HISTORY

Bicester at war

This year sees the commemoration of 100 years since the start of the 1st World War and 75 years since the start of the 2nd World War. Both had a major effect on the town.



Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars in Market Square

War was declared on 4th August 1914. Mobilisation notices were immediately put on display in the Bicester Post Office windows and this drew large crowds to Market Square to read them. The Territorial Reserve was called up; even the Scouts were mobilised! With people fearing the worst, sugar prices doubled overnight. Regiments from the local Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars and the Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry prepared for action.

The Ladies of Bicester met at St Edburg's Hall to produce clothing and bandages for the troops. Meetings were held in the Corn Exchange (situated behind the Crown Hotel), encouraging men to join Lord Kitchener's army. Many did and by the end of that year over 20 men had enlisted, the town's population was just over 3100 at that time.

In early September of 1914, there was news of the first local casualty Lt. C.Hoare of Bignell House, Chesterton; inevitably there were many more to follow. The Bicester Herald, would later publish a "Roll of Honour" listing all local men serving in the armed forces and whether they were missing, killed in action or imprisoned. By the end of the war the list extended to over 500 service men from the area.

World War 2

The British declared war on Nazi Germany on September 3rd 1939. The Bicester air raid siren sounded for the first time on 6th September 1939, just a few days after the first evacuees arrived at Bicester North station from London. More evacuees followed and the children, sometimes with their mothers, were billeted in the town and surrounding villages.

For Bicester the biggest impact on the town was from the military. RAF Bicester had already re-opened before the war started but there were other local airfields at Finmere, Upper Heyford and Weston on the Green, all of whom relied on local civilian as well as military personnel.

The construction of the Central Ordnance Depot at Arncott and Graven Hill from 1941 onwards brought thousands more personnel into the area and had a lasting influence on the development of the town and surrounding area. There was also a prisoner of war camp close by at Windmill Camp, Blackthorn who even issued their own 'local currency'. Mostly Italian prisoners, they helped build and maintain the Depot and worked on local farms. Many decided to stay in Bicester after the war and contribute to the economy of the area.

Bicester can be, and is, very proud of its association with the military and its heritage of community spirit; borne out in the town's war time history and the continual support of the military personnel and regiments that call Bicester home.



Bicester Red Cross Hospital Wounded



