



GROBIŠČE BORCEV NOB

THE BURIAL GROUND OF
THE SLOVENE PARTISANS
EID 1-05527

OBČINA RADOVLJICA

Slovenci so se julija 1941 z orožjem uprli nacističnemu okupatorju, ki je nameraval deželo ponemčiti. Med vodji upora na Gorenjskem je bil komandant Cankarjevega bataljona Jože Gregorčič, komunist in udeleženec španske državljanske vojne.

Za uporno Gorenjsko je bilo najtežje leto 1942. Partizani so imeli velike izgube, trpeli so tudi civilisti: Nemci so usmrtili 612

talcev. Za številne borce so bili usodni zlasti boji na Jelovici, ki se je je prijelo ime *partizanska Jelovica*.

Po bitki v Dražgošah sta se 12. januarja 1942 dva voda Cankarjevega bataljona skupaj z ženskami in otroki umaknila v planšarsko kočo na Mošenjski planini. Naslednjega dne jih je napadel nemški policijski smučarski oddelek z Bleda. Štirje težko ranjeni branilci so prosili tovariše, tudi brat brata, za milostni strel. Po 13 urah je preživelim uspelo pobegniti po rovu skozi visok sneg do gozda. Umrlo je 12 partizanov. Policisti so kočo skupaj z mrtvimi zažgali.

9. septembra 1942 so se borci Selške čete in drugih enot pod vodstvom Jožeta Gregorčiča umikali z Ratitovca v gozdove Jelovice. Na Lipniški planini jih je čakala močna nemška zaseda. V boju in po njem je padlo 28 od 60 partizanov, med njimi štiri partizanke in komandant Gregorčič. 18 partizanov se je rešilo, 12 so jih ujeli in deportirali v koncentracijska taborišča.

Septembra leta 1949 so posmrtni ostanke padlih na Jelovici pokopali v skupno grobnico na prostoru med Gorenjsko cesto in hotelom Grajski dvor. V sedanjo grobnico v Grajskem parku so jih položili leta 1960.



Narodni heroj
Jože Gregorčič



Partizanski grob na Mošenjski
planini leta 1946. DAR, Wikimedia
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In July 1941, the Slovenes took up arms against the Nazi occupiers who intended to germanize the country. Among the leaders of the uprising in the Gorenjska region was Jože Gregorčič, commander of the Cankar Battalion, a communist and participant in the Spanish Civil War.

The year 1942 was the most difficult time for the rebellious Gorenjska region. The partisans had heavy losses, and the civilians suffered, too: the Germans executed 612 hostages. For many fighters, the battles on Jelovica, which became known as Partisan Jelovica, turned out particularly fatal.

On January 12, 1942, after the battle at Dražgoše, two platoons of the Cankar Battalion together with women and children retreated to the shepherd's hut on the Mošenjska planina (Mošenjska mountain pasture). The next day, they were attacked by the German police ski unit from Bled. Four seriously wounded defenders asked their comrades to shoot them, one of them begged even his own brother. After 13 hours, the survivors managed to escape through a tunnel through deep snow to the forest. Twelve partisans died. The German police burned down the hut along with the dead bodies.

On September 9, 1942, fighters from the Selška troop and other units led by Jože Gregorčič, retreated from Ratitovec to the forests of Jelovica. A strong German ambush awaited them on the Lipniška planina (Lipniška mountain pasture). During and after the battle, 28 of the 60 partisans were killed, including four women and Commander Gregorčič. Eighteen partisans escaped, 12 were captured and deported to concentration camps.

Grobišče v Grajskem parku sta zasnovala arhitekta Janja Lap in Edvard Ravnikar. Sredi tlakovanega platoja z grobnico in vazo dominira visok peterokotni steber v obliki stilizirane plamenice z napisom *Tu je pokopan narodni heroj Jože Gregorčič z 71 partizani, padlimi na Jelovici*. V osi stebra je cvetlična greda, obdana z robniki, na njih pa simetrično dvakrat po 14 stebričev, vse iz domačih vrst kamna.

Evidenca pokopanih v grobnici ni popolna, identificiranih je le 29.

Z Mošenjske planine: Henrik Biček (1917, Praprotno Brdo), Miha Fister (1918, Cegelnica pri Naklem), Ciril Golja (1920, Trebenče nad Cerknim), Jurij Gračan (1919, Kovačji Grad pri Vinici), Jernej Kokalj (1922, Dolenčice), Ivan Kovačič st. (1889 Radohova vas pri Pivki), Karel Mlakar (1910, Nemčija), Stanislav Oman (1924, Hotovlja), Benedikt Padovan (1914, Števerjan), Mirko Šubic (1921, Hotovlja) in

Edvard Tominec (1921, Hruševje pri Postojni).

Z Lipniške planine pa: Anton Benedičič – Tonček (1922, Brezovica pri Kropi), Franc Bergant (1923, Kropa), Janez Branc – Gošar (1903, Hrušica), Jože Gregorčič – Gorenjc (1903, Volosko pri Opatiji), Angela Košnjek – Micka (1920, Ljubljana), dvojčka Sava-Ciril Osredkar – Čiro in Radko Osredkar – Tedi (1922, Ljubljana), Karel Perdih – Žar (1920, Velenje), Stanislav Pesjak (1925, Kranj), Frančiška Pogačnik – Pepa (1925, Kropa), Jože Pogačnik (1907, Kropa), Peter Pogačnik – Skala (1916, Zaloše), brata s Križne Gore Janko Ravnihar – Beno (1924) in Leopold Ravnihar – Henrik (1918), Frančiška Staroverski – Špela (1889, Kropa), Gregorčičevo dekle Marta Tavčar – Rija (1920, Moste pri Žirovnici).

Med pokopanimi sta tudi Ive Osredkar – Stipe (1915, Ljubljana), padel avgusta 1942 pod Blegošem, in Franc Pogačnik (1912,

Kropa), padel avgusta 1942 na planini Kališnik.

Na Mošenjski planini je padel še Jaka Jereb (Praprotno), na Lipniški planini oz. v njeni bližini pa Stanislav Aleš (1912, Ljubljana), Štefan Bertoncelj (1921, Železniki), Jakob Flego (1910, Pazin), Jože Krmelj – Škrbec (Črni Vrh), bolničar Majnik, Franc (Franko) Rajšter – Fedor (1914, Šoštanj), Franc Štirn (1904, Gorenje pri Kranju), Mirko Šušteršič – France Logar (1922, Zmajevac, Baranja), Franc Zorko (1910, Štajerska) in trije neznani borci.



Prekop v Radovljico leta 1949. Arhiv Miloše Kos Ovsenik

In September 1949, the remains of those who fell on Jelovica were buried into the common grave between Gorenjska cesta and the Hotel Grajski dvor. In the 1960 they were moved to their current tomb in Grajski park (The Castle Park).

The burial site has been designed by the architects Janja Lap and Edvard Ravnikar. In the middle of the paved plateau with a tomb and a vase there is a tall pentagonal pillar in the shape of a stylized torch with the inscription *The national hero Jože Gregorčič is buried here, along with 71 partisans who fell on Jelovica*. In the axis of the pillar there is a flower bed surrounded by curbs on which there are two symmetrical rows of 14 pillars. The monument is made of local stone.

The records of those buried in the tomb are incomplete, with only 29 identified dead, shot on the Mošenjska and the Lipniška mountain pastures. The names of others who died there are included in the list above.

Združenje borcev za vrednote NOB Radovljica.