966	Brisbane	NSW	11-3	1998	Brisbane	Draw	17-17
1913	Sydney	NSW	26-6	1948	Sydney	NSW	22-6	1966	Sydney	Draw	16-16	1999	Sydney	Queensland	30-13
1913	Sydney	Queensland	22-21	1948	Sydney	Queensland	22-19	1966	Sydney	NSW	18-11	2000	Brisbane	Queensland	31-16
1914	Brisbane	NSW	20-16	1948	Brisbane	Queensland	24-15	1967	Brisbane	NSW	12-6	2001	Sydney	Queensland	25-20
1914	Brisbane	NSW	13-0	1949	Brisbane	NSW	29-8	1967	Brisbane	Queensland	17-11	2002	Brisbane	Queensland	31-24
1914	Sydney	NSW	20-11	1949	Brisbane	NSW	24-0	1967	Sydney	NSW	29-3	2003	Sydney	Queensland	35-23
1914	Sydney	Queensland	16-14	1949	Sydney	NSW	20-9	1968	Brisbane	NSW	20-15	2004	Brisbane	Queensland	23-7
1919	Sydney	NSW	32-14	1949	Sydney	NSW	31-20	1968	Sydney	NSW	14-10	2005	Sydney	NSW	27-8
1919	Sydney	NSW	30-13	1949	Sydney	NSW	31-20	1969	Brisbane	NSW	17-11	2006	Brisbane	NSW	16-12
1919	Brisbane	Queensland	25-24	1950	Brisbane	Draw	11-11	1970	Brisbane	NSW	9-8	2007	Sydney	NSW	26-13
1919	Brisbane	NSW	42-12	1950	Brisbane	NSW	32-12	1970	Sydney	NSW	25-14	2008	Brisbane	NSW	18-11
1919	Brisbane	NSW	17-8	1950	Sydney	NSW	19-17	1971	Brisbane	NSW	35-6	2009	Sydney	NSW	15-11
1929	Sydney	NSW	47-16	1950	Sydney	NSW	24-6	1971	Sydney	NSW	38-19	2010	Brisbane	NSW	30-28
1929	Brisbane	NSW	33-17	1951	Sydney	NSW	19-6	1972	Brisbane	NSW	27-12	2011	Sydney	NSW	30-6
1929	Brisbane	NSW	32-23	1951	Sydney	NSW	30-9	1972	Sydney	Queensland	24-4	2011	Brisbane	Queensland	19-15
1930	Brisbane	Draw	6-6	1951	Brisbane	NSW	33-6	1973	Brisbane	Queensland	27-19	2012	Sydney	Queensland	25-21
1930	Brisbane	NSW	21-11	1951	Brisbane	NSW	19-12	1973	Sydney	NSW	23-13	2012	Brisbane	Queensland	32-16
1930	Sydney	NSW	19-16	1952	Brisbane	Queensland	11-8	1974	Brisbane	NSW	7-6	2013	Sydney	Queensland	25-16
1931	Brisbane	NSW	28-15	1952	Brisbane	NSW	17-11	1974	Sydney	Queensland	20-7	2013	Brisbane	Queensland	14-12
1931	Brisbane	Draw	18-18	1952	Sydney	NSW	25-9	1975	Brisbane	NSW	45-12	2014	Sydney	NSW	32-5
1931	Sydney	Queensland	28-8	1952	Sydney	NSW	20-5	1975	Sydney	NSW	45-12	2014	Brisbane	NSW	34-3
1931	Sydney	NSW	37-6	1953	Brisbane	Queensland	11-6	1976	Brisbane	Queensland	42-4				
1932	Brisbane	NSW	9-8	1953	Sydney	NSW	8-5	1977	Brisbane	Queensland	23-16				
								1977	Brisbane	Queensland	18-6				

The Queensland Reds is the rugby union team for the Australian state of Queensland that competes in the Southern Hemisphere's Super Rugby competition. Prior to 1996 they were a representative team selected from the rugby union club competitions in Queensland. With the introduction of the professional Super 12 competition they moved to a model where players are contracted to the Reds through the Queensland Rugby Union rather than selected on the basis of club form.

From 1996 to 2005 they were one of three Australian teams competing in the Super 12 competition, alongside the New South Wales Waratahs and the ACT Brumbies. Queensland finished as minor premiers in 1996 and 1999. From 2006 to 2010, they competed in the expanded Super 14 competition as one of four Australian sides. Beginning in 2011, they are one of five Australian sides in the expanded and renamed Super Rugby, winning the competition in its first season in its new format.

The South Pacific Championship (1986-90 Amateur)

The South Pacific Championship was a rugby union competition that was introduced in 1986 and contested through to 1990. The competition featured six teams - three provinces from New Zealand; Auckland, Canterbury and Wellington, two Australian teams; Queensland and New South Wales, and one team representing Pacific Island rugby, Fiji. The South Pacific Championship was the predecessor of the Super 6 and Super 10, as well as the professional-era Super 12 and Super 14 tournaments that subsequently expanded to the 15 teams now comprising Super Rugby.

The South Pacific Championship was dominated by New Zealand teams and, most particularly, by Auckland. Canterbury won the first title in 1986 and shared the second title with Auckland in 1987, but then Auckland won outright for the next three seasons in a row.

Super 6 (1992 Amateur)

After the demise of the South Pacific Championship, with no tournament played in 1991, the competition was relaunched as the Super 6 in 1992. This followed a resurgence of rugby fortunes after the 1991 Rugby World Cup. **The Super 6 title was won by Queensland in 1992.**

Super 10 (1993-1995 Amateur)

In 1993, the competition was revamped and expanded into the Super 10. South Africa's top three provincial teams were included and a fourth New Zealand province was added. Western Samoa, being the winner of the Pacific Tri-Nations, replaced Fiji.

The first Super 10 was held in 1993. Queensland were grouped in Pool A alongside Auckland, Natal, Western Samoa and Otago. Queensland finished with five points, in fourth place.

The subsequent Super 10 competition of 1994 saw Queensland finish at the top of Pool A on 13 points, edging out North Harbour on for and against differential to finish at the top. The Queensland Reds went on to play the winner of Pool B, South African side, Natal. **The Queensland Reds won the 1994 final, 21 points to 10 at Kings Park Stadium in Durban.**

The following season was even more successful for the Reds, who were playing in Pool B for the 1995 season. They finished the season with 16 points, four points clear of second placed team in their pool, the Free State. South African team Transvaal had finished at the top of Pool A and the final was to be decided at Ellis Park in Johannesburg. **Queensland won the 1995 final 30-16, and thus became back-to-back champions.**

Super 12 (1996-2005 Professional)

With rugby union going fully professional in 1996, there was a reworking of competitions. The SANZAR partnership was formed between the New Zealand Rugby Football Union (NZRFU), the South African Rugby Football Union (SARFU) and the Australian Rugby Union (ARU) and the Super 12 was born.

In the 1996 season Queensland finished at the top of the table. Queensland hosted their Super 12 semi-final on 18 May 1996. The game was played at Queensland's home of rugby union, Ballymore, and was played against the Natal Sharks. The Sharks defeated Queensland 43-25.

The 1997 season saw the Reds finish in ninth place. In 1998 the Reds had a much better season, finishing in fifth position at the end of the season. In 1999 Queensland lost only three games during the regular season, and finished at the top of the ladder on 36 points (beating the Stormers to first position due to for and against points). The Reds hosted the Canterbury Crusaders at Ballymore for a semi-final. Canterbury won 28-22.

Queensland Reds



Union	Australian Rugby Union
Founded	1882 (first Qld match) 1996 (Super 12 begins)
Location	Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
Region	Queensland
Ground(s)	Suncorp Stadium (Capacity: 52,500)
League(s)	Super Rugby
Super Rugby (3) wins (Amateur)	Super 6 (1992) Super 10 (1994 v Natal 21-10) (1995 v Transvaal 30-16)
Super Rugby (1) wins (Professional)	2011 v Canterbury 18-13

In 2000 the Reds finished in seventh place on the ladder. In 2001 the Reds finished in fourth place on the ladder and played in the semis. They played fellow Australian team, the Brumbies in Canberra, and the Brumbies won 30 points to 6. The following season, 2002, the Reds finished in fifth place. For the 2003 season, Queensland finished in eighth place. Queensland finished tenth in the 2004 and 2005 Super 12 seasons.

Super 14 (2006-2010 Professional)

In 2006, the Super 12 became the Super 14 with the addition of the Western Force (AUS) and the Central Cheetahs (RSA). Queensland played the Waratahs in the opening game of the season, which was a close loss. The Reds also played new team the Western Force, which Queensland won. Queensland finished 12th on the ladder. Former Wallabies coach Eddie Jones took over from Jeff Miller as coach for the 2007 season.

New coach Eddie Jones got off to a winning start at Queensland Rugby, with a Queensland XV, 63–22 victory over the NEC club. The Reds took part in the one-off Australian Provincial Championship not getting the start they wanted, losing to the Force 32–6 at home in round one but turned it around the next week beating the Waratahs 39–17 in Gosford. The following week the Reds beat the competition leaders, the Brumbies 20–19 after a penalty goal by Lloyd Johansson to qualify for the final in the ACT against the same team they beat. However, Queensland lost 42–17. Later in the year Queensland beat the Cherry Blossoms 29–22 in Japan.

The 2007 Super 14 season saw the Queensland Reds finishing a poor season by winning the wooden spoon. They couldn't have started the competition any better when they beat 2006 Grand Finalists the Wellington Hurricanes in Round 1 but after that win they would not taste victory again until Round 12. The season was summed up in the final round of the regular season where Queensland were defeated 92–3 by the Bulls. This defeat was by the largest margin in Super Rugby history, although the NSW Waratahs had 96 points scored against them in their loss to the Crusaders in 2002.

The 2008 Super 14 season witnessed a mini-resurgence of the Qld Reds, with the youthful side playing exciting and enterprising rugby under new coach Phil Mooney. They gained revenge against the Bulls after the 2007 thrashing by beating them 40–8, in what was the highlight of the season for the Reds. The Reds continued to play exciting rugby for the rest of the season but lost close matches against the Crusaders, Blues, Chiefs and Waratahs, whilst the side finished 12th they showed plenty of promise and regained some respect. The 2009 season was much like the previous season. They won only 3 times again and finished 13th.

The 2010 Super 14 showed the real potential of a team that had been on the ropes for the last 6 years. After losing their star back Berrick Barnes to the Waratahs they unearthed the talent they had not noticed like that of Quade Cooper, Digby Ioane and Will Genia. They became the feel-good team of the year becoming the only team to beat both the year's finalists under the new coach, former Waratahs mentor Ewen McKenzie. The highlight of their year was their 19–12 victory over the Bulls in which they played out a fast game to beat a truly world class side. A late injury plague affected the last two games of the season and ultimately a finals spot. Although the Reds missed the finals, they showed good prospects for the 2011 Super Rugby season.

Super Rugby (2011-present Professional)

In the debut season of the renamed and revamped Super Rugby competition, the Queensland Reds showed their improvement from the last few years. After several seasons of mediocrity, the Reds finished the regular season at the top of the table, with 13 wins and 3 losses.

In the final, Queensland Reds achieved their first Super Rugby Championship in the professional era, beating the Crusaders (18–13) in front of a record crowd (52,113) at Suncorp Stadium, Brisbane. The home cities of both teams had been hit by natural disasters that year with Brisbane's floods and Christchurch's earthquake so it was an emotional final.

Following the win the Reds were handed the keys to the city after a ticker-tape parade through Brisbane. The Super Rugby win had helped to boost crowds in Brisbane with crowds of over 30 000 for Reds home games. It also helped to boost memberships which doubled in 2012 from 15 000 to 32 000.


In the following seasons injuries have badly impacted the Reds, particularly to star backline player Quade Cooper. In 2012 Queensland finished 3rd and were beaten in one of the semi-finals by the Sharks. In 2013 they finished 5th losing a qualifier to the Crusaders. In 2014 they slipped much further down the ladder finishing a mediocre 13th. They hope to improve in 2015 and will be bolstered by star rugby league player (and former AFL convert) Karmichael Hunt.

Queensland Premier Rugby

At club level, University (28 premierships) and Brothers (26 premierships) have dominated the Brisbane club competition.

In 1979, the first ever draw in a final occurred with a 24-all draw between rivals University and Brothers. A reply of the final was held, which saw University defeat Brothers by a mere 3 points. Brothers dominated the next few seasons, winning the 1980 to 1984 premierships. Souths won their first title in 1986, and University won 3 in a row between 1988 and 1990.

Souths came to major prominence during the 1990's, winning the competition 5 times in a row from 1991 through to 1995, and then again in 1998 and 2000. Canberra also competed in the competition, and found major success, winning 3 titles in a row from 2001 to 2003. The Gold Coast Breakers also began to become a force in the competition, featuring in five finals from 2001 to 2007, although they were on the receiving end of the competitions largest ever grand final score being thrashed 85-19 by the Sunnybank Dragons in the 2007 Grand Final.

Club	Nicknames	Home Ground	Premierships
 University of Queensland	Red Heavies	Field 5, St. Lucia	28
 Brothers	The Filth	Jack Ross Oval, Albion	26
 Southern Districts	Maggies	R.A. "Chipsy" Wood Oval, Annerley	9
 GPS Old Boys	Jeeps	Ashgrove Sports Ground, Ashgrove	5
 Eastern Districts	Tigers	David Wilson Field, Norman Park	4
 West Brisbane	Bulldogs	Sedgman Oval, Toowong	3
 Sunnybank	Dragons	Oldmac Oval, MacGregor	3
 North Brisbane	Eagles	Hugh Courtney Oval, Woolloowin	0
 Bond University	Breakers	Bond University Field, Robina	0

The National Rugby Championship (2007, 2014-)

The National Rugby Championship (NRC) is contested by nine professional teams from around Australia, with the season running from August through to November after the Super Rugby season. Queensland is represented by two teams in the NRC:

- Brisbane City, playing out of Ballymore (Blue and gold jersey)
- Queensland Country, playing out of Bond University on the Gold Coast.

Brisbane City won the inaugural NRC competition, defeating Perth Spirit in the 2014 grand final.

Hospital Challenge

1899 Past Grammar School F.C.
 1900 City F.C.
 1901 South Brisbane F.C.
 1902 South Brisbane F.C.
 1903 Toombul & Nundah. F.C.
 1904 North Brisbane F.C.
 1905 North Brisbane F.C.
 1906 North Brisbane F.C.
 1907 North Brisbane F.C.
 1908 Valley F.C.
 1909 Valley F.C.
 1910 Christian Brothers F.C.
 1911 Christian Brothers F.C.
 1912 Christian Brothers F.C.
 1913 Not played
 1914 Christian Brothers F.C.
 1915 Christian Brothers F.C.
 1916-18 Not Awarded
 1919 Christian Brothers F.C.
 1920-28 Not Awarded

Premiership Trophy 1929-1939

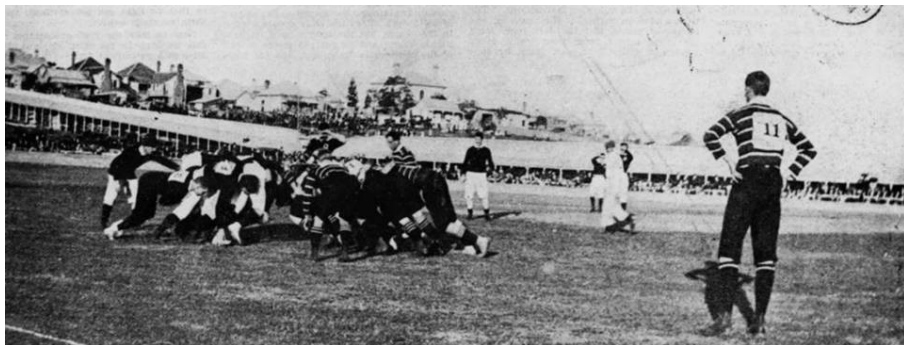
1929 Y.M.C.A.
 1930 University
 1931 University
 1932 University
 1933 Y.M.C.A.
 1934 University
 1935 Eagle Junction
 1936 Eagle Junction
 1937 Eagle Junction
 1938 Eagle Junction
 1939 Y.M.C.A.
 1940-45 Not Awarded

Premiership Trophy 1946-1979

1946 Brothers
 1947 University
 1948 University
 1949 Brothers
 1950 Brothers
 1951 Brothers
 1952 University
 1953 Brothers
 1954 University
 1955 University
 1956 University
 1957 University
 1958 South District
 1959 Brothers
 1960 University
 1961 GPS Old Boys R.F.C.
 1962 University
 1963 Teachers
 1964 University
 1965 University
 1966 Brothers 36-9
 1967 University
 1968 Brothers 17-6
 1969 University
 1970 University
 1971 Brothers
 1972 GPS
 1973 Brothers
 1974 Brothers
 1975 Brothers 23 GPS 6
 1976 Teachers-Norths 16 GPS 4
 1977 Wests 15 Brothers 10
 1978 Brothers 19 University 15
 1979 University 16 Brothers 13
 (NB: Replayed after 24-24 draw)

Premiership Trophy 1980-

1980 Brothers 19 Souths 0
 1981 Brothers 36 Teachers-Norths 13
 1982 Brothers 25 University 16
 1983 Brothers 30 University 15
 1984 Brothers 18 Easts 3
 1985 Wests 10 University 7
 1986 Souths 31 Brothers 13
 1987 Brothers 20 Souths 19
 1988 University 18 Souths 10
 1989 University 34 Souths 9
 1990 University 19 Brothers 10
 1991 Souths 22 Wests 15
 1992 Souths 44 University 10
 1993 Souths 27 Sunnybank 8
 1994 Souths 19 Sunnybank 8
 1995 Souths 27 Easts 11
 1996 GPS 12 Souths 6
 1997 Easts 18 Souths 16
 1998 Souths 34 Wests 18
 1999 Easts 16 Wests 15
 2000 Souths 34 Wests 30
 2001 Canberra 32 Gold Coast 10
 2002 Canberra 45 Easts 3
 2003 Canberra 29 Gold Coast 16
 2004 Gold Coast 24 University 18
 2005 Sunnybank 41 Gold Coast 17
 2006 Wests 23 Brothers 22
 2007 Sunnybank 85 Gold Coast 19
 2008 Easts 22 Brothers 21
 2009 Brothers 26 Souths 19
 2010 University 19 Sunshine Coast 11
 2011 Sunnybank 35 Brothers 24
 2012 University 46 Sunnybank 20
 2013 Easts 27 GPS 22
 2014 University 20 Sunnybank 18



Top Left and Centre Left: An early rugby union game between Queensland and England in 1899 played at the Exhibition Ground.

Below Left: The 1913 Queensland rugby team.

Above Right: Queensland Rugby Union headquarters at Ballymore Park in Herston.

Below Right: Jubilation as the Queensland Reds win their first Super Rugby premiership in 2011 against Canterbury at Suncorp Stadium.





Some of Queensland's finest Rugby Union players. **Top Row:** Tony Shaw, Michael Lynagh, Paul MacLean, Andrew Slack, Jason Little and Anthony Herbert. **Bottom Row:** John Eales, Tim Horan and Quade Cooper.



AUSTRALIAN RULES



The Brisbane Lions (formerly the Brisbane Bears before merging with the Fitzroy Lions) is an Australian rules football club which plays in the Australian Football League (AFL). The club is based in Brisbane, Queensland. The club was formed in 1996 from the merger of the Fitzroy Lions and the Brisbane Bears. They have appeared in four consecutive AFL Grand Finals from 2001 to 2004 and winning three premierships (2001, 2002 and 2003). The club is based at the Gabba.

In 1987 the Brisbane Bears entered the Australian Football League (AFL). The AFL began as the suburban Melbourne competition, the VFL, but was expanded to become a national competition starting with the move of South Melbourne Swans to Sydney in 1982 to become the Sydney Swans. The Brisbane Bears and West Coast Eagles both joined in 1987. Additional interstate teams later added were the Adelaide Crows (1991), Fremantle Dockers (1995), Port Adelaide Power (1997) Gold Coast Suns (2011) and Great Western Giants (2012).

In 1986, the VFL Commission announced plans to set up privately owned clubs based in Perth and Brisbane, motivated by the need to sell multi-million dollar licences to save a number of Victorian clubs which were struggling financially. A consortium headed by former actor Paul Cronin and bankrolled by entrepreneur Christopher Skase was awarded the Brisbane licence. Not long afterwards, the club was officially announced as the Brisbane Bears, signing recently retired Hawthorn player Peter Knights as coach, and unveiling a maroon and gold playing strip. The new club was given very little time in which to set itself up, with few players and no suitable home ground. Brisbane's main outdoor venue, The Gabba, was encircled by a greyhound racing track at the time. Without an acceptable facility in Brisbane itself, the Bears based themselves at Carrara Oval, an hour's drive south-east of Brisbane on the Gold Coast. Temporary stands, club rooms and facilities were erected on the slopes surrounding the field.

Upon its admission, the Bears did not have a large reserve of local players from which to compile a VFL-standard playing list. A significant proportion of the player list was recruited from the South Australian National Football League and West Australian Football League. Mark Mickan, a 6'5" (196 cm) ruckman recruited from West Adelaide, was appointed captain of the Bears in its inaugural season. The Bears won their first game in the VFL against North Melbourne at the Melbourne Cricket Ground 19.23 (137) to 15.14 (104) and the club avoided the wooden spoon by beating Richmond in the final round, and finished with six wins. The club attracted 98 616 fans to the eleven matches at Carrara, an average of 8,965 per game. The club recruited aggressively, landing Sydney Swans glamour spearhead Warwick Capper.

The collapse of Skase's business empire and his sudden departure for Spain in late 1989 almost resulted in the death of the Bears. Over the ensuing pre-season the players threatened strike action, but Cronin resigned, the club was taken over by the AFL, re-sold to Gold Coast businessman Reuben Pelerman, and the crisis was averted. The AFL spent significant amounts of money to help the Bears survive over the coming years, and the club was provided with priority draft picks and special recruiting zones to give it access to some of the nation's best talent, which over the next few years allowed the club to recruit future stars such as Michael Voss, Jason Akermanis, Clark Keating, Steven Lawrence and Darryl White. In 1990 Roger Merritt was appointed the new captain of the Brisbane Bears. He would be captain for 7 years up until the merger with Fitzroy. He kicked the most goals in a season with 60 goals in 1993.

Off-field, Pelerman was losing millions of dollars annually on the club, and he agreed to release the Bears from private ownership and revert to a traditional club structure in which the club's members were able to elect the board. In 1992, the club abandoned its oft-ridiculed "BB" guernsey, and adopted a predominantly maroon strip with a gold V and white trim. More significantly, in 1993 the club moved permanently to the Gabba; with the club now playing in its home city, membership and attendances instantly tripled. The greyhound track around the ground was removed, the surface was upgraded and the stands gradually replaced over the next few years with a view to converting the tired old ground to a state-of-the-art sporting facility.

In 1994, the Bears began to show signs of a competitive side and were contenders for a finals berth before falling away in the last five games of the season. Then, in 1995, the club reached the finals after an extraordinary late-season recovery. Under the coaching of former Richmond premiership player John Northey, Brisbane had an excellent 1996 season, finishing third behind Sydney and North Melbourne. They made a good accounting of themselves in the finals, with two wins at the Gabba and a loss in the Preliminary Final to eventual premiers North Melbourne. Michael Voss also became the only Brisbane Bears player to win the Brownlow Medal, sharing the honour with Essendon's James Hird.

Brisbane Lions



Club details

Founded	1996
Colours	Maroon, blue, and gold
Competition	Australian Football League
Premierships	3 (2001, 2002, 2003)
Ground(s)	The Gabba (capacity: 42,000)



In mid-1996, the struggling Fitzroy Football Club collapsed due to financial pressures, and was seeking to merge its assets with another club. When a merger with North Melbourne failed to win the support of the other AFL clubs, a deal for a merger was done between Fitzroy and the Bears. The merged team would be based in Brisbane, and Bears coach John Northey would become coach of the merged club. However, it adopted a logo and guernsey based largely on those of Fitzroy but with maroon in place of the Fitzroy red. The Brisbane Lions were officially launched on 1 November 1996, joining the national competition in 1997.

In their first year as a combined club the Lions made the finals, finishing in eighth position after being defeated by St Kilda in a qualifying final. The following year, however, they finished in last position, despite boasting a talented playing list. Accordingly, Northey was sacked as coach with eight rounds remaining in the season. During the off-season the club hired Leigh Matthews, who in 1990 had delivered Collingwood its first premiership since 1958. Matthews, who was voted "Player of the Century" in 2000, played his entire career with Hawthorn and brought many of the Hawthorn disciplines to the Lions. Within a season the Lions rose from the bottom of the ladder to fourth, before losing to the eventual premiers, the Kangaroos, in a preliminary final.

Triple premiership success: 2001–2003

The Brisbane Lions, the club won its first AFL premiership in the 2001 AFL Grand Final, defeating Essendon 15.18 (108) to 12.10 (82). Lions utility player Shaun Hart won the Norm Smith Medal as best on ground in the Grand Final. On the morning after winning the flag, the club took the premiership cup to the Brunswick Street Oval in Fitzroy, the original home of the Fitzroy Football Club. It was an important way of connecting with Melbourne-based Lions fans, many of whom had previously supported Fitzroy, and of winning over disaffected Fitzroy fans who had not started supporting the Brisbane Lions post-merger by honouring the history of the club. The premiership cup then made its historic first trip to Brisbane, a traditionally rugby league-focused city. In the same year, Brisbane Lion (and former Bear) midfielder Jason Akermanis won the league's highest individual honour, the Brownlow Medal.

In 2002, the Lions won back-to-back premierships when they beat Collingwood 10.15 (75) to 9.12 (66) to win the AFL Grand Final in cold and wet conditions at the Melbourne Cricket Ground. Early in the contest the Lions lost both ruckman Beau McDonald and utility player Martin Pike (who had already had nine possessions in the first quarter) to injury and had to complete the match with a limited bench. Despite not scoring a goal in the first quarter, the undermanned Lions overcame a spirited Collingwood in the closest grand final in 15 years. Controversy surrounded the awarding of the Norm Smith medal for best player in the grand final to Collingwood captain Nathan Buckley. The voting panel cast its votes 20 minutes before the conclusion of the match. However, Lions captain Michael Voss was dominant in the final quarter to lead his team to victory and many speculated that, had voting taken place at the final siren, Voss may have won the award over Buckley. The voting procedure was changed for subsequent grand finals. In the same year, Brisbane Lions midfielder Simon Black won the Brownlow Medal for best and fairest player of the 2002 season.

In 2003, the Brisbane Lions became the first grand finalist in VFL/AFL history to have three Brownlow Medallists in its line-up, the three being 1996 winner Michael Voss, 2001 winner Jason Akermanis and 2002 winner Simon Black. With a number of players under an injury cloud – and having lost to Collingwood in a qualifying final at the Melbourne Cricket Ground three weeks previously – the Lions went into the game as underdogs. However, they sealed their place in history as an AFL dynasty by thrashing the Magpies in cool but sunny conditions. At one stage in the final quarter the Lions led by almost 80 points before relaxing when the match was well and truly won, allowing Collingwood to score the last four goals. **The final score of 20.14 (134) to 12.12 (84) saw the club become only the fourth in VFL/AFL history to win three consecutive premierships and the first since the creation of the AFL.** Simon Black claimed the Norm Smith Medal with a dominant 39 possession match, the most possessions ever gathered by a player in a grand final.

Post Grand Final Success Years

In 2004 the Lions made the grand final for a fourth year in a row only to be defeated by Port Adelaide who won their first premiership by 40 points and the first grand final played between two non-Victorian clubs. The final score was 17.11 (113) to 10.13 (73).

The Lions had an inconsistent season in 2005 and fell away badly towards the end, losing many games by very large margins. They finished a disappointing eleventh – out of the Finals for only the second time in the club's history. When able to field its strongest line-up, the Lions produced some strong performance reminiscent of its triple Premiership days. However, injuries to Justin Leppitsch, Jonathan Brown, Nigel Lappin, and the retirements of Premiership players such as Marcus Ashcroft, Alastair Lynch, Martin Pike, Shaun Hart and Craig McRae had taken its toll.

The Lions began the 2006 season optimistically, but injuries again plagued the club, whose players recorded an AFL record total of 200 matches lost to injury for the season. Despite the young team losing more home games than ever before, and reducing the Gabba's status as a fortress that intimidated opposition teams, the Lions still produced average crowds the equal of the NRL Premiership team Brisbane Broncos. Justin Leppitsch and Brad Scott announced their retirements during the season. A controversial and high-profile feud between the club and Jason Akermanis divided supporters of the club and received massive publicity, resulting in Akermanis being stood down for the last seven matches of the season by his senior playing peer group, who felt that his loyalty to the club and playing group was compromised.

The captain, Michael Voss, also announced his retirement from football on 6 October 2006 due to the stress placed on his body from years of football and a chronic knee injury. He was the co-captain of the team from 1997 to 2000 with Alastair Lynch before leading the side for the remainder of his career, including the historic three straight premierships. At the completion of the 2006 season Chris Johnson remained as the last ever representative of the Fitzroy Football Club to be playing senior AFL football.

The Brisbane Lions finished runner up in the 2007 NAB Cup. The Lions failed to make the finals for a third successive year and lost Chris Johnson and Chris Scott to retirement.

The Lions struggled in 2008 and missed out on the finals with a 10–12 record. Coach Leigh Matthews resigned at the end of the season after 10 seasons and 3 premierships with the club.

The Lions made a good start in the 2009 NAB Cup under new senior coach Michael Voss by registering a 9-point win over St Kilda. However this was followed by a series of losses in the pre-season to Essendon, Melbourne and Richmond. The Lions then began the Premiership season well with wins against recent premiers the West Coast Eagles and hoodoo rivals, the Sydney Swans. However, the Lions lost their strong form against Carlton with a loss of 19 points. The Lions went on to make the finals for the first time since 2004; in their elimination final against Carlton at the Gabba they trailed by as much as five goals midway through the final quarter but came back and won by seven points. Their season ended abruptly with a 51-point loss to the Western Bulldogs the following week at the MCG.

The 2009/2010 off-season was dominated by the arrival of Brendan Fevola from Carlton, and the hype was focused on Fevola and Jonathan Brown in the sense that the Lions could capitalise on their strong 2009 season. Indeed, the Lions won their first four matches of the 2010 season to be top of the ladder after four rounds, but they would only win three more games after that to crash to a lowly finish by seasons end.

The Lions' 2010/2011 off-season was disrupted by the sacking of Fevola after just one season at the Lions, following repeated off-field indiscretions which included getting drunk in the Brisbane streets during New Year's Eve celebrations. On the field, the Lions won only four games in 2010. Despite their worst season since 1998, coach Michael Voss was granted a contract extension after the board recommended that Voss was the best man to take the club forward into the future. Leading into season 2012, only two players from the triple-premiership winning team of 2001–2003 remained: Simon Black and Jonathan Brown.

Round 4 of 2012 saw the Lions claim their second QClash trophy in QClash3 by a monstrous 65 points, which saw Jonathan Brown boot his 500th goal for his career.

The 2013 season started well for Brisbane, defeating Carlton in the final of the NAB Cup, with Daniel Rich winning the Michael Tuck Medal for best on ground and Aaron Cornelius showing some good form. However, things began to decline from then, with losses to the Western Bulldogs and Adelaide. On 13 August 2013, coach Michael Voss was told that his contract would not be renewed. On 25 August 2013, former premiership player of the Lions, Justin Leppitsch, was confirmed to be the senior coach of the Lions for the next 3 seasons starting in 2014. Brisbane Lions legend Simon Black announced his retirement.

North East Australian Football League

Guernsey	Club	Nickname	Location
	Ainslie	Tricolours	Canberra, Australian Capital Territory
	Aspley	Hornets	Brisbane, Queensland
	Brisbane Lions (AFL reserves team)	Lions	Brisbane, Queensland
	Eastlake	Demons	Canberra, Australian Capital Territory
	Gold Coast (AFL reserves team)	Suns	Gold Coast, Queensland
	Northern Territory	Thunder	Darwin, Northern Territory
	Redland	Bombers	Brisbane, Queensland
	Southport	Sharks	Gold Coast, Queensland
	Sydney Swans (AFL reserves team)	Swans	Sydney, New South Wales
	Sydney University	Students	Sydney, New South Wales
	University of Western Sydney (AFL reserves team)	Giants	Sydney, New South Wales



The North East Australian Football League (NEAFL) is an Australian rules football league in New South Wales, Queensland, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory in Australia.

The league was formed in November 2010, and its inaugural competition was in 2011. It is a second tier league, sitting below the national Australian Football League (AFL) and features the reserves teams of the region's four AFL clubs playing alongside seven non-AFL affiliated NEAFL senior teams.

Premiers

Season	Premier	Runner-up	Score	Margin	Venue
2011	Northern Territory	Ainslie	16.18 (114) - 13.14 (92)	22 points	Traeger Park
2012	Brisbane Lions	Queanbeyan	11.9 (75) - 22.12 (144)	69 points	Manuka Oval
2013	Brisbane Lions	Sydney Swans	12.9 (81) - 10.13 (73)	8 points	Graham Rd Oval
2014	Aspley	Sydney Swans	15.12 (102) - 15.10 (100)	2 points	Graham Rd Oval

Queensland Australian Football League

Guernsey	Club	Nickname	Home ground
	Broadbeach	Cats	H & A Oval
	Labrador	Tigers	Cooke-Murphy Oval
	Morningside	Panthers	Jack Esplen Oval
	Mount Gravatt	Vultures	Dittmar Park
	Palm Beach Currumbin	Lions	Salk Oval
	Sandgate	Hawks	Lemke Road Oval
	Surfers Paradise	Demons	Sir Bruce Small Park
	University of Queensland	Red Lions	UQ Oval No.7
	Western Districts	Magpies	Powenyenna Oval
	Wilston Grange	Gorillas	Hickey Park

The earliest known record of Australian rules football commencing in Queensland was in May 1866, when the Brisbane Football Club was formed, with the aim of keeping cricketers fit in the winter months. The club played its first match on Saturday 9 June 1866 at Queen's Park (now part of the Brisbane City Botanic Gardens). By 1870 four more clubs had been created. Queensland sent delegates to the Intercolonial Football Conference in 1883 and Jubilee Australian Football Carnival in 1908. The game went into recess when rugby quickly overtook "Victorian Rules". The game was revived when the Queensland Football League (QFL) was formed in July 1903. The first premiership was held in 1904 with most games being played at Queen's Park and later at the Brisbane Cricket Ground. The most successful clubs in terms of premierships have been North Brisbane (19), Windsor (17), Mayne (15) and Southport (13). Two Brisbane clubs, Aspley and Redlands, compete in the second-tier NEAFL competition along with the reserve grade Brisbane Lions. The QAFL competition currently is a third tier competition.

In 1952, the Brisbane Exhibition Ground hosted a VFL match between Essendon and Geelong and was the first official VFL match to be played under floodlights. Born and bred Queenslander Jason Dunstall debuted for the Hawthorn Football Club in 1985 and quickly became one of the greatest players in the game, despite remaining almost unknown in his home state. He briefly represented a Queensland State of Origin team which played in a low key game against New South Wales in Sydney. During the pre-AFL era, few local players, besides Jason Dunstall, were produced with the exception of Gavin Crosisca and Marcus Ashcroft who were successful at VFL level. Queensland in some of the years between 1979 and 1993 played interstate matches based on State of Origin rules. They were beaten in most games but recorded 3 wins - 1 each against ACT (1979 - 151 to 120), Tasmania (1993 - 110 to 76) and an extraordinary 23.14 (152) to 15.8 (108) win against Victoria at the Gabba in 1991 in front of only 8 500 fans.

Former Clubs

- Workshops Football Club
- Brisbanes Football Club
- South Brisbane Football Club
- Locomotives Recreation Club
- West Brisbane Australian Football Club
- Norths Football Club
- City Football Club
- Souths Football Club
- Valley Australian Football Club
- Yeronga Football Club
- Coorparoo Football Club
- Kedron Football Club
- Mayne Australian Football Club
- Western Districts Australian Football Club
- Zillmere Eagles Australian Football Club
- Aspley Australian Football Club
- Redland Australian Football Club
- Southport Australian Football Club
- Brisbane Lions Australian Football Club
- Gold Coast Football Club
- Northern Territory Football Club

Year	Premiers
1904	Norths, Souths, Wests
1905	City
1906	City
1907	Locomotives
1908	Locomotives
1909	Wynnum
1910	South Brisbane
1911	South Brisbane
1912	Valley
1913	Valley
1914	South Brisbane
1915–19	No competition due to WWI
1920	Wynnum
1921	South Brisbane
1922	Brisbane
1923	Brisbane
1924	Brisbane
1925	Valley
1926	Brisbane
1927	Mayne
1928	Mayne
1929	Windsor
1930	Mayne, Windsor
1931	Mayne
1932	Windsor
1933	Windsor
1934	Mayne
1935	Mayne
1936	Windsor
1937	Windsor
1938	Windsor
1939	Windsor
1940	Windsor
1941	Kedron

Year	Premiers
1942	Mayne
1943	Kedron
1944	Kedron
1945	Workshops
1946	Kedron
1947	Windsor
1948	Kedron
1949	Windsor
1950	Windsor
1951	Windsor
1952	Mayne
1953	Western Districts
1954	Western Districts
1955	Wilston Grange
1956	Sandgate
1957	Sandgate
1958	Mayne
1959	Kedron
1960	Coorparoo
1961	Mayne
1962	Mayne
1963	Coorparoo
1964	Coorparoo
1965	Morningside
1966	Mayne
1967	Mayne
1968	Coorparoo
1969	Wilston Grange
1970	Sandgate
1971	Sandgate
1972	Wilston Grange
1973	Mayne
1974	Sandgate
1975	Windsor-Zillmere

Year	Premiers	Runners Up
1976	Windsor-Zillmere	Sandgate
1977	Western Districts	Wilston Grange
1978	Western Districts	Windsor-Zillmere
1979	Sandgate	Western Districts
1980	Kedron	Coorparoo
1981	Windsor-Zillmere	Kedron
1982	Mayne	Morningside
1983	Southport	Morningside
1984	Coorparoo	Morningside
1985	Southport	Mayne
1986	Coorparoo	Southport
1987	Southport	Windsor-Zillmere
1988	Windsor-Zillmere	Southport
1989	Southport	Windsor-Zillmere
1990	Southport	Morningside
1991	Morningside	Southport
1992	Southport	Morningside
1993	Morningside	Southport
1994	Morningside	Kedron Grange
1995	North Brisbane	Morningside
1996	West Brisbane	Mount Gravatt
1997	Southport	Mount Gravatt
1998	Southport	Morningside
1999	Southport	North Brisbane
2000	Southport	North Brisbane
2001	Brisbane	Southport
2002	Mount Gravatt	Southport
2003	Morningside	Mount Gravatt
2004	Morningside	Southport
2005	Southport	Morningside
2006	Southport	Zillmere
2007	Mount Gravatt	Southport
2008	Southport	Morningside
2009	Morningside	Mount Gravatt
2010	Morningside	Labrador

2010-2013

Note: the QAFL competition was disbanded.

These teams were part of the [NEAFL](#) Queensland conference

2014-present

Note: the QAFL competition resumed with several former clubs of the NEAFL being relegated to the competition along with several newly promoted teams

Year	Premiers	Runners Up
2014	Morningside	Labrador

Club	Premierships
North Brisbane	19++
Windsor-Zillmere	17+
Mayne	15+
Southport	13
Morningside	8
Kedron	7
Coorparoo	6
Sandgate	6
Western Districts	6+
Brisbane	5

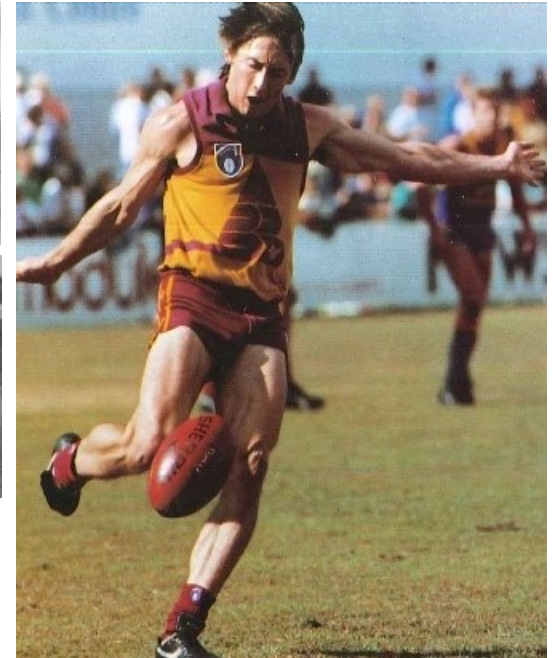
+ shared title

Club	Premierships
South Brisbane	5+
Wilston Grange	3
Valley	3
Mount Gravatt	2
Brisbane Lions	2
City	2
Wynnum	2
Locomotives	2
Workshops	1
Northern Territory	1

AUSTRALIAN RULES



Above Centre: The 1907 grand final at the Gabba (top) and Taringa v Wests at Perry Park in the 1930's (middle). **Below Left:** An early Queensland team. **Above Right:** A Brisbane Bears player kicks in the Bears original jersey. **Below Right:** Roger Merritt leads the Brisbane Bears.





Above Left: The Brisbane Lions celebrate their third premiership in a row.

Below Left: Coach Leigh Matthews and Michael Voss hold up the 2003 AFL trophy after their third premiership in a row.

Above: Michael Voss holds up the 2001, 2002 and 2003 AFL trophies which were all won by the Brisbane Lions.

SOCCER

Brisbane Strikers



Full name	Brisbane Strikers Football Club
Ground	Perry Park
Capacity	5,000
Ground	Perry Park
Capacity	5,000

NSL Titles:

1 (1996/1997)

Won 2-0 against
Sydney United
(Suncorp Stadium)

The earliest known records of regular Association Football (soccer) games in Brisbane date from the early 1880's, when a group comprising mostly Scottish immigrants commenced playing at Queen's Park within today's Botanical Gardens in the city. This group of players subsequently formed the Anglo-Queensland Football Association in early 1884, and commenced playing in Main Street Kangaroo Point, and at Queen's Park, in June 1884.

After a promising start, the game in Brisbane then developed erratically, hampered by the overwhelming popularity of the Rugby football codes: initially Rugby Union, which had commenced in Brisbane several years earlier, then Rugby League from the 1920's onwards. The game also suffered from ongoing periodic disunity.

The large numbers of European immigrants arriving after World War II led to the formation of wealthy ethnic-based clubs, which dominated Brisbane competitions during the 1960's and 70's. This also created a perception amongst many members of the public that Association Football (Soccer) was a 'migrants' game' (and as a result, sometimes referred to as 'wogball').

From the 1970's onwards, the local game thrived in terms of participation by junior and senior males and large numbers of female players, but not at a professional level.

Despite 40 000 fans at Suncorp watching the Brisbane Strikers win the NSL in 1997, it was not until the arrival of the A-League in 2005-06 that there was a genuine surge in popular interest in soccer making up real ground behind the other football codes.

Soccer was the first of the four major football codes in Australia to develop a national club competition which began in 1977. Brisbane's first representation in the National Soccer League (NSL) came from Brisbane City, who still play in the local Brisbane competition, and Brisbane Lions (the Richlands-based club today known as the Brisbane Roar).

Brisbane City won the first two national knockout competitions, by defeating Marconi in 1977 and West Adelaide in 1978. Brisbane Lions won the knockout competition in 1981, also defeating West Adelaide.

Brisbane City left the NSL in after the 1986 season and Brisbane Lions after the 1988 season. The following year (1989) soccer switched from playing the NSL competition from winter to summer to avoid the media competition of the AFL and ARL. The next Brisbane team in the NSL was Brisbane United, who played from 1991 to 1993. From their demise came the Brisbane Strikers in the 1994 season.

Coached by Bruce Stowell for three seasons, the Strikers steadily improved their position in the NSL pecking order, finishing fourth in 1995-96 to qualify for their first NSL finals appearance in which they lost a semi-final playoff over two legs to Sydney United. But revenge was just around the corner in the most extraordinary of circumstances. In the 1996-97 season the Strikers were led by player-coach Frank Farina and finished second on the NSL ladder to Sydney United before going on to beat United in their semi-final to set up a home grand final – against the same team.

At a time when football was struggling for mainstream acceptance and credibility in Australia, NSL Grand Finals – the pinnacle of club football in Australia – generally drew crowds between 12,000 and 25,000. But the 1996-97 Grand Final, played at Lang Park in Brisbane, completely changed perceptions of football's standing in Australia when it drew a capacity 40,446 spectators to watch the Brisbane Strikers beat Sydney United 2-0 with goals by Farina and Rod Brown.

The Strikers only made the finals once more in the NSL in the 2000-01 season when they finished 4th. A few years later a strong reform movement within the game in Australia had seen a new Soccer Australia Board appointed (which would change its name to Football Federation Australia) under the Chairmanship of Frank Lowy and the new governing body set about creating a new national competition called the A-League which began in 2005.

Brisbane Roar



Full name	Brisbane Roar Football Club
Nickname(s)	BRFC, The Orange, Lionhearts
Founded	1957 as Hollandia-Inala 2004 as Queensland Roar
Ground	Suncorp Stadium
League	A-League

A-League Grand Final wins (3)

2010-11	2-2 (4-2 PSO)	def. Central Coast
2011-12	2-1	def. Perth
2013-14	2-1	def. Western Sydney

The Brisbane Strikers were a prime candidate for the Brisbane position in the new A-League that kicked off in mid-2005. Football Federation Australia boss Frank Lowy was quoted at the time saying that the two Brisbane bids were outstanding, but the reality was that only one team would make it. The A-League decided to go with the Lions bid, who changed their name to the Queensland Roar to avoid confusion with the Brisbane Lions AFL team formed in 1996 from the merger of the Brisbane Bears and Fitzroy Lions. Before the 2009–10 A-League season, the name of the club changed again from Queensland Roar to the Brisbane Roar.

The origins of the Brisbane Roar are traced back to the founding of Hollandia-Inala in 1957, by Dutch immigrants (hence the predominant orange colour of their playing jerseys mixed with the State's maroon as well). The club was based in the Brisbane suburb of Richlands. After adopting the name Brisbane Lions in the 1970s, the club joined the National Soccer League (NSL) as one of the founding clubs in the 1977 season, winning one knockout competition in 1981 and competed until the end of the 1988 season before reverting down to the Brisbane Premier League thereafter. In the 1990's, the club again changed its name to the Queensland Lions after coming to an agreement with the Australian rules football club, Brisbane Lions.

Frank Farina's arrival in 2006-07 led to a mini-revival which saw the club narrowly miss out on what would have been the Roar's first finals appearance, on goal difference. The 2007–08 season, however, saw Farina make up for the shortfall of the previous season, qualifying for the finals for the first time in the club's history. A memorable performance in the second leg of the semi-final saw the Roar defeat arch rivals 2–0 (2–0 agg.) Sydney FC in front of a (then) club record 36,221 fans to qualify for the preliminary final against the Newcastle Jets. The Roar would controversially lose 3–2 to the Newcastle side, who would ultimately go on to win the Grand Final.

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Ange Postecoglou arrived mid-season armed with the task of picking up the pieces of a season in tatters. Postecoglou's first season ended as the worst in the club's short history, finishing second from the bottom. Postecoglou completed a turn-around in the 2010–11 season. He made wholesale changes to the squad, commencing with the replacement of the "old-guard" of Charlie Miller, Craig Moore and Danny Tiatto and brought in his own squad which was a mixture of youth and talented experience. Under his brand of possession/attacking football, he would lead the team to win the club's inaugural Championship and go on to complete the club's first double by also wrapping up the Premiership in a memorable 2011 A-League Grand Final in front of a then club record 50,168 supporters.

Both teams had periods of quality possession and created chances; however, the game remained scoreless going into halftime. For the majority of the second half, the Mariners were put under a lot of pressure as the Roar pushed forward searching for a goal, forcing Mariners goalkeeper Matthew Ryan into a number of saves. As the scores were deadlocked at 0-0 after 90 minutes with both teams failing to grasp their chances, the match was destined for extra time.

Central Coast started the first half of extra time the better of the two sides and were threatening the Brisbane goal. A corner saw a Mariners' header well saved by Theoklitos, only for the ball to land in front of striker Adam Kwasnik, who scored the first goal of the game in the 96th minute despite the efforts of Matt McKay on the goal line. Seven minutes later, Kwasnik managed to regain the ball after a shot was blocked by Theoklitos and passed it to an unmarked Oliver Bozanic who managed to score despite efforts on goal line from the Roar defence.

As the first half of extra time ended at 2-0 to the Mariners, the Roar appeared beaten. In contrast to the start of the first half of extra time, the Roar were the ones pushing forward as they chased a goal that would give them hope. Their reward came three minutes from full-time. Roar captain, Matt McKay's lobbed pass to Jean Carlos Solórzano, whose first time chest control gave him space he needed to find a pass to Thomas Broich who set up Henrique to side-foot the ball into the Mariners' goal making it 2-1.

After the Mariners 2 goals in extra time the Roar score their first goal 3 minutes before the end of extra-time. The Roar then sensationally equalised 2-2 in the last minute of extra time with barely seconds to go through Roar midfielder Erik Paartalu. Young Roar substitute Rocky Visconte won a corner for the Roar when Mariners substitute striker Daniel McBreen's clearance went behind the goals. Thomas Broich's corner was met by Paartalu's strong header which completed the comeback and sent the game to a penalty shootout.

At 2-2 in the penalty shootout, Theoklitos, the three-time A-League Goalkeeper of the Year pulled off two saves in a row. With the score at 3–2 and the Roar still having two penalty kicks in hand, this meant that the next penalty kick for the Roar would be enough. Brisbane's Brazilian winger Henrique stepped up and converted his penalty kick, beating the Mariners' keeper and Joe Marston Medalist Matthew Ryan to seal Brisbane Roar's first ever A-League Championship.

The club went on an Australian sporting record 36-match unbeaten run which commenced in the 2010–11 season and ran through to the 2011–12 season. With such a successful season behind him, there was much talk as to whether the Roar could equal or better that in the 2011–12 season. Their title credentials were in doubt when the club went on a club-record worst losing streak of five matches immediately following the ending of their record 36-match unbeaten streak. Postecoglou remained steadfast in the club's footballing philosophy and the club went on to record just one loss in the last 14 games of the regular season to finish league runners-up.

Unable to retain the Premiers Plate for being minor premiers, Postecoglou led the club to back-to-back Premierships in a 2011-12 A-League Grand Final in front of a club-record 50,344 supporters. Perth got the initial goal in the 54th minute after a deflection of the Roar's Ivan Franjic. The Brisbane Roar levelled in the 84th minute when Bersat Berisha scored. A controversial tackling penalty in the 90th minute saw Bersat Berisha score the winning goal defeating Perth Glory 2-1 with the Roar winning back to back premierships.

Postecoglou also led the Roar's initial foray into the 2012 Asian Champions League as reward for their success in the previous season. Success was mixed, picking up two draws from four matches. On 24 April 2012, Postecoglou left the club by way of mutual consent, citing a desire to seek "a new challenge". Ange leaves the club as the most successful manager in the club's history. The Roar failed to win either the [minor] Premier's plate or make the grand final in 2012-13.

In 2013-14 the Brisbane Roar won the [minor] Premier's plate and beat newcomers Western Sydney Wanderers in the A-League grand final to take their 3rd A-League Championship. The game was very similar to their last grand final win with the Wanderers scoring first early in the second half and then Berisha levelling late in the game in the 86th minute. The game went into extra time with Henrique scoring the winner in the 108th minute and the Roar won 2-1.

The State-wide Queensland State League (QSL) was established in 2008 as the second tier below the A-League, and included local teams the Brisbane Strikers, Olympic FC and Redlands Devils in the inaugural season. However, Redlands and Olympic withdrew from the QSL after the 2009 season and re-entered the Brisbane Premier League. The Strikers club has performed strongly in this competition, finishing as runners-up and champions in the first three seasons of the league. Below are the winners of the Brisbane Premiers League which is now a third tier competition.

Premiers and Cup winners [edit]

Winners of first grade premierships: 1884 to 2013 [edit]

1. Hollandia-Inala/Brisbane Lions/Qld Lions (now Lions FC): 12 (1968-2013)
2. Dinmore Bush Rats (now defunct): 11 (1898-1954)
3. Latrobe (now Bardon Latrobe): 9 (1929-1967)
4. Azzurri (now Brisbane City); Bundamba Rangers (now defunct); Hellenic/St George-South (now defunct): 8
5. Blackstone Rovers (now defunct); Corinthians (now defunct): 5
6. Mt Gravatt; North Star; Rochedale Rovers; St Helens (merged with Coalstars club in 1998 to form Ipswich Knights Soccer Club): 4
7. Pineapple Rovers (now defunct); Wellington (now defunct); Y.M.C.A (now defunct): 3

Below Left: An early soccer game at Lang Park.



Below Right: The Brisbane Strikers home ground at Perry Park in Bowen Hills.





Left: The Brisbane Strikers win the NSL in 1996/97.

Top Row: The Brisbane Roar win the 2010/11 A League.

Bottom Row: The Brisbane Roar win the 2011/12 and 2013/14 A League Championship.



BASKETBALL

The Brisbane Bullets are a former professional basketball team that competed in the Australian National Basketball League. The Bullets were, until 2008, one of only two teams that survived since the NBL's inception in 1979; the only surviving team now is the Wollongong Hawks. The team played in Midnight Navy and Maize colours during the late 1990s and early 2000s before switching back to the traditional royal blue, white and yellow uniforms.

When the NBL first started the team was based at the Auchenflower Stadium and remained there until 1985 when they started playing at the larger Sleeman Sports Centre during the 1985 season. The Bullets remained at Chandler until they moved into the 13,500 seat Brisbane Entertainment Centre midway through 1986, staying at Boondall until the end of the 1997 season. From 1986 until the South East Melbourne Magic and Melbourne Tigers started using the 14,820 seat National Tennis Centre (now Rod Laver Arena) in 1992, the BEC was the largest venue used in the NBL. The Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre was the home court for the Brisbane Bullets from 1998–2008.

The Bullets won 3 NBL championships in their history, being successful in the 1985 and 1987 seasons and again in 2007, as well as having competed in the 1984, 1986 and 1990 grand finals. The team reached the play-offs 21 times in their illustrious 30 year history before financial difficulties for the owner, Eddy Groves, saw an end to the Bullets in the NBL in 2008 though there have been efforts to revive the Bullets since.

The Bullets were established in 1979 for the foundation season of the National Basketball League, under the captaincy of Bruce Fitzgerald, and head coach Bob Young. Of the 18 games played during the inaugural NBL season, Brisbane won 13 and lost five, finishing in fifth place. Brisbane's Calvin Bruton finished as the league's highest points per game scorer of the season.

The Bullets made it to the finals in the second NBL season of 1980. Dave Claxton took over as head-coach as well. Finishing in third place, winning 17 of their 22 season games, the Bullets met the West Adelaide Bearcats in the second semi-final, losing 94-101. Brian Banks made the NBL First Team that season. After making the finals in the second season, Brisbane did so again in 1981. Brisbane finished in fifth place. The Bullets lost to Launceston Casino City 71-69 in the first semi-final. In 1982, with new coach Rick Harden, the Bullets missed out on qualifying for the finals, finishing eighth. In the following season, they finished fifth, still outside of finals contention. Import guard Ron "The Rat" Radliff, known for his long curly hair and brilliant outside shooting played his first season for the Bullets and in the NBL in 1983.

Under new coach Brian Kerle, who would go on to win the 1984 Coach of the Year award, the Bullets' first playoffs appearance since 1981 came about after finishing the 1984 regular season in 1st place with a 19-5 record, a major improvement on their 10-12 record in 1983. After defeating the Coburg Giants and the Geelong Supercats in the finals, the team were into their first ever grand final with the game to be played at The Glasshouse in Melbourne. Unfortunately they were not successful in capturing their first championship losing to the defending champion Canberra Cannons 14-82. Star import Leroy Loggins capped off a great season with the Bullets by winning the leagues Most Valuable Player award.

The Bullets had emerged as the league's most powerful team under Brian Kerle and again finished in first place the 1985 season with a 20-6 record and were again grand finalists after a hard fought win over the Cannons in the finals. With the game being held at their home venue (Chandler Arena), the Bullets were hot favourites to defeat the Adelaide 36ers in what was to be the last single game grand final in NBL history. Leading 78-74 going into the last period of play the Bullets then outscored Adelaide 42-21, setting an NBL grand final record for points scored in the final period and easily accounting for the 36ers 120-95 to record their first ever championship win.

The team's major change during the 1986 season was when they moved out of the 2,700 seat Chandler Arena and into the brand new Brisbane Entertainment Centre which could seat up to 13,500 fans, giving the Bullets the largest and newest home arena in the NBL at the time. They finished the regular season in 3rd place with a 17-8 record but progressed to their 3rd grand final in a row with wins over the Sydney Supersonics and regular finals opponent Canberra in the playoffs. In the first ever NBL grand final series to be played over three games, the Bullets would go down to the Adelaide 36ers 2-1, losing game 3 of the series 113-91 in Adelaide. In the opening game over 11,000 fans saw the 36ers defeat the Bullets 122-119 in overtime at the Entertainment Centre, while they became the only team to defeat the 36ers in Adelaide in 1986 when they won game 2 104-83 at the Apollo Stadium. Leroy Loggins was again voted the leagues MVP in 1986 giving himself and Brisbane a second MVP title. Crucially though, Loggins fouled out of both game 1 and 3 of the Grand Final series which limited his on court impact.

1987 saw the Bullets back to second on the ladder with a 20-6 season, earning themselves a bye in the playoffs until the semi finals. There they defeated the Illawarra Hawks two games to one to advance to a league record 4th grand final in a row where this time they were up against the Perth Wildcats in their first ever grand final series. Perth were player/coached by former Bullets favourite Cal Bruton, who had left the club at the end of 1986 after a public falling out with Brian Kerle. Bruton had successfully turned the Wildcats into a championship contender with the addition of forwards Kendall "Tiny" Pinder and the "Alabama Slatina" James Crawford.

Brisbane Bullets	
	
Leagues	NBL
Founded	1979
Dissolved	2008
Location	Brisbane, Queensland
Team colors	royal blue, white and yellow
Championships	1985, 1987, 2007
Uniforms	
	
Home	Away

The Bullets won their second NBL championship, winning the first game 80-79 in a thriller in Brisbane, before taking out game 2 106-87 at the Claremont Superdome in Perth. Leroy Loggins continued to star for the Bullets and in 1987 he won his third MVP award (shared with Adelaide's Mark Davis), as well as being voted as the Grand Final MVP for the series win over the Wildcats.

The Bullets finished the 1988 regular season in third place with an 18-6 record but they would not reach their 5th grand final in a row after losing in the elimination final. A highlight of the 1988 season for the Bullets was first year player Shane Heal winning the NBL's Rookie of the Year award. The 1989 season saw the team fail to make the playoffs for the first time since 1983 when they finished the regular season in 8th place with an 11-13 record. In the wake of this disappointing season, the Bullets' line-up was extensively overhauled: Leroy Loggins, Greg Fox, and Robert Sibley were the only players from the 1989 Bullets team to continue with the club for the 1990 season, while both Larry Sengstock and Ron Radliff left to join the NBL's second Queensland-based team, the Gold Coast Cougars, for its inaugural season in 1990.

Boosted by new imports Derek Rucker and Andre Moore, the Bullets made a huge turn around in 1990, finishing in third place and going 18-8 for the season. They would again win their way into the grand final, again playing the Perth Wildcats. This time however the Bullets went down 2-1, losing game three at home 109-86. Game two of the series, with the Bullets levelling at one game all with a 106-90 win saw a then NBL grand final record crowd of 13,221 at the Brisbane Entertainment Centre. This would stand the highest ever grand final crowd for a game played outside of Melbourne until 13,527 saw game 2 of the 2012-13 Grand Final series between the Wildcats and New Zealand Breakers at the Perth Arena.

The 1991 season was not nearly as successful, as the team finished in ninth place, way out of finals contention with a 13-13 record. However, in 1992, the Bullets were back in the finals, making it to the quarter-finals. In 1993, former NBL Coach of the Year (1988) and championship winning coach of the North Melbourne Giants (1989) Bruce Palmer became the new Bullets coach, and the team made it as far as the semi-finals.

From 1994 through to the 1996 seasons, the Bullets made it as far as the quarter-finals, finishing in fifth, sixth and eighth place respectively. David Ingham took over as head coach for the 1996 and 1997 seasons, with Brian Kerle returning to the club to coach the Bullets from 1998 to 2000. During this time, the high cost of playing home games at the Brisbane Entertainment Centre (along with falling attendances) forced the Bullets to move to the smaller (4,000) capacity Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre from the 1998 season.

The Bullets failed to get to the finals during the early years of the 2000's. The 2000-01 season was especially disappointing for the Bullets, as they finished second-last on the regular season table, winning just 4 of their 28 fixtures. Although, the Bullets won 22 of their 33 fixtures in 2003-04 to finish in a more respectable fourth place on the ladder.

The team qualified for the finals in the 2004-05 and the 2005-06 seasons. They finished in fifth place in 2005-06, just missing out on a quarter-final place. They hosted the Perth Wildcats at home in game one, though they lost 96-91 and were eliminated.

During the 2006-07 pre-season Blitz, the Bullets won all three of their group stage games to finish at the top of Pool A and advance to the quarter-finals. Defeating the Wollongong Hawks and the Sydney Kings to make it into the final, the Bullets went on to defeat the Melbourne Tigers to win the pre-season title.

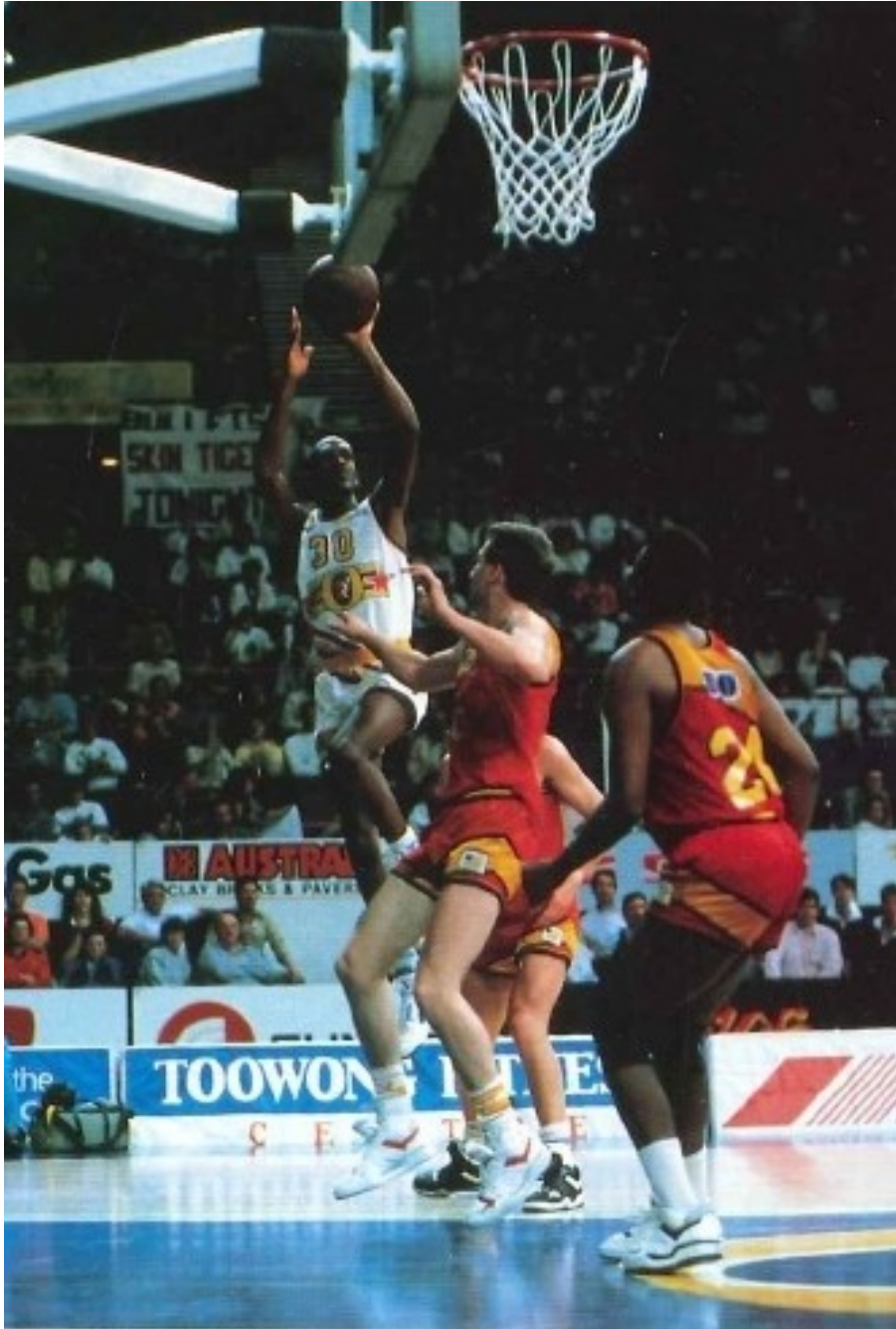
Following on from their pre-season success, the Bullets easily won the minor premiership for the 2006-07 season, claiming an end of season record of 28 wins and only 5 losses. This included an all-time NBL record-breaking 21-game winning streak, marking the Bullets' most successful season since 1979. After defeating the Sydney Kings in the semis, Brisbane made their first NBL grand final since 1990.

They took out the 2006-07 finals series 3-1 over defending champions the Melbourne Tigers to be crowned NBL champions for the third and last time. Due to a conflict in scheduling, the grand final games in Brisbane were played at the Bullets former home, the Entertainment Centre, instead of their regular home at the Convention Centre.

In March 2008, the Bullets' childcare-centre mogul owner Eddy Groves - who had run into financial strife with his ABC Learning Centres empire - announced he would be forced to sell the club. On 16 April 2008, Logan businessman David Kemp was officially announced as the new owner. However, Kemp pulled out of the sale, and attempts to find a new ownership group were unsuccessful. On 30 June 2008, it was announced that the Bullets' license had been returned to the NBL. They have not played in the NBL since. Leroy Loggins has been active in trying to revive the Bullets in Brisbane but without success so far.

Below: The Brisbane Bullets won the NBL title in 1985 and 1987 with a line up that included star players Larry Sengstock and Leroy Loggins.





Left: Star import Leroy Loggins shoots for a goal.

Below Left: The Brisbane Bullets after winning their 3rd and last NBL title in 2007.



BASEBALL

Irregular interstate baseball tournaments had been held in Australia from 1910 and not always with all states competing. The first regular annual interstate series, the Claxton Shield, began in 1934. It was played between the states up to 1988.

For a decade (1989/90 to 1998/99) a new competition was played that was city-based rather than state-based based. The state-based format resumed between 1999/2000 and 2009/10 when the current Australian Baseball League began in the 2010/11 season which reverted back to the city-based format.

Queensland in pursuing the Claxton Shield suffered a similar drought to the Queensland cricket team in pursuing the Sheffield Shield. It would take 50 years after the competition began before Queensland won its first Claxton Shield in 1982. It quickly made up for lost time by winning again in 1983, 1987 and 1988.

During the time of the first ABL competition (1989/90 to 1998/99) the Gold Coast's Daikyo Dolphins won in 1991/92 defeating the Perth Heat 3 games to 1. The Brisbane Bandits won their only title in 1993/94 when they beat the Sydney Blues 2 games to 1. The Gold Coast Cougars won in 1998/99 when they beat the Sydney Storm 2 games to 0.

With the resumption of a state-based competition, the Queensland team, now known as the Queensland Rams, won another two titles defeating Sydney in 2003 and 2006.

The new Australian Baseball League began in the 2010/11 season which reverted back to the city-based format. The Australian Baseball League (ABL) is governed by the Australian Baseball Federation (ABF), and is jointly funded by the ABF, Major League Baseball (MLB) and the Australian Federal Government and attracts many fringe MLB players during the American winter and overseas players such as some Japanese players.

The Brisbane Bandits were re-formed and have competed in the 5 seasons so far, failing to make it into the grand final series in all 5 years, which have been dominated by the Perth Heat, winning all but one ABL title.

Queensland have won 6 Claxton Shield titles. The original Brisbane Bandits won 1 ABL title (1993/94) and Gold Coast teams have won another 2 titles. Together Queensland teams have won 9 titles.

The current Brisbane Bandits are one of the six founding teams of the current Australian Baseball League. From the 2010/11 season till the 2012/13 season their home ballpark was the Brisbane Exhibition Ground.

At the start of the 2013/14 season the Bandits home ground moved to Holloway Field in Newmarket which was the home of the Queensland team during its latter Claxton Shield years and is a terrific little boutique field with a great atmosphere.

Their current manager is Dave Nilsson, Australia's most famous baseball player. He played as catcher for Major League Baseball's Milwaukee Brewers from 1992 to 1999. He was an All-Star in 1999, becoming the first Australian player to appear in an All-Star game.

He ended his Major League career in 1999 with 837 games played, 789 hits, 105 home runs and a .284 career batting average. Nilsson represented Australia at the Olympics in 2000 and 2004, and has been involved in the strategic direction of the sport in Australia.

Brisbane Bandits



Team Details

League	Australian Baseball League
City	Brisbane, Queensland
Ballpark	AFA Stadium at Holloway Field

Uniforms

Colours	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Black
	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: maroon; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Maroon
	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: gold; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Gold

BASEBALL TITLES WON BY QUEENSLAND TEAMS

1982	 Queensland
1983	 Queensland
1987	 Queensland
1988	 Queensland
2003	 Queensland Rams
2006	 Queensland Rams

1993–94	 Brisbane Bandits	2–0	 Sydney Blues
1991–92	 Daikyo Dolphins	3–1	 Perth Heat
1998–99	 Gold Coast Cougars	2–0	 Sydney Storm



Above Left: The Brisbane Bandits playing at their former home ground, the Exhibition Ground.

Below Left: The Brisbane Bandits playing at their current home ground, Holloway Field at Newmarket.

Below Left: Dave Nilsson, current manager of the Brisbane Bandits and Australia's most successive player in the MBL where he played for the Milwaukee Brewers.

OTHER SPORTS



Above Left: Extreme sports of the 1890's—a penny farthing race at the Exhibition Ground.

Below Left: Early photo of rowing on the Brisbane River.

Above Right: "Oppy", the early Australian cycling legend visits Brisbane.

Below Left: An early rowing shed along North Quay.

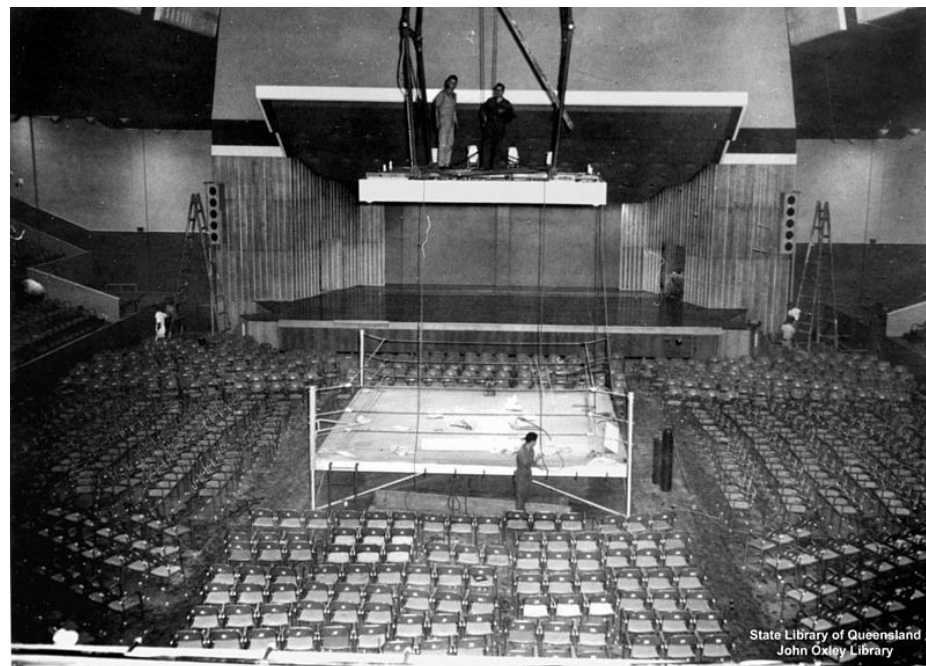


Brisbane - circa 1949 - The Brisbane Stadium constructed in 1910 - The main venue for boxing and wrestling matches - In the 1950's Lee Gordon presented shows with overseas artists at this stadium - It was demolished circa 1958 and the new "Festival Hall" was constructed in its place

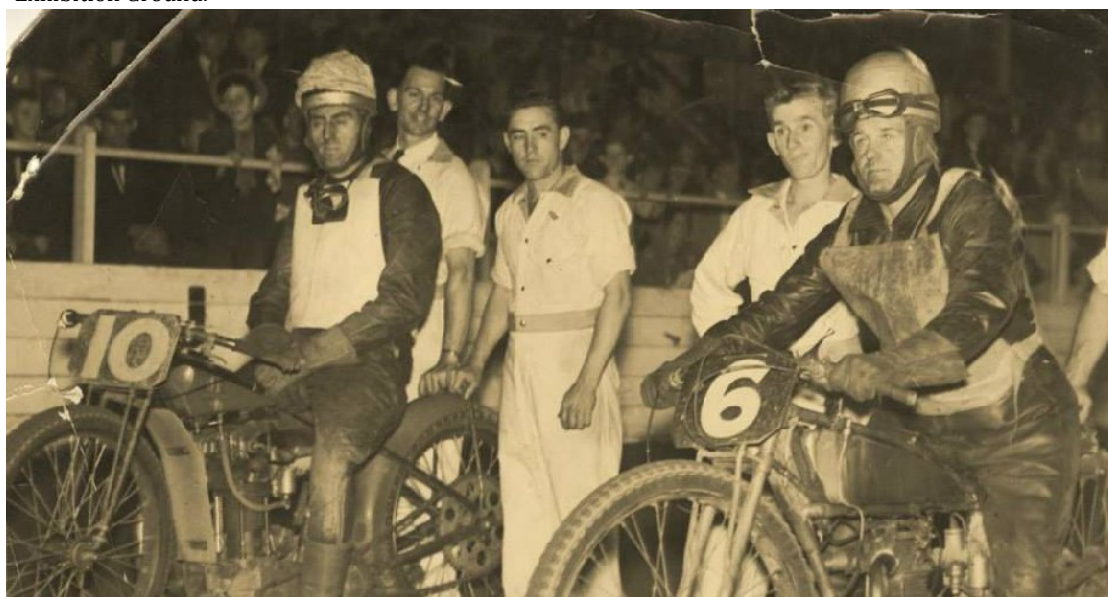


Above Right: Preparations being made for a boxing match inside Festival Hall.

Below Left and Right: Motorbike racing in the 1930's which was on show at both Davies Park and the Exhibition Ground.



State Library of Queensland
John Oxley Library





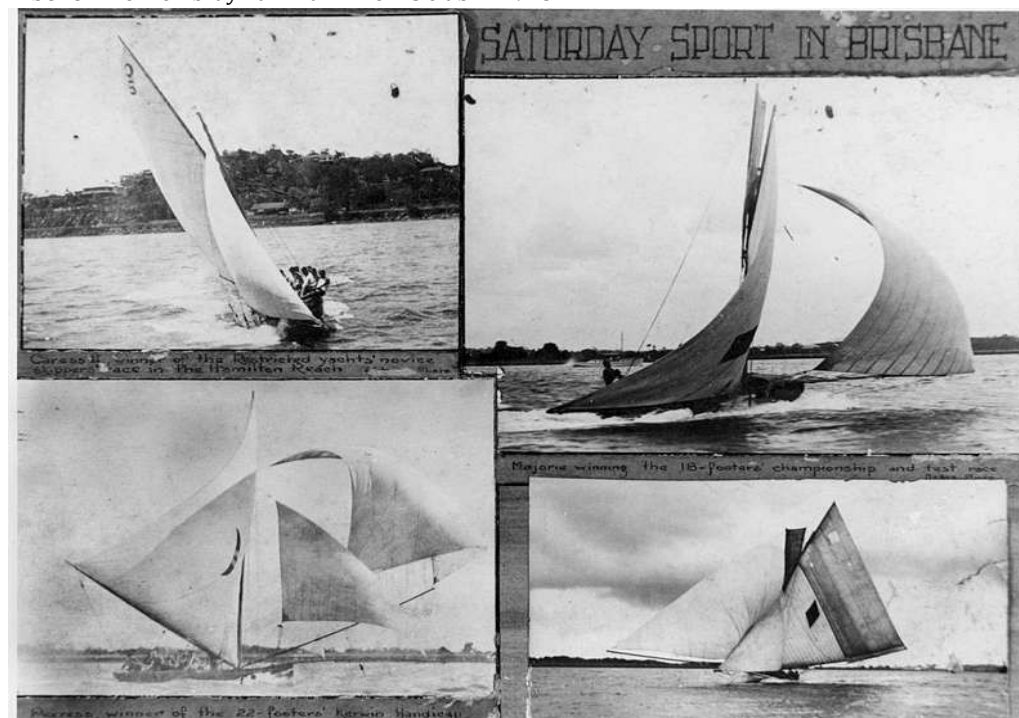
Above: The East Brisbane Lawn Bowls club in 1906.



Above: The Mowbray Park Lawn Bowls club in 1925.



Yachting in 18-footers on the Bulimba Reach, Brisbane River, in 1897.





Above: Sailing on the Brisbane River near West End.

Below: The Royal Queensland Golf Club in 1933.



Above: Victoria Golf Club's clubhouse under construction in 1939.



Victoria Park Golf House in the vicinity of old York's Hollow.



Above: Victoria Park Golf Club.

Below: Australian legendary distance runner, Herb Elliott, competing at Lang Park with St Brigid's Catholic Church visible in the background.



Above Centre: Golfing legend, Greg Norman (the Great White Shark), who won 2 British Opens (1986, 1993) but cruelly came second 5 times missing out on any U.S. majors. **Above Right:** Fellow Queenslander, Adam Scott, broke through to win the first U.S. Masters by an Australian in 2013. **Below:** The Queensland Sports and Athletics Stadium at Nathan, which hosted the athletics for the 1982 Commonwealth Games and 2001 Goodwill Games.





Above: An aerial photo of Eagle Farm Racecourse around the 1950's.

Below: Horse Racing at Eagle Farm Racecourse.

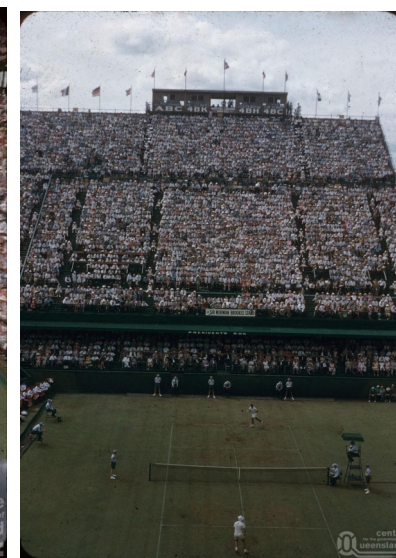
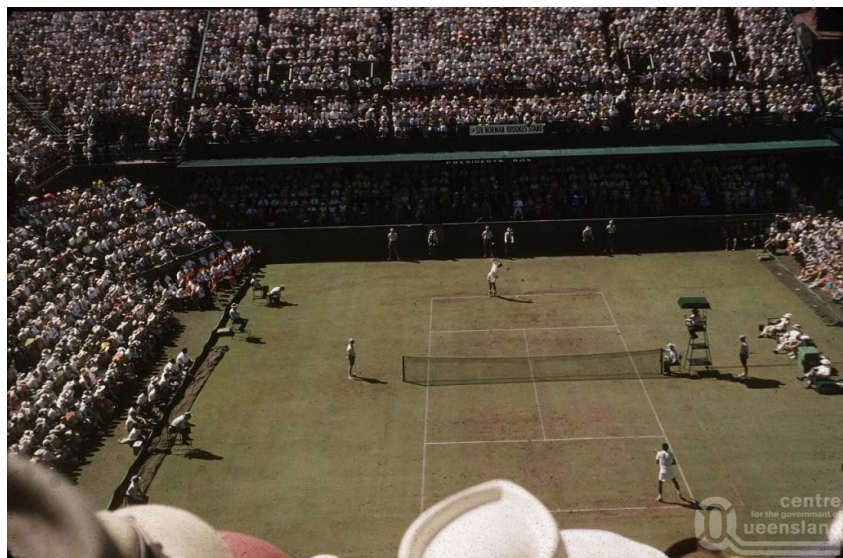
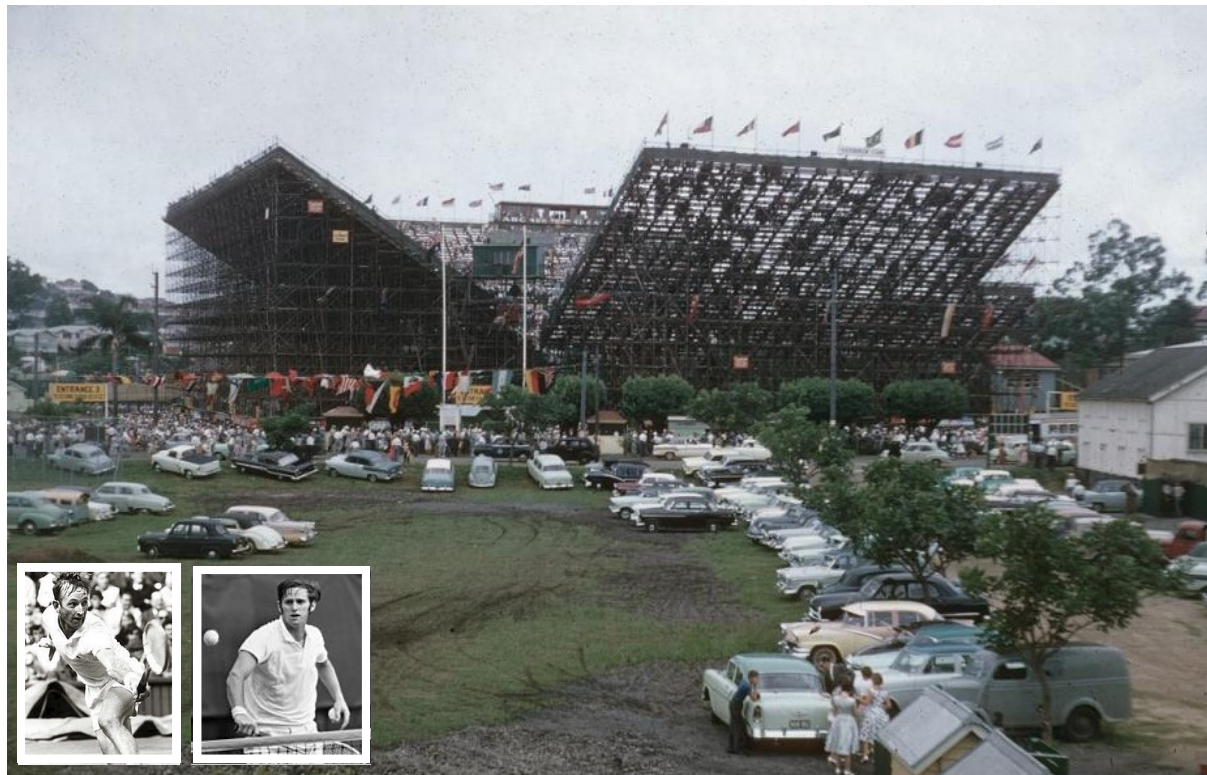


Above: Gunsynd was a champion grey Queensland thoroughbred who won 29 races between 1969 and 1973. **Below:** Horse Racing at Eagle Farm Racecourse. Brisbane's premier open race is the Stradbroke Handicap run over 1400 metres at Eagle Farm in June with total prize money of \$2 000 000.





Above: An early photo of tennis at Milton. **Right and Below Row:** Scenes from the 1958 Davis Cup final held at Milton. This was one of the few years around this period Australia failed to win. Australia won 15 out of 18 times between 1950 and 1967 powered by legends Ken Rosewall and Rockhampton rocket Rod Laver (**1st inset**). Later would come fellow Queenslander Roy Emerson (**2nd inset**). Australia has won 28 Davis Cups (4 behind the USA) and their most recent titles were in 1983, 1986, 1999 and 2003.





Above: The Davis Cup being paraded around Brisbane.

Below: Milton tennis centre during the 1980's.



Above: Queensland tennis star, Pat Rafter, who competed professionally between 1991 and 2002 and was Wimbledon runner up in 2000 and 2001. **Below:** Centre court (Pat Rafter Arena) at the new Queensland Tennis Centre at Tennyson opened in 2009.





Above: Following the relocation of the headquarters of Queensland tennis from Frew Park, Milton to Tennyson the old Milton site has been developed into a local park with tennis courts named in honour of Roy Emerson.



▲ The greyhounds parade before their last race at the Gabba, 5 February 1993.

Below Left and Right: A couple of photos around the 1950's and 1980's of racing Lakeside motor racing circuit near Lake Samsonvale west of Strathpine.





Above: Brisbane's Kieren Perkins won gold in the 1500 metres freestyle at both the 1992 and 1996 Olympics. His world record of 14 min 43 secs at the 1992 Olympics stood for many years. **Below:** The Queensland Firebirds won the national netball championship in 2011.



Above: After Kieren Perkins, Grant Hackett won the next two Olympic gold medals (2000, 2004) for the 1500 metre freestyle and in 2001 set a new world record of 14 min 34 secs. **Below:** Queensland's star hockey player, Jamie Dwyer, has helped Australia win many hockey titles including gold at the Olympics (2004), World Cups (2010, 2014) and Commonwealth Games (2002, 2006, 2010). At the state level he has played for the Queensland Blades who have won the AHL in 1991, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007 and 2010.

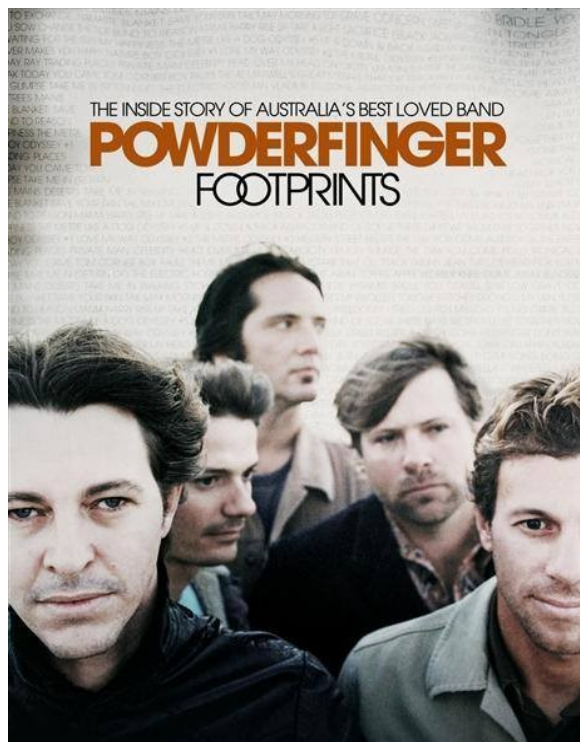
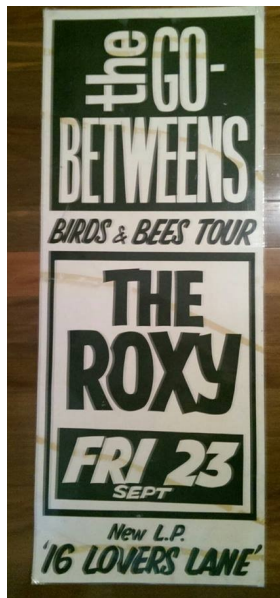


ENTERTAINMENT



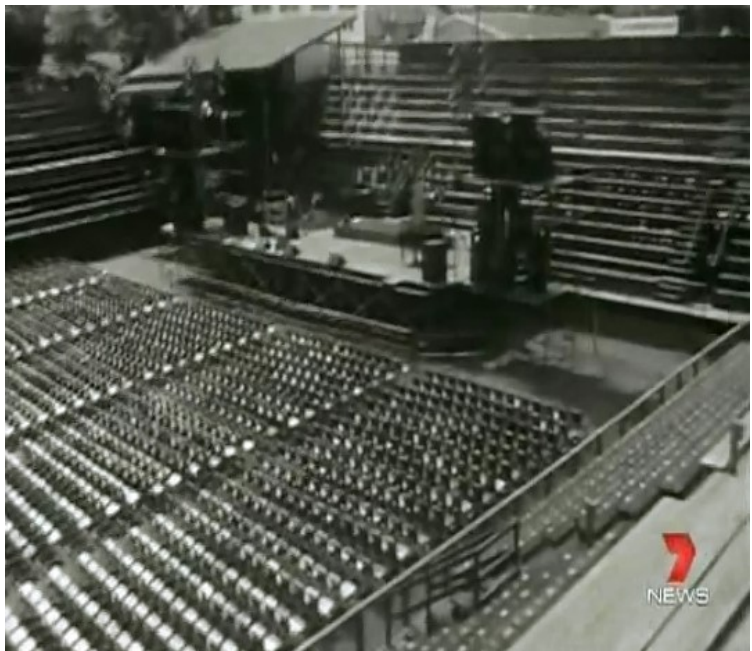
The most legendary entertainers to ever live in Brisbane were the Bee Gees who lived in Brisbane during their teenage years before moving back to the UK. They briefly lived at Cribb Island but most of their time in Brisbane was in Redcliffe. It was at Redcliffe Speedway that Bill Goode agreed to allow the boys to perform during an interval, their first public gig. Bill Gates, a DJ with 4BH recognised their talent and became their first manager. The common initials (BG) shared by Barry, his mum, Bill Goode and Bill Gates led to the name Bee Gees. They appeared on TV as young lads and had their first No.1 hit with Spicks and Specks as they were moving back to the UK to further their career which exploded with the disco era and Saturday Night Fever. They were honoured in 2013 with the creation of Bee Gees Way in Redcliffe, attended by sole survivor, Barry Gibb.





A few of the best musicians to come from Brisbane — Savage Garden (**Above Left**), Powderfinger (**Bottom Left**), Keith Urban (**Below Centre**), the Veronicas (**Bottom Right**) and comedy musicians, Wicketty Wak (**Above Right**).





Above: The Milton Tennis Centre hosted many of Brisbane's early outdoor rock concerts. **Below:** The Rolling Stones relaxing in Brisbane.



Left: Festival Hall, with a capacity of 4000, was a regular venue for rock concerts. **Above:** QEII (ANZ) Stadium hosted many concerts in Brisbane. **Below:** The Brisbane Entertainment Centre with a capacity of 13 000 has been the major hosting venue for concerts since it opened in 1986.



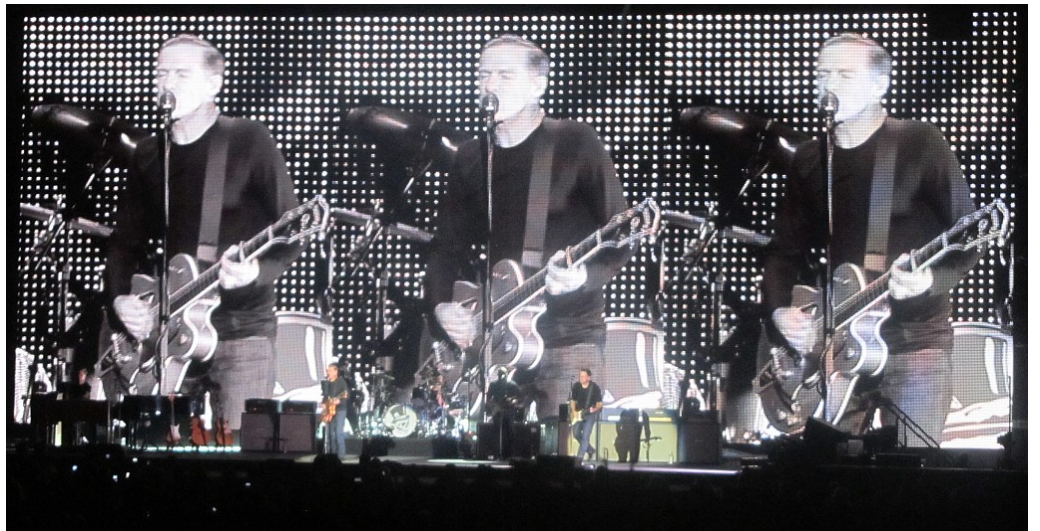


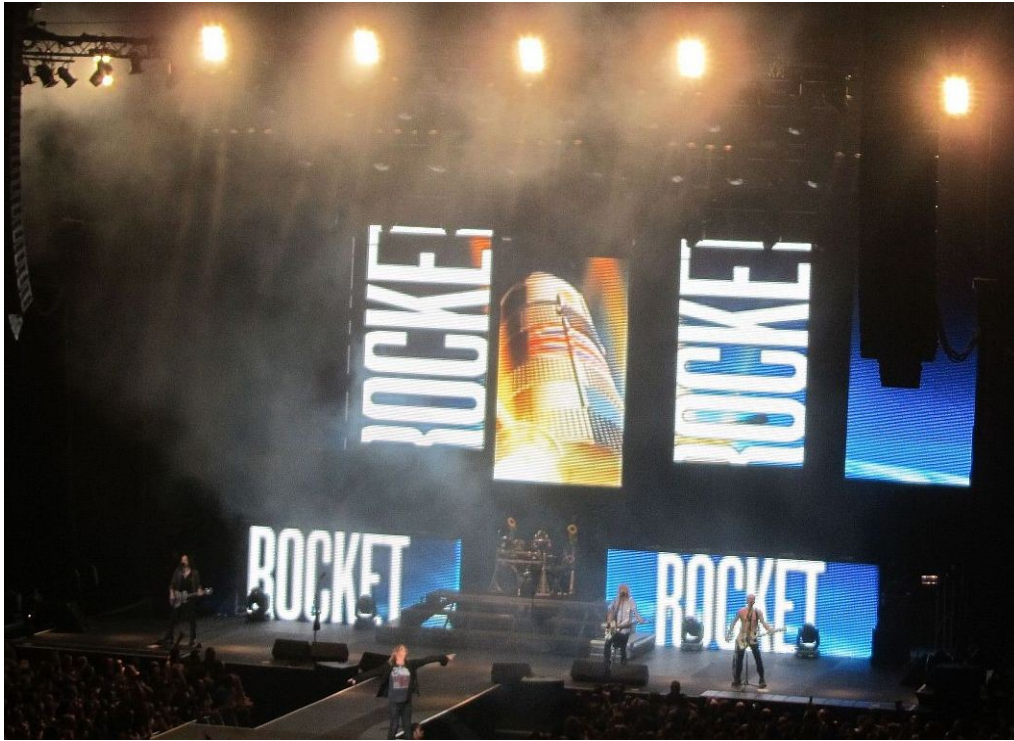
Top Row: Lang Park hosted a number of rock concerts in the late 1970's and early 1980's including KISS and David Bowie. **Middle Row:** From 1985 on QEII (ANZ) Stadium hosted many big concerts including Bruce Springsteen, Madonna, Michael Jackson and AC/DC **(Bottom Right).** **Below Centre and Right:** Since its redevelopment Suncorp Stadium has hosted Brisbane's biggest concerts such as Robbie Williams and Coldplay.





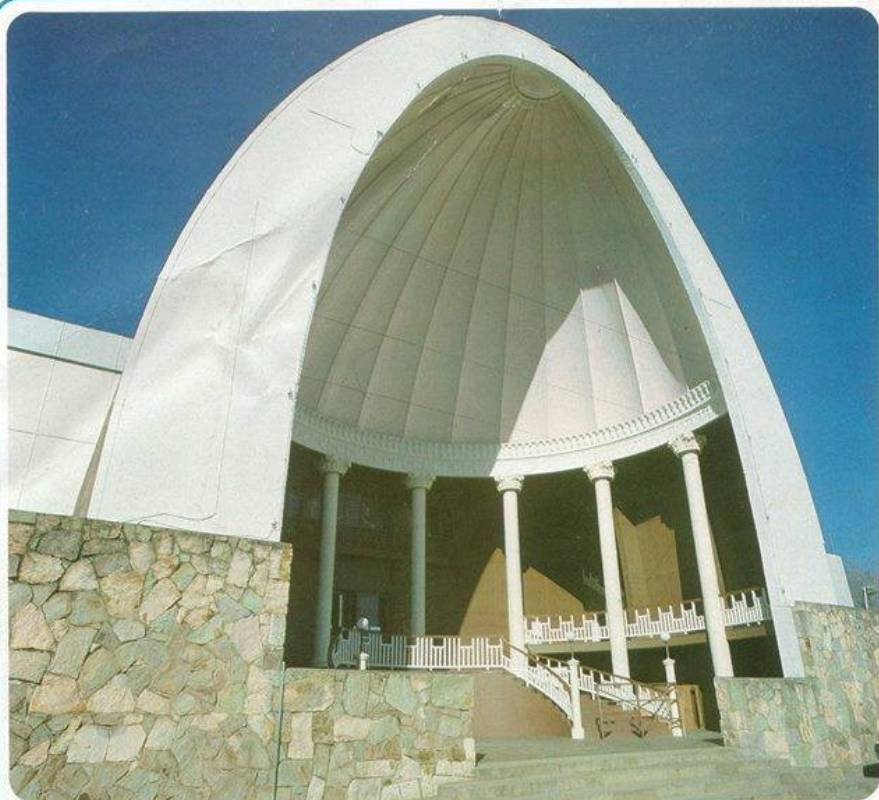
Above Left: In 2006 Robbie Williams set the record for the highest attended concert in Brisbane with 105 000 people at Suncorp Stadium. **Above Right:** A crowd of 84 000 people saw U2 perform at Suncorp Stadium in 2010. **Below Left:** Andre Rieu turned Suncorp Stadium into a Viennese ballroom in 2008. **Below Right:** Bryan Adams at the Entertainment Centre in 2013.





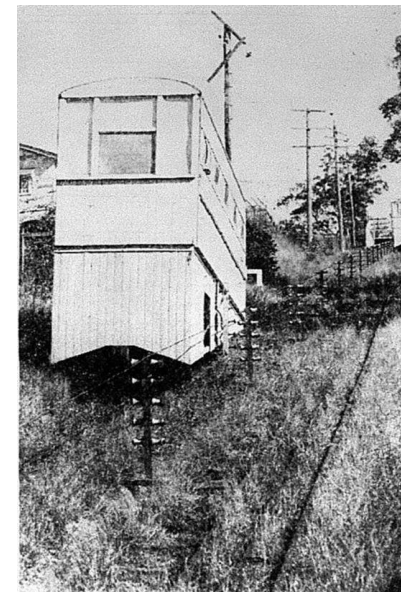
Above Left: Def Leppard performing their hit song "Rocket" at the Entertainment Centre in 2011. **Above Right:** Def Leppard's one-armed drummer, Rick Allen. **Below Left:** Legendary singer and guitarist George Benson performing at the Performing Arts Centre in 2013. **Below Right:** Johnny Farnham and Olivia Newton-John performing together at the Entertainment Centre in 2015.





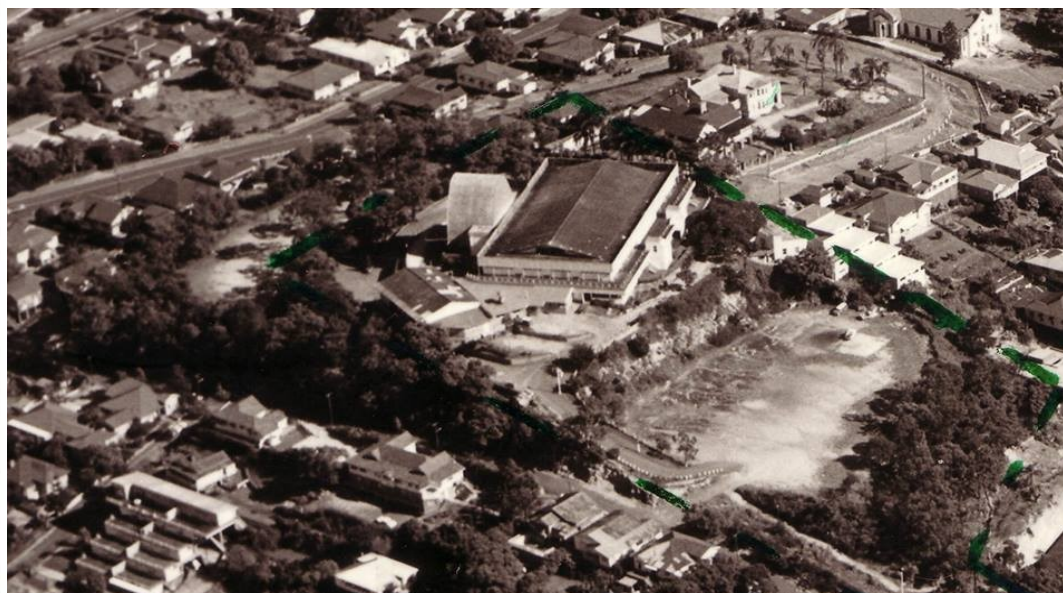
THE CLOUDLAND CENTRE

A superb venue for conferences,
seminars, business meetings
& exciting entertainment.



THE funny funicular railway that took dancers from the tram stop at Breakfast Creek Road to the top of the hill.

Some views of Cloudland on the top of Montpelier Hill in Bowen Hills which was a popular ballroom and concert venue until its demise in 1982.



SPORT AND ENTERTAINMENT



May I have this dance...

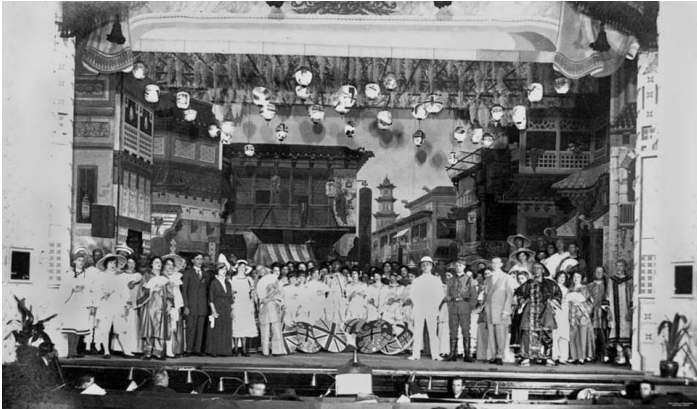
From old-time balls such as the 1952 dance pictured, through to the birth of rock and roll and the beginnings of punk - Cloudland towered over the Brisbane skyline until it was demolished in 1982.

SundayMail



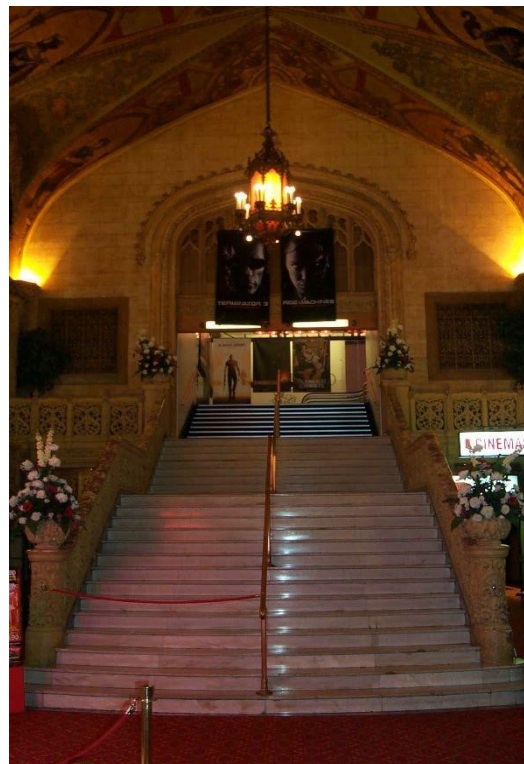
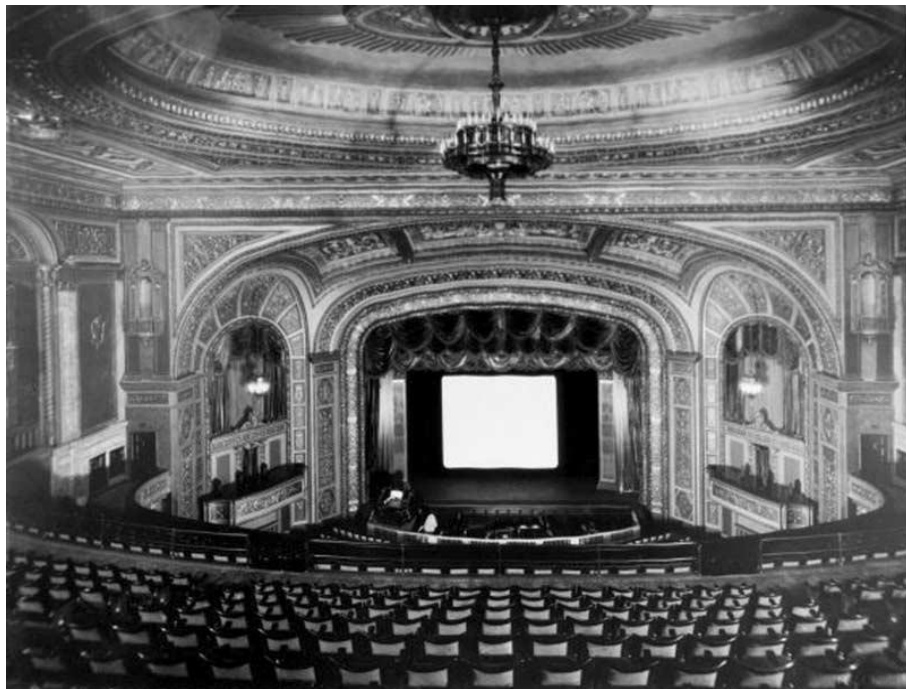
Some views inside of Cloudland with people dancing and enjoying themselves and enjoying a concert.
Left Inset: The Angels performing at Cloudland.



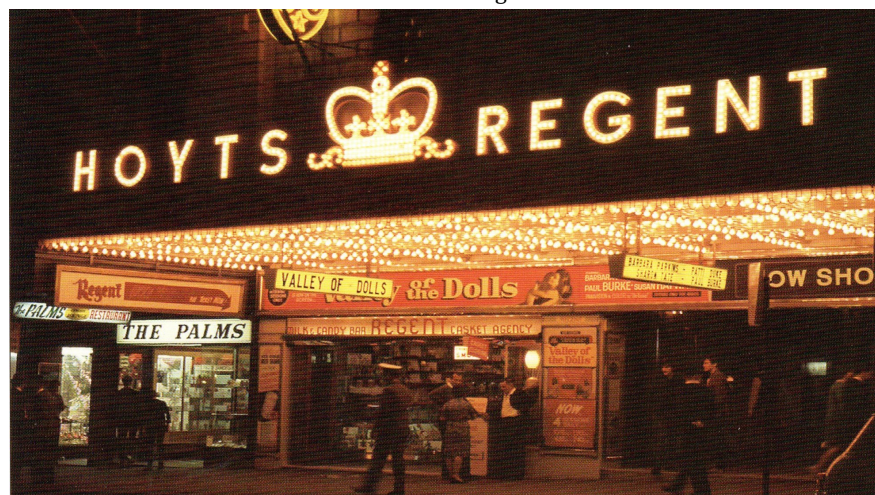


Top Left: The Mikado playing at an early Brisbane theatre. **Top Centre:** The Nutcracker performed at QPAC. **Above Right:** Brisbane-raised Geoffrey Rush with the Oscar that he won for best actor in the 1996 movie "Shine". **Middle Left and Centre:** Grease and South Pacific performed at QPAC. **Below Left:** The revolving dancefloor of "Top of the State" formerly at the top of the Suncorp building. **Inset:** The aftermath of the infamous 1973 Whisky Au Go Go fire in the Valley. **Bottom Centre and Right:** Popular Valley nightclubs, Family and Cloudland (different suburb to original Cloudland).





Top Row: Some views inside of the Regent on Queen Street, Brisbane's grand cinema until it was finally closed in 2010 and later demolished. **Below Left:** The Regent Milk Bar in 1935. **Below Centre:** The front of the Regent around the 1950's.



BIG JAMES BOND FESTIVAL

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SEAN CONNERY
AS
007!

WATCH DAILY PRESS FOR SCREENING DETAILS
JAMES BOND AND SEAN CONNERY PRESENT
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Tomorrow (Thursday):
"DR. NO" Color (A).

Friday, July 30:
"From Russia With Love" Color (A).

Saturday, July 31:
"GOLDFINGER" Color (A).

Monday, August 2:
"THUNDERBALL" Color (A).

Tuesday, August 3:
"You Only Live Twice" Color (A).

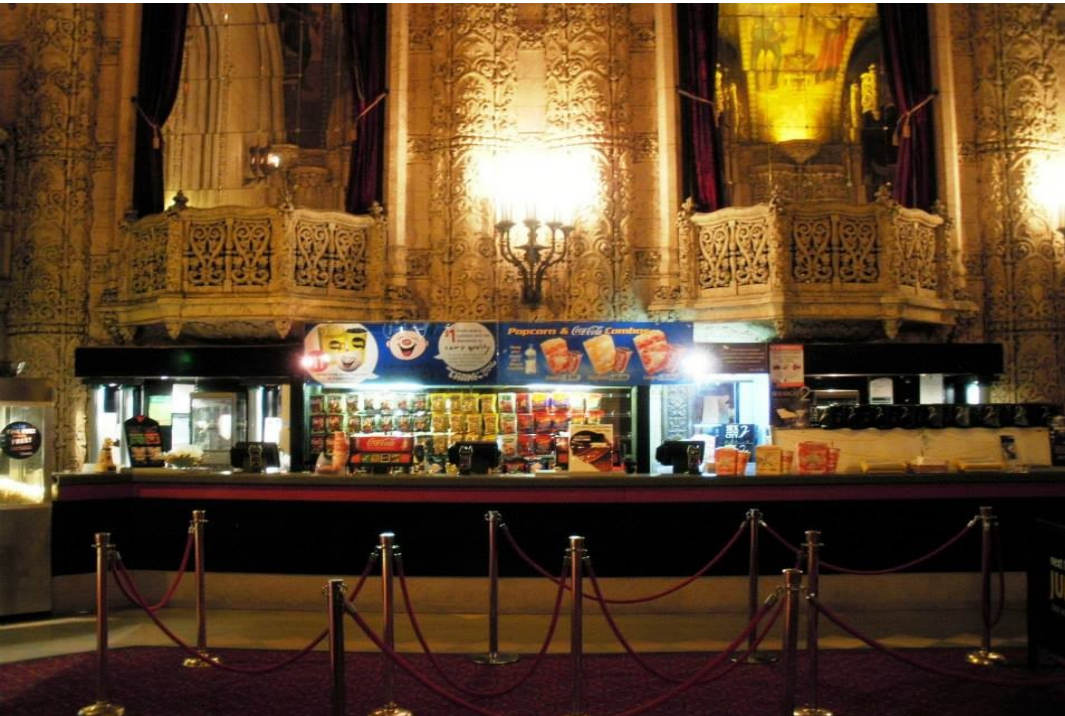
Wednesday, August 4:
"DR. NO" Color (A).

A DIFFERENT JAMES BOND
ADVENTURE EVERY DAY AT
11 a.m., 2, 5, 8 p.m.

Regent
CINEMA



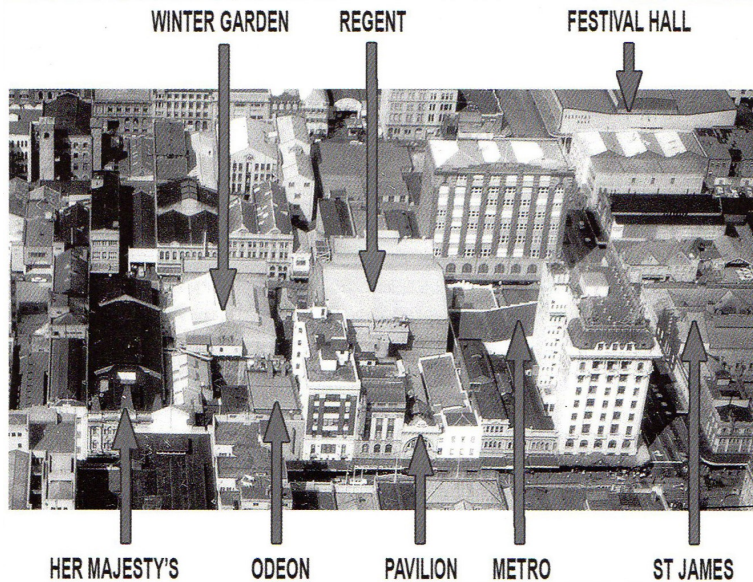
Some more inside and outside views of the Hoyts Regent cinema which was finally closed in 2010.





Above Left and Centre: The theatre district on Queen Street in the 1950's with Her Majesty's, the Wintergarden, Odeon and Regent. **Above Right and Bottom Row:** Her Majesty's Theatre, which was also an Opera House, opened in 1888. **Below Centre** shows it in 1898. It closed in 1983 around the time that QPAC was being built.



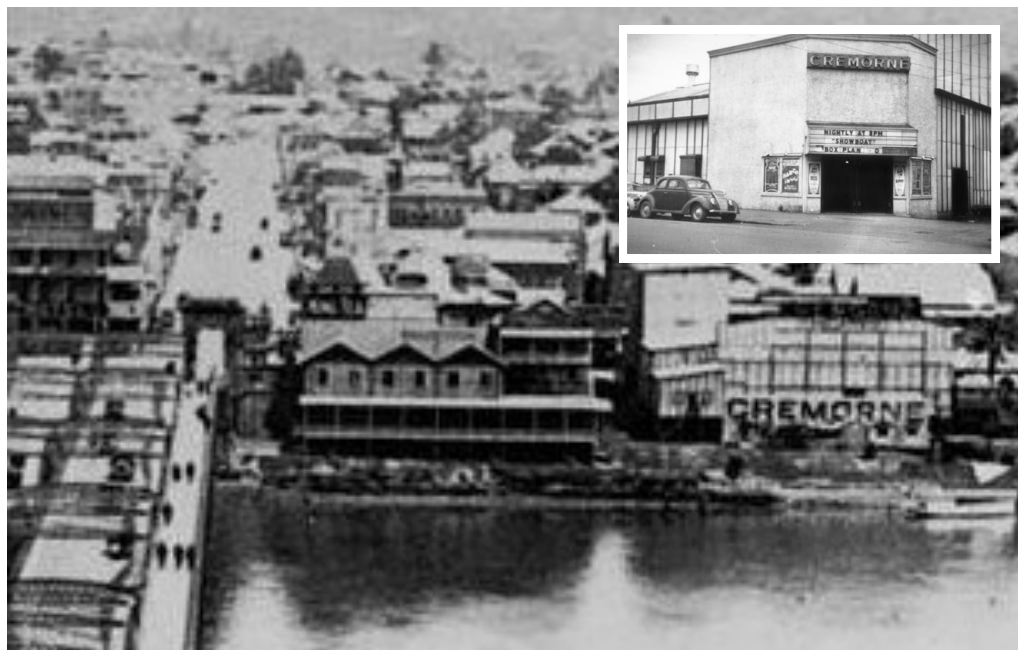


Above Left: An aerial view from 1963 pointing out the various theatres in the City. **Above Centre:** The Metro on Albert Street. **Above Right:** The Greater Union cinema that took over the Metro site shown in the 1990's before its later closure. **Below Left:** The Forum cinema during the 1974 floods on the corner of Elizabeth and Queen Streets. A Borders bookstore occupied the site later before its closure. **Inset:** The Paris on Albert Street.



The Metro was Brisbane's most modern cinema when it opened in Albert Street in November 1937, with William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man" and the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer organization, it was known as 'The Theatre of the Stars'.





Above and Inset: The Cremorne cinema that used to be on the site of the Cultural Centre.
Below: The Margate theatre.



WINDSOR PICTURE PALACE, Lutwyche Road, Windsor
 Three Changes of Programme Weekly

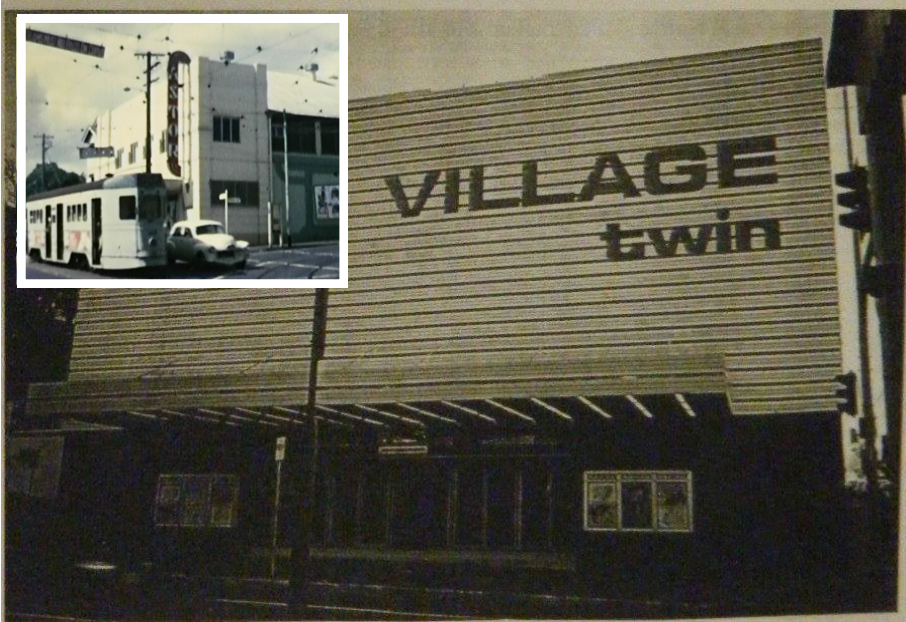
Above: The Windsor Picture Palace
Below: The Graceville theatre.





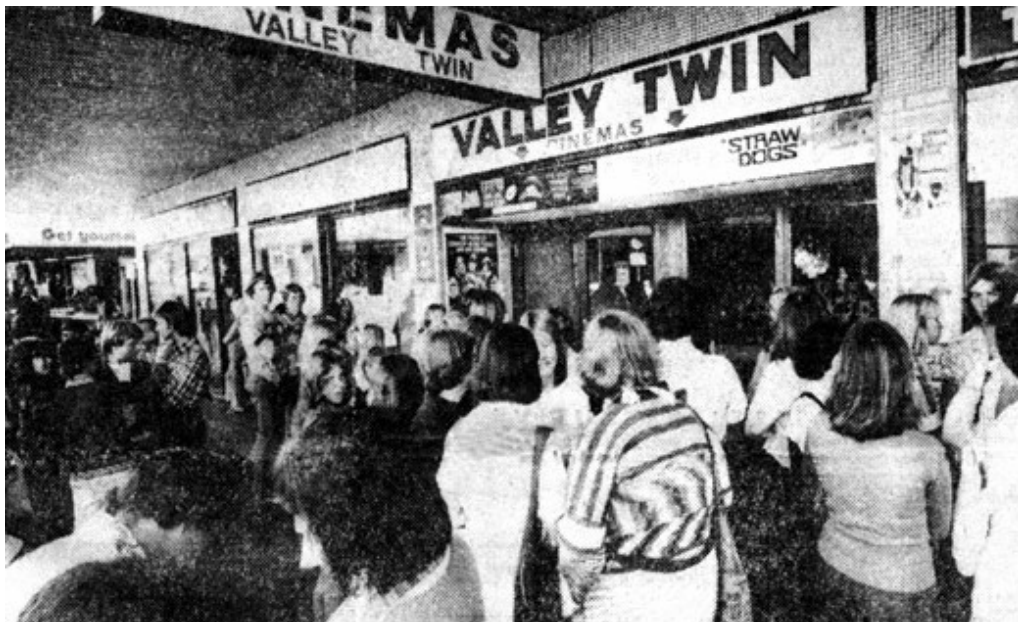
Above Left: The Savoy theatre in Clayfield in the 1950's. **Above Right:** Alhambra Theatre at Stones Corner. **Inset:** Boomerang Theatre at Annerley. **Bottom Left:** The Trocadero at South Brisbane in 1934.





New Farm's cinema on the corner of Brunswick and Barker Streets started as the Astor (**Inset**) and then became the Village Twin before closing for many years. In 2014 it was restored and re-opened as the New Farm Six Cinemas with a great restored heritage feel to it (**Below Right**).





Above: The Valley Twin in 1977 which is no longer with us. I have fond memories of seeing two doubles here back-to-back with my brother from 10am till dark in 1984 — “Explorers”, “Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom”, “Fletch” and “A View to Kill.” **Below:** The Princess Theatre on Annerley Road across the road from the Mater Hospital which has been restored.



Above: The Hawthorne Cinemas.

Below: Inside the Balmoral Cinema on Oxford Street.





Above: The Regal Cinema in Graveville in the 1980's.

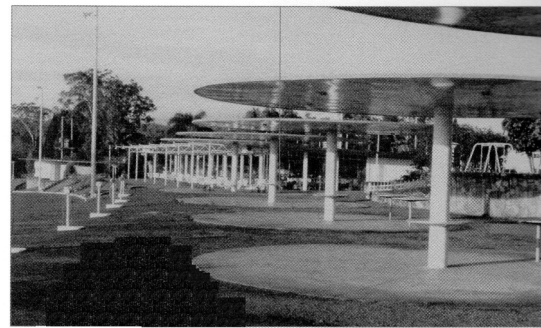
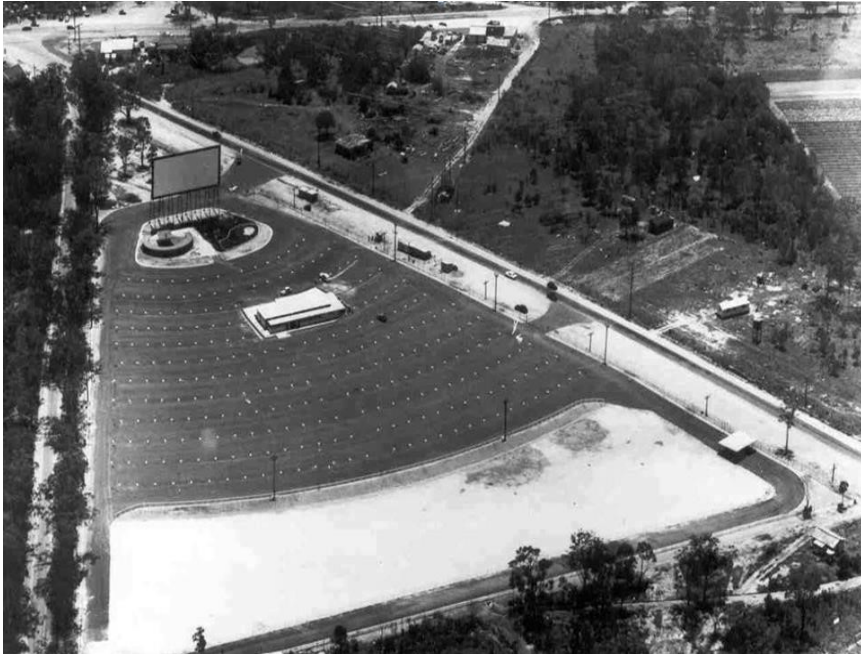
Below: The Dawn Theatre at Chermide is another recent cinema casualty that has closed.



Above: The Gaythorne cinema around 1980.

Below: The Rialto on Dornoch Terrace in West End





The Skyline Drive-in, Robertson.



Like most cinemas of the past most Brisbane drive-ins have closed down with the exception of the Beenleigh (Above and Below Centre) and Tivoli drive-ins. The Capalaba Drive-in (Above Left) opened in 1955 and closed in 1997. Below Left: Keperra Drive-in.



BIRCH, CARROLL & COYLE DRIVE-INS

INTER-GALACTIC WARFARE BEYOND IMAGINATION
Their very existence menaced by a strange alien civilization.

MISSION GALACTICA: THE CYLON ATTACK

Henry Winkler is **THE ONE AND ONLY**

BOONDALL STANWORTH RD.
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DOWNS DRIVE-IN TOOWOOMBA DRAYTON RD.

WOODRIDGE LOGAN RESERVE RD.
GATES & CAFES 6-30
MOVIES 7-15

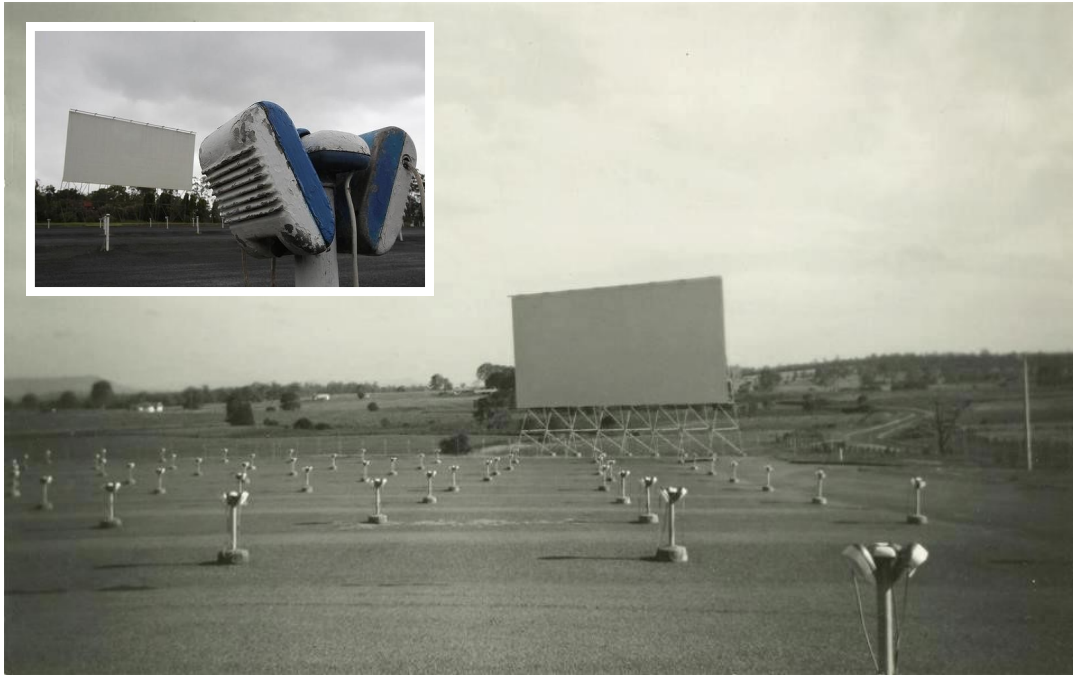
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GATES & CAFES 6-30
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38 TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1979



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MEANIES CABOOLTURE

Above: Left The Waterford Drive-in on Logan Reserve Road.
Above and Below Right: Classic old cars on show at the Beenleigh (Yatala) Drive-in.
Below Left and Centre: Old newspaper ads showing what's showing at the various drive-ins around Brisbane.

CAPALABA NOW SHOWING Gates & Cafes 6-30 Sat. 6-30

KEPERRA FLY AWAY INTO A WONDERLAND OF FANTASY AND SONG! Movies 7-15

IPSWICH Now Showing Gates & Cafes 6-30 Sat. 6-30

SOUTHPORT NOW SHOWING Gates & Cafes 6-30 Sat. 6-30 Movies 7-15

Walt Disney's PETER PAN The World Beyond. Imagination. Where Adventure Never Ends! ALL CARTOON FEATURE

CARRY ON ABOARD PETER ROGERS

THE HOT ROCK NRC

IPSWICH NOW SHOWING WINTERGARDEN THEATRE

SUNDAY NOW SHOWING

THE WILD COUNTRY Steve FORREST Vera MILES

BOOL KILL Thank you for parting my hair, senator.

Enter the Dragon JOHN SAXON BRUCE LEE plus JOHN THE TARRIN WAYNE in ROBBERS

