

Empire Games

These events were held at the Hamilton Municipal Pool (now the Jimmy Thompson Memorial Pool), which was built specifically for these games. At that time, it was the best competition pool in the British Empire. The main venue was the Empire Stadium, which had been specifically constructed for the games at the cost of £500,000. Work on the 25,000 seated stadium started in October 1953 and the keys were handed over to Stan Smith (General chairman of the games) on 12 July 1954. Due to the onset of World War II, the games were not held again until 1950.

1934 British Empire Games Seventeen national teams took part, including the Irish Free State (the only Games in which they participated, although an all-Ireland team competed at the 1930 Games). The host city was London, with the main venues at Wembley Park and the White City Stadium, although the track cycling events were in Manchester. The 1934 British Empire Games were the second edition of what is now known as the Commonwealth Games, held in England, from 4–11 August 1934. The host The 1934 British Empire Games were the second edition of what is now known as the Commonwealth Games, held in England, from 4–11 August 1934

== Medal table ==

Empire State Games It was a member of the National Congress of State Games. The Empire State Games are a set of annual Olympic-style competitions for amateur athletes from the state of New York, encompassing several divisions and The Empire State Games are a set of annual Olympic-style competitions for amateur athletes from the state of New York, encompassing several divisions and allowing athletes of all ages to compete. The games consisted of a number of competitions:

Ireland at the British Empire Games of the island of Ireland at the British Empire Games (now the Commonwealth Games) has varied: At the first games in 1930, a single team represented the Representation of the island of Ireland at the British Empire Games (now the Commonwealth Games) has varied:

Commonwealth Games Since the 1978 edition, the event has been officially known as the Commonwealth Games, a name that reflects its modern identity while maintaining its historic connection to Britain. First held as the British Empire Games in 1930, the event has evolved through several name changes. The Commonwealth Games is a quadrennial international multi-sport event that brings together athletes from across the Commonwealth of Nations, a political association comprising the majority of former territories of the British Empire. The Games, one of the oldest multi-sports events outside of the modern Olympic Games, directly inspired similar events such as Jeux de la Francophonie and the Lusofonia Games for former French and Portuguese territories respectively. comprising the majority of former territories of the British Empire. First held as the British Empire Games in 1930, the event has evolved through several name changes, reflecting the changing geopolitical landscape and gradual decolonisation of the Empire. The games are also referred to as the Friendly Games. It was known as the British Empire Games until 1950, the British Empire and Commonwealth Games until 1966, and the British Commonwealth Games until 1974

The 1930 British Empire Games made use of pedestals for dignitaries to present medals to winning athletes, as proposed by Bobby Robinson. This inspired... The sports included athletics, boxing, lawn bowls, rowing, swimming, and wrestling. Women competed only in aquatic events. The opening ceremony and athletics events were held at Civic Stadium (later renamed Ivor Wynne Stadium) in east Hamilton. The Cardiff Games introduced the Queen's Baton Relay, which has been conducted as a prelude to every Commonwealth Games ever since. England topped the medal table. Games for the Physically Challenged (similar to the Paralympics) The Games is overseen by Commonwealth Sport, which determines the sporting programme and awards hosting rights. The event upholds its unique traditions... Since the 1938 games, there has been a Northern Ireland team only.

1930 British Empire Games The 1930 British Empire Games were the inaugural edition of what is now known as the Commonwealth Games, and was held in Hamilton, Ontario, from 16 to The 1930 British Empire Games were the inaugural edition of what is now known as the Commonwealth Games, and was held in Hamilton, Ontario, from 16 to 23 August 1930

== Participating teams == Total attendances were 246,694; higher than the following three Games, 1954 (159,636), 1958 (178,621) and 1962 (224,987). The British Empire and Commonwealth Games, including the opening and closing ceremonies, were held at the Cardiff Arms Park. The event was opened by the Governor General of Canada, Lord Willingdon, on 16 August. Canadian triple jumper Gordon Smallacombe claimed the debut gold medal a few hours later.

1958 British Empire and Commonwealth Games The 1958 British Empire and Commonwealth Games (Welsh: Gemau Ymerodraeth Prydain a'r Gymanwlad 1958) were held in Cardiff, Wales, from 18 to 26 July 1958 The 1958 British Empire and Commonwealth Games (Welsh: Gemau Ymerodraeth Prydain a'r Gymanwlad 1958) were held in Cardiff, Wales, from 18 to 26 July 1958. It was the sixth edition of what would come to be known as the Commonwealth Games, the second Games held in the United Kingdom, and the second held under the name British Empire and Commonwealth Games

The star of the games was the Australian athlete Decima Norman, who won five gold medals in track and field. Margaret Dovey, later married to Australian prime minister Gough Whitlam, finished sixth in the 220 yards breaststroke. The following venues were used during the Games. England topped the swimming medal table with six gold medals, although Canada equalled the number of six golds by virtue of winning three of the four diving gold medals. Thirty-five nations sent a total of 1,130 athletes and 228 officials to the Cardiff Games and 23 countries and dependencies won medals, including, for the first time, Singapore, Ghana, Kenya and the Isle of Man. 178,000 tickets were eventually sold during the Games.

Aquatics at the 1930 British Empire Games The aquatics programme included the only women's events of the games. There were four diving events contested and eleven swimming events. At the 1930 British Empire Games in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, there were two aquatics disciplines – swimming and diving. There were four diving events At the 1930 British Empire Games in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, there were two aquatics disciplines – swimming and diving

The event was organized by Hamilton Spectator sportswriter Bobby Robinson after he attended the 1928 Summer Olympics in Amsterdam as manager of the Canadian track and field team and was inspired to create a similar event for the British Empire. After campaigning for the idea among contacts he met at the Olympics, he was asked to organise the first British Empire Games in Hamilton. Fellow Hamilton journalist Ivan Miller helped with the organizing committee. Irish athletes competed at the 1934 games though the affiliations of several of these to either Northern Ireland or the Irish Free State are unclear. * Host nation (Canada) The 1934 Games had been originally awarded to Johannesburg, South Africa, but the change of venue to London was made due to concerns regarding the treatment of black and Asian athletes by South African officials and fans. At the first games in 1930, a single team represented the entire island. Six sports were featured in the Games with rowing being dropped from 1930 but cycling making its first appearance. Athletics took place at the White City Stadium, while boxing, wrestling, and aquatics (swimming and diving) were held at the Wembley Empire Pool, where the swimming pool would be converted overnight into an arena with 7,000 additional seats brought in to increase the capacity to 12,000. Lawn bowls was held at two clubs in Paddington and Temple, while the cycling was held at the Fallowfield Stadium in Manchester... Summer Games (often referred to as the Empire State Games, typically held in late July)

1954 British Empire and Commonwealth Games Other bids to stage the Games were received from Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton. This was the fifth edition of The 1954 British Empire and Commonwealth Games were held in Vancouver, British Columbia, from 30 July to 7 August 1954. This was the fifth edition of the event that would eventually become known as the Commonwealth Games, the second post-war Games, the second Canadian Games after the inaugural event in Hamilton and the first event since the name change from British Empire Games took effect in 1952. The 1954 British Empire and Commonwealth Games were held in Vancouver, British Columbia, from 30 July to 7 August 1954

A 1950 British Empire Games documentary film of the games was made by the New Zealand National Film Unit. Senior Games (specifically for athletes age 50 and older)

1938 British Empire Games An estimated 40,000 people attended the opening ceremony. The 1938 British Empire Games were the third British Empire Games, the event that evolved to become the Commonwealth Games. Venues included the Sydney Cricket Ground (the main stadium), the North Sydney Olympic Pool and Henson Park. Held in Sydney, Australia The 1938 British Empire Games were the third British Empire Games, the event that evolved to become the Commonwealth Games. Held in Sydney, Australia, from 5–12 February 1938, they were timed to coincide with Sydney's sesqui-centenary (150 years since the foundation of British settlement in Australia). A men's residential village was established within the grounds of the Sydney Showground, while the female athletes were housed in hotels

1950 British Empire Games It was held in Auckland, New Zealand, between 4 and The 1950 British Empire Games were the fourth staging of what is now called the Commonwealth Games. The 1950 British Empire Games were the fourth staging of what is now called the Commonwealth Games. The fourth games were originally awarded to Montreal, Canada and were to be held in 1942 but were cancelled due to the War. It was held in Auckland, New Zealand, between 4 and 11 February 1950, after a 12-year gap from the third edition of the games due to World War II

Winter Games (often referred to as the Empire State Winter Games, typically held in February) The Games were declared open by Sir Bernard Freyberg. The opening ceremony was held at Eden Park and was sold out with 40,000 people attending. Eden Park also served as the main venue, while the closing ceremonies were held at Western Springs Stadium. Other venues included the Auckland Town Hall and the Newmarket Olympic Pool. The games were attended by 24 nations and 662 competitors. It was the first time that the games gained a television audience, when CBC and NBC transmitted pictures to an estimated 100 million North American viewers. Recordings of the games were also shown on the BBC Television Service, beginning a consistent association between the BBC and the Commonwealth Games which only ended in 2026. In 2009, 2011, 2012 and 2013 the Empire State Summer Games were cancelled. == Participating teams == Venues == It was at these games that the "Miracle Mile" took place between...

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