



Republika Slovenija

Grobišče borcev NOB v Radovljici – The burial ground of the Slovene partisans in Radovljica

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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.

Leta 1942 so imeli partizani velike izgube, padli so skoraj vsi komandanti, trpeli so tudi civilisti: Nemci so smrtili prek 600 talcev. Za številne borce so bili usodni zlasti boji na Jelovici, ki se je prijelo ime partizanska Jelovica.

Po bitki v Dražgošah sta se dva voda Cankarjevega bataljona skupaj z ženskami in otroki v strupenem mrazu umaknila v planšarsko kočjo na Mošenjski planini. 13. januarja 1942 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. Nemški policisti so kočjo skupaj z mrtvimi zažgali.

9. septembra 1942 se je okoli 60 borcev Selške čete in drugih enot umikalo z Ratitovca v gozdove Jelovice. Na Lipniški planini jih je čakala močna nemška zaseda. V boju in po njem je padlo 28 partizanov, med njimi štiri partizanke in komandant Gregorčič. 18 partizanov se je rešilo, 12 so jih zajeli; deset od teh so deportirali v koncentracijska taborišča, dva pa vpoklicali v nemško vojsko.

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

Grobišče v Grajskem parku sta zasnovala arhitekta Janja Lap in Edvard Ravnikar. Na spomeniku je napis *Tu je pokopan narodni heroj Jože Gregorčič z 71 partizani, padlimi na Jelovici.*

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.

In 1942, the partisans suffered heavy losses, with almost all of their commanders killed, and civilians also suffered: the Germans executed over 600 hostages. For many fighters, the battles on Jelovica, which became known as the Partisan Jelovica, turned out particularly fatal.

After the battle of 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) in the biting cold. On January 13, 1942, 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, about 60 fighters from the Selška troop and other units retreated from Ratitovec to the forests of Jelovica. A strong German ambush awaited them on the Lipniška planina. During and after the battle, 28 partisans were killed, including four women and Commander Gregorčič. Eighteen partisans escaped, twelve were captured and ten of them were deported to concentration camps, while two were drafted into the German army.

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 Radovljica. They were laid to rest in the new tomb in Grajski park in 1960.



Narodni heroj Jože Gregorčič, komunist z izkušnjami iz španske državljanske vojne.



Partizanski grob na Mošenjski planini leta 1946. DAR, Wikimedia Commons.



Prekop v Radovljico leta 1949. Foto Jože Žerjal, arhiv Miloše Kos Ovsenik.

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Evidenca pokopanih v grobnici ni popolna, identificiranih je le 29: 11 padlih na Mošenjski, 16 na Lipniški planini in dva drugod. Med pokopanimi je več primorskih beguncev, Kroparjev, iz Poljanske doline, Kranja in z Jesenic. Leta 2026 so bila imena poznanih pokopanih vklesana na nagrobnike obnovljenega grobišča.

The burial site has been designed by the architects Janja Lap and Edvard Ravnikar. The pillar bears the inscription The national hero Jože Gregorčič is buried here, along with 71 partisans who fell on Jelovica.

The records of those buried in the tomb are incomplete, with only 29 identified dead: 11 fallen on Mošenjska, 16 on Lipniška planina, and two elsewhere. Among those buried are several Slovene refugees from Italy, residents of Kropa, Poljanska dolina, Kranj, and Jesenice. In 2026, their names were engraved on the gravestones of the restored cemetery.



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