## The Mark on the Stone

1941/1942 About 150 German soldiers and a russian prison camp were stationed here. The facility was operational until

the evacuation in the autumn of 1944

17/10/1944

25/10/1944 28/10/1944 Call for evacuation from Finnmark Kirkenes was released The forced evacuation of Finnmark was ordered - signed by A. Hitle: «Medlidenhet med befolkningen er ikke

på sin plass»

05/11/1944

12/11/1944

>25/11/1944 The forced evacuation from Sørøya began The Germans burned the first houses Just before Christmas, young people fled from Sørøya forces about all the refugees who were living in deplorable

conditions in caves and pits on Sørøya

15/02/1944 The "Murmansk convoy" passed Sørøya on its way to Murmansk. The refugees were distributed among 26 cargo ships before the journey continued

502 refugees left the Sørøya, and the same number

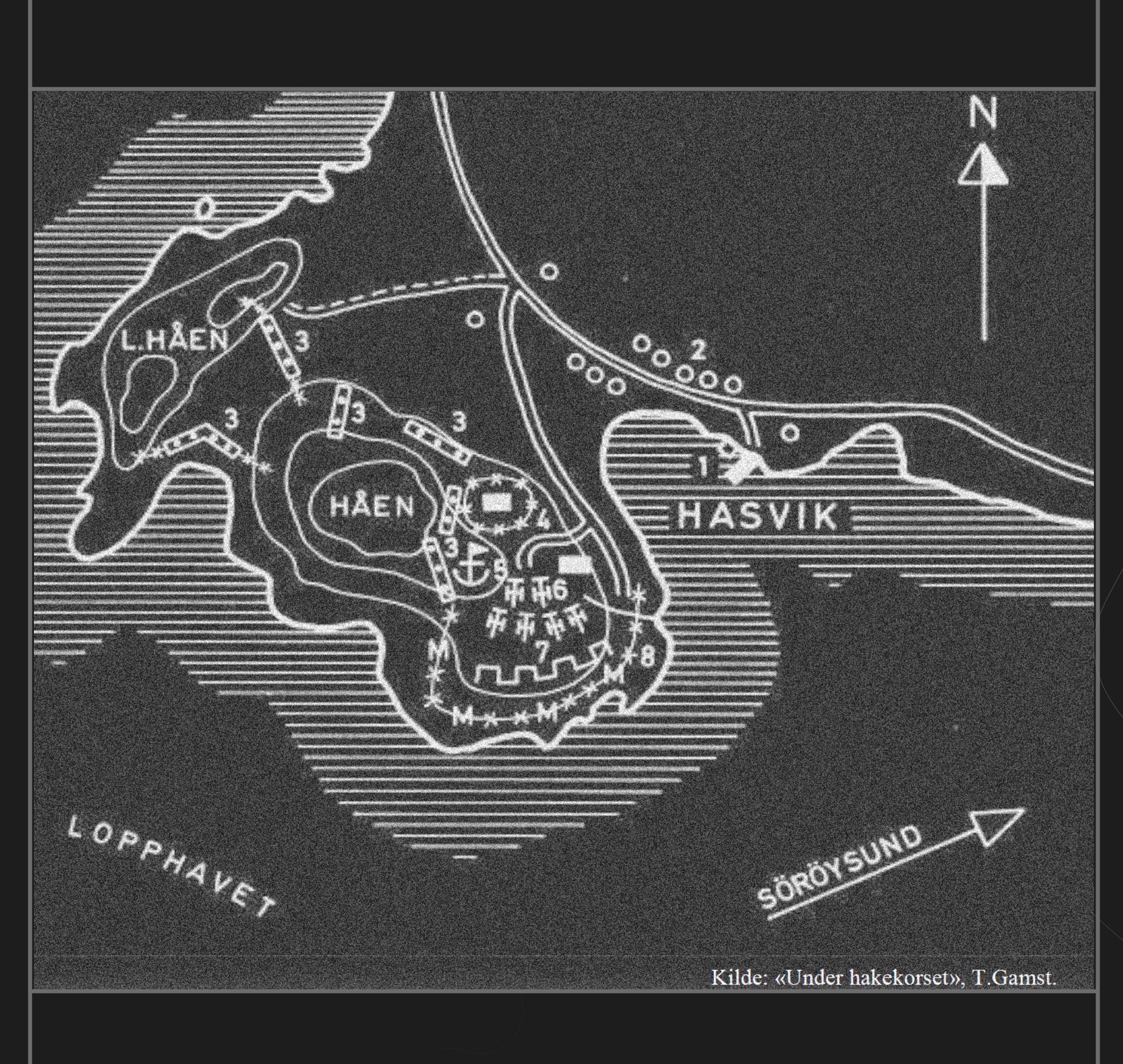
landed in Scotland after the dramatic crossing

\_\_\_\_/02/1945 The "Sørøygeriljaen" was established. The troop's mission was to defend and secure the approximately 700 civilians who were still left on Sørøya. The squad consisted of approximately 70 women and men. The Sørøylottene played a central role in the "Sørøygeriljae" and were the first Norwegian female soldiers in active combat 05/05/1945 Fierce skirmishes between the "Sørøygeriljaen" and German soldiers. The decisive battle took place in Børfjord

2022

Norway was occupied by Germany from 09/04/1940 until 08/05/1945

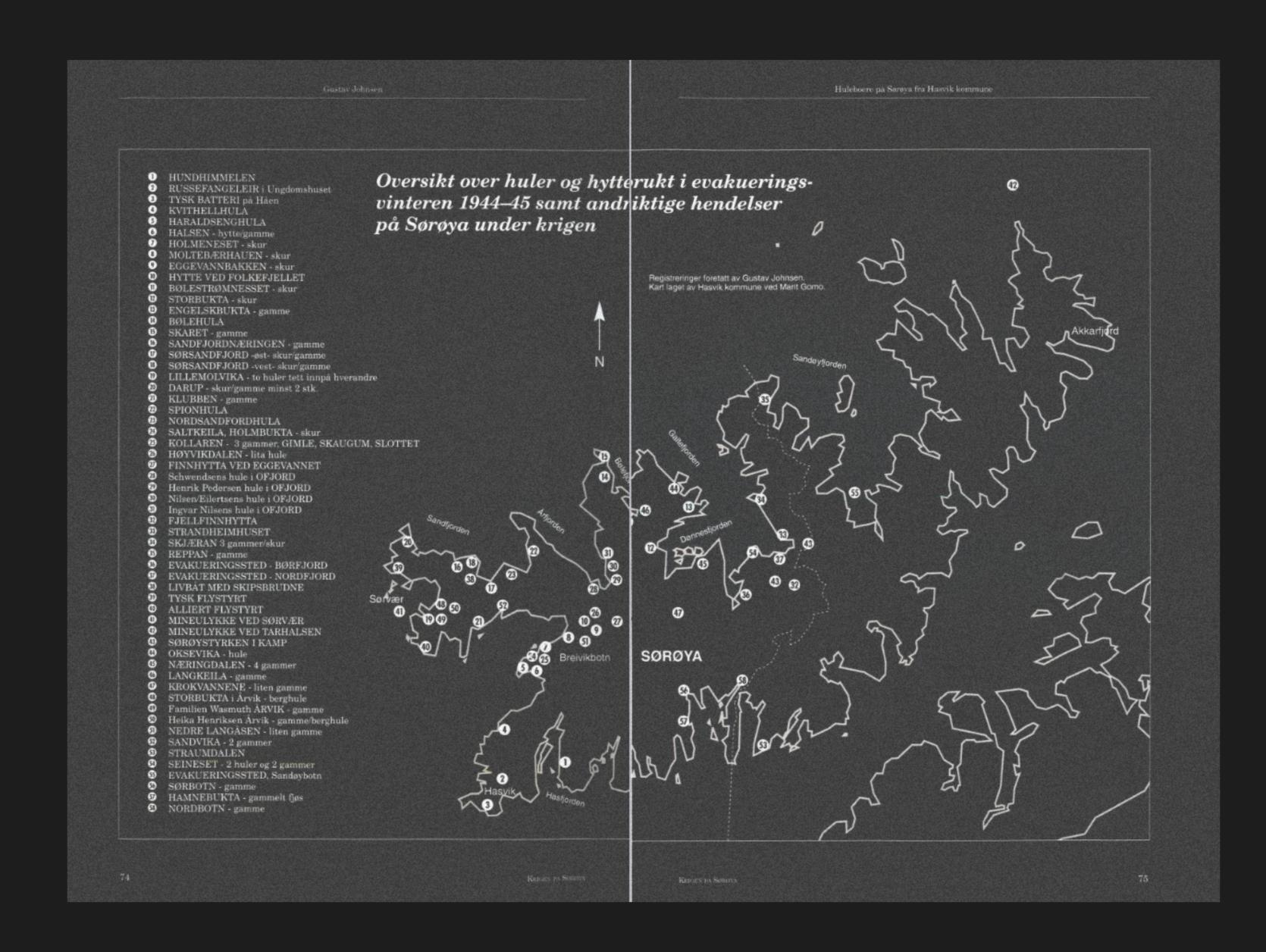
In 1941/42 the Germans established a facility at Hasvik



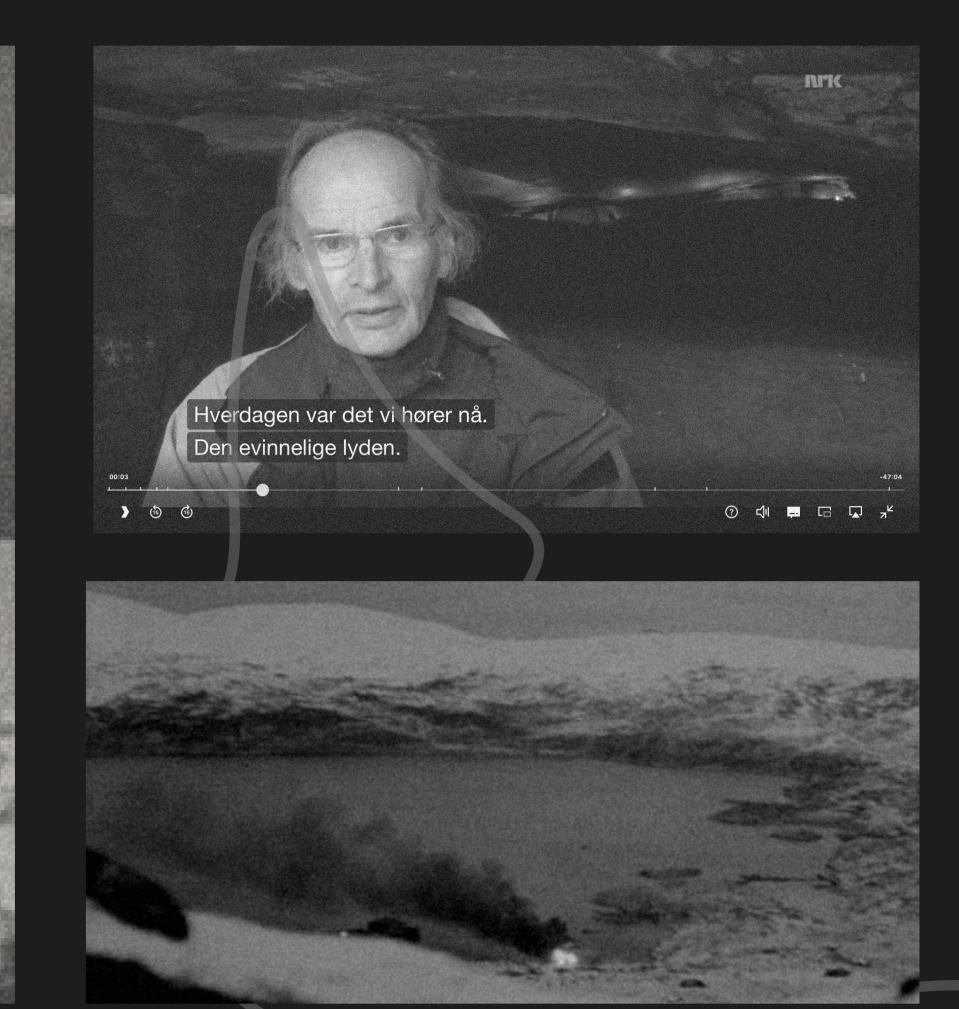
35 people lived here, there were recesses in the cave where children were hidden

Kvithellhula

HASVIK







From 12 November in the course of the next few days, the Germans' burning of the houses on Sørøya. The flames rose into the air in one village after another. No one is spared - not even the most remote small village.

Many Sørøya islanders refused to comply with the evacuation order - in fear of what would happen to them, but also in protest against the fact that a foreign state would chase them away from their own home, municipality, and county. Somewhere between 1,000 and 1,500 refugees hid in Sørøya, in self-made shelters, caves, and turf huts. Most of the refugees were from the island, but there were also refugees from the surrounding municipalities. No one has an exact overview of the number of escapes.

The Germans ran an intense "hunt" for the refugees who had hidden in Sørøya. Some were found and forcibly evacuated south. But many, very many, managed to stay hidden through the harsh winter months inside the soil.

## numbers.

Everything was burnt and destroyed: 328 residential houses

268 barns

13 fish farms

10 community centers

10 shops

5 schools

3 offices

2 boarding schools

1 church

1 accommodation

1 public administration

Only the church in Galten, the mortuary in Hasvik and an outhouse in Sørvær remained

1944