

# VOJAŠKA ZGODOVINA

# MILITARY HISTORY

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# Slovenski dobrovoljci v srbskih osvobodilnih vojnah 1912–1918

## Slovenian Volunteers in Serbian Liberation Wars 1912-1918

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mag. in generamajor v pokoju

### Vojaškozgodovinski opis

#### Dobrovoljci v srbskih osvobodilnih vojnah 1804–1918

Petstoletno srbsko suženjstvo pod Turki je zaznamovano tudi z nenehnim bojem Srbov za ohranitev njihove identitete in narodne osvoboditve. V tem boju je bila zelo pomembna vloga dobrovoljcev. V daljših časovnih obdobjih je bilo dobrovoljstvo edina možnost in priložnost Srbov, da so se z orožjem upirali turškemu zavojevanju in pokorščini. Pri tem je bila prevladujoča vloga Srbov, ki so bili z okupiranih turških območij pregnani na avstro-ogrsko ozemlje. Ti so tudi sodelovali v vojnah Avstro-Ogrske proti Turkom za obrambo njenih meja in ozemelj, pa tudi v osvajanju tistih pod turško oblastjo.

Srbi so trdno verjeli in upali, da bodo s sodelovanjem v vojnah Avstrije proti Turčiji izbojevali in osvobodili tudi svoje dežele in ozemlje pod turško zasedbo. Zgodovina dokazuje množično sodelovanje Srbov v avstro-ogrskih vojnah proti Turčiji od leta 1683 do 1699 in od 1716 do 1718.

Organizirani samostojni boji Srbov proti turški zasedbi so se začeli šele leta 1804. Trajali so vse do leta 1912, ko je bila Turčija v prvi balkanski vojni prvič popolnoma poražena in je izgubila položaj balkanske in celo evropske velesile.

Osvobodilna vojna Srbije proti Turčiji je tako trajala 108 let. V navedenem obdobju sta ta boj Srbov in prizadevanja Srbije dodobra izkoristili tudi Avstrija in Rusija za uveljavitev

### Military-Historical Outline

#### Volunteers in Serbian Liberation Wars, 1804-1918

*The five hundred years that the Serbs spent under Turkish rule have been marked by their ongoing struggle to preserve national identity and achieve national liberation. Volunteers have been very important in this struggle. For a very long time, volunteers were the only possible means for the Serbs to fight against Turkish invasions. Those Serbs, who were displaced from regions occupied by Turks to Austro-Hungarian territory, played a dominant role in this matter. Furthermore, they participated in Austro-Hungarian wars against the Turks, the objective of which was the defence of Austro-Hungarian borders and territories and the conquest of territories that were under Turkish rule.*

*The Serbs firmly believed and hoped that their participation in Austria's wars against Turkey would help them win and liberate the Serbian lands and territories occupied by Turks. From 1683 to 1699 and from 1716 to 1718, history witnessed a mass participation of Serbs in Austro-Hungarian wars against Turkey.*

*It was only in 1804, that the Serbs started to organise independent fights against the Turkish occupation. The fights lasted until 1912, when, for the first time, Turkey was utterly defeated in the First Balkan War, losing the position of the Balkans and even the then European superpower.*

*The Serbian War of Independence against Turkey lasted for 108 years. During the said period, from 1804 to 1912, Austria and Russia fully exploited the Serbs' struggle and efforts to promote their own*

svojih interesov. Turčija je bila otomansko cesarstvo, ki se je stoletja bojevalo s cesarsko Rusijo in avstrijsko monarhijo. V teh vojnah so bili prav Srbi vedno izkoriščani kot vojaki, za nagrado pa so dobivali obljube, ki niso bile nikoli izpolnjene. Poraženci in zmagovalci v medsebojnih vojnah treh cesarstev so vsakokrat sproščali svojo jezo nad Srbi in pozabljali na obljube.

Rusija je strateško vedno iskala zaveznitvo s Srbijo, da bi dosegla svoje cilje in interese – izhod na Jadransko morje (kar se ni spremenilo do danes), Avstro-Ogrska pa je v Srbiji videla samo del turškega ozemlja, ki ga ima pravico zavzeti v svojem osvajalnem pohodu proti vzhodu (ali Drang nach Osten, ki je še vedno aktualen).

Aneksija Bosne in Hercegovine 1908 je pomenila tudi avstro-ogrsko agresijo na Srbijo, seveda v soglasju s tedanjimi evropskimi velikimi silami. V takšnih razmerah je Srbija, skupaj z Bolgarijo in Grčijo, pripravila in bojevala vojno proti Turčiji. Šlo je za t. i. prvo balkansko vojno od leta 1912 do 1913. V tej vojni sta bila izpod turške zasedbe osvobojena Makedonija in Kosovo. Toda Bolgarija ni bila zadovoljna, zato je leta 1913 proti Srbiji začela drugo balkansko vojno s ciljem, da si pripoji vzhodno Makedonijo.

Avstro-Ogrska je pričakovala srbski poraz v vojni s Turčijo, da bi nato lahko sama zavzela Srbijo. To se ni zgodilo, zato je Avstro-Ogrska nagovorila Bolgarijo, naj čimprej napade Srbijo brez vojne napovedi in si prisvoji vzhodno Makedonijo. Močna srbska vojska je brez težav opravila z verolomnimi Bolgari, zato se je Avstro-Ogrska začela mrzlično pripravljati na kaznovanje nevšečnih Srbov.

Boje srbskega naroda za osvoboditev so z naklonjenostjo spremljali po vsem svetu, posebej slovanski narodi. Slovenci niso bili izjeme. Te simpatije in izrazi solidarnosti so pripomogli k množičnemu udejstvovanju dobrovoljcev z vsega sveta za odločilen boj proti turški zasedbi srbskega etničnega ozemlja.

Vodstvo prvega srbskega upora je že leta 1805 sprejelo odlok, po katerem so v uporniške (četniške) enote sprejemali vse Srbe zunaj beograjskega pašaluka, in tudi vse druge, ki so želeli pomagati Srbom v boju proti Turčiji. Tako je dve leti pozneje (1807) v boju med Srbi in Turki na Štubiku sodelovala ruska bojna enota in 200 grških dobrovoljcev. Od takrat

*specific interests. Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, had been fighting with the Russian Empire and the Austrian Monarchy for centuries. In these wars the Serbs were exploited as soldiers, getting nothing more than empty promises in return. Both the losers and the winners of the wars of the three empires were venting their anger on the Serbs and usually forgot to fulfil their promises.*

*With a view of attaining its goals and interests – a passage to the Adriatic Sea (this remains unchanged up to the present time), Russia has always been seeking alliance with Serbia in strategic terms. On the other hand, Austria-Hungary saw nothing more in Serbia than a part of the Turkish territory it believed it was entitled to occupy during its conquest of the West (or Drang nach Osten, which is still topical).*

*The accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908 was an indicator of the Austro-Hungarian aggression on Serbia approved by the then European superpowers. In such conditions, together with Bulgaria and Greece, Serbia prepared and declared war against Turkey. This was the so-called First Balkan War, which lasted from 1912 to 1913. During this war, Macedonia and Kosovo had been liberated from Turkish occupation. Nonetheless, Bulgaria was not satisfied and, consequently, with intent to annex Eastern Macedonia started the Second Balkan War against Serbia in 1913.*

*Austria-Hungary anticipated Serbia's defeat in the war with Turkey and afterwards planned to occupy Serbia itself. Since this did not happen, it talked Bulgaria into quickly attacking Serbia without any prior declaration of war and into annexing Eastern Macedonia. The strong Serbian Army easily defeated the promise-breaking Bulgarians, for which reason Austria-Hungary began feverish preparations to punish the disliked Serbs.*

*The entire world and in particular the Slavic peoples, observed Serbian combats for national liberation with sympathy. Slovenians were no exception. These sympathies and expressions of solidarity contributed to a mass recruitment of volunteers from across the world with a view of participating in the decisive fight against the Turkish occupation of Serbian ethnic space.*

*In 1805 already, the leadership of the first Serbian resistance adopted a decree on the admission of all Serbs outside the Belgrade pashalic (a Turkish administrative zone governed by a pasha) as well as those who would like to help the Serbs, to the resistance (chetnik) units, in their fight against the Turks. Two years later (in 1807) a Russian battle unit and 200 Greek volunteers participated in a*

izvira veliko prijateljstvo Srbov z Rusi in Grki, ki še vedno traja. Leta 1808 je iz avstro-ogrskе vojske dezertiralo 515 vojakov (predvsem Srbov), ki so se vključili v srbsko vojsko kot dobrovoljci. Pridružilо se ji je 800 bolgarskih dobrovoljcev, pa tudi iz Boke Kotorske 37 črnogorskih dobrovoljcev, ki jih je vodil Subotić Gavrilov.

V bosansko-hercegovskem uporu Srbov 1875–1878 je sodelovalo več dobrovoljcev iz Srbije, Črne gore, Hrvaške in Slovenije (3). Od Slovencev se je najbolj izkazal Ljubljčan Viktor Merlak v bojih ob Drini, za kar je prejel Karađorđevo zvezdo z meči. Sodelovala sta še poznejši polkovnik srbske vojske Janko Stibilj – Vukasović in novinar Aleksander Toman, ki je o dogodkih poročal slovenski javnosti. Ko je 1876 Srbija napovedala vojno Turčiji, so ji priskočili na pomoč številni dobrovoljci iz vse Evrope. Zato je poveljstvo srbske vojske celo ustanovilo posebno vojaško enoto – dobrovoljski korpus. Sredi julija 1876 je iz Italije prispele 30 dobrovoljcev – garibaldincev.

Dotok dobrovoljcev v srbsko vojsko se je nadaljeval v obdobju obeh balkanskih vojn v letih 1912 in 1913. Zanimivo je poudariti, da so tedaj srbski narod podpirali tudi posamezniki iz vrst turškega naroda in muslimanske (mohamedanske) veroizpovedi. Ko so Bolgari junija 1913 brez napovedi napadli Srbijo, je več Turkov prosilo za sprejem v srbsko vojsko. Med njimi je bil tudi poročnik turške vojske Džafer Bej, ki je pripeljal s seboj 210 dobrovoljcev mohamedanske vere. Njegova enota se je pogumno bojevala na srbski strani, saj je konec vojne dočakalo samo 40 njegovih borcev. Seveda je poročnik Džafer Bej prejel zlato medaljo za pogum Miloša Obilića.

Tudi preprosti ljudje drugih narodnosti in veroizpovedi so podpirali boj srbskega naroda. Ko so junija 1913 v Plevljah muslimanski verniki, bilo jih je približno 3.000, molili za srbsko zmago proti Bolgarom, se je Hadži Beg Bajrović postavil za vodjo približno 100 mladih Turkov – dobrovoljcev, hkrati se je več kot 150 turških deklet prijavilo za bolničarke.

Prva svetovna vojna se je začela avgusta 1914 z ultimativnim napadom Avstro-Ogrske na izmučeno Srbijo. Prvi dobrovoljci v srbski vojski so bili tedaj vsi tisti, ki so se kot takšni bojevali v balkanskih vojnah, pa tudi avstro-ogrski državljani, ki so se po naključju znašli v Srbiji.

*combat between the Serbs and the Turks in Štubik. This is when Serbia's great (and still lasting) friendship with the Russians and the Greeks started. In 1808, 515 soldiers (mostly Serbs) deserted from the Austro-Hungarian Army and joined the Serbian Army as volunteers. 800 Bulgarian volunteers and Gavrilov Subotić with 37 Montenegrin volunteers from Boka Kotorska also joined the Serbian rebels in the Serbian Army.*

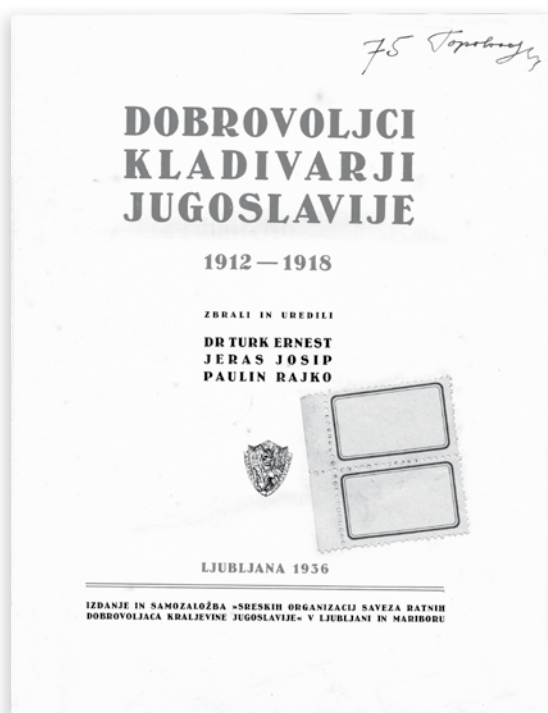
*A large number of volunteers from Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia and Slovenia (3) participated in the resistance of Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina between 1875 and 1878. The Slovenians that excelled the most were: Viktor Merlak, an inhabitant of Ljubljana, excelled in the Battle of Drina, for which he was awarded Karađorđe's Star with Swords, the later Colonel of the Serbian Army Janko Stibilj – Vukasović and a journalist, Aleksander Toman, who reported the events to the Slovenian public. When Serbia declared war on Turkey in 1876, numerous volunteers from all across Europe came to help. To that end, the command of the Serbian Army established a special military unit – the volunteer corps. In mid July 1876, 30 volunteers (Garibaldi's soldiers) arrived from Italy.*

*Even during both Balkan Wars, from 1912 to 1913, the inflow of volunteers to the Serbian Army continued. It is interesting that in this period, the Serbian nation was supported also by certain members of the Turkish nation and Muslim individuals. In June 1913, when Bulgarians attacked Serbia without any prior notice, a large number of Turks requested recruitment into the Serbian Army. One of them was Džafer Bej, a Lieutenant of the Turkish Army, who brought with him 210 Muslim volunteers. His unit fought bravely for the Serbian side, since only 40 of his soldiers witnessed the end of the war. Lieutenant Džafer Bej was awarded a Miloš Obilić Gold Medal for Bravery.*

*The common people of other nations and religions also supported the struggle of the Serbian nation. When, in June 1913 in Plevlje, the 3,000 Muslims prayed for Serbian victory over the Bulgarians, Hadži Bajrović became the leader of approximately 100 young Turkish volunteers, while, at the same time, over 150 Turkish girls volunteered as nurses.*

*The First World War actually started in August 1914 when the Austro-Hungarian Empire attacked an exhausted Serbia. The first volunteers in the Serbian Army were those volunteers who fought in the Balkan Wars and Austro-Hungarian citizens who, by chance, were in Serbia at the time.*

*The second wave of volunteers included citizens*



Zbornik slovenskih prostovoljcev – dobrovoljcev 1912–18, Ljubljana, 1936  
 Publication on Slovenian volunteers 1912–1918, Ljubljana, 1936

Drugi val dobrovoljcev so bili državljani Avstro-Ogrske, ki so po začetku svetovne vojne bežali v Srbijo iz različnih vzrokov. Šlo je predvsem za pripadnike srbskega naroda, ki so živeli v bližnjih avstro-ogrskih pokrajinah (Lika, Bosna, Banat in druge) in sosednjih državah. Med njimi so bili tudi pripadniki avstro-ogrške vojske in številni ujetniki, ki so v srbsko vojsko prestopili kot dobrovoljci. Prevladovali so pripadniki slovanskih narodov.

Tretji val dobrovoljcev so predstavljali pripadniki avstro-ogrške vojske, ki so prešli na rusko stran ali pa so jih zajeli v ujetništvo na rusko-avstro-ogrski fronti v Galiciji in Karpatih od leta 1915 naprej. Ta kategorija dobrovoljcev je bila tudi najbolj številčna in za srbsko vojsko najbolj pomembna, saj je šlo za preizkušene vojake in častnike. Na množično dobrovoljsko gibanje so vplivale tudi različne ideje o boju za skupno državo vseh južnih Slovanov, predvsem pa Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev. Šlo je predvsem za ideje predstavnikov posameznih narodov, kakor tudi za zamisli različnih organizacij (sokoli) in tajnih združenj (preporodovcev).

Posebna kategorija dobrovoljcev so bili pripadniki avstro-ogrške vojske na italijansko-avstro-ogrski fronti, ki so prehajali na nasprotno stran ali pa so postali ujetniki italijanske vojske. Del njih se je opredeljeval za osvoboditev Slovenije in Hrvaške izpod avstro-ogrške monarhije (bataljon kapetana Pivka), del pa za

of Austria-Hungary who, after the beginning of the First World War, fled to Serbia for various reasons. Most of them were members of the Serbian nation who lived in the neighbouring Austro-Hungarian regions (Lika, Bosna, Banat and others) and neighbouring countries. Among them were members of the Austro-Hungarian Army and numerous prisoners who joined the Serbian Army as volunteers. As expected, the members of the Slavic nations were in majority.

The third wave of volunteers included the members of the Austro-Hungarian Army that joined the Russian side or were captured at the Russian – Austro-Hungarian front in Galicia and in the Carpathian Mountains after 1915. The category of volunteers mentioned was the most numerous and the most important for the Serbian Army, as it was composed of experienced soldiers and officers. The massive volunteer movement has been influenced by various ideas of the fight for a joint country of all South Slavs, mainly of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians. These were mainly ideas of representatives of individual nations and ideas of various organisations (Sokol Organisation) and secret associations (Preporod Movement).

The members of the Austro-Hungarian Army at the Italian – Austro-Hungarian front that joined the opposite side or became prisoners of the Italian Army were a special category of volunteers. Some of them had supported the liberation of Slovenia and Croatia from being under the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (Captain Pivko's Battalion), and others had been in favour of the volunteers in the Serbian Army (from the Nocera Umbra prisoner camp).

In political and propaganda terms the most welcome had been the relatively numerous volunteers of expatriates from overseas, mainly from the USA and South America. Their patriotism and solidarity proved that they had indeed preserved patriotic bonds with their home towns which trembled under the foreign military yoke.

It is quite understandable that Serbia was more than interested in the weakening national consciousness of the Austro-Hungarian soldiers of Serbian, Croatian and Slovenian nationality. This was achieved in various ways, but the basic idea was always to defend the Slavic nations against the aggressive Germanic peoples, and to form a joint Yugoslavi state. Serbia encouraged individual and mass desertment of Austro-Hungarian soldiers and units, in particular. At the beginning, the desertment was a mass phenomenon in Russia, but later started to diminish due to the October Revolution.

dobrovoljce srbske vojske (iz ujetniškega taborišča Nocere Umbre).

Politično in propagandno so bili najbolj dobrodošli dokaj številni dobrovoljci – izseljenci iz prekomorskih dežel, predvsem ZDA in Južne Amerike. Njihov patriotizem in solidarnost sta bila zares na zavidljivi ravni in hkrati dokaz, da niso pretrgali domoljubne vezi z domačimi kraji, ki so ječali pod tujim vojaškim jarmom.

Povsem razumljivo je, da je bila Srbija zelo zainteresirana za buditev nacionalne zavesti med avstro-ogrskimi vojaki srbske, hrvaške in slovenske narodnosti. Izvajala jo je različno, osnovna je bila ideja o obrambi slovanskih narodov pred agresivnimi Germani, še posebej o skupni jugoslovanski državi. Srbija je predvsem spodbujala posamično in množično derzterstvo avstro-ogrskih vojakov in enot, ki je bilo v Rusiji na začetku množično, pozneje pa je zaradi oktobrske revolucije in drugih razlogov začelo usihati.

Ko je pred javnost stopil t. i. Jugoslovanski odbor, ustanovljen 30. aprila 1915 v Londonu, s predsednikom dr. Antejem Trumbićem, je bila tudi v javnem pozivu srbske vlade (in vojske) na prvem mestu ideja jugoslovanske osvoboditve in združitve, šele na drugem mestu pa srbska nacionalna revolucija – srbska osvobodilna vojna.

Predvidevanje srbske vlade in Jugoslovanskega odbora, da bo ideja o »jugoslovanski osvoboditvi« spodbudila množični prehod avstro-ogrskih vojakov na rusko in srbsko stran, se ni povsem uresničila. Sledil je namreč množični prehod avstro-ogrskih vojakov na rusko, ne pa tudi na srbsko stran. Najbolj poveden primer se je zgodil po srbski zmagi v cerski in kolubarski bitki, ko je bilo ujetih 566 častnikov in 56.000 vojakov avstro-ogrške vojske. Med njimi je bilo tudi približno 10.000 Hrvatov, od katerih se je samo 22 dobrovoljcev prijavilo v srbsko vojsko.

Srbija je pod pritiskom Rusije in Jugoslovanskega odbora privolila v organizirano ustanavljanje dobrovoljskih enot, ki bi jih sestavljali ujeti avstro-ogrski vojaki – Srbi, Hrvati in Slovenci. Dobrovoljske enote bi potem premestili na solunsko fronto in bi sodelovale pri osvoboditvi Srbije.

Tako je bila 16. (29.) aprila 1916 v Odesi vzpostavljena Prva srbska dobrovoljska divizija. Sestavljali so jo dve dobrovoljski brigadi, vsaka z dvema polkoma, gorski topniški

*When the so-called Yugoslav Committee, presided by Ante Trumbić and established on 30 April 1915 in London, emerged in public, the idea of the Yugoslav liberation and merger was announced in the Serbian Government's (and the Army's) public call as the first announcement, while the Serbian national revolution (the Serbian liberation front) was announced as the second.*

*The prediction of the Serbian Government and the Yugoslav Committee that the idea of the "Yugoslav liberation" would cause the Austro-Hungarian soldiers to massively join the Russian and Serbian side was not completely realised. What happened was that a lot of Austro-Hungarian soldiers decided to fight on the Russian side, but not on the Serbian side. The most known event occurred after the Serbian victory in the Battle of Cer and the Battle of Kolubara, when 566 Austro-Hungarian Army officers and 56,000 soldiers were captured. Out of approximately 10,000 Croats that had also been among them, only 22 decided to join the Serbian Army as volunteers.*

*Under the pressure of Russia and the Yugoslav Committee, Serbia consented to an organised establishment of volunteer units composed of the captured Austro-Hungarian soldiers – Serbs, Croats and Slovenians. Afterwards, the voluntary units were supposed to be transferred to the Macedonian Front (also known as Salonika Front) to participate in the battles for Serbia's liberation.*

*As a result, the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division was formed in Odessa on 16 (or 29) April 1916. It was composed of two volunteer brigades, each consisting of two regiments, a mountain artillery division, headquarter units and supplying units. It had 555 officers and 18,457 experienced non-commissioned officers and trained soldiers.*

*The 1st Serbian Volunteer Division remained in Dobrudja for another 45 days after its establishment. Under pressure from Russia and Romania, the division which was unprepared for combat was recklessly sent to the battlefield to fight the experienced Bulgarian, Turkish and German units. During the twenty days of bloody combats, the division has been halved; 2,000 officers and soldiers were killed and over 8,000 were wounded.*

*The defeat of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division negatively influenced the further development of the volunteer movement in Russia. Many abandoned the volunteer assemblies and joined the Russian side (somewhat later they also joined the side of the Red Army and the antirevolutionary units of the White Guards), while the soldiers (prisoners) even returned to the Austro-Hungarian Army. The propaganda*

divizion, štabne in preskrbovalne enote. Štela je 555 častnikov ter 18.457 izkušenih podčastnikov in izurjenih vojakov.

Prva srbska dobrovoljska divizija je po ustanovitvi še 45 dni ostala v Dobrudži. Pod pritiskom Rusije in Romunije je bila bojno nepripravljena poslana na bojišče proti izkušenim bolgarskim, turškim in nemškim enotam. V krvavih bojih, ki so trajali dvanajst dni, je bila divizija prepolovljena, saj je padlo 2000, ranjenih pa je bilo 8000 častnikov in vojakov.

Poraz prve srbske dobrovoljske divizije je izjemno negativno vplival na nadaljnji razvoj dobrovoljskega gibanja v Rusiji. Številni so zapuščali dobrovoljska zbirališča, prehajali so na rusko stran (pozneje tudi na stran Rdeče armade, pa tudi v protirevolucionarne enote belih), vojaki – ujetniki so se celo vračali v avstro-ogrsko vojsko. Okrepila se je propagandna in obveščevalna dejavnost avstro-ogrske vojske na fronti in v domačih krajih (obsodbe dezertarjev, nadzorovanje domačih in podobno).

Za tragično usodo prve srbske dobrovoljske divizije v Dobrudži vojaški zgodovinarji navedajo številni vzroke in okoliščine, in sicer:

- divizija ni bila homogena, saj so jo sestavljali pretežno nekdanji avstro-ogrski vojaki in preživeli višji častniki srbske vojske, pripeljani z otoka Krfa;
- vojaška sestava je bila sicer srbska (95 odstotkov), ni pa bila navajena na nesrbske podčastnike – narednike in kaplarje, predvsem na povelja in taktiko nižjih enot;
- operativno je bila divizija del ruskega korpusa, ki pa je bil podrejen romunski armadi, zato ni bilo enotnih operativnih načrtov in taktičnih ciljev;
- povelja so v divizijo prihajala v treh jezikih – ruskem, romunskem in francoskem –, ki so jih višji srbski častniki sicer razumeli, večina nižjih častnikov in podčastnikov pa ni znala (razumela) srbsko, saj je bila navajena samo na nemška povelja in znake;
- divizija je bila ustanovljena v Rusiji in poslana v boj v Romuniji, daleč od domovine, zato večina vojakov ni poznala pravega cilja boja;
- oboroženi so bili z neuporabnim trofejnim orožjem, pomanjkljivo opremljeni in velikokrat lačni;
- divizija ni imela niti svojega topništva niti konjenice, kar je precej zmanjševalo njeno manevrsko sposobnost in prožnost;

and intelligence of the Austro-Hungarian Army at the front itself and in the home towns (convictions of deserters, control of the locals and similar) were also reinforced.

Military historians list numerous reasons and circumstances for the tragic destiny of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, in particular:

- The composition of the division was not homogeneous, for it was composed mainly of former Austro-Hungarian soldiers and surviving senior officers of the Serbian Army, transported from the Island Krk.
- Although, the military formation was 95 percent Serbian it was unaccustomed to non-Serbian non-commissioned officers (sergeants and corporals), more precisely to commands and tactics of the lowest units.
- In the operational aspect, the division was a part of the Russian Corps, subjected to the Romanian Army due to which operational plans and tactical goals were not uniform.
- The division received commands in three different languages - Russian, Romanian and French, which Serbian officers understood, but most lower ranking officers and non-commissioned officers were only used to commands in German and could not understand nor speak Serbian.
- The division was founded in Russia and sent to fight Romania. Having been that far from homeland, most of the soldiers did not know what the actual objective of the combat was.
- The division was armed with “trophy” and useless weapons. It was insufficiently equipped and the troops were hungry most of the time.
- The division did not have its own artillery, nor a cavalry, which considerably diminished its manoeuvrability.
- The division was not trained nor prepared for combat on plains.

On the other hand, “the blood tax” of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division was not in vain.

Its defeat against the Bulgarian Army was devastating for the latter, but in strategic terms, this was not evident before the Battle of Kajmakalan.

The political significance of the joint battle performance of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians, not to mention the Czechs, has demonstrated to the super powers an unswerving will to liberate themselves of the Austro-Hungarian tutoring and to unite in a single state.

Slovenian military historians must have overlooked something vital: In 1916 in Dobrudja,

- pripadniki niso bili izurjeni niti pripravljeni za bojno delovanje na ravnici.

Po drugi strani pa krvni davek prve srbske dobrovoljske divizije ni bil zaman. Bolgarski armadi je prizadejala usoden poraz, ki je strateško prišel do izraza šele v boju za Kajmakčalan. Tudi politični pomen skupnega bojnega nastopa Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev, da ne omenjamo še Čehov, je velesilam pokazal neomajno željo teh narodov, da se znebijo avstro-ogrsk nadoblasti in se združijo v samostojno državo.

Slovenski vojaški zgodovinarji pa so verjetno spregledali nekaj bistvenega: v Dobrudži so se leta 1916 slovenski vojaki, podčastniki in častniki prvič z orožjem uprli svojim stoletnim gospodarjem, avstro-ogrski državi. Tako bi tudi začetke slovenske vojske lahko premaknili iz leta 1918 (general Maister) v leto 1916, ko so se pripadniki homogenih slovenskih vojaških enot s svojimi poveljniki, sicer v okviru srbske dobrovoljske divizije, pogumno bojevali proti osovraženi avstro-ogrski monarhiji in umirali za temelje prihodnje državne skupnosti. Dokaz je število sodelujočih slovenskih dobrovoljcev v bojih v Dobrudži jeseni 1916, kot tudi sedem padlih. V dobrovoljskem polku v Sibiriji je bila leta 1916 vzpostavljena slovenska četa. Tudi na solunski fronti so bili slovenski dobrovoljci skupinsko razporejeni v posamezne enote. Največ (17) jih je bilo v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije. Poveljevala sta jim rezervni podporočnik Drago Urbič in narednik Josip Berin. Isto velja za 25 slovenskih dobrovoljcev Donavske divizije: vsi so bili razporejeni v 1. bataljon 8. polka.

Medtem ko se je prva srbska dobrovoljska divizija bojevala v Dobrudži, so začeli ustanavljati Srbski dobrovoljski korpus. Šlo je za izsiljeno akcijo Jugoslovanskega odbora, ki se mu je mudilo. Bližal se je namreč konec vojne, jugoslovanska ideja pa ni bila uresničena niti s številom dobrovoljcev niti z rezultati na bojnem polju. Korpus pod poveljstvom generala Mihajla Živkovića je bil ustanovljen 21. septembra 1916 samo iz poveljstva in nekaj štabnih enot.

Jugoslovanski odbor se je povsem napačno odzval na manjši odziv dobrovoljcev: odredil je prisilno mobilizacijo med avstro-ogrskimi vojaki – ruskimi ujetniki. Tako so v Odeso »pripeljali« 9.000 Hrvatov in 4.000 Slovencev, kar

*Slovenian soldiers, officers and non-commissioned officers withstood their century-long masters – the Austro-Hungarian state – for the first time. Thus the beginnings of the Slovenian Army could well be moved from 1918 (in 1918 General Maister assumed military command over the entire lower Štajerska region) to 1916, when the members of the homogeneous Slovenian military units with their commanders, otherwise in the formation of the Serbian Volunteer Division, fought bravely against the hated Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and lost their lives for the foundations of a future national community. The Slovenian volunteers that participated in combats in Dobrudja in the autumn of 1916, as well as 7 volunteers that were killed in action serve as a proof that Slovenian Army existed before 1918. In 1916, a Slovenian company was formed within a volunteer regiment in Siberia. Slovenian volunteers were deployed to units at the Macedonian Front as well. Most volunteers (17) were in the 3rd company, 1st battalion, 3rd regiment of the Morava Division, commanded by the Second Lieutenant Drago Urbič and Sergeant Josip Berin. The same applies for 25 Slovenian volunteers in the Danube Division, all deployed to the 1st battalion of the 8th regiment.*

*At the time the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division “bled” in Dobrudja, the Serbian Volunteer Corps was established. This was a forced action of the Yugoslav Committee which was in a hurry, because the end of the war was approaching and the Yugoslav idea was not realised neither in the number of volunteers or results on the battlefield. The Corps was established on 21 September 1916 under the command of General Mihajl Živković. It was actually composed only of the Corps command and a few headquarter units.*

*The reaction of the Yugoslav Committee to the diminished response of the volunteers was completely inappropriate: it initiated a forcible mobilisation among the Austro-Hungarian Russian prisoners. Thus 9,000 Croats and 4,000 Slovenians were sent to Odessa, which caused resistance and the establishment of the dissident movement, both strongly supported by the Austro-Hungarian intelligence service. This in fact suppressed the volunteer movement. Around 45 percent of soldiers and officers abandoned the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division alone, while approximately 40 percent abandoned the entire Serbian Volunteer Corps. In mid 1917, 3,787 Slovenian volunteers, among them 42 Slovenian officers, joined the dissidents. Because they did not care to whom they swore their military loyalty, the Serbian Army or the non-existent Yugoslavian Army,*

je povzročilo odpor in ustanovitev disidentskega gibanja z močno podporo avstro-ogrskih obveščevalnih služb. To je razbilo dobrovoljsko gibanje. Samo 2. srbsko dobrovoljsko divizijo je zapustilo 45 odstotkov vojakov in častnikov, celoten srbski dobrovoljski korpus pa 40 odstotkov. Disidentom se je sredi leta 1917 pridružilo 3787 slovenskih dobrovoljcev, med njimi 42 slovenskih častnikov. Nekateri so se bojevali tudi na solunski fronti, saj jim je bilo vseeno, ali bodo prisegli vojaško zvestobo srbski vojski ali pa neobstoječi jugoslovanski. Nekaj imen je znanih in so navedena v abecednem seznamu.

Od aprila 1917 do maja 1918 so iz Rusije na solunsko fronto pripeljali 640 častnikov ter 12.500 podčastnikov, kaplarjev in vojakov – dobrovoljcev. Že prej, od junija 1916, je bilo v srbski vojski na solunski fronti 3.380 dobrovoljcev. Iz Severne in Južne Amerike je do aprila 1918 prišlo skupno 4.000 dobrovoljcev – izseljencev, iz Italije pa 300.

Po podatkih srbskega vojnega poveljstva je v preboju solunske fronte in osvoboditvi Srbije sodelovalo skupno 20.180 dobrovoljcev, med njimi 141 slovenskih.

Po podrobnem pregledu arhivskih dokumentov in seznama identificiranih slovenskih dobrovoljcev pa je mogoče sklepati, da je bilo teh več, saj jih je v preboju solunske fronte sodelovalo 194 (10 veteranov Dobrovoljskega odreda, 50 dobrovoljcev iz Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa iz Rusije, 45 dobrovoljcev iz Slovenije, 27 izseljencev iz ZDA, 55 iz Nocere Umbre in 7 iz Pivkovega bataljona).

### **Slovenski dobrovoljci v srbski vojski 1912–1918**

Slovenski odpor proti avstro-ogrski monarhiji je bil v 19. stoletju organiziran in voden različno. Italijanske težnje po slovenskem etničnem ozemlju so ga ovirale, a hkrati krepile. V tem odporu so najgljbljlo sled v narodnem spominu zapustili slovenski književniki in dijaško-študentska mladina.

V sokolskih društvih, predvsem v Ljubljani, Mariboru in Gorici, so si mladi slovenski intelektualci pridobivali nacionalno zavest in se pripravljali na akcije za slabitev in rušenje avstro-ogrskih tiranije.

Mladi sokoli iz omenjenih društev so bili

*some also fought at the Macedonian Front. Certain names are known and hence listed in the alphabetical order at the end of article.*

*From April 1917 to May 1918 only 640 officers and 12,000 non-commissioned officers, corporals and soldiers (volunteers) were transferred to the Macedonian Front. Even before this time the volunteers were in the formation of the Serbian Army at the Macedonian Front, but from 1916 onwards there were approximately 3,380 volunteers in that army. By April 1918, there were around 4,000 volunteers, expatriates from North and the South America. Approximately 300 volunteers came from Italy.*

*According to the data of the Serbian War Command, 20,180 volunteers in total, 141 out of which were Slovenian volunteers, participated in the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front and the liberation of Serbia.*

*After a detailed inspection of the archival documents and the list of identified Slovenian volunteers, it is possible to claim that the number of Slovenian volunteers was far greater, for 194 Slovenian volunteers (10 veterans of the Volunteer Detachment, 50 volunteers in the Serbian Volunteer Corps from Russia, 45 volunteers from Slovenia, 27 expatriates from USA, 55 volunteers from Nocera Umbra and 7 volunteers from the Pivko's Battalion) participated in the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front.*

### **Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army, 1912-1918**

*In the 19th century, the Slovenian resistance against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was organised and led in various ways. Italian desires for Slovenian ethnic territory only worsened. During the resistance, Slovenian writers and high-school and university students were the ones that left the deepest trace in the national memory.*

*The Sokol Organisations, mainly the associations in Ljubljana, Maribor in Gorica, were represented by schools in which young Slovenian intellectuals cultivated national consciousness and prepared themselves for actions intended to weaken and destroy the Austro-Hungarian tyranny.*

*The members of the Sokol Organisation, from the mentioned associations, were the first volunteers to join the Serbian Army. They were young men, inspired by national pride and above all well acquainted with the state of spirit in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy as well as with the problems of Serbia and Montenegro in their sacred battle for the liberation from the Turkish yoke and tyranny.*

prvi dobrovoljci v vrstah srbske vojske. To so bili mladeniči, polni nacionalnega ponosa, predvsem pa dobro seznanjeni s stanjem duha v avstro-ogrski monarhiji, pa tudi s problemi Srbije in Črne gore v njunem boju za osvoboditev izpod turške tiranije.

Prav zaradi tega so avstro-ogrski policijski in drugi državni organi sumili, da so slovenski sokoli uporniška in prevratniška organizacija. Zato so kmalu razpustili vsa sokolska društva, del članov so poklicali v vojsko, manjši del pa osamili ali internirali v druge dele države. Vsi preostali člani so bili pod policijskim nadzorstvom.

Ljubljanski sokoli so imeli najbolj drzne poglede na demokratične pravice in svobodo vseh narodov v avstro-ogrski monarhiji. Zato ni čudno, da so prav njih kot članov avstro-ogrške vojske v njej najbolj bali. Ko so prehajali med srbske dobrovoljce, so bili praviloma najboljše izurjeni vojaki, poleg tega pa izjemno požrtvovalni in pogumni borci. To dokazuje primer sokolskega društva Ljubljana – II, iz katerega je bilo celo deset članov med dobrovoljci v vrstah Jugoslovanske divizije, ki je na solunski fronti začela boj za uresničitev jugoslovanske ideje, torej ustanovitev Jugoslavije.

Kot dobrovoljci so v začetku balkanske vojne leta 1912 v Srbijo prvi odšli mariborski sokoli, med njimi študent medicine Bruno Vajksl in zdravnik dr. Ivan Oražen. Kmalu se jima je pridružil dr. Mirko Černič, ki je delal kot zdravnik v Nišu. Član mariborske sokolske organizacije je bil tudi medicinec Adolf Kristl, ki je padel kot prvi slovenski dobrovoljec in zdravnik srbske vojske.

Iz Maribora izhaja tudi sokol dr. Ljudevit Pivko, ki se je v slovensko zgodovino zapisal kot borec proti avstro-ogrski monarhiji, ko je kot avstro-ogrski častnik na soški fronti prestopil na italijansko stran in organiziral jugoslovanski dobrovoljski bataljon, ki je štel 1.000 častnikov in vojakov. V njem je bilo tudi 130 Slovencev, med njimi 16 članov sokolske organizacije, tudi rez. poročnik Stane Vidmar.

Dezertiranje ali samovoljno zapuščanje avstro-ogrške vojske je bilo zelo strogo kaznovano. Odhod na nasprotno stran oz. med dobrovoljce pa je bil veleizdaja, kaznovana s smrtjo. Odgovornost za dezerterstvo pa ni doletela samo tistih, ki so zapustili avstro-ogrsko vojsko, temveč vse člane družine, sorodstvo, pa tudi cele vasi, iz katerih so bili »veleizdajalci«.



Avgust Jenko (1894, Ljubljana–1914, Cer), ustanovitelj »Preporoda«, prve revolucionarne in tajne dijaške organizacije v Sloveniji, 1912

Avgust Jenko (1894, Ljubljana–1914, Cer), Founder of the movement »Preporoda« (Rebirth), the first revolutionary and secret student organisation in Slovenia, 1912

*Due to the latter, the Austro-Hungarian national and police authorities suspected that the Slovenian Sokol Organisation was a resistant and revolutionary organisation. All Sokol associations were dissolved. A part of their members were drafted to the army, while a smaller part was isolated or interned in other parts of the country. All other members were under police supervision.*

*It is a historical fact that the Ljubljana Sokol Organisation members were those who expressed the boldest views on democratic rights and the liberty of all nations in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. It is therefore not surprising that the Ljubljana Sokol Organisation presented that part of the Austro-Hungarian Army that was feared the most by that same army. As they joined the Serbian volunteers they were believed to have been the most trained soldiers and, at the same time, the most self-sacrificing and courageous fighters. The example of the Ljubljana Sokol Organisation is the proof; as many as ten members became volunteers in the Yugoslavian Division, which initiated a fight at the Macedonian Front with the intent to realise the establishment of Yugoslavia.*

*At the beginning of the Balkan War, in 1912, the Maribor Sokol Organisation members were the first to leave for Serbia as volunteers. Bruno Vajksl, a medical student and dr. Ivan Oražen, a doctor were among them. Soon after, Dr. Mirko Černič, who worked as a doctor in Niš, joined them. Medical*

Znani so številni primeri sodnega preganjanja in izrečenih smrtnih kazni, pa tudi likvidacij, internacij in policijskega nadzora. Najbolj znana je smrtna obsodba Škofjeločana Ivana Gosarja, inženirja, sicer pa sokola in poročnika srbske vojske, leta 1917 v Beogradu.

Prestop med dobrovoljce je bil zaradi navedenega zelo drzno, pogumno in tudi patriotsko dejanje. Posamezniki so, da bi zavarovali svoje najbližje in sorodnike, celo menjali imena. Tako je mlada Mariborčanka Antonija Javornik postala Natalija Bjelajac, sicer pa prva in najbolj pogumna slovenska prostovoljka v srbski vojski z 12 ranami in prav toliko visokimi odlikovanji. Umrta je v Beogradu, kjer je tudi pokopana, kot narednica srbske vojske.

Dobrovoljci so bili več kot klasični junaki neke vojne, saj jih je poleg poguma gnala zavest, da ima njihovo dejanje tudi ogromen nacionalni pomen.

### **Slovenski dobrovoljci v balkanskih vojnah 1912–1913**

V prvi balkanski vojni 1912–1913 so bili med prvimi slovenskim dobrovoljci srbske vojske zdravniki, ki so iz humanitarnih in solidarnostnih razlogov pohiteli v Srbijo, Črno goro in Bolgarijo. Bilo jih je 24, od teh 19 rez. častnikov (17 zdravnikov in 2 medicince), podčastnica in štirje vojaki.

Zdravniško in medicinsko pomoč je organiziral poseben odbor Rdečega križa, ki je bil prav za te namene ustanovljen v Ljubljani.

V prvem delu so kot dobrovoljci v srbsko vojsko odšli slovenski zdravniki: dr. Ivan Oražen, prof. dr. Edo Šlajmer, dr. Edo Krajec, dr. Fedransperg in dr. E. F. Šabec. V Črno goro pa sta istočasno odšla zdravnika dr. Josip Stojc in dr. Josip Tičar.

V drugem delu je novembra 1912 odšel v Beograd dr. Gaber Hočevnar, ki je najprej postal član sanitetnega oddelka srbskega vojnega ministrstva, nato pa je odšel v Bolgarijo, kjer je v Bratini pri Sofiji organiziral vojaško poljsko bolnišnico za 300 ranjencev.

Z zdravniki sta kot dobrovoljca odšla v Srbijo in vstopila v srbsko vojsko Ivan Furlanič, pravnik iz Kopra in član uredništva časopisa Slovenski Jug, ter dr. Gašper Pekle, pravnik – odvetnik iz Ljubljane in član uredništva časopisa Slovenski Jug. Miha Čop iz Ljubljane pa se je podal v Črno goro, kjer se je od leta 1912

*student, Adolf Kristl, who was the first Slovenian volunteer and a doctor of the Serbian Army, to be killed in action, was also a member of the Maribor Sokol Organisation.*

*Dr. Ljudevit Pivko, a Sokol Organisation member also came from Maribor. He went down in Slovenian history as a fighter against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, when he joined the Italian side at the Isonzo Front as an Austro-Hungarian officer and organised a Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, which comprised approximately 1,000 officers and soldiers. In that same battalion, there were 130 Slovenians, 16 of which were members of the Sokol Organisation. Reserve Lieutenant Stane Vidmar was one of them.*

*Desertment or an arbitrary abandonment of the Austro-Hungarian Army was severely punished. The decision to join the opposite side or the volunteers was considered as high treason, punished by death. Not only were those who left the Austro-Hungarian Army considered traitors, but all members of their immediate and wider family and the inhabitants of their entire village were held accountable for desertment. There are many examples of prosecution and sentences of death as well as executions, imprisonments and police surveillance known to the public. The most known example is the declaration of death sentence given to engineer Ivan Gosar in Beograd in 1917, who was a Lieutenant of the Serbian Army, a Sokol Organisation member and an inhabitant of Škofja Loka.*

*Considering the above mentioned, entry to the volunteers was a bold, brave and a patriotic act. With intent to protect their relatives or those close to, some have even changed their names. Hence a young woman from Maribor, Antonija Javornik, changed her name to Natalija Bjelajac. She was the first and bravest volunteer in the Serbian Army. She suffered 12 wounds and received 12 prestigious awards. She died in Beograd, where she was buried as Sergeant of the Serbian Army.*

*The volunteers were not classic war heroes. They were more than heroes, for they possessed not only personal courage, but were conscious of the importance of their acts from a folk and national prospective.*

### **Slovenian volunteers in the Balkan Wars, 1912-1913**

*During the First Balkan War the first Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army were doctors who rushed to Serbia, Montenegro and Bulgaria for humanitarian reasons. There were 24 of them, out of*

bojeval v Prvem samostojnem dobrovoljskem bataljonu črnogorske vojske.

Kot prvi aktivni častnik avstro-ogrske vojske je dezertiral in prestopil v srbsko vojsko poročnik Martin Javornik iz Maribora, nazadnje v službi v Bosni in Hercegovini. V obeh balkanskih vojnah je sodeloval kot aktivni kapetan srbske vojske. Kot pogumni poveljnik čete je padel avgusta 1914, v začetku cerske bitke.

Njegovemu vzgledu je sledila nečakinja, mariborska gimnazijka Antonija Javornik, ki je izsilila sprejetje med dobrovoljce srbske vojske. Sodelovala je v obeh balkanskih in prvi svetovni vojni. Da bi zavarovala svoje sorodnike v Mariboru, si je nadela ime Natalija Bjelajac. Bila je borka in bolničarka v tragičnem umiku srbske vojske čez Albanijo in v zmagovitem preboju solunske fronte. Dvanajstkrat je bila ranjena, dobila je prav toliko odlikovanj, tudi najvišje srbsko – Karađorđevo zvezdo z meči. Umrli je skoraj pozabljen v Beogradu. Na spomeniku piše samo: Tukaj počiva Natalija Bjelajac, narednica srbske vojske.

Ob njenem primeru sem se zavedel, da bo treba organizirati ureditev in zavarovanje vojaških grobov, grobnic in delov pokopališč, kjer počivajo slovenski dobrovoljci srbske vojske, kakor tudi slovenski partizani, ki so se bojevali in padli v Srbiji od leta 1941 do 1945.

To je najmanj, kar lahko stori država.

Srbski dolg slovenskim dobrovoljcem pa je veliko večji. Delno je sicer bil povrnjen z velikodušnim sprejemom slovenskih izgnancev leta 1941, pa tudi z žrtvami srbskih partizanov v zadnjih bojih za osvoboditev Jugoslavije.

Ohraniti pa je treba trajen spomin na slovenske dobrovoljce, saj so prav oni prvi pohiteli na pomoč srbski vojski in narodu v najtežjih trenutkih njune zgodovine.

## **Slovenski dobrovoljci v srbski vojski 1914–1918**

Obravnavo teme o slovenskih dobrovoljcih v srbski vojski v letih 1914–1918 sem metodološko razdelil na obdobja, najbolj značilna za splošne vojaško-politične razmere. Poleg tega gre za obdobja, v katerih so se posamezniki najbolj identificirali ali pa so si jih zapomnili kot takšne (npr. sodelovanje v cerski bitki, tragične usode umika čez Albanijo, ruska

*which 19 were reserve officers (17 doctors and 2 medical students), one a female non-commissioned officer and 4 soldiers.*

*A special Red Cross committee, which was founded in Ljubljana for that same purpose, organised the health and medical care.*

*During the first phase, the following Slovenian doctors joined the Serbian Army as volunteers: Dr. Ivan Oražen, Edo Šlajmer, Professor Dr. Edo Krajec, Dr. Fedransperg and Dr. E. F. Šabec. Doctors of medicine Dr. Josip Stojc and Dr. Josip Tičar headed to Montenegro at the same time.*

*In the second phase, in November 1912, Dr. Gaber Hočevar went to Beograd. He first became a member of the medical department at the Serbian War Ministry and then went to Bulgaria where he organised a military field hospital for 300 wounded in Bratina, near Sofia.*

*Together with doctors the following individuals rushed to Serbia and joined the Serbian Army as volunteers: Ivan Furlanič, a lawyer from Koper and a member of the Slovenski Jug (Slovenian South) newspaper editorial office, Dr. Gašper Pekle, attorney-at-law from Ljubljana and a member of the Slovenski Jug (Slovenian South) newspaper editorial office. Miha Čop from Ljubljana went to Montenegro where he fought in the first independent Volunteer Battalion of the Army of Montenegro in 1912.*

*As a first active member of the Austro-Hungarian Army, Lieutenant Martin Javornik from Maribor, who had been last in service in Bosnia and Herzegovina, deserted and joined the Serbian Army. As an active Captain of the Serbian Army he participated in both Balkan Wars. When he fell bravely in August 1914, at the beginning of the Battle of Cer, he was a Company Commander.*

*His niece, a young high-school student from Maribor, Antonija Javornik, followed his example, and joined the Serbian volunteers. She participated in both Balkan Wars and in the First World War. In order to protect her family in Maribor, she changed her name into Natalija Bjelajac. As a fighter and as a nurse she participated in the tragic retreat of the Serbian Army across Albania and in the victorious breakthrough of the Macedonian Front. She was wounded 12 times and received as many awards; of course she also received the highest Serbian military award – the Karađorđe's Star with Swords. She died, almost forgotten, in Beograd. The only thing written on her gravestone is: Here lies Natalija Bjelajac, Sergeant of the Serbian Army.*

*Thinking of her example I have come to realize that the arrangement and protection of military*



Značilne fotografije slovenskih dobrovoljcev srbske vojske 1914–18  
*Typical photos of Slovenian volunteers serving in the Serbian army in 1914–1918*

ujetniška taborišča in agitiranje za vstop med srbske dobrovoljce, potovanje po Sibiriji in dolgotrajna vožnja z ladjo iz Vladivostoka do Dubrovnika, preboj solunske fronte in podobno). To so obdobja:

- uspešna obramba srbske vojske (cerska in kolubarska bitka), 1914–1915;
- premoč avstrijsko-nemške vojske – umik srbske vojske čez Albanijo na Krf, 1915–1916;
- ustanavljanje Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa v Odesi v Rusiji, 1916–1917;
- ustanavljanje Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Rusiji in prihod v domovino, 1916–1920;
- ustanavljanje Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona kapetana Pivka v Italiji, 1918, in prihod v domovino;
- ustanavljanje jugoslovanske dobrovoljske enote v italijanskem ujetniškem taborišču Nocere Umbre, Italija, 1918, in premestitev na solunsko fronto;
- zbiranje slovenskih izseljencev – dobrovoljcev v srbski vojski 1912–1918 in premestitev na solunsko fronto;
- pregled slovenskih dobrovoljcev srbske vojske na solunski fronti 1917–1918;
- sodelovanje slovenskih dobrovoljcev srbske vojske v bojih za Koroško 1918–1919.

Identifikacijske in druge podrobnejše podatke lahko tisti, ki jih to zanima, poiščejo v prilogi – abecednem seznamu vseh identificiranih slovenskih dobrovoljcev v srbski vojski, ki jih je bilo 567, mogoče celo več.

*graves, tombs and cemeteris, where lie the Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army as well as Slovenian partisans, who fought and fell in Serbia between 1941 – 1945, would have to be organised.*

*This is the least that a country can do.*

*Of course, Serbian debt to Slovenian volunteers is far greater. It was indeed partly paid back by a hospitable reception of Slovenian expatriates in 1941, as well as with the victims of the Serbian partisans in the final battles for the liberation of Yugoslavia.*

*However, we must preserve a lasting memory of Slovenian volunteers, for it was them who were the first to help the Serbian Army and the Serbian nation in the most difficult times in their history.*

### **Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army, 1914-1918**

*Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army from 1914 to 1918 were methodologically divided into periods that were most characteristic of the then overall military and political situation. These were, at the same time, periods with which individuals identified themselves the most or which were remembered the most (e.g. participation in the Battle of Cer, tragic destinies of the retreat across Albania, Russian prisoner camps and canvassing for recruitment to the Serbian volunteers, travel across Siberia and a boat voyage from Vladivostok to Dubrovnik, the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front and similar).*

*The periods are as follows:*

- *Successful defence of the Serbian Army (the Battle of Cer and the Battle of Kolubara), 1914-1915.*

## Slovenski dobrovoljci v srbski vojski 1914–1915

Slovenski dobrovoljci iz balkanskih vojn, ki so ostali v srbski vojski ali pa v Srbiji, so bili tudi prvi dobrovoljci, ki so ob ultimativnem napadu Avstro-Ogrske na izmučeno Srbijo vnovič priskočili na pomoč bratskemu narodu. Od že omenjenih 17 dobrovoljcev je to storil kapetan srbske vojske Martin Javornik, ki je za svobodo Srbije padel kot poveljnik čete na pobočju Cera. Njegova nečakinja Antonija, tedaj že prekaljena borka Natalija Bjelajac, je uživala velike simpatije srbskih vojakov, saj je pri njih veljalo, da dekleta lahko sicer skrbijo samo za celjenje ran in prinašanje vode, kot je to počela znana kosovska devojka ... Da pa bi nosila puško in jurišala na sovražnika – tega srbski vojaki niso mogli razumeti. Pravili so ji tudi »vražja Slovenka«, kar je pomenilo večje priznanje kot vseh njenih dvanajst odlikovanj po prav toliko ranah.

V Srbijo so prihiteli tudi številni slovenski zdravniki, predvsem sokoli in preporodovci pa so dali zgled, da je treba za ideje včasih žrtvovati tudi življenje. V mislih imam mladega Avgusta Jenka, ustanovitelja in vodjo tajne revolucionarne dijaške organizacije Preporod, ki si je prizadevala za ustanovitev jugoslovanske države ob pomoči Srbije, jugoslovanskega Piemonta. S to mislijo se je vodja slovenskih preporodovcev znašel v vojnem metežu na pobočju cerske planine in omahnil pod streli sovražnika. Sledili so mu številni preporodovci.

Večina slovenskih dobrovoljcev je bila sprejeta v t. i. četniške odrede, od katerih sta bila najbolj znana Jaderski in Zlatiborski. Pripadnost četniškemu odredu je bila posebna čast za vsakega Srba, pa tudi za slovenske dobrovoljce, ki so veljali za zelo vzdržljive, premejene in pogumne borce. Srbi so leta 1941 pristrčno sprejeli slovenske izgnance, saj so s tem vračali dolg iz leta 1914. Razpredali so tudi mite o slovenskih četnikih.

Če prištejemo kapetana Martina Javornika in njegovo nečakinjo Antonijo s psevdonimom Natalija Bjelajac, je bilo v obdobju 1914–1915 v srbski vojski skupno 24 dobrovoljcev (4 častniki, podčastnica in 19 vojakov), in sicer:

Viktor Deisinger, Vladislav Fabijančič, Ivan Gosar, Antonija Javornik – Natalija Bjelajac, Martin Javornik, Vitomir Jelenc – Fedor, Avgust Jenko, Josip Jeras, Jurij Jerin,

- *Predominance of the Austrian and the German Army – retreat of the Serbian Army across Albania to the island Krf, 1915-1916.*
- *Establishment of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in Odessa, Ukraine (in the 19th century Odessa was a part of Russia), 1916-1917.*
- *Establishment of the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment in Tomsk, Russia and return to the homeland, 1916-1920.*
- *Establishment of Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion in Italy in 1918 and return to the homeland.*
- *Establishment of the Yugoslavian Volunteer Division in the Italian prisoner camp Nocera Umbra, Italy, 1918, and transfer to the Macedonian Front.*
- *Recruitment of Slovenian expatriates – volunteers in the Serbian Army from 1912 to 1918 and transfer to the Macedonian Front.*
- *Overview of Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army at the Macedonian Front, 1917-1918.*
- *Participation of Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army in the Battle for Carinthia, 1918-1919.*

*For those interested, the references and more detailed information can be found in the Appendix – an alphabetical list of all identified Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army; there were 567 of them, perhaps even more.*

## Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army, 1914-1915

*Slovenian Volunteers from the Balkan Wars, who remained in the Serbian Army or who remained in Serbia, were also the first volunteers to once again render assistance to the brother nation, after Austria-Hungary's attack on the exhausted Serbia. Serbian Army Captain, Javornik Martin, who sacrificed his life for Serbia's freedom as a Company Commander on the slope of the Cer Mountain, was one of the previously mentioned 17 volunteers. His niece Antonija – Natalija Bjelajac, already a cunning fighter, was highly esteemed by the Serbian soldiers, for they had believed that girls could only take care of the wounded and bring water, as did the famous Kosovo Maiden (Kosovska devojka). But what Serbian soldiers could not understand is that a girl could carry a rifle and assault the enemy. She was called the "devil Slovenian" which meant more than all her twelve awards and as many wounds.*

*Many Slovenian doctors also rushed to Serbia. But it was mainly the Preporod Movement and the Sokol Organisation members who set an example by*

Lovro Klemenčič, Ernest Krulej, Štefan Levišnik, Anton Lušin, Drago Marušič, Mihelj, Vladimir Miselj, Radešček, Rado Rožaj, Adam Sardoč, Smrekar (z družino), Tomo Šorli, Stanko Šorn, Anton Zupanič in Mate Zupanič.

### **Slovenski dobrovoljci v srbski vojski po umiku čez Albanijo na Krf 1915–1916**

Umik srbske vojske čez Albanijo na Krf je bil neizmerna golgota vojske in naroda ter izjemna epopeja fizične vzdržljivosti in moralne moči srbskega vojaka, torej tudi slovenskih dobrovoljcev. Premoč sovražnika je bila prevelika, da bi napade vzdržala še tako pogumna vojska. Zato je srbsko državno vodstvo in vojaško poveljstvo s težkim srcem odločilo, da to etapo bojevanja končajo z umikom čez neprehodno in sovražno Albanijo, da ohranijo življenje številnih vojakov, si ob zavezniški podpori odpočijejo na Krfu in potem znova udarijo po sovražniku.

Od 560.000 je na Krf do februarja 1916 pripelo 170.000 fizično izmučenih, vendar moralno neomajnih srbskih vojakov, ki so trdno verjeli, da se bodo vrnili in osvobodili Srbijo. Za zgled so jim bili regent Aleksander in vsi častniki. Sledila je obsežna reorganizacija srbske vojske. Kmalu je 150.000 srbskih vojakov, razporejenih v tri armade, odšlo na solunsko fronto. Bližal se je odločilni trenutek srbske osvobodilne vojne – preboj solunske fronte.

Aprila 1916 so bili tudi vsi dobrovoljci razporejeni v poseben Dobrovoljski odred in premeščeni po četah v okolico Soluna. Poveljnik odreda je postal Slovenec znan in naklonjen četniški poveljnik Vojin Popović – vojvoda Vuk. Dobrovoljski odred je bil sestavljen iz treh bataljonov in posebnega bataljona srbskih dobrovoljcev ter neposredno podrejen srbskemu vrhovnemu poveljstvu.

Od slovenskih dobrovoljcev, ki so se prebili čez Albanijo na Krf, je srbsko vrhovno poveljstvo sedmerico (Krulej, Levišnik, Marušič, Mihelj, Miselj, Radešček in Šorli) napotilo v Rusijo agitirat za novovzpostavljene dobrovoljske enote, deseterico pa vključilo v Odred. To so bili: Vladislav Fabijančič, Antonija Javornik – Natalija Bjelajac, Vitomir Jelenc – Fedor, Josip Jeras, Jurij Jerin (padel), Anton Lušin, Lovro Klemenčič, Rado Rožaj (padel), Stanko Šorn (padel) in Mate Zupanič.

Reorganizacija srbske vojske je bila končana

*demonstrating that sometimes lives had to be sacrificed for ideals. We refer to the young Avgust Jenk, founder and leader of the secret revolutionary high-school students' organisation Preporod (revival), who fought for the establishment of the Yugoslavian state; naturally with the help of Serbia, the Yugoslavia's Piedmont. With this thought in mind, the leader of the Slovenian members of the Preporod Movement found himself in war on the slope of the Cer Mountain and fell under hostile fire; many other members of the Preporod movement followed his courageous act.*

*Most Slovenian volunteers were admitted to so-called "chetnik detachments", the most famous of which were the Adriatic and Zlatibor chetnik detachments. It was an honour for every Serb and Slovenian volunteer, which were considered to be extremely persistent, intelligent and courageous fighters, to be a member of the chetnik detachment. We should remember that in 1941 the Serbs warmly welcomed the Slovenian expatriates, and thus repaid their debt from 1914. Naturally the myths of Slovenian chetniks went on.*

*If we count in Captain Martin Javornik and his niece Antonija, under the pseudonym Natalija Bjelajac, there were 24 volunteers altogether (4 officers, a female non-commissioned officer and 19 soldiers) in the Serbian Army between 1914 and 1915.*

*Deisinger Viktor, Fabijančič Vladislav, Gosar Ivan, Javornik Antonija – Bjelajac Natalija, Javornik Martin, Jelenc Vitomir – Fedor, Jenko Avgust, Jeras Josip, Jerin Jurij, Klemenčič Lovro, Krulej Ernest, Levišnik Štefan, Lušin Anton, Marušič Drago, Mihelj, Miselj Vladimir, Radešček, Rožaj Rado, Sardoč Adam, Smrekar (with family), Šorli Tomo, Šorn Stanko, Zupanič Anton and Zupanič Mate.*

### **Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army after the retreat across Albania to the Island Krf, 1915-1916**

*The retreat of the Serbian Army across Albania to the island Krf was devastating for the army and the nation and a unique epic of physical endurance and moral power of the Serbian soldier and the Slovenian volunteers. The supremacy of the enemy was too great for any courageous army to be able to sustain an attack. Therefore, the Serbian national leadership and Military Command decided with a heavy heart to finish this phase of fighting by retreating across the impassable and hostile Albania with the desire to preserve as many soldier lives and to, supported by the Allied forces, rest on the island Krf and later again attack the hated enemy.*

*Out of 560,000 only 170,000 physically exhausted,*

maja 1916 in posamezni deli so takoj nadaljevali bojne naloge. Tako je Dobrovoljski odred napadal v smeri Korča–Lerin, bataljon srbskih dobrovoljcev pa od Ohrida proti Resnu.

Srbska vojska je od junija do avgusta 1916 zavzela začetne bojne položaje na solunski fronti proti dobro utrjeni bolgarski armadi. Mogočno gorovje Kajmakčalan (2525 m) je bilo osrednja taktična in strateška točka, ki je odločala o bojnem uspehu. Bolgari so ga solidno utrdili in branili ne oziraje se na žrtve.

Tudi Srbi so vedeli, da sta uspeh v vojni in njihova usoda odvisna od osvojitve Kajmakčalana. Zato je srbsko vrhovno poveljstvo za odločilni napad na to goro smrti določilo svojo najboljšo divizijo, Drinsko. Napad se je začel 12. septembra, 18. september je bil odločen in najbolj krvav dan te slavne srbske divizije. V silovitem bližinskem boju na nož so pogumni Drinci z jurišem pregnali že utrujene bolgarske vojake. Toda dan pozneje so Bolgari z nenadnim in množičnim protinapadom osvojili vrh Kajmakčalana, ga dodatno utrdili in pomenovali po svojem kralju, Borisova trdnjava.

V takšnem taktično-operativnem položaju je srbsko vrhovno poveljstvo okrepilo Drinsko divizijo z Dobrovoljskim odredom. Po skrbno pripravljenem in silovitem napadu sta 30. septembra 1916 skupaj vnovič osvojila vrh Kajmakčalana, nato pa nadaljevala bojni pohod proti Bitolju in Strakovem grobu.

Srbske izgube so bile velike. Tudi Dobrovoljski odred je bil zdesetkan. Padel je tudi njihov poveljnik vojvoda Vuk. Od slovenskih dobrovoljcev so na Kajmakčalanu padli Juraj Jerin, Stanko Šorn in Rado Rožaj.

### **Slovenski dobrovoljci v srbskem dobrovoljskem korpusu v Rusiji (1916–1917)**

Po sporazumu in predhodnem dogovoru med ruskim in srbskim vrhovnim vojaškim poveljstvom so v začetku leta 1916 visoki častniki, predstavniki srbske vojske načrtno obiskovali ruska ujetniška taborišča in nagovarjali ujete pripadnike avstro-ogrske vojske – Srbe, Hrvate in Slovence –, naj se kot dobrovoljci priključijo srbski vojski. Ta se je skupaj z zahodnimi zavezniki pripravljala na ofenzivo na solunski fronti. Pridobili so skoraj vse Srbe, Hrvatom in Slovincem pa so zagotavljali, da se bodo le kot dobrovoljci srbske vojske lahko bojevali za svobodo svoje domovine v okvirih skupne jugoslovanske države – kraljevine Jugoslavije.

*but morally unshakeable Serbian soldiers, who firmly believed that they would return and liberate Serbia, arrived on the island Krk in February 1916. Regent Alexander and all other officers set an example. What followed was a comprehensive reorganisation of the entire Serbian Army. Soon afterwards, 150,000 Serbian soldiers, divided into three armies, took off for the Macedonian Front. The decisive moment of the Serbian army was approaching – the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front.*

*All volunteers, in April 1916 already, had been deployed to the special volunteer detachment and transferred to companies in the surroundings of Thessaloniki. The chetnik Commander Vojin Popović – Duke Vuk, whom Slovenians knew, and who was fond of the Slovenian nation, was appointed commander of the detachment. The volunteer detachment was composed of three battalions and a special battalion comprising Serbian volunteers. The detachment was immediately subordinate to the Serbian Supreme Command.*

*Out of those Slovenian volunteers that managed to get to the island Krk across Albania, seven of them (Krulej, Levišnik, Marušič, Mihelj, Miselj, Radešček and Šorli) were sent to Russia by the Serbian Supreme Command because of the agitation of the newly formed volunteer unit, while ten of them were included into the Detachment. They were:*

*Fabijančič Vladislav, Javornik Antonija – Bjelajac Natalija, Jelenc Vitomir – Fedor, Jeras Josip, Jerin Jurij (killed in action), Lušin Anton, Klemenčič Lovro, Rožaj Rado (killed in action), Šorn Stanko (killed in action) and Zupanič Mate.*

*The reorganisation of the Serbian Army was accomplished already in May 1916, after which individual units immediately engaged in battles. Thus the Volunteer Detachment attacked in the direction of Korč – Lerin, while the Serbian Volunteer Battalion attacked all the way between Ohrid and Resen.*

*The Serbian Army had been occupying initial battle positions at the Macedonian Front from June to August 1916, with the intent to withstand the well fortified Bulgarian Army. The strong Kajmakcalan Mountain (2525m) presented a focal tactical and strategic point, which was decisive of the success of this battle. The Bulgarians strongly fortified and defended the Kajmakcalan Mountain paying no regard to the victims.*

*Serbians also knew that the outcome of war and their destiny depends on the conquest of the Kajmakcalan Mountain. Therefore the Serbian Supreme Command chose its best division – the*

V teh propagandnih dejavnostih je sodelovalo tudi sedem slovenskih dobrovoljcev srbske vojske, ki so se leta 1915 uspeli umakniti na Krf. Akcijo je usklajeval Jugoslovanski odbor, v katerem je bilo tudi nekaj slovenskih politikov. Zbiranje slovenskih dobrovoljcev v ruskih ujetniških taboriščih so pospeševali pripadniki sokolske organizacije, pa tudi številni preporodovci. Zgledovali so se po poljskih in čeških ujetnikih, ki so prav v Rusiji prvi ustanavljali številne dobrovoljske legije.

Prva srbska dobrovoljska divizija je bila ustanovljena 29. aprila 1916 v Odesi, njen poveljnik je postal polkovnik Stevan Hadžić, pozneje armadni general.

Ker je bilo v obdobju 1917/1918 v Rusiji dvovladje (začetek oktobrske revolucije in posredovanje evropskih držav ob pomoči protirevolucionarjev – belogardistov), sta si obe strani prizadevali različne dobrovoljske enote pritegniti vsaka na svojo stran. Včasih so to pogojevali celo z dovoljenjem za prost odhod v domovino. S pravilno presojo razmer in spretnostjo poveljujočih častnikov, tudi slovenskega (kapetana Jožeta Šircelja, poveljnika dobrovoljskega Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Sibiriji), so dobrovoljske enote premeščali na solunsko fronto.

V nadaljevanju podajam pregled slovenskih dobrovoljcev po enotah oz. dogajanjih, ker jih bodo zainteresirani lažje našli, podrobnejši podatki pa so na voljo v prilogi, v abecednem seznamu vseh identificiranih slovenskih dobrovoljcev.

### **1. srbska dobrovoljska divizija (149)**

Prvi slovenski častniki – dobrovoljci 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi (39): Anton Albert, Rudolf Andoljšek, Franc Bračič, Drago Čepič, Drago Fonda, Radovan Gajda, Jože Gole, Pavle Golia, Vladimir Gržina, Anton Jakopec, Milko Jug, Janko Kolar, Franjo Kolarič, Rudolf Kolarič, Franc Konič, Venceslav Kopal, Josip Kos, Janko Kotnik, Leopold Kovač, Sergej Kreačič – Franjo, Srečko Lapajne, Janko Lavrin, Lujo Lovrič, Drago Mikuš, Jože Ravnik, Jože Sedlak, Ernest Sorčan, Fran Šest, Avgust Škrabar, Fedor Šlajmer, Jakob Štefančič, Rudolf Trusnovič, Josip Urbančič, Ignacij Vidic, Jože Vidmar, Ignacij Voštar, Franc Vulč, Ivan Zorc, Jože Zupančič in Ivan Žgajnar.

*Drina Division for the crucial assault on the “mountain of death”. The attack started on 12 September. This decisive as well as bloodiest day, of this famous Serbian Division, was the 18 September. In the fierce close combat the courageous members of the Drina Division assaulted and drove away the already tired Bulgarian soldiers. Nonetheless, the Bulgarians conquered the Kajmakalan Mountain summit the next day in a sudden massive counterattack. They enhanced its fortification and named it Boris’s Fort after their King Boris.*

*In such a tactic-operational situation, the Serbian Supreme Command strengthened the Drina Division with the Volunteer Detachment. On 30 September 1916, after the carefully prepared and fierce attack the Drina Division, assisted by the Volunteer Detachment, once again conquered the Kajmakalan Mountain summit and later continued its battle activities in the direction of Bitola and Strakov grob.*

*Serbian losses were immense. The Volunteer Detachment had likewise been decimated. Their commander, Duke Vuk, had courageously died in action. The following Slovenian volunteers were killed in action on the Kajmakalan Mountain: Jerin Juraj, Šorn Stanko and Rožaj Rado.*

### **Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Volunteer Corps in Russia, 1916-1917**

*In the beginning of 1916, after a concluded agreement and a prior arrangement between the Russian and Serbian military commands, the high officers, representatives of the Serbian Army, intentionally visited Russian prisoner camps and through various means tried to persuade the captured members of the Austro-Hungarian Army – the Serbs, Croats and Slovenians to join the Serbian Army as volunteers, which, together with the Western allies, had already been preparing for a fierce offensive at the Macedonian Front. They won almost all Serbs to their side. Croats and Slovenians on the other hand, were told that only as volunteers in the Serbian Army would they be able to fight for the freedom of their countries in the form of the yet-to-be established Yugoslavian state (Kingdom of Yugoslavia).*

*Seven Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army, that managed to retreat to the island Krf in 1915, also participated in these propaganda actions. The entire action had been coordinated by the Yugoslav Committee in which there were also Slovenian politicians. Inside the Russian prisoner camps, the collecting of Slovenian volunteers had been promoted by the members of the Sokol Organisation, as well as numerous members of the Preporod Movement. They*



Ivan Gosar (1888, Škofja Loka Loka–1917, Beograd), rez. poročnik, največji slovenski junak v Srbiji  
*Ivan Gosar (1888, Škofja Loka – 1917, Belgrade), Reserve Second Lieutenant, the greatest Slovenian Hero in Serbia*

Med prvimi slovenskimi častniki – dobrovoljci, bilo naj bi jih 14, po drugih podatkih pa 40, so bili preporodovci, zato jih predstavljam ločeno in vse na enem mestu.

Slovenski častniki – dobrovoljci 1-1/1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi (8):

Ljubomir Baj, Franjo Cajs, Vojislav Feliks, Rafko Heindrichar, Josip Hudina, Vladimir Kobler, Tomo Maljan in Stanko Velkovrh.

Slovenski častniki – dobrovoljci dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi (8):

25. septembra 1916 je končala šolanje prva skupina podčastnikov, ki so bili zatem povišani v rez. podporočnike. Šola (tečaj) za rez. častnike je bila organizirana pri dopolnilnem bataljonu 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, vodili so jo aktivni in najboljši častniki srbske vojske z veliko bojnimi izkušnjami iz cerske in kolubarske bitke. Tečaj je trajal

followed the example of the Polish and the Czech prisoners who had been the first to establish numerous volunteer legions in Russia.

The first Slovenian Volunteer Division was founded on 29 April 1916, in Odessa. Colonel Stevan Hadžić, who later became an Army General, was appointed as its commander.

Between 1917 and 1918 there was a two-government regime in Russia (one at the beginning of the October Revolution and the second, the intervention of European countries with the help of antirevolutionaries – the White Guards), for which reason both sides endeavoured to attract different volunteer units to their side. Sometimes these volunteers were given permission to freely leave for their homeland. Due to the appropriate estimation of the situation and the competency of the commanding officers, including Slovenians (Captain Jože Šircelj, Commander of the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Siberia), the volunteer units transferred to the Macedonian Front.

Next is an overview of Slovenian volunteers by unit or by activity, as those interested, will be able to identify them easier. More detailed information is available in the Appendix – Slovenian Volunteers in Alphabetical Order.

### **1<sup>st</sup> Serbian Volunteer Division (149)**

First Slovenian officers – volunteers in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, 1916 in Odessa (39):

Albert Anton, Andoljšek Rudolf, Bračič Franc, Čepič Drago, Fonda Drago, Gajda Radovan, Gole Jože, Golia Pavle, Gržina Vladimir, Jakopec Anton, Jug Milko, Kolar Janko, Kolarič Franjo, Kolarič Rudolf, Konič Franc, Kopal Venceslav, Kos Josip, Kotronik Janko, Kovač Leopold, Kreačič Sergej – Franjo, Lapajne Srečko, Lavrin Janko, Lovrič Lujo, Mikuš Drago, Ravnik Jože, Sedlak Jože, Sorčan Ernest, Šest Fran, Škrabar Avgust, Šlajmer Fedor, Štefančič Jakob, Trusnovič Rudolf, Urbančič Josip, Vidic Ignacij, Vidmar Jože, Voštar Ignacij, Vulč Franc, Zorc Ivan, Zupančič Jože and Žgajnar Ivan.

According to some information, around 14 or 40 volunteers were the first Slovenian officers. They were all members of the Preporod Movement, for this reason I shall present them separately.

First Slovenian officers – volunteers in the 1st Serbian Division in September 1916 in Odessa (8):

Baj Ljubomir, Cajs Franjo, Feliks Vojislav, Heindrichar Rafko, Hudina Josip, Kobler Vladimir, Maljan Tomo and Velkovrh Stanko.

4 tedne, od slovenskih tečajnikov so bili povišani v rez. podporočnike:

Slavomir Bruner, Vekoslav Golešek, Miroslav Golik, Anton Joh, Ljudevit Kružič, Vinko Kučan, Ivan Porajko in Ivan Zupan.

Podčastniki in vojaki 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi (29):

Emil Adamič, Arko, Anton Batič, Bitenc, Ciril Cirman, Jakob Čebokli, Milan Fabijančič, Gigule, Viktor Grčar, Lenard Gregor, Karl Janežič, Franc Jerina, Jože Kadivec, Matija Kolenc, Ivan Laharnar, Majcen, Matej Musec, Maks Pavlin, Franjo Per, Albin Podgornik, Vinko Rakušček, Sevnik, Sredemšek, Cvetko Ščuka, Ciril Švajger, Franjo Troha, Ludvik Vagaja, Jože Velnar in Franc Vidmar.

Pripadniki 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije – udeleženci bojov v Dobrudži jeseni 1916 (24):

Ljudevit Belšak, Josip Bjelac, Viktor Engelsberger, Franc Erjavec, Fajdiga, Bruno Fon, Ernest Gorišek, Marko Helman, Srečko Jeras, Franc Lapajne, Jakob Majer, Valentin Meršol, Ivan Mikloš, Franjo Mohar, Ciril Peternel, Boris Potočnik, Josip Povšič, Jože Prezelj, Josip Rožman, Franc Škof, Alojz Španger, Alojz Trstenjak, Alfonz Završnik in Franc Žganjar.

Preporodovci – dobrovoljci 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916–1917 v Odesi (21):

Jakob Avšič, Evgen Baraga, Tone Batagelj, Jože Erat, Stanko Erhartič, Josip Ermenec, Milko Gnezda, Josip Hebein, Joško Hudina, Vinko Janež, Anton Kancler, Lavoslav Mastnak, Lipe Orel, Vlado Perše, Franjo Peternel, Raubar, Jože Rom, Josip Tollazzi, Nace Vidic, Martin Zupančič in Joco Žagar.

Pripadniki dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske prostovoljske divizije junija 1917 v Odesi (20):

Ivan Božič, Mirko Burja, Viktor Durini, Tone Eržen, Ferdo Ferluga, Franjo Gorečan, Vladimir Grahli, Tone Habe, Vekoslav Janžekovič, Milan Klemenc, Franc Kobler, Marjan Kump, Avgust Kuster, Stanko Lapajne, Ivan Ogorevec, Jakob Perhavec, Valentin Poberaj, Gregor Šašelj, Janez Zorc in Ivan Zupan.

## 2. srbska dobrovoljska divizija

Pripadniki 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije jeseni 1917 v Odesi (14):

*First Slovenian officers – volunteers in the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1916 in Odessa (8):*

*On 25 September 1916, the first group of non-commissioned officers, who were later promoted to the rank of reserve Second Lieutenant, finished their training. The school (class) for reserve officers was organised as an additional battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division and was conducted by the best active officers of the Serbian Army, who gained rich war experience in the Battle of Cer and Kolubara. The course lasted 4 weeks. The following Slovenian course participants were promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant:*

*Bruner Slavomir, Golešek Vekoslav, Golik Miroslav, Joh Anton, Kružič Ljudevit, Kučan Vinko, Porajko Ivan and Zupan Ivan.*

*Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1916 in Odessa (29):*

*Adamič Emil, Arko, Batič Anton, Bitenc, Cirman Ciril, Čebokli Jakob, Fabijančič Milan, Gigule, Grčar Viktor, Gregor Lenard, Janežič Karl, Jerina Franc, Kadivec Jože, Kolenc Matija, Laharnar Ivan, Majcen, Musec Matej, Pavlin Maks, Per Franjo, Podgornik Albin, Rakušček Vinko, Sevnik, Sredemšek, Ščuka Cvetko, Švajger Ciril, Troha Franjo, Vagaja Ludvik, Velnar Jože and Vidmar Franc.*

*Members of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division – participants in the Dobrudja Battles in autumn of 1916 (24):*

*Belšak Ljudevit, Bjelac Josip, Engelsberger Viktor, Erjavec Franc, Fajdiga, Fon Bruno, Gorišek Ernest, Helman Marko, Jeras Srečko, Lapajne Franc, Majer Jakob, Meršol Valentin, Mikloš Ivan, Mohar Franjo, Peternel Ciril, Potočnik Boris, Povšič Josip, Prezelj Jože, Rožman Josip, Škof Franc, Španger Alojz, Trstenjak Alojz, Završnik Alfonz and Žganjar Franc.*

*Members of the Preporod Movement – volunteers in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, 1916-1917 in Odessa (21):*

*Avšič Jakob, Baraga Evgen, Batagelj Tone, Erat Jože, Erhartič Stanko, Ermenec Josip, Gnezda Milko, Hebein Josip, Hudina Joško, Janež Vinko, Kancler Anton, Mastnak Lavoslav, Orel Lipe, Perše Vlado, Peternel Franjo, Raubar, Rom Jože, Tollazzi Josip, Vidic Nace, Zupančič Martin and Žagar Joco.*

Ernest Aljančič, Rado Avšič, Vekoslav Cener, Albin Juhart, Franjo Kreačič, Vinko Krže, Ciril Kumelj, Stanko Pelan, Franjo Perič, Edvard Prinčič, Vinko Rom, Ivan Skvrča, Adolf Solberger in Rado Zaplotnik.

### **Srbski dobrovoljski korpus**

Pripadniki Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1916–1917 v Odesi, Rusija (46, tudi 47):

Borštnik, Franjo Budinek, Čehovin, Ivan Črček, Ferdo Ferluga, Viktor Fettich, Franc Gabršek, Ivan Gmajnar, Andrej Golob, Franc Grabljevec, Franc Grebenc, Peter Grgec, Anton Gunde, Andrej Habe, Matko Heric, Vekoslav Heric, Jožef Kalan, Matija Kastelic, Kavčič – Habe, Leon Kavčnik, Josip Kerin, Ferdinand Kobi, Maks Kobler, Kobler, brat Vladimira, Ferdo Kokot, Maks Koprivnjak, Jože Kostelič, Janez Kovač, Anton Kovačič, Juš Kozak, Jaka Koželj, Ernest Krulej, Anton Kržič, Ferdo Kunej, Rado Lenard, Anton Leskovec, Tone Lovrič, Josip Modic, Osana, Rajko Paulin, Pečan, Karel Piškur, Anton Rode, Rustja, Edvard Šajn, Franc Štrekelj in Julij Zetner.

Vsi navedeni pripadniki Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa (47) so bili razporejeni v eno od dveh dobrovoljskih divizij. Ker pa ob njihovih podatkih ni bilo oznake določene divizije (1. ali 2. dobrovoljske), smo jih uradno uvrstili pod »Srbski dobrovoljski korpus«, pod katerega poveljstvo sta sodili obe diviziji. Iz zbranih podatkov je razvidno, da je bilo v Rusiji 249 slovenskih dobrovoljcev, ki so bili razporejeni v teh enotah:

- 1. srbska dobrovoljska divizija: 149,
- 2. srbska dobrovoljska divizija: 14,
- Srbski dobrovoljski korpus: 47 in
- Jugoslovanski dobrovoljski polk Matije Gubca: 39.

Od teh 249 je prišlo na solunsko fronto samo 50 slovenskih dobrovoljcev ali 20 odstotkov. Vzroki za tolikšen osip so bili velike izgube v Dobrudži, disidentsko gibanje in splošne razmere v Rusiji, posebej v obdobju premeščanja na solunsko fronto. Jugoslovanski dobrovoljski polk Matije Gubca je potoval v domovino po 4.000 km dolgi sibirski železnici, v hudi zimi. Čakala ga je tudi večmesečna plovba po Tihem in Indijskem oceanu ter Sredozemskem morju. Domov so se vrnil še dve leti po končani vojni, 1920.

*Members of the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, June 1917 in Odessa (20):*

*Božič Ivan, Burja Mirko, Durini Viktor, Eržen Tone, Ferluga Ferdo, Gorečan Franjo, Grahli Vladimir, Habe Tone, Janžekovič Vekoslav, Klemenc Milan, Kobler Franc, Kump Marjan, Kuster Avgust, Lapajne Stanko, Ogorevec Ivan, Perhavec Jakob, Poberaj Valentin, Šašelj Gregor, Zorc Janez and Zupan Ivan.*

### **The 2<sup>nd</sup> Serbian Volunteer Division**

*Members of the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division in the autumn of 1917 in Odessa (14):*

*Aljančič Ernest, Avšič Rado, Cener Vekoslav, Juhart Albin, Kreačič Franjo, Krže Vinko, Kumelj Ciril, Pelan Stanko, Perič Franjo, Prinčič Edvard, Rom Vinko, Skvrča Ivan, Solberger Adolf and Zaplotnik Rado.*

### **Serbian Volunteer Corps**

*Members of the Serbian Volunteer Corps, 1916–1917 in Odessa, a former part of Russia (46, also 47):*

*Borštnik, Budinek Franjo, Čehovin, Črček Ivan, Ferluga Ferdo, Fettich Viktor, Gabršek Franc, Gmajnar Ivan, Golob Andrej, Grabljevec Franc, Grebenc Franc, Grgec Peter, Gunde Anton, Habe Andrej, Heric Matko, Heric Vekoslav, Kalan Jožef, Kastelic Matija, Kavčič – Habe, Kavčnik Leon, Kerin Josip, Kobi Ferdinand, Kobler Maks, Kobler, brat Vladimira, Kokot Ferdo, Koprivnjak Maks, Kostelič Jože, Kovač Janez, Kovačič Anton, Kozak Juš, Koželj Jaka, Krulej Ernest, Kržič Anton, Kunej Ferdo, Lenard Rado, Leskovec Anton, Lovrič Tone, Modic Josip, Osana, Paulin Rajko, Pečan, Piškur Karel, Rode Anton, Rustja, Šajn Edvard, Štrekelj Franc and Zetner Julij.*

*All listed members of the Serbian Volunteer Corps (47) were definitely deployed in one of the two volunteer divisions. Given that there is no indication to which division they belonged to (1st or 2nd Volunteer Division), we have formally listed them under the “Serbian Volunteer Corps”, which was the command of both divisions. The collected data reveals that there was 249 Slovenian volunteers in Russia, which were deployed to the following units:*

- *The 1st Serbian Volunteer Division: 149.*
- *The 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division: 14.*
- *The Serbian Volunteer Corps: 47.*
- *The Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment: 39.*

*Out of that number (249) only 50 Slovenian*

### **Slovenski dobrovoljci v Jugoslovanskem dobrovoljskem polku Matije Gubca v Tomsku, Sibirija, 1916–1920**

Ruski ujetniki v Sibiriji so se začeli zbirati v skupine po nacionalnem ključu. Najprej so se organizirali Čehi, ki jih je bilo 60.000, in so celo dosegli, da so jih razglasili za del zavezniške vojske. Sledili so Poljaki, ki jih je bilo 30.000. Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev je bilo manj.

Pod vplivom pripadnikov sokolske organizacije in preporodovcev ter v organizaciji vojaških predstavnikov srbske vojske v Rusiji sta bili v Sibiriji poleg nekaj manjših enot organizirani dve večji dobrovoljski enoti, in sicer: v Čeljabinsku polk Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev (s slovensko četo) pod poveljstvom majorja Blagotića, v Tomsku v Sibiriji pa jugoslovanski polk Matije Gubca, ki mu je na koncu poveljeval slovenski aktivni častnik – kapetan Jože Šircelj. Osnovni cilj jugoslovanskih prostovoljcev je bil priti v pristanišče Vladivostok in nato z ladjo do solunske fronte oz. v domovino.

Naši dobrovoljci so se v primežu oktobrske revolucije otepali predvsem zavezniških pritiskov za boj proti enotam revolucionarne Rdeče armade, zato so se raje opredelili za garnizijsko službo in varovanje sibirske železnice. To je bila hkrati edina možna pot do Tihega oceana in naprej v domovino.

V dokaj težkih taboriščnih razmerah so naši dobrovoljci skrbeli tudi za živahno kulturno-prosvetno dejavnost. Vsak teden so izdajali Naš list, prirejali telovadne nastope, koncerte in podobno.

Po prihodu v Vladivostok so iz 3000 dobrovoljcev organizirali Odred Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev z dvema bataljonoma. V 2. bataljonu je bila večina slovenskih dobrovoljcev. Prvi konvoj z dvema angleškima ladjama je po trimesečni vožnji avgusta 1920 prispel v domovino. Drugi konvoj s četico slovenskih dobrovoljcev je 10. septembra 1920 prispel v Dubrovnik, potem pa so se brez sprejemov in slovesnosti z vlakom napotili proti Ljubljani.

Po ohranjenih dokumentih in fotografijah je bilo mogoče identificirati te slovenske dobrovoljce (39) v sestavi 3. bataljona Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku, Sibirija oz. 2. bataljona Odreda Srbov Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev:

Ivan Božič, Anton Buh, Ignac Čokl, Pero Didolič, Josip Erat, dr. Božidar Fajdiga, Stan-ko Gabršček, Godina, Jaka Grčar, Ipavec,

*volunteers (or 20 percent) arrived at the Macedonian Front. The number was pretty modest and was a result of the great losses in Dobrudja, the dissident movement and general circumstances in Russia, particularly in the time of transfer to the Macedonian Front. We should be aware of the fact that the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment travelled home along a 4,000km long Siberian railway during a fierce Siberian winter. It also had a several-month sail across the Pacific and Indian Ocean and the Adriatic Sea. They arrived home 2 years after the war finished, in 1920.*

### **Slovenian volunteers in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia, 1916-1920**

*The Russian prisoners in Siberia started to assemble by national groups. The first to organise themselves were the Czechs. There were 60,000 of them and they even succeeded in being part of the Allied Army. Second to the Czechs were around 30,000 Poles, while Serbs, Croats and Slovenians were less numerous.*

*In the framework of the organisation of military representatives of the Serbian Army in Russia and under the influence of the members of the Sokol Organisation and the Preporod Movement, two larger volunteer units were organised in addition to some smaller ones: in Chelyabinsk the regiment of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians (with a Slovenian Company) under the command of Major Blagotić, and in Tomsk (Siberia) the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment, commanded in the last stage of the battle by an active Slovenian officer, Captain Jože Šircelj. The key objective of Yugoslavian volunteers was to arrive at the Port of Vladivostok and continue to the Macedonian Front by ship and proceed to the homeland.*

*In the height of the October Revolution, our volunteers struggled against Allied pressure to fight the units of the revolutionary Red Army, for which reason they decided to enter the garrison service instead and to protect the Siberian railroad which was the only possible way to the Pacific Ocean, to the homeland.*

*In relatively difficult camp conditions, our volunteers tried to ensure lively cultural and educational work. They published a weekly newspaper Naš list (Our paper), organised gymnastic performances, concerts and similar.*

*After arrival to Vladivostok, a detachment of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians with two battalions was founded, consisting of 3,000 volunteers. In the 2nd Battalion, Slovenian volunteers were predominant.*

Franc Jakopec, Mirko Jerše, Kadunc, Jože Kastelic, Kenda, Ivan Košnik, Josip Kozak, Kreč, Vinko Kučan, Tone Lovšin, Avgust Lukačič, Lulik, Vojislav Mole, Mrvar, Anton Neffat, Novak, Metod Paternost, Pless, Bogdan Pogačnik, Joško Prezelj, Josip Rozman, Karel Soss, Šenk, Jože Šircelj, Jože Šmid, Karel Turk, Rado Završnih, Jože Zupančič in Branko Živkovič.

### **Slovenski dobrovoljci v Jugoslovanskem dobrovoljskem bataljonu kapetana Pivka v Italiji, 1918**

Dr. Ljudevit Pivko (1880–1937) iz Markovca pri Ptujju je bil rez. častnik avstro-ogrske (nadporočnik) in pozneje jugoslovanske (kapetan) vojske, profesor slavistike in germanistike, sokol, narodni delavec, politik – poslanec in pisatelj.

Ob izbruhu prve svetovne vojne je bil kot rez. častnik mobiliziran v avstro-ogrsko vojsko, poslan v Črno goro in Albanijo, leta 1917 pa je bil premeščen v hercegovski polk na soško fronto.

Kot zaveden Slovenec in pripadnik sokolske organizacije je že prej izražal sovražni odpor proti habsburški monarhiji, septembra 1917 pa je pri Carzanu organiziral in izvedel skupinsko dezerterstvo 300 pripadnikov 5. bataljona omenjenega polka in prešel na italijansko stran.

O tem dejanju kapetana Pivka še vedno obstajajo različne razlage, saj je bil po mnenju številnih strokovnjakov njegov prehod na italijansko stran dobro izpeljana akcija italijanske obveščevalne službe, ki pa ni bistveno oslabil položaja avstro-ogrske armade na soški fronti. Skupinsko dezerterstvo kapetana Pivka pa bi obravnavali drugače, če bi italijanska vojska v zadnji ofenzivi zadržala mejo pred Ljubljano. Tako pa se je tam znašel podpolkovnik Švabić, ki je s četico srbskih vojakov – ujetnikov preprečil italijanske apetite po slovenskem ozemlju. Navidezno nepomembno vojaško dejanje srbskih vojakov je odločilo zahodno slovensko mejo. Nekaj je k temu prispeval tudi odločen avstro-ogrski maršal na soški fronti Svetozar Borojević pl. Bojna, Krajišnik, ki so mu za te zasluge podelili naziv častnega meščana Ljubljane.

Omenjena skupina, imenovana Jugoslovanski dobrovoljski bataljon kapetana Pivka, je izvidniško-prepadno delovala po načrtih

*After a three months at sea, the first convoy with two English ships arrived home in August 1920. The second convoy with a small company of Slovenian volunteers arrived in Dubrovnik on 10 September 1920, after which, without any reception or celebration, the soldiers headed to Ljubljana by train.*

*On the basis of preserved documents and photographs, the following Slovenian volunteers (39) in the formation of the 3rd battalion of the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia or the 2nd battalion of the Division of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians, have been identified:*

*Božič Ivan, Buh Anton, Čokl Ignac, Didolič Pero, Erat Josip, Dr. Fajdiga Božidar, Gabršček Stanko, Godina, Grčar Jaka, Ipavec, Jakopec Franc, Jerše Mirko, Kadunc, Kastelic Jože, Kenda, Košnik Ivan, Kozak Josip, Kreč, Kučan Vinko, Lovšin Tone, Lukačič Avgust, Lulik, Mole Vojislav, Mrvar, Neffat Anton, Novak, Paternost Metod, Pless, Pogačnik Bogdan, Prezelj Joško, Rozman Josip, Soss Karel, Šenk, Šircelj Jože, Šmid Jože, Turk Karel, Završnih Rado, Zupančič Jože and Živkovič Branko.*

### **Slovenian volunteers in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslav Volunteer Battalion in Italy, 1918**

*Dr. Ljudevit Pivko (1880-1937) from Markovec near Ptuj was a reserve Officer in the Austro-Hungarian Army (First Lieutenant) and later a Yugoslavian Army Captain. He was a professor of Slavistic and Germanic studies, member of the Sokol Organisation, national worker, a politician (member of Parliament) and a writer.*

*At the outbreak of the First World War he was mobilised to the Austro-Hungarian Army as a reserve officer and sent to Montenegro and Albania. In 1917, he was deployed to the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Regiment at the Isonzo Front.*

*As a conscious Slovenian and a member of the Sokol Organisation he expressed his discontent with the Hapsburg Monarchy, and organised approximately 300 5th battalion members in September 1917 at Carzano. He has been transferred to the Italian side.*

*There still exist various views on Captain Pivko's act. According to some experts, his joining the Italian side was a well carried-out action of the Italian intelligence service, which has not essentially weakened the position of the Austro-Hungarian Army at the Isonzo Front. On the other hand, it is true that Captain Pivko's group of deserters would have had more weight, if the Italian Army would have been able to hold the border in Ljubljana during its last offensive. Fortunately, Lieutenant Colonel Švabić, who*



Josip Šircelj (1884, Mokronog–1931), kapetan, poveljnik jugoslovanskega polka »Matija Gubec« v Tomsku, Sibirija, 1917  
*Josip Šircelj (1884, Mokronog – 1931), Captain, Commander of the Yugoslav Matija Gubec Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia, 1917*

italijanske armade na soški fronti vse do novembra 1918. Seznama pripadnikov te prvotne Pivkove (dezerterse) oz. italijanske dobrovoljske skupine zaradi zaprtosti italijanskih vojaških arhivov še ni. Pivkov bataljon pa se je številčno povečeval, saj so Italijani vanj vključevali vse avstro-ogrske dezerterje – Srbe, Hrvate in Slovence, ali pa jih je izbiral med ujetniki kar sam kapetan Pivk.

Novembra 1918 je Pivkov dobrovoljski bataljon štel 943 dobrovoljcev, od teh 33 častnikov. Po narodnostni sestavi je bilo v njem 637 Srbov, 176 Hrvatov in 130 Slovencev. V zadnjem obdobju delovanja je kapetan Pivk sprejel idejo Jugoslovanskega odbora, ki je od zaveznikov zahteval, da se med ujetniki avstro-ogrske vojske – Srbi, Hrvati in Slovenci – rekrutirajo dobrovoljci in ustanovijo različne bojne enote.

Predsednik srbske vlade Nikola Pašić je od Italijanov celo zahteval, da ustanovijo Jugoslovansko legijo, ki bi branila jadransko Primorje. Podobno so storili tudi Čehi. Italijani so nasprotovali takšni ideji zaradi svojih interesov onstran Jadrana, dovolili so samo vzpostavitev Pivkovega Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona, predvsem kot moralni dolg kapetanu Pivku zaradi njegovih zaslug proti avstro-ogrski armadi na soški fronti.

Po prihodu bataljona v Črno goro je kapetan Pivk predal poveljstvo nad bataljonom rez.

prevented the Italians from conquering Slovenian territory with a small company of Serbian soldiers (prisoners), was there at the time. This was an unimportant military act carried-out by Serbian soldiers, as it in fact determined the western Slovenian border. The decisive Austro-Hungarian Marshal at the Isonzo Front, Svetozar Brojevič pl. Bojna, Kališnik, undoubtedly contributed to this, since he was awarded citizen service award by the city of Ljubljana.

By November 1918, the before mentioned group, named the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, carried out reconnaissance and assault activities at the Isonzo Front in accordance with Italian Army plans. As Italian war archives are closed to the public, the list of soldiers of the original Pivko (deserter) or Italian volunteer group has not yet been made. Due to all Austro-Hungarian deserters (Serbs, Croats, Slovenians), as well as Italian deserters, and due to the prisoners selected by Captain Pivko himself, his Battalion was constantly increasing in number.

In November 1918, Pivko's volunteer battalion had 943 volunteers, out of which 33 were officers. By nationality, the composition of the battalion was as follows: 637 Serbs, 176 Croats and 130 Slovenians. In the last period of his operation, Captain Pivko adopted the idea of the Yugoslav Committee which demanded the Allies to recruit volunteers from the prisoners of the Austro-Hungarian Army (Serbs, Croats and Slovenians) and to establish various battle units.

The president of the Serbian Government, Nikola Pašić even demanded that the Italians establish a Yugoslav Legion, which would defend the Adriatic coastal region. The Czechs did something similar. Naturally, the Italians opposed such an idea due to their interests on the other side of the Adriatic Sea. They only permitted the formation of the Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, principally as a moral debt to Captain Pivko for his merits in the battles against the Austro-Hungarian Army at the Isonzo Front.

After arriving in Montenegro, Captain Pivko handed over the command of the battalion to reserve Captain Jože Žagar. Three weeks later, the members of the battalion separated and headed home, so the battalion did not participate in the final battles at the Isonzo Front, as previously planned. For this reason the members of Pivko's battalion did not receive the status of volunteers in the Serbian Army or the Army of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians. Why Captain Pivko decided to hand over command to his deputy, Captain Žagar, after

kapetanu Jožetu Žagarju. Po treh tednih so se pripadniki bataljona razšli na svoje domove, tako da bataljon ni sodeloval v sklepnih bojih na solunski fronti, kot so prvotno načrtovali. Pripadniki Pivkovega bataljona tako niso dobili statusa dobrovoljcev srbske oz. vojske SHS. Usoda kapetana Pivka oziroma ozadje njegove odločitve, da po prihodu v Boko Kotorsko preda poveljstvo svojemu namestniku kapetana Žagarju, nista povsem jasna. Odgovor bo treba poiskati v Pivkovih spominih in zapiskih njegovih sobojevnikov. Iz ohranjenih arhivov je mogoče razbrati, da je 7 pripadnikov Pivkovega bataljona vseeno sodelovalo v sklepnih bojih na solunski fronti. To so bili:

Ignac Bukovec, Franc Čuček, Jožef Kolar, Friderik Konečnik, Sebastijan Kos, Bogdan Krulj in Franjo Košmrlj.

Od 130 Slovencev – pripadnikov Pivkovega dobrovoljskega bataljona naj bi bilo 12 častnikov, 11 podčastnikov, 13 kaplarjev in 78 vojakov. Po regionalni pripadnosti je bilo 6 dobrovoljcev iz Koroške, 40 iz Primorske, 37 iz Kranjske, 29 iz Štajerske in 1 iz Hrvaške.

Na podlagi ohranjenega obsežnega seznama oz. z izločitvijo slovenskih priimkov je mogoče identificirati vseh 130 pripadnikov bataljona. Ugotoviti nisem mogel imen petnajstih članov sokolske organizacije. Tako prvič predstavljam pripadnike Pivkovega dobrovoljskega bataljona:

Davorin Abram, Ivan Bajželj, Ivan Benčič, Franjo Bensa, Peter Briški, Andrija Buček, Ignac Bukovec, Anton Canko, Edvard Ceraj, Anton Cigoj, Ivan Conjar, Ivan Crnko, Alojzij Črne, Franc Čuček, Jakob Delonga, Alojzij Domajnko, Ivan Drežnjak, Drobec, Ignacij Fajdiga, Ivan Fakin, Ivan Furlan, Ivan Gerbec, Franc Grafenauer, Jožef Gregorič, Anton Grosman, Anton Gruden, Anton Hace, Anton Holc, Franc Jamnik, Franjo Javoršek, Josip Jereb, Franjo Jerman, Josip Jurčič, Ivan Jurič, Luka Kajfež, Jožef Kaluža, Mirko Kambič, Gašper Karlec, Izidor Kelemen, Ivan Kentera, Karel Klamfar, Josip Klavžar, Viktor Kleva, Dušan Kokolj, Jožef Kolar, Friderik Konečnik, Novak Kos, Sebastijan Kos, Franjo Košmerl, Karlo Kovač, Oto Kovačič, Ferdinand Kranjec, Josip Kramar, Ivan Krebs, Josip Križman, Bogdan Krulj, Anton Kržišnik, Gabro Kucelj, Lojze Kumer, Vladimir Kuščer, Franjo Ledeničar,

arriving in Boka, is not known. The answer will have to be searched for in Pivko's memoirs and notes of his fellow warriors. The preserved archives testify that 7 members of Captain Pivko's Battalion, nevertheless, participated in the final combats at the Macedonian Front. They were:

Bukovec Ignac, Čuček Franc, Kolar Jožef, Konečnik Friderik, Kos Sebastijan, Krulj Bogdan and Košmrlj Franjo.

Out of 130 Slovenians, the members of Pivko's volunteer battalion consisted of 12 officers, 11 non-commissioned officers, 13 corporals and 78 soldiers. By region, 6 volunteers were from the Koroška region, 40 from Primorska, 37 from Kranjska, 29 from Štajerska and 1 from Croatia.

On the basis of a preserved comprehensive list from which I have selected only Slovenian surnames all 130 members of the battalion have been identified.

I could not identify the names of fifteen members of the Sokol Organisation. The members of Pivko's volunteer battalion are here presented for the first time:

Abram Davorin, Bajželj Ivan, Benčič Ivan, Bensa Franjo, Briški Peter, Buček Andrija, Bukovec Ignac, Canko Anton, Ceraj Edvard, Cigoj Anton, Conjar Ivan, Crnko Ivan, Črne Alojzij, Čuček Franc, Delonga Jakob, Domajnko Alojzij, Drežnjak Ivan, Drobec, Fajdiga Ignacij, Fakin Ivan, Furlan Ivan, Gerbec Ivan, Grafenauer Franc, Gregorič Jožef, Grosman Anton, Gruden Anton, Hace Anton, Holc Anton, Jamnik Franc, Javoršek Franjo, Jereb Josip, Jerman Franjo, Jurčič Josip, Jurič Ivan, Kajfež Luka, Kaluža Jožef, Kambič Mirko, Karlec Gašpar, Kelemen Izidor, Kentera Ivan, Klamfar Karel, Klavžar Josip, Kleva Viktor, Kokolj Dušan, Kolar Jožef, Konečnik Friderik, Kos Novak, Kos Sebastijan, Košmerl Franjo, Kovač Karlo, Kovačič Oto, Kranjec Ferdinand, Kramar Josip, Krebs Ivan, Križman Josip, Krulj Bogdan, Kržišnik Anton, Kucelj Gabro, Kumer Lojze, Kuščer Vladimir, Ledeničar Franjo, Les Alojzij, Leščak Vinko, Levec Ignacij, Lipovec Anton, Logar Josip, Lovrenčič Stanko, Ložar Franjo, Macarol Franjo, Makše Anton, Manoš Anton, Marangon Albin, Može Alojzij, Mrzljak Valentin, Nosan Franjo, Omahen Venceslav, Pahor Josip, Pajk Božidar, Papež Jožef, Pavčič Franjo, Pavlica Anton, Pekarek Anton, Pertovt Ivan, Petelin Franc, Peterle Josip, Pinter Ivan, Pivko Ljudevit, Plevelj Alojz, Plhank Hugo, Podgoršek Peter, Požarnik Lenard, Primc Janez, Prokeš Edvard, Puntar Jakob, Rebula Ivan, Rejek Anton, Romih Anton, Samec Leopold, Selir Vinko, Serdinšek Anton, Sfiligoj Vilko, Sivec Franc,

Alojzij Les, Vinko Leščak, Ignacij Levec, Anton Lipovec, Josip Logar, Stanko Lovrenčič, Franjo Ložar, Franjo Macarol, Anton Makše, Anton Manoš, Albin Marangon, Alojzij Može, Valentin Mrzljak, Franjo Nosan, Venceslav Omahen, Josip Pahor, Božidar Pajk, Jožef Papež, Franjo Pavčič, Anton Pavlica, Anton Pekarek, Ivan Pertovt, Franc Petelin, Josip Peterle, Ivan Pinter, Ljudevit Pivko, Alojz Plevelj, Hugo Plhank, Peter Podgoršek, Lenard Požarnik, Janez Primc, Edvard Prokeš, Jakob Puntar, Ivan Rebula, Anton Rejec, Anton Romih, Leopold Samec, Vinko Selir, Anton Serdinšek, Vilko Sfiligoj, Franc Sivec, Izidor Smole, Anton Smrtnik, Jože Soban, Frančišek Starc, Jožef Struc, Franjo Šavli, Andrej Šifler, Josip Šusteršič, Karel Terpinč, Alojz Tiksa, Vencel Tot, Josip Trampuš, Anton Tršovec, Anton Valenčič, Jožef Valter, Karel Velkavrh, Stane Vidmar, Albert Vizjak, Zdravko Wiegele, Martin Zidak, Ivan Zlobko, Anton Zupan, Ivan Zupančič, Anton Žagar, Jože Žagar, Josip Žigante, Vinko Živec, Josip Žužek in Ivan Žvar.

### **Slovenski dobrovoljci iz italijanskega ujetniškega taborišča Nocere Umbra, Italija, 1918**

Razmere v italijanskih taboriščih so bile za ujetnike avstro-ogrske vojske neznosne. Šele pod pritiski ujetnikov, predvsem Čehov, so Italijani začeli razporejati ujetnike po narodnosti. Ko je Italija prestopila na stran antantnih zaveznikov, je pod pritiskom Jugoslovanskega odbora (januarja 1915) razmestila ujete pripadnike avstro-ogrske vojske – Srbe, Hrvate in Slovence – v posebno taborišče v letoviškem kraju Nocere Umbra. Predstavniki Jugoslovanskega odbora in srbskega vrhovnega poveljstva so tudi tam agitirali in nagovarjali dobrovoljce za srbsko vojsko.

Taboriščno življenje so si slovenski dobrovoljci dobro uredili in organizirali, saj so izdajali celo svoj časopis. Usmerjali so jih sokoli in preporodovci. Italijani so poskušali narediti razdor tudi med ujetniki, Srbi na eni ter Hrvati in Slovenci na drugi strani, vendar jim ni uspelo.

Čeprav so taboriščniki iz Nocere Umbre vsestransko sodelovali s pripadniki Pivkovega bataljona, ni jasno, zakaj nazadnje niso skupaj odšli na solunsko fronto.

Povelje za odhod dobrovoljcev proti Solunu

*Smole Izidor, Smrtnik Anton, Soban Jože, Starc Frančišek, Struc Jožef, Šavli Franjo, Šifler Andrej, Šusteršič Josip, Terpinč Karel, Tiksa Alojz, Tot Vencel, Trampuš Josip, Tršovec Anton, Valenčič Anton, Valter Jožef, Velkavrh Karel, Vidmar Stane, Vizjak Albert, Wiegele Zdravko, Zidak Martin, Zlobko Ivan, Zupan Anton, Zupančič Ivan, Žagar Anton, Žagar Jože, Žigante Josip, Živec Vinko, Žužek Josip and Žvar Ivan.*

### **Slovenian volunteers from the Italian Prisoner Camp Nocera Umbra, Italy 1918**

*The circumstances in the Italian camps were intolerable for the prisoners of the Austro-Hungarian Army. Only after having experienced pressures from the prisoners, mostly Czech prisoners, did the Italians start to separate prisoners by nationality. When Italy took the side of the Triple Entente Allies it had put under the pressure of the Yugoslavian Committee (January 1915) the imprisoned members of the Austro-Hungarian Army (Serbs, Croats and Slovenians) in a separate camp in Nocera Umbra (a vacation resort). Also, this camp had agitated representatives of the Yugoslav Committee and the Serbian Supreme Command. Thus they addressed the volunteers and suggested they joined the Serbian Army.*

*Slovenian volunteers arranged and organised their life in the camp well. They even published their own newspaper. Naturally, the main directives were given by the members of the Sokol Organisation and the Preporod Movement. The Italians tried to seed disagreement among the prisoners, hoping that the Serbs would turn against the Croats and Slovenians. But they failed.*

*Even though the prisoners in the Nocera Umbra camp and the members of the Pivko's Battalion cooperated in various ways, it is unclear why they did not jointly head to the Macedonian Front.*

*The order for the volunteers' departure to Thessaloniki came on 1 December 1918. In early morning, 3 December, all volunteers boarded a train that went from Nocera Umbra across Ancona to the port Bari. There were 482 volunteers on the train; 55 Slovenian and 7 members of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion (I have acquired personal information about these members). At the last station, the Italian Army tried to prevent the debarkment of the volunteers, but Pivko's volunteers dispersed the Italian soldiers with hand grenades. All volunteers boarded the ship Coccorico, which headed to Thessaloniki.*

*Volunteers in the Serbian Army from the Italian Prisoner Camp Nocera Umbra 1918 – Thessaloniki*

je prišlo 1. decembra 1918. Zgodaj zjutraj 3. decembra so se vsi dobrovoljci vkrcali na vlak, ki je peljal iz N. Umbre prek Ancone v pristanišče Bari. Na vlaku je bilo 482 dobrovoljcev, od teh 55 slovenskih in 7 pripadnikov jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona kapetana Pivka (za katere smo ugotovili osebne podatke). Italijanska vojska je na zadnji postaji želela preprečiti izkrcaje dobrovoljcev, vendar so Pivkovi dobrovoljci z ročnimi bombami razgnali italijanske vojake. Vsi dobrovoljci so se vkrcali na ladjo Coccorio na poti v Solun.

Dobrovoljci srbske vojske iz italijanskega ujetniškega taborišča Nocere Umbre 1918 – solunski borci (55):

Emerik Aplenc, Tone Belšak, Jožef Bizjak, Slavko Bravničar, Radovan Brenčič, Janko Bukovec, Franc Čuček, Drago Domladiš, Franc Ferenčak, Danilo Fon, Franc Grafenauer, Vladislav Gržina, Josip Hebein, Rudolf Horvat, Jožef Kalan, Polde Kernc, Tone Kersnik, Nande Kraigher, Ivan Kralj, Vladimir Kuščer, Stanko Lavrenčič, Ivan Lavrič, Tone Leskovec, Franc Likar, Janko Lokar, Milan Mravlje, Alojz Pavlič, Ljudevit Peric, Nace Perko, Jože Petrič, Polde Pivk, Janez Poljak, Poljšak, Tone Porenta, Hinko Prelovec, Zorko Prelovec, Rimel, Melhior Rismal, Ivan Rojnik, Schweiger, Rudolf Soklič, Stankovič, Vladimir Svetličič, Jožef Šlander, Martin Šlibar, Vilko Šporn, Edvard Šrems, Jaka Štefančič, Anton Trpin, Franc Turk, Adolf Uršič, Stane Vidmar, Ferdo Vigele, Nace Voštar in Andrej Žele.

### **Slovenski izseljenci iz ZDA – dobrovoljci v srbski vojski 1912–1918**

Prvi dobrovoljci iz prekomorskih držav so v srbsko vojsko začeli prihajati leta 1912, bolj organizirano in množično pa 1914, z začetkom prve svetovne vojne. Zaradi nevtralnosti ZDA je bilo zbiranje dobrovoljcev oteženo, včasih tudi ovirano. Razmere so se popolnoma spremenile leta 1917, ko so ZDA napovedale vojno Nemčiji. Srbska vlada je decembra 1917 v Severno in Južno Ameriko napotila vojaško misijo (6 častnikov in 8 podčastnikov), v kateri sta bila tudi polkovnik Janko Stibilj – Vukasović in major Vekoslav Fon. Organizirali so dva zbirna centra dobrovoljcev v Sussexu in Levisu v Kanadi, od koder so jih z ladjami vozili do Bizerte in nato v Solun. Že prej pa so v ZDA delovali trije Slovenci, člani Jugoslovanskega

*Fighters (55):*

*Aplenc Emerik, Belšak Tone, Bizjak Jožef, Bravničar Slavko, Brenčič Radovan, Bukovec Janko, Čuček Franc, Domladiš Drago, Ferenčak Franc, Fon Danilo, Grafenauer Franc, Gržina Vladislav, Hebein Josip, Horvat Rudolf, Kalan Jožef, Kernc Polde, Kersnik Tone, Kraigher Nande, Kralj Ivan, Kuščer Vladimir, Lavrenčič Stanko, Lavrič Ivan, Leskovec Tone, Likar Franc, Lokar Janko, Mravlje Milan, Pavlič Alojz, Peric Ljudevit, Perko Nace, Petrič Jože, Pivk Polde, Poljak Janez, Poljšak, Porenta Tone, Prelovec Hinko, Prelovec Zorko, Rimel, Rismal Melhior, Rojnik Ivan, Schweiger, Soklič Rudolf, Stankovič, Svetličič Vladimir, Šlander Jožef, Šlibar Martin, Šporn Vilko, Šrems Edvard, Štefančič Jaka, Trpin Anton, Turk Franc, Uršič Adolf, Vidmar Stane, Vigele Ferdo, Voštar Nace and Žele Andrej.*

### **Slovenian expatriates in the USA – volunteers in the Serbian Army, 1912-1918**

*The first volunteers from overseas joined the Serbian Army in 1912. A more organised and massive inflow of volunteers occurred in 1914, coinciding with the beginning of the First World War. Due to the fact that USA was neutral, it was difficult to collect volunteers. In 1917, after the USA declared war on Germany, the situation changed completely. In December 1917, the Serbian Government sent a military mission (6 officers and 8 non-commissioned officers) to North and South America. Colonel Janko Stibilj – Vukasović and Major Vekoslav Fon were a part of this mission. They organised two assembly centres in Sussex and Levis in Canada, from where volunteers were transported to Bizerte and afterwards to Thessaloniki. Three Slovenians, members of the Yugoslav Committee, were active in the USA even before that time: Dr. Bogumil Vošnjak, Dr. Niko Zupanič and Dr. Drago Marušič.*

*Their objective was to recruit as many Slovenian expatriates, as Serbian Army volunteers as possible, and at the same time present to the American public Slovenia's desires to secede from Austria-Hungary and to unite with Serbs and Croats in a separate state – the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. They were also active in collecting material and financial help.*

*The results were soon visible. The inflow of overseas expatriates (volunteers) to the Macedonian Front had increased greatly.*

*6,243 volunteers came to the Macedonian Front from the USA and Canada. Another 2,000 volunteers arrived after the breakthrough of the front. Altogether there were over 8,000 volunteers, a third of all volunteers at the Macedonian Front. There were 27 (or*

odbora: dr. Bogumil Vošnjak, dr. Niko Zupanič in dr. Drago Marušič.

Njihova cilja sta bila pridobiti čim več slovenskih izseljencev kot dobrovoljcev srbske vojske ter ameriški javnosti predstaviti slovenske težnje po odcepitvi od Avstro-Ogrske in združitvi s Srbi in Hrvati v samostojno državo – kraljevino Jugoslavijo. Zbirali so tudi finančno in gmotno pomoč.

Rezultati so se pokazali kmalu, saj se je močno povečal prihod prekomorskih izseljencev – dobrovoljcev na solunsko fronto.

Iz Severne Amerike, ZDA in Kanade je prišlo na solunsko fronto 6.243 dobrovoljcev, po preboju pa še 2.000, skupno torej več kot 8.000, kar je bila več kot tretjina vseh dobrovoljcev srbske vojske na solunski fronti. Slovenskih je bilo 27 ali 0,34 odstotka.

V Južni Ameriki se je v začetku prijavilo največ dobrovoljcev med Dalmatinci, pa tudi 1500 Črnogorcev je bilo pripravljenih vstopiti v srbsko vojsko. Končni rezultat iz Južne Amerike, kjer je bivalo 5.000 naših izseljencev, je bil zavidanja vreden, saj se je do januarja 1917 prijavilo 475 dobrovoljcev, skoraj 10 odstotkov. Najpomembnejši zbirni center je bil Antofagasta.

Po nekaterih ocenah se je iz Južne in Severne Amerike prijavilo 10.000 dobrovoljcev.

Po ohranjenih podatkih v dobrovoljskem arhivu o izseljencih iz ZDA – dobrovoljcih srbske vojske v obdobju 1912–1918 sem po priimku in rojstnem mestu izločil te slovenske izseljence – dobrovoljce (27):

Marko Biher, Blaž Božič, Florijan Buklič, Jakob Cetinski, Matija Čop, Alojz Hlebanja, Alojz Jager, Ivan Jamnik, Ivan Javornik, Janko Javornik, Franjo Jovan, Franjo Lavrič, Blaž Logar, Josip Moric, Josip Pogačar, Ivan Prevec, Mike Pucelj, Đorđe Radojčić, Vekoslav Ribič, Peter Rigo, Franc Rolih – Mike, Josip Samec, Franjo Svete, Ivan Torbica, Josip Trošt, Martin Virant in Albert Zajc.

### **Slovenski dobrovoljci srbske vojske na solunski fronti 1917–1918**

Solunska fronta je bila vzpostavljena sredi leta 1916 na odločno zahtevo srbske vlade, a po sklepu antantnih zaveznikov. Razprostirala se je na stari meji med Srbijo in Grčijo oz. na črti: reka Vardar – planine Dudice – Kožuh – Vetrenik – Dobro polje – Kajmakčalan – mesti Lerin – Bitolj. Na njej so bile proti močni

0.34 percent) Slovenian volunteers among them.

*In South America, the majority of volunteers were from Dalmatia. 1,500 Montenegrins also prepared to join the Serbian Army. Approximately 5,000 expatriates resided in South America. By January 1917, 475 volunteers applied, which is almost 10 percent of the expatriates. The main assembly centre was in Antofagasta.*

*Some estimates suggest that approximately 10,000 volunteers came from North America.*

*With the help of preserved data in the expatriates' volunteer archive in the USA I have identified the following Slovenian expatriates (volunteers in the Serbian Army from 1912 to 1918) (27) by surname and birth town:*

*Biher Marko, Božič Blaž, Buklič Florijan, Cetinski Jakob, Čop Matija, Hlebanja Alojz, Jager Alojz, Jamnik Ivan, Javornik Ivan, Javornik Janko, Jovan Franjo, Lavrič Franjo, Logar Blaž, Moric Josip, Pogačar Josip, Prevec Ivan, Pucelj Mike, Radojčić Đorđe, Ribič Vekoslav, Rigo Peter, Rolih Franc – Mike, Samec Josip, Svete Franjo, Torbica Ivan, Trošt Josip, Virant Martin and Zajc Albert.*

### **Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army at the Macedonian Front 1917-1918**

*Following the decision of the Triple Entente Allies, the Macedonian Front was established on the resolute demand of the Serbian Government. It spread across the old Serbian and Greek border (on the line of the Vardar river, the Dudice, Kožuh, Vetrenik Hill, Dobro polje and the Kajmakalan mountains, the towns Lerin and Bitolj), on which the French, Greek and Russian Allied units together with three Serbian Armies were deployed against a strong German-Bulgarian Army with approximately 170,000 men. The chief commander at the Macedonian Front was General Sarrail. The reorganised units of the Serbian Army as well as numerous volunteers in the Serbian Army from Russia, expatriates and others, were planned to be the main offensive force. The first units of the Serbian Army arrived to the Macedonian Front from the Island Krf in autumn of 1916. They immediately started limited local attacks, which were not always successful. This applies in particular to the battles on the Kajmakalan Mountain where all three Slovenian volunteers died.*

*The first volunteers from the Russian unit arrived at the Macedonian Front in April 1916. This was a volunteer battalion from the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division. In the autumn of the same year a second battalion arrived. The moral state of the volunteers in the 1st Battalion that came from Russia was*

nemško-bolgarski armadi, ki je štela 170.000 mož, razporejene francoske, grške in ruske zavezniške enote ter tri srbske armade. Glavni poveljnik na solunski fronti je bil francoski general Sarrail. Po načrtih naj bi bile najpomembnejša ofenzivna sila obnovljene enote srbske vojske, pa tudi številni dobrovoljci srbske vojske iz Rusije, izseljencev in od drugod. Prve enote srbske vojske so prišle na solunsko fronto s Krfa jeseni 1916 in takoj začele omejene lokalne napade, ki pa niso bili vedno uspešni. To velja posebno za boje na Kajmakčalanu, kjer so padli tudi trije slovenski dobrovoljci.

Prve dobrovoljske enote iz Rusije so prišle na solunsko fronto aprila 1917. Šlo je za bataljon dobrovoljcev iz 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije. Jeseni istega leta je prišel še drugi bataljon. Morala v prvih dobrovoljskih bataljonih iz Rusije je bila na odlični ravni. Dobrovoljci so bili željni bojev in so zahtevali takojšen odhod na fronto. A z njimi so v začetku samo nadomeščali izgube v srbskih polkih, ki so že bili na solunski fronti v nenehnih bojih z bolgarsko in avstrijsko-nemško vojsko.

Srbski vojski je poveljeval regent Aleksander, a načelnik vrhovnega poveljstva je postal armadni general Petar Bojović. Armadam so poveljevali: 1. armadi, z moravsko in vardarsko divizijo (pozneje preimenovani v jugoslovansko) – vojvoda Živojin Mišić; 2. armadi, s Šumadijsko in Timoško divizijo – vojvoda Stepa Stepanović in 3. armadi, z Drinsko in Donavsko divizijo – general Miloš Vasić. V rezervi sta bila konjeniška divizija in Dobrovoljski odred vojvode Vuka. Srbska vojska je štela 150.000 vojakov in dobrovoljcev.

Zaradi motiviranosti dobrovoljcev za boj v srbski vojski za jugoslovanske ideale in cilje so številni dobrovoljci, tudi Slovenci, zavrnilo vojaško prisego srbski vojski in zahtevali prisego še nevzpostavljeni jugoslovanski vojski. Zaradi tega je 29. decembra 1917 prestolonaslednik Aleksander Karađorđević ukazal razpustitev Vardarske divizije. Iz njenega članstva in pripelanih dobrovoljcev je bila ustanovljena Jugoslovanska divizija. Njen poveljnik je postal polkovnik Milan Tucaković.

Po podatkih srbske vrhovnega poveljstva z dne 23. septembra 1917 je bilo na solunski fronti 21.000 dobrovoljcev, med njimi 141 Slovencev. Večina je bila razporejena v Jugoslovanski diviziji, manjši del pa v drugih srbskih divizijah. Po ohranjenih podatkih je mogoče

excellent. The volunteers were eager to fight and demanded an immediate departure to the front. They were initially used only for replacing injured troops in the Serbian regiments, which had been already engaging in constant combats with the Bulgarian and Austrian-German Armies at the Macedonian Front.

Regent Alexander commanded the Serbian Army, while the Army General Petar Bojović became commander of the Supreme Command. Commanders of the armies were: commander of the 1st Army with the Morava and Vardar Division (later renamed the Yugoslav Army) was Duke Živojin Mišić; commander of the 2nd Army with the Šumadija and Timočka Division was Duke Stepa Stepanović and the commander of the 3rd Army with the Drina and Danube Division was General Miliš Vasić. The Cavalry Division and the Volunteer Corps of Duke Vuk was a reserve unit. The Serbian Army had approximately 150,000 soldiers and volunteers.

The volunteers were motivated to fight in the Serbian Army because they supported the establishment of Yugoslavia. Therefore, many of them, including Slovenians, rejected the military oath to the Serbian Army and demanded an informal oath to the Yugoslav Army. Due to the latter, the crown prince ordered the dissolution of the Vardar Division on 29 December 1917. From its formation and with the newly arrived volunteers, the Yugoslav Division was established. Colonel Milan Tucaković was appointed as its commander.

According to information from the Serbian Supreme Command, dated 23 September 1917, there were approximately 21,000 volunteers at the Macedonian Front, out of which 141 were Slovenians. Most of them were assigned to the Yugoslavian Division, while a smaller part remained in other Serbian divisions. Based on information, all Slovenian volunteers – the Thessaloniki fighters (194 in total), can be identified by individual units, as follows:

#### **Morava Division (22):**

*Alič Anton, Bazant Urh, Berin Josip, Bole Anton, Budinek Franjo, Bunek Franjo, Dobrovoljc Janez, Goli Josip, Hočevan Ignac, Kejžar Valentin, Konič Franc, Lah Franjo, Laharnar Ivan, Mezek Franc, Pogačnik Alojz, Rade Anton, Skvarča Janez, Sorban Valentin, Stele Ivan, Šuštar Jože, Tomšič Albert and Urbič Drago.*

#### **Danube Division (26):**

*Aljančič Ernest, Boštjančič, Colja, Čaplak Ferdo, Dražen Ivan, Drešček Julij, Gnezda Milko, Gregor Leonard, Jurič, Kolenc Matija, Kostelič Jože,*

po posameznih enotah identificirati vse slovenske dobrovoljce – solunske borce, ki jih je bilo dejansko več (194):

**Moravska divizija (22):**

Anton Alič, Urh Bazant, Josip Berin, Anton Bole, Franjo Budinek, Franjo Bunek, Janez Dobrovoljc, Josip Goli, Ignac Hočevnar, Valentin Kejžar, Franc Konič, Franjo Lah, Ivan Laharnar, Franc Mezek, Alojz Pogačnik, Anton Rade, Janez Skvarča, Valentin Sorban, Ivan Stele, Jože Šuštar, Albert Tomšič in Drago Urbič.

**Donavska divizija (26):**

Ernest Aljančič, Boštjančič, Colja, Ferdo Čepлак, Ivan Dražen, Julij Drešček, Milko Gnezda, Leonard Gregor, Jurič, Matija Kolenc, Jože Kostelič, Janez Kovač, Jaka Koželj, Ciril Kumer, Rado Lenard, Mihelj, Vladimir Miselj, Janko Orožen, Stanko Pelan, Pogorelec, Edvard Prinčič, Ivan Rinaldo, Ivan Trampuš, Ernest Turk, Drago Ukmar in Martin Zupančič.

**Timoška divizija (5):**

Milan Kolar, Janko Kos, Josip Kos, Anton Kovačič in Janko Krsnik.

**Šumadijska divizija (1):**

Vinko Janež.

**Jugoslovanska divizija (11):**

Vladimir Grahli, Rajko Heinrihar, Vekoslav Heric, Vekoslav Janžekovič, Ivan Javornik, Milko Jerše, Rajko Pavlin, Josip Sedlak, Franc Vizjak, Albert Zajc in Alfonz Završnik.

**Neidentificirana enota (30):**

Avgust Bogataj, Ferdo Ferluga, Ivan Gmajner, Franc Grabljevec, Vladislav Gržina, Tone Habe, Jože Kerin, Franc Kobler, Maks Kobler, Maks Koprivnjak, Franjo Kreačič, Vinko Krže, Janko Lavrin, Martelanc, Drago Marušič, Josip Modic, Silvo Pakiž, Maks Pavlin, Jože Peharc, Karel Piškur, Radešček, Jože Ravnik, Anton Rode, Vinko Sirc, Edvard Šajn, Šifrer, Franc Štrekelj, Janko Stibilj – Vukasović, Ivan Zupan in Franc Zorič.

**Letalstvo (1):**

rez. častnik Jurij Kraigher.

Prve enote srbskega letalstva so sodelovale na solunski fronti ob gmotno-tehnični podpori

*Kovač Janez, Koželj Jaka, Kumer Ciril, Lenard Rado, Mihelj, Miselj Vladimir, Orožen Janko, Pelan Stanko, Pogorelec, Prinčič Edvard, Rinaldo Ivan, Trampuš Ivan, Turk Ernest, Ukmar Drago and Zupančič Martin.*

**Timočka Division (5):**

*Kolar Milan, Kos Janko, Kos Josip, Kovačič Anton and Krsnik Janko.*

**Šumadija Division (1):**

*Janež Vinko.*

**Yugoslav Division (11):**

*Grahli Vladimir, Heinrihar Rajko, Heric Vekoslav, Janžekovič Vekoslav, Javornik Ivan, Jerše Milko, Pavlin Rajko, Sedlak Josip, Vizjak Franc, Zajc Albert and Završnik Alfonz.*

**Unidentified Unit (30):**

*Bogataj Avgust, Ferluga Ferdo, Gmajner Ivan, Grabljevec Franc, Gržina Vladislav, Habe Tone, Kerin Jože, Kobler Franc, Kobler Maks, Koprivnjak Maks, Kreačič Franjo, Krže Vinko, Lavrin Janko, Martelanc, Marušič Drago, Modic Josip, Pakiž Silvo, Pavlin Maks, Peharc Jože, Piškur Karel, Radešček, Ravnik Jože, Rode Anton, Sirc Vinko, Šajn Edvard, Šifrer, Štrekelj Franc, Vukasović – Stibilj Janko, Zupan Ivan and Zorič Franc.*

**Aviation (1):**

*reserve Officer Kraigher Jurij.*

*The first units of the Serbian Aviation Division participated in battles at the Macedonian Front with material and technical support from the Triple Entente Allies. According to some information there were supposed to be more Slovenian volunteers, especially pilots, participating in the Serbian Army, but this is not substantially supported.*

**Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army in the battles for Carinthia, 1918-1919**

*Before the Christmas holidays in 1918, the Serbian Minister of Military Affairs Mihajlo Rašić sent a military mission commanded by General Krst Smiljanić and Lieutenant Colonel Milutin Nadić to Ljubljana. The mission's objective was to form the Danube Division, which took over the command of all military units in Slovenia on 1 February 1919. This concerned mainly General Maister's units, which were already engaged in combats in Carinthia. Due*

zaveznikov atlante. Po nekaterih podatkih naj bi v srbski vojski sodelovalo še nekaj slovenskih dobrovoljcev – pilotov, vendar ti podatki niso dovolj zanesljivi.

### **Slovenski dobrovoljci srbske vojske v bojih za Koroško 1918–1919**

Pred božičnimi prazniki 1918 je srbski vojni minister Mihajlo Rašić poslal v Ljubljano vojaško misijo z generalom Krstom Smiljanićem in podpolkovnikom Milutinom Nedićem na čelu. Misija je imela nalogo, da vzpostavi območje Dravske divizije, katere poveljstvo je 1. februarja 1919 prevzelo poveljevanje vsem vojaškim enotam v Sloveniji. Šlo je predvsem za enote generala Rudolfa Maistra, ki so se že bojevale na Koroškem. Za nadaljevanje bojov za priložitev Koroške novonastajajoči državi SHS je poveljstvo Dravske divizije začasno vzpostavilo pet odredov, imenovalo njihove poveljnike in odredilo konkretne naloge (smeri napada), in sicer:

- Labodski odred, sestava: 4 pehotni bataljoni, 4 topniške baterije in konjeniški oddelek, 2.000 vojakov in 14 topov, poveljnik – generalmajor Rudolf Maister, smer napada: Dravograd–Št. Pavel;
- Koroški odred: sestava: 6 pehotnih bataljonov, 5 topniških baterij in konjeniški eskadron, 3.200 vojakov in 26 topov, poveljnik – polkovnik Ljubomir Marić, smer napada: Guštanj (Ravne)– Črna–Pliberk–Velikovec–Gospodsvetsko polje;
- Jezerski odred: sestava: 7 pehotnih bataljonov, 8 topniških baterij, konjeniški eskadron, 4.200 vojakov in 31 topov, poveljnik – polkovnik Dobrosav Milenković, smer glavnega napada: Jezersko–Železna Kaplja–Celovec;
- Ljubeljski odred, sestava: pehotni bataljon, 2 topniški bateriji in oddelek dobrovoljcev, 220 vojakov in 8 topov, poveljnik – polkovnik Savo Tripković, smer napada: Ljubelj–Borovlje–Celovec;
- Jeseniški odred, sestava: 2 pehotni četi, prostovoljci (187 vojakov) poročnika Šefmana in 2 topovski posadki, 400 vojakov, 15 mitraljezov in 2 topova, poveljnik kapetan Kujundžić je bil v obrambi Podrožca in na izvidniških nalogah;
- rezerva: 2 pehotna bataljona in 2 četi z razporedom v Ljubljani in Slovenj Gradcu.

Vsi slovenski dobrovoljci so bili razporejeni po manjših skupinah v 45. polku iz Maribora,

*to the continuation of the fights for the accession of Carinthia to the newly founded Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians (SCS), the command of the Danube Division temporarily formed five detachments, appointed their commanders and ordered specific tasks (direction of attack), i.e.:*

- *The Labot Detachment, composition: 4 infantry battalions, 4 artillery batteries and a cavalry section; approximately 2,000 soldiers and 14 guns; commander Major General Rudolf Maister; directions of attack: Dravograd – Št. Pavel.*
- *The Carinthia Detachment, composition: 6 infantry battalions, 5 gun batteries and a cavalry squadron; approximately 3,200 soldiers and 26 guns; commander Colonel Ljubomir Marić; directions of attack: Guštanj (Ravne na Koroškem) – Črna – Bleiburg –Völkermarkt – Zollfeld.*
- *The Jezersko Detachment, composition: 7 infantry battalions, 8 gun batteries, a cavalry squadron; approximately 4,200 soldiers and 31 guns; commander Colonel Dobrosav Milenković; direction of the main attack: Jezersko – Bad Eisenkappel – Klagenfurt.*
- *Ljubelj Detachment, composition: an infantry battalion, 2 gun batteries and a volunteer detachment; approximately 220 soldiers and 8 guns; commander Savo Tripković; direction of attack: Loiblpass – Ferlach – Klagenfurt.*
- *Jesenice Detachment, composition: 2 infantry units, volunteers (187 soldiers) of Lieutenant Štefman and 2 gun crews; approximately 400 soldiers, 15 machine guns and 2 cannons; commander Captain Kujundžić has participated in the defence of Podrožca and in reconnaissance tasks.*
- *Reserve: 2 infantry battalions and 2 companies with formation in Ljubljana and Slovenj Gradec.*

*All Slovenian volunteers were allocated to smaller groups in the 45th Regiment from Maribor, which was the main force of the Jezersko Detachment. Other volunteers, fighters at the Macedonian Front (Croats, Bosnians and others) were deployed to the so-called “Yugoslav Mixed Battalion” under the command of Captain Krstić.*

*On 6 June 1919, Klagenfurt was liberated by the Jezersko and the Ljubljana detachments during fierce combat. This signified a successful end of the Carinthian offensive and, at the same time, from the military aspect, the question of Carinthia’s accession to Slovenia or Yugoslavia was solved.*

*Of course, the diplomatic and political decision of the superpowers was different: It was not for the military force of the rising Yugoslavia to make decisions,*

ki je bil glavna sila Jezerskega odreda. Preostali dobrovoljci – solunci (Hrvati, Bosanci in drugi) so bili razporejeni v t. i. jugoslovanskem kombiniranem bataljonu pod poveljstvom kapetana Krstića.

Celovec je bil osvobojen 6. junija 1919 z odločno bojno akcijo Jezerskega in Ljubljanskega odreda. S tem je bila uspešno končana koroška ofenziva in z vojaškega stališča je bila rešena tudi priključitev Koroške Sloveniji oz. Jugoslaviji.

Diplomatsko-politična odločitev velesil pa je bila drugačna: ne more odločati vojaška sila nastajajoče Jugoslavije, temveč naj odločijo prebivalci Koroške na plebiscitu.

Rezultati koroškega plebiscita so znani, pa tudi predigre in vzroki zanje. Koroška je bila izgubljena ...

V bojih zanjo je sodelovalo 21 slovenskih dobrovoljcev srbske vojske. Šestnajst je bilo že dobrovoljskih veteranov, saj so sodelovali v bojih v Dobrudži (8) in na solunski fronti (8), dva sta prišla na Koroško iz Rusije, trije pa so kot dobrovoljci vstopili v srbsko vojsko. Drugih slovenskih dobrovoljcev, ki so sodelovali v Labodskem in Ljubljanskem odredu, ne štejemo med dobrovoljce srbske vojske, ker se štejejo med Maistrove borce za Koroško.

Tako med koroške borce štejemo te dobrovoljce srbske vojske:

Urh Bazant, Ivan Dobrovoljc, Anton Flander, Josip Goli, Franjo Gorečan, Jože Hočevnar, Josip Katič, Valentin Kejžar, Jože Kerin, Franc Konič, Franjo Koščak, Jaka Koželj, Vinko Krže, Edvard Prinčič, Ivan Skvarča, Ivan Stele, Ernest Turk, Drago Ukmar, Stan-ko Velkovrh, Gregor Šašelj – Wieser in Franc Zorič.

### Številčno stanje slovenskih dobrovoljcev v srbski vojski 1912–1918

V Rusiji so agitirali in pridobivali dobrovoljce za srbsko vojsko uradni vojaški predstavniki Srbije v Rusiji, pa tudi številni visoki srbski častniki, ki so načrtno obiskovali ruska ujetniška taborišča.

Prvi rezultati so se pokazali aprila 1916, ko so našli 9.733 dobrovoljcev. Med njimi je bilo 262 častnikov in 10 sanitetnih častnikov – zdravnikov in medicincev. Po narodnostni sestavi je bila prva skupina častnikov – dobrovoljcev takšna: 120 Srbov, 90 Hrvatov, 40

*but for the inhabitants of Carinthia at the plebiscite.*

*The results of the Carinthian plebiscite are known and so are the games played in the background and the reasons for them. Carinthia was lost.*

*21 Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army participated in the fights for Carinthia. Sixteen of them were already volunteer veterans, for they participated in the Dobrudja Battles (8) and in combats at the Macedonian Front (8). Two of them came to Carinthia from Russia, while three entered the Serbian Army as volunteers. Those Slovenian volunteers who participated in the Labot and Ljubljana detachment are not considered as volunteers in the Serbian Army. They are categorised as “Maister’s fighters”.*

*The following Serbian Army volunteers are considered to be Carinthian fighters:*

*Bazant Urh, Dobrovoljc Ivan, Flander Anton, Goli Josip, Gorečan Franjo, Hočevnar Jože, Katič Josip, Kejžar Valentin, Kerin Jože, Konič Franc, Koščak Franjo, Koželj Jaka, Krže Vinko, Prinčič Edvard, Skvarča Ivan, Stele Ivan, Turk Ernest, Ukmar Drago, Velkovrh Stanko, Wieser – Šašelj Gregor and Zorič Franc.*

### **The number of Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army, 1912-1918**

*Serbia’s official military representatives in Russia and a larger number of other high ranking Serbian officials that, calculatedly, visited Russian prisoner camps, were in charge of the recruitment of volunteers for the Serbian Army.*

*In April 1916 there were a total of 9,733 volunteers. Among them were 262 officers and 10 medical officers – doctors and medical students. The national composition of this first group of officers (volunteers) was as follows: 120 Serbs, 90 Croats, 40 Slovenians, 9 Czechs and 3 Russians.*

*As regards to the number of Slovenians, the information is relatively accurate. We have identified 39 Slovenian officers. Most of them (36) can be seen on a photograph published in the bulletin “Dobrovoljci kladivarji Jugoslavije” (Volunteers of Yugoslavia) (p. 338). A report prepared by Dr. Ante Mandić, a delegate of the Serbian Government, who lived in Odessa at the time, testifies that upon formation of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in April 1916, only 14 Slovenian volunteers were members of this division.*

*Because of bad decisions made by the command of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in the autumn of 1916 in Dobrudja, the division lost almost half of its men. As a result, the number of volunteers was reduced considerably. For this reason, the Serbian Volunteer*



Prof. dr. Ljudevit Pivko, rez. kapetan, poveljnik znamenitega »Pivkovega« bataljona na soški fronti, 1917  
 Prof. dr. Ljudevit Pivko, Reserve Captain, Commander of the famous Pivko Battalion at the Isonzo Front, 1917

Slovencev, 9 Čehov in 3 Rusi.

Podatek o številu Slovencev je točen, saj je tudi v tem opisu identificiranih 39 slovenskih častnikov, od katerih je večina (36) tudi na fotografiji, objavljeni v zborniku Dobrovoljci kladivarji Jugoslavije (str. 338). Iz referata dr. Anteja Mandića, ki je tedaj kot odposlanec srbske vlade bival v Odesi, pa je razvidno, da je bilo aprila 1916 ob vzpostavitvi 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije v njej samo 14 slovenskih dobrovoljcev.

Zaradi nepravilne uporabe 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije jeseni 1916 v Dobrudži, kjer je izgubila skoraj polovico svojih mož, se je število dobrovoljcev močno zmanjšalo. Tako je srbski dobrovoljski korpus v Rusiji, ki je imel tedaj 43.000 vojakov, leto pozneje uspel poslati na solunsko fronto le 12.640 vojakov.

Na zmanjševanje števila dobrovoljcev je poleg posledic poraza v Dobrudži vplivalo tudi destruktivno delovanje avstro-ogrsko vojaško-obveščevalne službe, ki je z grožnjami vplivala na vojake, hkrati pa zahrbtno podpirala t. i. disidente. Šlo je za skupino slovenskih in hrvaških častnikov, ki so marca 1917 poveljniku dobrovoljskega korpusa poslali peticijo, v kateri so zapisali sedem zahtev:

- da se ime »Srbski dobrovoljski korpus« spremeni v »Jugoslovanski dobrovoljski korpus«;
- da se srbski emblemi in oznake zamenjajo z jugoslovanskimi;
- da se slovenski in hrvaški vojaki razporedijo v homogene narodnostne enote, ki naj jim

Corps in Russia, which at the time had around 43,000 soldiers, managed to send a total of 12,640 soldiers to the Macedonian Front the next year.

In addition to the consequences of the defeat in Dobrudja the destructive action of the Austro-Hungarian military and intelligence service that influenced the military formation with threats and at the same time treacherously supported the so-called dissidents also influenced the reduction of volunteers. The service was composed of a group of Slovenian and Croatian officers, who sent a petition to the commander of the volunteer corps in March 1917 in which they listed their seven demands:

- The name "Serbian Volunteer Corps" is to change into the "Yugoslavian Volunteer Corps".
- Serbian emblems and insignia are to be replaced with those of Yugoslavia.
- Slovenian and Croatian volunteers are to be assigned to homogeneous national units, which will be commanded by Slovenian or Croatian officers and non-Commissioned Officers.
- In legal terms, volunteers are not to be considered members of the Army of the Kingdom of Serbia, but sworn as soldiers of the future Kingdom of Yugoslavia.
- Volunteer units are not to be used for combat missions outside their homeland (in Russia and Greece) or outside the borders of the future Yugoslavia.
- In regards to material and financial aspects, all volunteers (soldiers and officers) should be made equal with the members of the regular Serbian Army etc.

Despite the fact that the Serbian Supreme Command accepted the key demands of the dissidents, they carried on with various destructive and violent actions. This had a negative influence on the number of members in the Serbian Volunteer Corps in which, according to official information, there were 243 Slovenian volunteers (204 soldiers and 39 officers) in May 1917. The situation regarding units was as follows:

- The Corps Headquarter Units – 8 soldiers.
- The Volunteer Battalion – 7 officers and 6 soldiers.
- The 1st Volunteer Battalion – 17 officers and 6 soldiers.
- The 2nd Volunteer Battalion – 15 officers and 184 soldiers.

In September 1917, the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division was ordered to move to the Macedonian Front. The direction of the move was: Odessa – Arkhangelsk – France – Thessaloniki. On 7 December 1917, the division arrived at its destination. At departure the division included 13,066 soldiers, 86 out

poveljujejo slovenski oz. hrvaški častniki in podčastniki;

- da se dobrovoljci pravno ne štejejo za pripadnike vojske kraljevine Srbije, temveč samo kot vojaki prihodnje kraljevine Jugoslavije;
- enot dobrovoljcev ne smejo uporabljati za bojne naloge zunaj domovine (v Rusiji in Grčiji) oz. zunaj meja prihodnje Jugoslavije;
- gmotno in finančno je treba vse dobrovoljce – vojake in častnike izenačiti s pripadniki redne srbske vojske itn.

Čeprav je srbsko vrhovno poveljstvo sprejelo ključne zahteve disidentov, so ti nadaljevali destruktivne in razbijaške akcije. To je zmanjševalo število članov Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa, v katerem je bilo maja 1917, po uradnih podatkih, le 243 slovenskih dobrovoljcev (204 vojakov in 39 častnikov). Po enotah je bilo takole:

- štabne enote korpusa – 8 vojakov;
- dopolnilni bataljon – 7 častnikov in 6 vojakov;
- 1. srbska dobrovoljska divizija – 17 častnikov in 6 vojakov;
- 2. srbska dobrovoljska divizija – 15 častnikov in 184 vojakov.

1. srbska dobrovoljska divizija je 27. septembra 1917 dobila povelje za premik na solunsko fronto. Smer premika je bila: Odesa–Arhangelsk–Francija–Solun. Na cilj je prispela 7. decembra 1917. Ob odhodu je štela 13.066 vojakov, med katerimi je bilo tudi 86 slovenskih. Po prihodu v Solun je imela le še 2.545 vojakov in 158 častnikov.

Vseeno se je na solunski fronti zbralo 21.000 dobrovoljcev, med katerimi je bilo po podatkih srbskega vrhovnega poveljstva 141 Slovencev. Mi smo našeli 194 slovenskih dobrovoljcev – solunskih borcev (45 častnikov, 11 podčastnikov in 138 vojakov). Številne enote pa niso uspele pravočasno priti na solunsko fronto.

Podobno se je dogajalo z drugimi enotami dobrovoljcev. Jugoslovanski dobrovoljski bataljon kapetana Pivka je bil sicer prepeljan iz Italije v Boko Kotorsko, vendar se z izjemo posameznikov (7) ni vključil med enote srbske vojske na solunski fronti, zato njegovim pripadnikom ni priznan status dobrovoljcev srbske vojske. Jugoslovanski dobrovoljski polk Matije Gubca iz Tomska v Sibiriji se je z bojem prebil do pristanišča Vladivostok in se šele septembra 1920 z ladjo vrnil v domovino.

*of which were Slovenian volunteers. After the arrival to Thessaloniki the division had only 2,545 soldiers and 158 officers.*

*Nevertheless 21,000 volunteers gathered at the Macedonian Front. According to the Serbian Supreme Command there were 141 Slovenians among them. We have identified 194 Slovenian volunteers – the Thessaloniki fighters (45 officers, 11 non-commissioned officers and 138 soldiers). Many units were not able to arrive at the Macedonian Front on time.*

*The same occurred with other volunteer units. The Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion was transferred from Italy to Boka Kotarska. Apart from some individuals (7), the battalion did not join the units of the Serbian Army at the Macedonian Front and hence its members did not become a part of the Serbian Army Volunteers. The Matija Gubec Yugoslav Volunteer Regiment from Tomsk in Siberia fought its way to the port of Vladivostok and returned home in September 1920.*

*After the war finished, the Serbian Supreme Command conferred 26,455 soldiers and officers the status of volunteer. In 1914 and 1915 3,500 volunteers headed to Siberia across Danube all by themselves. The following number of soldiers and officers from Serbian volunteer corps units received the status of volunteer:*

- *The 1st Serbian Volunteer Division – 18,388 soldiers and officers.*
- *The 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division – 2,875 soldiers and officers.*
- *The Corps Headquarters and the Headquarter Units – 492 soldiers and officers.*
- *Additional Battalion – 1,200 soldiers and officers.*

*Altogether, 567 Slovenian volunteers were identified (175 officers, 50 non-commissioned officers and 343 soldiers). 435 Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army (162 officers, 26 non-commissioned officer and 247 soldiers) participated in the Serbian Liberation Wars. Naturally, 123 members of Pivko's Battalion, 5 Carinthian fighters and 4 volunteers, who stayed in Russia, are not included. A detailed overview by periods and military units is as follows:*

<b>WAR PERIOD - MILITARY UNIT</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Officers</b>	<b>Non-Commissioned Officers</b>	<b>Soldiers</b>	<b>Doctors</b>
<i>Resistance in Bosnia in Herzegovina, 1875</i>	<b>3</b>	1		2	
<i>The Balkan Wars, 1912-1913</i>	<b>24</b>	19	1	4	17
<i>First World War, 1914-1915</i>	<b>24</b>	4	1	19	1
<i>Volunteer Detachment, 1916</i>	<b>(10)</b>		(1)	(9)	
<i>1<sup>st</sup> Serbian Volunteer Division</i>	<b>149</b>	82	15	52	12
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> Serbian Volunteer Division</i>	<b>14</b>	4	1	9	
<i>Serbian Volunteer Corps</i>	<b>46 (47)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34 (35)</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>Aviation Squadron</i>	<b>2</b>	2			
<i>Matija Gubec Regiment in Siberia</i>	<b>39</b>	18	1	20	3
<i>Volunteers from Nocera Umbra</i>	<b>55</b>	8		47	4
<i>Volunteers – expatriates from the USA</i>	<b>27</b>			27	
<i>Thessaloniki fighters from Slovenia, 1918</i>	<b>45</b>	15	1	29	
<i>Pivko's Battalion – Thessaloniki fighters</i>	<b>7</b>		3	4	
<b>Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army – TOTAL</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>42</b>
<i>Pivko's Battalion from Italy</i>	<b>123</b>	5	23	95	
<b>Slovenian volunteers – TOTAL</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>42</b>
<i>Thessaloniki fighters – Morava Division A/ 2+1+15=18; B/ 1+2+1=4 from Russia</i>	<b>22</b>	3	3	16	2
<i>Thessaloniki fighters – Danube Division A/ 5+0+8=12; B/ 6+2+5=13</i>	<b>26</b>	11	2	13	3
<i>Thessaloniki fighters – Timočka Division A/ 3+0+0=3; B/ 1+0+1=2</i>	<b>5</b>	4		1	
<i>Thessaloniki fighters – Šumadija Division</i>	<b>1</b>	1			
<i>Thessaloniki fighters – Yugoslavian Division A/ 5+0+0=5; B/ 5+0+1=6</i>	<b>11</b>	10		1	1
<i>Thessaloniki fighters – unidentified units A/ 0+0+6=6; B/ 8+3+13=24</i>	<b>30</b>	8	3	19	3
<i>Thessaloniki fighters: Expatriates (27), Nocera Umbra (55), Pivko's Battalion (7), volunteers (10)</i>	<b>99</b>	9	3	84	
<b>Thessaloniki fighters – TOTAL</b> <i>A/ 15+1+29=45 from Slovenia B/ 23+5+21=50 from Russia</i>	<b>194</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Carinthian fighters – TOTAL</b> <i>- from Serbian Volunteer Corps -8 - Thessaloniki fighters – 8 - from Slovenia and Carinthia - 5</i>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>13</b>	
<b>Alphabetical list of identified Slovenian volunteers – TOTAL</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>42</b>

Po vojni je srbsko vrhovno poveljstvo priznalo dobrovoljski status 26.455 vojakom in častnikom, od teh tudi 3.500 dobrovoljcem, ki so se 1914 in 1915 prek Donave sami podali v Srbijo. Od enot Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa pa je status dobrovoljca priznan:

- 1. srbski dobrovoljski diviziji – 18.388 vojakom in častnikom;
- 2. srbski dobrovoljski diviziji – 2.875 vojakom in častnikom;
- štabu korpusa in štabnim enotam – 492 vojakom in častnikom;
- dopolnilnemu bataljonu – 1.200 vojakom in častnikom.

Identificiranih je skupno 567 slovenskih dobrovoljcev (175 častnikov, 50 podčastnikov in

### ***Killed and wounded Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army, 1912-1918***

*567 Slovenian volunteers were identified in the Serbian Army, out of which 42 volunteers (7, 41 percent) died. Every thirteenth volunteer was killed.*

*The majority of Slovenian volunteers – fourteen (14) or 38 percent - died in the autumn of 1918 in Dobruđja. The same number of volunteers – fourteen (14) or 38 percent died at the Macedonian Front between 1916 and 1918. Seven (7) Slovenian volunteers died in Serbia after the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front and three (3) died in the Battle of Cer and the Battle of Kolubara. Others killed in battle include: one in Doberdob, Italy and in Siberia and one in Toloun, France and in Murman – Arctic Circle, Russia.*

343 vojakov), v srbskih osvobodilnih vojnah pa je sodelovalo 435 slovenskih dobrovoljcev srbske vojske (162 častnikov, 26 podčastnikov in 247 vojakov). V to številko ni všteti 123 pripadnikov Pivkovega bataljona, 5 koroških borcev in 4 dobrovoljcev, ki so ostali v Rusiji. Podroben pregled po obdobjih in vojaških enotah je takšen:

Most Slovenian volunteers, 78.5 percent, died in 1916 (in Dobrudja) and in 1918 (at the Macedonian Front). The following is an overview by year:

- 1914 – four (4) killed in action.
- 1915 – one (1), killed in action.
- 1916 – seventeen (17) killed in action.
- 1917 – four (4) killed in action.
- 1918 – sixteen (16) killed in action.

VOJNO OBDOBJE – VOJAŠKA ENOTA	SKUPNO	Častnik	Podčastnik	Vojak	Zdravnik
Upor v Bosni in Hercegovini 1875	3	1		2	
Balkanske vojne 1912–1913	24	19	1	4	17
Svetovna vojna 1914–1915	24	4	1	19	1
Dobrovoljski odred 1916	(10)		(1)	(9)	
1. srbska dobrovoljska divizija	149	82	15	52	12
2. srbska dobrovoljska divizija	14	4	1	9	
Srbski dobrovoljski korpus	46 (47)	9	3	34 (35)	4
Letalska eskadrilja	2	2			
Polk Matije Gubca v Sibiriji	39	18	1	20	3
Dobrovoljci iz Nocere Umbre	55	8		47	4
Dobrovoljci – izseljenci iz ZDA	27			27	
Solunski borci iz Slovenije 1918	45	15	1	29	
Pivkov bataljon – solunski borci	7		3	4	
<b>Slovenski dobrovoljci srbske vojske – SKUPNO</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>42</b>
Pivkov bataljon iz Italije	123	5	23	95	
<b>Slovenski dobrovoljci – SKUPNO</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>42</b>
Solunski borci – Moravska divizija A/ 2+1+15=18; B/ 1+2+1=4 iz Rusije	22	3	3	16	2
Solunski borci – Donavska divizija A/ 5+0+8=12; B/ 6+2+5=13	26	11	2	13	3
Solunski borci – Timoška divizija A/ 3+0+0=3; B/ 1+0+1=2	5	4		1	
Solunski borci – Šumadijska divizija	1	1			
Solunski borci – Jugoslovanska divizija A/ 5+0+0=5; B/ 5+0+1=6	11	10		1	1
Solunski borci – neznane enote A/ 0+0+6=6; B/ 8+3+13=24	30	8	3	19	3
Solunski borci: izseljenci (27), Noc. Umbre (55), Pivkov bat. (7), DO (10)	99	9	3	84	
<b>Solunski borci – SKUPNO</b> A/ 15+1+29=45 iz Slovenije B/ 23+5+21=50 iz Rusije	<b>194</b>	45	11	138	9
<b>Koroški borci – SKUPNO</b> - iz srbskega dobrov. korpusa – 8 - solunski borci – 8 - iz Slovenije in Koroške – 5	<b>21</b>	8		13	
<b>Abecedni seznam identificiranih slovenskih dobrovoljcev – SKUPNO</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>42</b>

## Ranjeni in padli slovenski dobrovoljci v srbski vojski 1912–1918

V srbski vojski je identificiranih 567 slovenskih dobrovoljcev. Od teh jih je padlo (umrlo) 42, kar je 7,41 odstotka. Padel je vsak trinajsti dobrovoljec.

Največ slovenskih dobrovoljcev je bilo ubitih jeseni 1916 v Dobrudži – štirinajst (14) ali 38

Out of all Slovenian volunteers, 40 percent of officers and non-commissioned officers died. This immense loss proves that officers, in particular non-commissioned officers, were the most active in the battles. Categorised by military ranks, the following Slovenian volunteers were killed in action:

Reserve officers – ten (10) or 24 percent.

Non-commissioned officers – seven (7) or 16 percent.

odstotkov in na solunski fronti 1916–1918 prav toliko. V Srbiji je padlo sedem (7) slovenskih dobrovoljcev po preboju solunske fronte in trije (3) v cerski in kolubarski bitki ali skupno 24 odstotkov. Posamično so padli še: po eden na Doberdobo v Italiji in v Sibiriji, po eden pa je umrl v Tolounu v Franciji in Murmanu – Polarne krogu v Rusiji.

Največ slovenskih dobrovoljcev – 78,5 odstotka je padlo (umrlo) v letih 1916 (v Dobrudži) in 1918 (na solunski fronti), celoten pregled po letih pa je tak:

- 1914 – štiri (4) padli;
- 1915 – eden (1) padel;
- 1916 – sedemnajst (17) padlih;
- 1917 – štiri (4) padli;
- 1918 – šestnajst (16) padlih.

Od slovenskih dobrovoljcev je padlo kar 40 odstotkov častnikov in podčastnikov, kar so bile nenormalne izgube, hkrati pa dokaz, da so se prav oni najbolj izpostavljali v boju. Tako je po strukturi vojaških činov od slovenskih dobrovoljcev padlo:

- rez. častnikov – deset (10) ali 24 odstotkov;
- podčastnikov – sedem (7) ali 16 odstotkov in
- vojakov in kaplarjev – petindvajset (25) ali 60 odstotkov.

Zaradi pietetnih razlogov, predvsem pa dejstva, da prvič predstavljamo mesta znanih grobišč in spominskih znamenj ter kraje, kjer bi jih bilo treba še postaviti (po sklenjenem meddržavnem sporazumu), navajam abecedni seznam vseh (42) padlih (umrlih) slovenskih dobrovoljcev s krajem grobišča (znanega – neznanega):

- Anton Batič, narednik, padel 23. 9. 1916 v Dobrudži – vojaški grob neznan;
- Franjo Bračič, rez. podporočnik, umrl 23. 9. 1916 v Dobrudži zaradi ran in zastrupitve – grob neznan;
- Franjo Budinek, narednik, padel 19.–30. 9. 1918 na Bukoviku – vojaški grob na Bukoviku;
- Jože Bukovec, vojak, umrl jeseni 1918 v bolnišnici – solunsko vojaško pokopališče;
- Viktor Deisinger, vojak – četnik, padel decembra 1914 na Adi Ciganliji – beograjsko vojaško pokopališče;
- Bruno Fon, podnarednik, padel 23. 9. 1916 v Amzači – Dobrudža, vojaški grob neznan;

*Soldiers and corporals – twenty-five (25) or 60 percent.*

*Out of respect to the fallen soldiers and mainly due to the fact that the location of known graveyards as well as graveyards and memorial plaques that still need to be erected (after reaching an international agreement), I am presenting, for the first time, a list of all (42) Slovenian volunteers, in alphabetical order, that were killed in action. The following is a list of these soldiers together with the locations of the graveyards they are buried in (known – unknown):*

- *Batič Anton, Sergeant, died on 23 September 1916 in Dobrudja – military grave unknown.*
- *Bračič Franjo, Reserve Officer, died on 23 September 1916 in Dobrudja due to wounds and poisoning – grave unknown.*
- *Budinek Franjo, Sergeant, died between 19 and 30 September 1918 at Bukovik – military grave on the Bukovik Mountain.*
- *Bukovec Jože, soldier, died in fall 1918 in a hospital – Thessaloniki Military Cemetery.*
- *Deisinger Viktor, soldier – chetnik, died in December 1914 on Ada Ciganlija – Belgrade Military Cemetery.*
- *Fon Bruno, Sub-Sergeant (a Serbian military rank), died on 23 September 1916 in Amzača – Dobrudja, military grave unknown.*
- *Glavar Jožef, soldier, died in the autumn of 1918 in a hospital in Thessaloniki – military tomb Zejtinlik in Thessaloniki.*
- *Gosar Ivan, Reserve Officer, convicted to death on 10 February 1917 – shot in Belgrade, military cemetery in Belgrade.*
- *Grabljevec Franc, soldier, died in the autumn of 1918 at the Macedonian Front – military grave unknown.*
- *Helman Marko, reserve Captain, 2nd Class, died in August 1916 in a hospital due to wounds – military grave in Dobrič.*
- *Herić Vekoslav, reserve Second Lieutenant, died in August 1917 at the Macedonian Front – military grave in Dobro polje.*
- *Javornik Martin, Captain, 2nd Class, died in August 1914 in the Battle of Cer – military tomb on the Cer Mountain.*
- *Jenko Avgust, soldier, died in August 1914 in the Battle of Cer – military grave unknown.*
- *Jerin Jurij, soldier, died between 19 and 30 September 1916 on the Kajmakalan Mountain – military grave.*
- *Kerin Josip, soldier, died in fall 1918 after the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front – military grave unknown.*
- *Kobler Vlado, reserve Second Lieutenant, deadly*



- Jožef Glavar, vojak, umrl jeseni 1918 v bolnišnici v Solunu – vojaška grobnica Zejtinlik v Solunu;
- Ivan Gosar, rez. poročnik, 10. 2. 1917 obsojen na smrt – ustreljen v Beogradu, vojaško pokopališče v Beogradu;
- Franc Grabljevec, vojak, padel jeseni 1918 na solunski fronti – vojaški grob neznan;
- Marko Helman, rez. kapetan 2. razreda, umrl avgusta 1916 v bolnišnici zaradi ran – vojaški grob v Dobriču;
- Vekoslav Heric, rez. podporočnik, padel avgusta 1917 na solunski fronti – vojaški grob na Dobrem polju;
- Martin Javornik, kapetan 2. razreda, padel avgusta 1914 v cerski bitki – vojaška grobnica na Ceru;
- Avgust Jenko, vojak, padel avgusta 1914 v cerski bitki – vojaški grob neznan;
- Jurij Jerin, vojak, padel 19.–30. 9. 1916 na Kajmakčalanu – vojaški grob;
- Josip Kerin, vojak, padel jeseni 1918 po preboju solunske fronte – vojaški grob neznan;
- Vlado Kobler, rez. podporočnik, 6. 9. 1916 smrtno ranjen pri Kokardži, Dobrudža – vojaški grob neznan;
- Franjo Kolarič, rez. podporočnik, 6. 9. 1916 smrtno ranjen pri Kokardži, Dobrudža – vojaški grob neznan;
- Matija Kolenc, kaplar, padel jeseni 1918 po

wounded on 6 September 1916 near Kokardza, Dobrudja – military grave unknown.

- Kolarič Franjo, Reserve Second Lieutenant, deadly wounded on 6 September 1916 near Kokardza, Dobrudja – military grave unknown.
- Kolenc Matija, Corporal, died in fall 1918 after the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front near Leskovec – military grave.
- Koprivnjak Maks, soldier, died in fall 1918 after the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front – military grave unknown.
- Kostelič Jože, soldier, died in September 1918 in the Bela reka valley – mass military grave.
- Kristl Adolf, soldier, died in August 1914 in the Battle of Kolubara – military grave unknown.
- Kumelj Ciril, soldier, died in fall 1917 due to typhus in a hospital in Hadža Abdula, Bessarabia – military grave.
- Lipar Blaž, soldier – volunteer from the Balkan War, died on 10 August 1915 near Doberdob – military tomb.
- Majer Jakob, soldier, died on 25 August 1916 near Karasinan, Dobrudja – military grave unknown.
- Modic Josip, soldier, died in October 1918 during the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front – military grave.
- Mohar Franjo, soldier, died on 25 August 1916 near Karasinan, Dobrudja – military grave unknown.
- Piškur Karel, soldier, died in fall 1918 after the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front – military grave unknown.
- Potočnik Boris, Sergeant, died on 23 September 1916 near the Amzaca Mountain, Dobrudja – military grave unknown.
- Povšič Josip, reserve Officer, wounded and killed on 7 September 1916 near Dobrič, Dobrudja – military grave unknown.
- Rožaj Rado, soldier – chetnik, died between 19 and 30 September 1916 on Kajmakčalan – military grave.
- Sorčan Erno, Reserve Officer, died in the autumn of 1918 in Siberia as a member of the Red Army – military grave unknown.
- Šajn Edvard, Sergeant, died in October 1918 after the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front – military grave unknown.
- Šest Franc, reserve Officer, died on 28 August 1916 near Dobrič, Dobrudja – military grave unknown.
- Škof Franc, soldier, died on 25 August 1916 near Karasinan, Dobrudja – military grave unknown.
- Šorn Stanko, soldier – chetnik, died between 19 and 30 September 1916 on the Kajmakčalan Mountain – military grave.

- preboju solunske fronte blizu Leskovca – vojaški grob;
- Maks Koprivnjak, vojak, padel jeseni 1918 po preboju solunske fronte – vojaški grob neznan;
  - Jože Kostelič, vojak, padel septembra 1918 v dolini Bele reke – skupen vojaški grob;
  - Adolf Kristl, vojak, padel avgusta 1914 v kolubarski bitki – vojaški grob neznan;
  - Ciril Kumelj, vojak, jeseni 1917 umrl za tifusom v bolnišnici v Hadži Abdulji, Besarabija – vojaški grob;
  - Blaž Lipar, vojak – dobrovoljec iz balkanske vojne, padel 10. 10. 1915 pri Doberdolu – vojaška grobnica;
  - Jakob Majer, vojak, padel 25. 8. 1916 pri Karasinanu, Dobrudža – vojaški grob neznan;
  - Josip Modic, vojak, padel oktobra 1918 pri preboju solunske fronte – vojaški grob;
  - Franjo Mohar, vojak, padel 25. 8. 1916 pri Karasinanu, Dobrudža – vojaški grob neznan;
  - Karel Piškur, vojak, padel jeseni 1918 po preboju solunske fronte – vojaški grob neznan;
  - Boris Potočnik, narednik, padel 23. 9. 1916 pri Amzači, Dobrudža – vojaški grob neznan;
  - Josip Povšič, rez. častnik, 7. 9. 1916 je bil kot ranjenec ubit pri Dobriču, Dobrudža – vojaški grob neznan;
  - Rado Rožaj, vojak – četnik, padel 19.–30. 9. 1916 na Kajmakčalanu – vojaški grob;
  - Erno Sorčan, rez. častnik, padel jeseni 1918 v Sibiriji kot pripadnik Rdeče armade – vojaški grob neznan;
  - Edvard Šajn, narednik, padel oktobra 1918 po preboju solunske fronte – vojaški grob neznan;
  - Franc Šest, rez. poročnik, padel 28. 8. 1916 pri Dobriču, Dobrudža – vojaški grob neznan;
  - Franc Škof, vojak, padel 25. 8. 1916 pri Karasinanu, Dobrudža – vojaški grob neznan;
  - Stanko Šorn, vojak – četnik, padel 19.–30. 9. 1916 na Kajmakčalanu – vojaški grob;
  - Vinko Šporn, vojak, umrl jeseni 1918 v Solunu – vojaška grobnica na Zejtinliku, Solun;
  - Franc Štrekelj, vojak, padel septembra 1918 pri preboju solunske fronte – vojaški grob;
  - Ivan Trampuš, vojak, padel septembra 1918

- Šporn Vinko, soldier, died in the autumn of 1918 in Thessaloniki – military grave on Zejtinlik, Thessaloniki.
- Štrekelj Franc, soldier, died in September 1918 during the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front – military grave.
- Trampuš Ivan, soldier, died in September 1918 during the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front – military grave in the valley of the Bela reka.
- Zupan Ivan, Sub-Sergeant, died in a hospital in Thessaloniki on 12 July 1918 – military tomb.
- Zupan Ivan, Sub-Sergeant, died in the autumn of 1918 in Murman, Arctic Circle – military grave next to the chapel.
- Zupančič Mato, soldier – chetnik, died in a hospital in Tulon on 26 April 1917 – Serbian military tomb in Tien near Paris.
- Žgajnar Franc, soldier, died on 25 August 1916 in Karasinan, Dobrudža – military grave unknown.

*Immediately after the end of the war, the Serbian Supreme Command erected the previously identified military cemeteries, tombs, graves and memorial plaques. In Thessaloniki the Serbian military cemetery is Zejtinlik. There is a Serbian military tomb with a monument in Medžidiji as well as in Dobrudža. In Tien near Paris, there is only a Serbian military tomb. Smaller military tombs with memorial plaques are located in other locations as well as on the Cer Mountain, the island Krf, the Kajmakčalan Mountain, the Bukovik Mountain etc.*

*Although many years have passed since the battles for the liberation of Serbia in which Slovenian volunteers sacrificed their lives, and even though moss and grass have covered the graves, both countries should maintain the cemeteries of the dead soldiers. This is the only way we will preserve the memory of the courageous Slovenian volunteers which sacrificed their lives for Serbian freedom. This is the least we can do to say thanks.*

### **Awarded Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army, 1912-1918**

*No official information could be found about award recipients in the archives of the Serbian Army. It should be mentioned that in the Serbian Army awards were usually bestowed on the battlefield, moments after the fight finished. It is therefore understandable that there simply is no detailed information on the recipients (mainly soldiers, non-commissioned officers and lower officers) and the type of awards which they were presented.*

pri preboju solunske fronte – vojaška grobnica v dolini Bele reke;

- Ivan Zupan, podnarednik, 12. 7. 1918 umrl v bolnišnici v Solunu – vojaška grobnica;
- Ivan Zupan, podnarednik, jeseni 1918 umrl v Murmanu, Polarni krog – vojaški grob poleg kapelice;
- Mato Zupančič, vojak – četnik, 26. 4. 1917 umrl v bolnišnici v Tulonu – srbska vojaška grobnica v Tieniu pri Parizu;
- Franc Žgajnar, vojak, padel 25. 8. 1916 v Karasinanu, Dobrudža – vojaški grob neznan.

Srbsko vrhovno poveljstvo je takoj po vojni poskrbelo za ureditev že prej določenih vojaških pokopališč, grobnic, grobov in spominskih znamenj. Tako je v Solunu srbsko vojaško pokopališče Zejtinlik, v Medžidiji v Dobrudži pa srbska vojaška grobnica s spomenikom, v Tieniu pri Parizu pa srbska vojaška grobnica. Manjše vojaške grobnice s spominskimi znamenji so tudi na drugih mestih (na Ceru, otoku Krfu, Kajmakčalanu, v Bukoviku in drugje).

Čeprav je od opisanih bitk minilo že veliko let in so grobovi naštetih zaraščeni, bi obe državi morali poskrbeti za grobišča padlih vojakov. Le tako bomo ohranili spomin na pogumne slovenske dobrovoljce, ki so se žrtvovali za srbsko svobodo.

## **Odlikovani slovenski dobrovoljci v srbski vojski 1912–1918**

Uradnih podatkov o odlikovancih v arhivih srbske vojske ni bilo mogoče najti. Odlikovanja v srbski vojski so največkrat delili kar na bojišču po boju, zato je razumljivo, da podrobnih podatkov o prejemnikih in vrsti odlikovanj ni. To velja predvsem za vojake, podčastnike in nižje častnike oz. za podeljevanje »nižjih« odlikovanj.

Iz časopisnih opisov, predvsem iz vojaškega časnika RATNIK (Bojovnik), delno ohranjene dobrovoljske zbirke in Vlahovićeve knjižice o vitezh Karadžorđeve zvezde z meči sem zato zbral le slovenske dobrovoljce, odlikovane z najvišjimi srbskim in tujimi odlikovanji. To so bili:

- Franjo Cajs, rez. častnik – dobrovoljec 1. polka 1. brigade 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, nosilec Karadžorđeve zvezde z

*I have selected from newspaper articles, mostly from the RATNIK (Warrior) military newspaper, a partly preserved collection of volunteers and from the Vlahović book on Knights Bestowed with the medal of Karadžorđe's Star with Swords, only those Slovenian volunteers that were awarded the highest Serbian and foreign awards. They are:*

- Cajs Franjo, reserve Officer – volunteer in the 1st regiment, 1st brigade of the Volunteer Division 1916 in Odessa, awarded with the Karadžorđe's Star with Swords, the Russian and Romanian War Crosses.
- Janež Vinko – Bosanac Vinko, Reserve Second Lieutenant of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division 1916 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter of the Šumadija Division, awarded with the Miloš Obilić Golden Medal for Bravery, Russian Order of St. Anna and St. Stanislaus and the Order of the Crown of Romania.
- Javornik Antonija – Natalija Bjelajac, Sergeant, awarded with the Karadžorđe's Star with Swords, Commemorative Medal for Albania, two Miloš Obilić Golden Medals for Bravery, Order of the White Eagle with Swords, the French award Legion of Honour – altogether 12 Serbian and foreign awards.
- Javornik Martin, Captain of the Serbian Army, died in 1914 on the Cer Mountain, awarded with the Karadžorđe's Star with Swords after death.
- Jelenc Vitomir – Fedor, Reserve Second Lieutenant, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914 and a participant of the retreat across Albania, Thessaloniki fighter, awarded with the French and Czech War Crosses, the Miloš Obilić Gold Medal for Bravery and a Commemorative Medal from Albania.
- Kolarič Franjo, reserve Second Lieutenant of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, awarded with the Miloš Obilić Gold Medal for Bravery.
- Kopal Venceslav, Reserve Second Lieutenant of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, awarded with the Karadžorđe's Star with Swords 4th class.
- Kovač Leopold, soldier of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, awarded with the Karadžorđe's Star with Swords.
- Koželj Jaka, reserve Captain, 2nd Class, of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, awarded with the Karadžorđe's Star with Swords, Order of the White Eagle with Swords 4th class and the Order of St. Sava 4th class.
- Kreačič Franjo, Sergeant of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, awarded with three awards.
- Levišnik Štefan, Reserve Officer, volunteer in the Serbian Army 1914, awarded with the Karadžorđe's Star with Swords.

- meči, ruskega in romunskega vojnega križca;
- Vinko Janež – Vinko Bosanac, rez. podporočnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, solunski borec Šumadijske divizije, nosilec zlate kolajne Miloša Obilića, ruskega reda sv. Ane in sv. Stanislava in romunske krone;
  - Antonija Javornik – Natalija Bjelajac, narednica, nosilka Karađorđeve zvezde z meči, albanske spomenice, dveh zlatih medalj za pogum Miloša Obilića, reda belega orla z meči, francoskega reda legije časti – skupno 12 srbskih in tujih odlikovanj;
  - Martin Javornik, kapetan srbske vojske, padel 1914 na Ceru, posmrtno odlikovan s Karađorđevo zvezdo z meči;
  - Vitomir Jelenc – Fedor, rez. podporočnik, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914 in udeleženec umika čez Albanijo, solunski borec, nosilec francoskega in češkega vojnega križa, zlate medalje za pogum Miloša Obilića in albanske spomenice;
  - Franjo Kolarič, rez. podporočnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, nosilec zlate medalje za pogum Miloša Obilića;
  - Venceslav Kopal, rez. podporočnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, nosilec Karađorđeve zvezde z meči 4. stopnje;
  - Leopold Kovač, vojak 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, nosilec Karađorđeve zvezde z meči;
  - Jaka Koželj, rez. kapetan 2. razreda 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, nosilec Karađorđeve zvezde z meči, belega orla z meči 4. stopnje in sv. Save 4. stopnje;
  - Franjo Kreačič, narednik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, nosilec treh odlikovanj;
  - Štefan Levišnik, rez. častnik, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914, nosilec Karađorđeve zvezde z meči;
  - Viktor Merlak, prostovoljec v srbskem uporu v Bosni in Hercegovini 1875, za izjemen pogum v bojih ob Drini odlikovan s Karađorđevo zvezdo z meči (prvi odlikovanec);
  - Avgust Škabar, rez. podporočnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, iz Maribora, nosilec Karađorđeve zvezde z meči 4. stopnje;
  - Franjo Troha, narednik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, nosilec Karađorđeve zvezde z meči;
  - Franc Vulč, rez. častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, nosilec ruske in zlate medalje za pogum Miloša Obilića;
  - Franc Zorič, solunski in koroški borec, 1918
  - Malgaj Franc, Reserve Second Lieutenant, adjutant to the commander of the Aviation Squadron, awarded with the Karađorđe's Star with Swords.
  - Merlak Viktor, volunteer in the Serbian resistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1875, awarded with the Karađorđe's Star with Swords for displaying courage beyond the call of duty in the combats near the Drina river (the first volunteer to be awarded).
  - Škabar Avgust, Reserve Second Lieutenant of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, from Maribor, awarded with the Karađorđe's Star with Swords 4th class.
  - Troha Franjo, Sergeant of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division 1916 in Odessa, awarded with of the Karađorđe's Star with Swords.
  - Vulč Franc, Reserve Officer of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, awarded with the Russian Medal for Bravery and the Miloš Obilić Gold Medal for Bravery.
  - Zorič Franc, Thessaloniki and Carinthian fighter, in 1918 awarded with the Karađorđe's Star with Swords, but received the award only in 1934 because of a wrong address.
  - Zupanič Anton, volunteer – Corporal of the Serbian Army in 1914, awarded with the Karađorđe's Star with Swords.
- The descriptions of heroic acts of the listed and other unknown Slovenian volunteers are extremely important and interesting and would probably require an entire novel to be written. This applies in particular to Leopold Kovač, who was awarded the highest military award. Not to mention the legendary Natalija Bjelajac (Antonija Javornik) from Maribor and others.*

### **Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army – Doctors and Intellectuals**

*The composition of Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army was on a very high intellectual level, for the faculty intellectuals (82) presented 14.46 percent of all volunteers. They are included in the number of 175 reserve officers and represent 30.86 percent of all Slovenian volunteers. This is very important information.*

*Presented is the specific data of the intellectual summit of the Slovenian volunteers:*

*The doctors (42), who were the first volunteers in the Serbian Army, predominated. Thus, I am presenting (in alphabetical order) the total number of individual Slovenian doctors, by year, with information about them:*

odlikovan s Karađorđevo zvezdo z meči, zaradi napačnega naslova so mu odlikovanje vročili šele leta 1934;

- Anton Zupanič, dobrovoljec – kaplar srbske vojske 1914, nosilec Karađorđeve zvezde z meči.

Zanimivi bi bili opisi junaških dejanj naštetih in drugih neznanih slovenskih dobrovoljcev. Verjetno bi jih bilo za cel roman. To velja zlasti za Leopolda Kovača, ki je kot vojak dobil najvišje srbsko vojaško odlikovanje, pa legendarno Natalijo Bjelajac oz. Antonijo Javornik iz Maribora in druge.

### Slovenski dobrovoljci v srbski vojski – zdravniki in drugi intelektualci

Sestava slovenskih dobrovoljcev v srbski vojski je bila na zelo visoki intelektualni ravni, saj je bilo fakultetno izobraženih 82 dobrovoljcev ali 14,46 odstotka vseh. Šteti so med 175 rez. častnikov in predstavljajo 30,86 odstotka vseh slovenskih dobrovoljcev. Oba podatka sta zelo pomembna.

Navajam konkretne podatke intelektualne vrha med slovenskim dobrovoljci:

Prevladovali so zdravniki (42), saj so bili med prvimi dobrovoljci v srbski vojski. Zato navajam po letih skupno število in podatke (po abecednem seznamu) o slovenskih zdravnikih:

- 1912 (17): Bačar, Mirko Černič, Jernej Demšar – primarij, Fedransperg, Gaber Hočevar, Otmar Krajec – Edo, Kučera, Tone Lavrič, Ivan Oražen, Ivan Premrov, Mavricij Rus, Josip Stojc, Šabec, Edo Šlajmer – primarij, Tajnšek, Josip Tavčar in Josip Tičar;
- 1914 (1): Drago Marušič;
- 1916 (12): Stanko Erhartič, Jože Ermenc, Tone Eržen, Božidar Fajdiga, Radovan Gajda, Milko Gnezda, Ernest Gorišek, Vladimir Grahli, Janko Kotnik, Janko Lavrin, Valentin Meršol in Jože Ravnik;
- 1917 (7): Josip Erat, Fajdiga (major), Matko Heric, Ferdo Kunej, Tone Lovrič, Tone Lovšin in Lavoslav Mastnak;
- 1918 (5): Radovan Brenčič, Ivan Dražen, Ivan Gmajnar, Josip Hebein in Ljudevit Peric.

Po številu (12) sledijo aktivni častniki, po večini avstro-ogrske vojske, ki so prestopili (dezertirali) neposredno v srbsko vojsko (poročnik Martin Javornik) ali pa so kot ruski

- 1912 (17): Dr. Bačar, Dr. Černič Mirko, Senior Doctor Demšar Jernej, Fedransperg, Dr. Hočevar Gaber, Dr. Krajec Otmar - Edo, Dr. Kučera, Dr. Lavrič Tone, Dr. Oražen Ivan, Dr. Premrov Ivan, Dr. Rus Mavricij, Dr. Stojc Josip, Dr. Šabec, Senior Doctor Šlajmer Edo, Dr. Tajnšek, Dr. Tavčar Josip and Dr. Tičar Josip.
- 1914 (1): Dr. Marušič Drago.
- 1916 (12): Dr. Erhartič Stanko, Dr. Ermenc Jože, Dr. Eržen Tone, Dr. Fajdiga Božidar, Dr. Gajda Radovan, Dr. Gnezda Milko, Dr. Gorišek Ernest, Dr. Grahli Vladimir, Dr. Kotnik Janko, Dr. Lavrin Janko, Dr. Meršol Valentin and Dr. Ravnik Jože.
- 1917 (7): Dr. Erat Josip, Dr. Fajdiga. (Major), Dr. Heric Matko, Dr. Kunej Ferdo, Dr. Lovrič Tone, Dr. Lovšin Tone and Dr. Mastnak Lavoslav.
- 1918 (5): Dr. Brenčič Radovan, Dr. Dražen Ivan, Dr. Gmajnar Ivan, Dr. Hebein Josip and Dr. Peric Ljudevit.

*There were 12 active officers. They were mostly active Austro-Hungarian officers, which deserted directly to the Serbian Army (Lieutenant Javornik Martin) or voluntarily entered the Serbian Army as Russian or Italian prisoners. Allow me to mention them:*

*Gržina Vladimir, Lieutenant; Fon Vekoslav, Major; Hudina Josip, Lieutenant Colonel (judge); Janež Vinko (Bosanac Vinko), Second Lieutenant, Javornik Martin, Captain; Kobler Maks, Captain, 1st Class; Kolar Milan, Second Lieutenant (military judge); Kos Janko, Second Lieutenant; Kraigher Jurij, Second Lieutenant – a pilot, Dr. Pless, Captain; Šircelj Jože, Captain and Vukasović – Stibilj Janko, Colonel.*

*Captain Martin Javornik, the first who deserted from the Austro-Hungarian Army and who died in the Battle of Cer, will be remembered for his great courage. In some ways, his fame was taken over by his niece Antonija Javornik or Natalija Bjelajac, the first Slovenian female volunteer, who received was wounded twelve times. She had the rank of Sergeant in the Serbian Military and received twelve of the highest Serbian and European awards. The Serbian state should set up a monument for both of them in Maribor.*

*Jurij Kraigher, an Austro-Hungarian military pilot from Postojna, who deserted to the Italians who afterwards imprisoned him due to suspicion, does not follow behind by inventiveness. The Italians released him due to endeavours of his acquaintances and friends. He afterwards claimed himself to be one of the first pilots of the Serbian Aviation (unit).*

ali italijanski ujetniki prostovoljno pristopili v srbsko vojsko. Ti so bili:

Vladimir Gržina, poročnik; Vekoslav Fon, major; Josip Hudina, podpolkovnik (sodni); Vinko Janež (Vinko Bosanac), podporočnik; Martin Javornik, kapetan; Maks Kobler, kapetan 1. razreda; Milan Kolar, podporočnik (vojaški sodnik); Janko Kos, podporočnik; Jurij Kraigher, podporočnik – pilot; dr. Pless, kapetan; Jože Šircelj, kapetan; in Janko Stibilj - Vukasović, polkovnik.

Med najbolj pogumnimi je bil kapetan Martin Javornik, ki je prvi dezertiral iz avstro-ogrsko vojske in padel v cerski bitki. Njegovo poslanstvo je prevzela nečakinja Antonija Javornik oz. Natalija Bjelajac, prva slovenska dobrovoljka, dvanajstkrat ranjena, s činom narednice srbske vojske ter dvanajstimi najvišjimi srbskimi in evropskimi vojaškimi odlikovanji. Obema bi srbska država morala postaviti spomenik v Mariboru.

Po iznajdljivosti ni zaostajal podporočnik in avstro-ogrski vojaški pilot Jurij Kraigher iz Postojne, ki je z novim letalom dezertiral k Italijanom, ti pa so ga zaradi sumničenja preprosto zaprli. Po posredovanjih znancev in prijateljev so ga izpustili in zaslovel je kot eden od prvih pilotov srbskega letalstva. Kariero je pozneje nadaljeval v ZDA, predvsem v civilnem letalstvu. Med drugo svetovno vojno je dobil čin polkovnika in je obiskal maršala Tita v Drvarju tik pred znanim zračnim desantom. Zanimivo je, da je obveščevalno plat drvarskega desanta pod šifro »Skok s konjem« na nemški strani vodil kapetan Franz Kraigher, daljni sorodnik Jurija Kraigherja.

Omeniti je treba tudi oba poveljnika dobrovoljskih enot v Italiji in Sibiriji. Dr. Ljudevit Pivko je bil »samo« rez. kapetan, zato predstavljam le kapetana Jožeta Šircelja, poveljnika Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji. V izjemno zapletenih vojnih in geografskih razmerah (oktobrska revolucija, Sibirija, zima) je uspel pripeljati svojo enoto prek celotne Sibirije do pristanišča Vladivostok, od koder jih je zavezniška ladja prepeljala v domovino.

Občudovanje si zasluži Janko Stibilj – Vukasović, polkovnik srbske vojske. Rojen je bil 1851 v Vrtovini pri Ajdovščini, končal je gimnazijo, pomorsko šolo in nekaj časa služil v avstro-ogrski vojni mornarici. Že 1887 se je v

*Kraigher continued his career in the USA, mainly in civil aviation. During the Second World War he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and visited Marshall Tito in Drvar just before the reputed air raid. It is extremely interesting that German intelligence of the Drvar air raid, under the code »jump with a horse«, was led by Captain Kraigher Franz who was a distant relative of Jurij Kraigher.*

*We should also mention both commanders of the volunteer units in Italy and in Siberia. Because Dr. Ljudevit Pivko was "only" a reserve Captain, I will also mention Captain Jože Šircelj, commander of the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia. Even in extremely complicated war and geographical circumstances (the October Revolution and Siberian winter) Captain Šircelj managed to bring his unit across Siberia to the Port of Vladivostok from where an Allied ship took them back to their homeland.*

*Vukasović - Stibilj Janko, commander of the Serbian Army deserves special admiration. Born in 1851 in Vrtovina near Ajdovščina, he finished high school and a Navy academy. He later served in the Austro-Hungarian navy for a time. In 1887, he headed to Belgrade and joined the volunteers in the Serbian Army. He first headed to Bosnia and Montenegro where he fought against the Turks. Because of his courage and his military talent he was promoted to the rank of sergeant in 1877. He thus joined the regular Serbian Army and received the rank of Lieutenant. At the same time, he was bestowed several awards due to his actions in these battles. In 1885, he was awarded a Takovski Cross and soon after became a battalion and a regiment commander. In the Balkan War in 1912 he became a Commander of the Serbian War Command and a commander of the military gendarmerie. At the beginning of the First World War in 1914 he protected Belgrade with gendarmerie. Afterwards, he participated in the retreat of the gendarmerie across Albania after which he maintained order at the Macedonian Front for two years. He also participated in propaganda actions for the recruitment of volunteers in the USA. In 1919, after the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front he was sent to Slovenia and with the rank of Colonel was appointed to the position of assistant to the Drava Division Commander. He retired after two years. He died in Ljubljana in 1923 and is buried in his home town.*

• *Lawyers (9):*

*Črček Ivan, Durini Viktor, Furlanič Ivan, Kobler Vladimir, Dr. Lapajne Stanko, attorney-at-law, Dr. Pekle Gašper, attorney-at-law (also a journalist), Dr.*

Beogradu vključil med dobrovoljce srbske vojske. Najprej je odšel v Bosno in nato v Črno goro, kjer se je bojeval proti Turkom. Zaradi poguma in vojaškega talenta je že 1877 postal narednik. Zato je vstopil v redno srbsko vojsko, dobil čin podporočnika, hkrati pa si je v bojih pridobil več odlikovanj. Leta 1885 je dobil takovski križ ter kmalu zatem postal bataljonski in polkovni poveljnik. V balkanski vojni 1912 je bil poveljnik glavnega dela srbskega vojnega poveljstva in vojaške žandarmerije. Ob začetku svetovne vojne 1914 je z orožniki branil Beograd. Potem se je z delom orožnikov udeležil umika čez Albanijo, nato je dve leti skrbel za red na solunski fronti. Udeleževal se je tudi propagandnih akcij za pridobivanje dobrovoljcev v ZDA. Po preboju solunske fronte je bil 1919 poslan v Slovenijo in kot polkovnik postavljen za pomočnika poveljnika dravske divizije. Dve leti pozneje se je upokojil in umrl 1923 v Ljubljani. Pokopan je v domačem kraju.

- Pravniki (9):

Ivan Črček, Viktor Durini, Ivan Furlanič, Vladimir Kobler, Stanko Lapajne, odvetnik, Gašper Pekle, odvetnik (tudi novinar), Jaka Štefančič, odvetnik, Alojz Trstenjak in Gregor Šašelj – Wieser, notar.

- Profesorji (5):

Milan Fabjančič, Franc Grafenauer, Ciril Peternel, Ljudevit Pivko in Nace Voštar.

- Inženirji (3):

Vladislav Gržina, Alojz Jager in Josip Urbančič (izseljenec).

- Novinarji (4):

Ivan Furlanič, Gašper Pekle, Aleksander Toman (dobrovoljec 1875) in Josip Trošt – Franje (izseljenec).

- Književnika (2):

Pavel Golia in Juš Kozak.

V Črn timerski sonati, posvečeni padlim tovarišem v Dobrudži 1916, je rez. kapetan in pesnik Pavel Golia v zadnji kitici zapisal:

In kri se lije, lije, lije  
Po tuji zemlji naša kri,  
In grob za grobom se vrsti,  
Izdan od daljne domačije.

- Duhovniki (2):

Ernest Aljančič (franciški) in Ernest Turk (katolik).

Štefančič Jaka, attorney-at-law, Dr. Trstenjak Alojz and Wieser – Šašelj Gregor, notary.

- Professors (5):

Fabjančič Milan, Grafenauer Franc, Peternel Ciril, Dr. Pivko Ljudevit, and Voštar Nace.

- Engineers (3):

Gržina Vladislav, Jager Alojz and Urbančič Josip (expatriate).

- Journalists (4):

Furlanič Ivan, Dr. Pekle Gašper, Toman Aleksander (volunteer in 1875) and Trošt Franje Josip (expatriate).

- Literates (2):

Golia Pavle and Kozak Juš.

In the last verse of the Črn timerska sonata (Black Sea Sonata) dedicated to those comrades killed in Dobrudja in 1916, the reserve Captain and a poet Pavel Golia wrote:

Blood is pouring, pouring, pouring  
Across foreign land our blood,  
And one grave follows the other,  
Betrayed by the far away homeland.

- Priests (2):

Dr. Aljančič Ernest (Franciscan) and Dr. Turk Ernest (Catholic).

- Members of Parliament (2):

Grafenauer Franc and Mravlje Milan (Dr. Pivko Ljudevit was also a Member of Parliament).

- Composers (1):

Adamič Emil;

A young composer, soldier and volunteer wrote the following song titled Dobrovoljsko geslo (Volunteer slogan) in 1916 in Taškent:

Brothers, raise your heads,  
The Devil has not yet been crushed,  
The slogan of the sons of Mother Slava:  
Victory or death or death,  
Victory, victory, victory or death.

## Analytical conclusions

The enclosed list of Slovenian volunteers, in alphabetical order, shows that for the time being 567 Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army have been identified, among which there are 175 officers (30.86 percent), 50 non-commissioned officers (8.82 percent) – 32 sergeants, sub-sergeants and 18 corporals and 343 soldiers (60.49 percent). For a large number of volunteers (30) mentioned in the memorial literature, no other information other than their

- Poslanci (2):  
Franc Grafenauer in Milan Mravlje  
(poslanec je bil tudi Ljudevit Pivko).
- Skladatelj (1):  
Emil Adamič.

Mladi skladatelj, vojak in dobrovoljec je v Taškentu 1916 napisal skladbo z naslovom Dobrovoljsko geslo:

Bratje, kvišku naše glave,  
Vrag naš ni še strt, ni še strt,  
Geslo sinov majke Slave:  
Zmaga ali smrt ali smrt,  
zmaga, zmaga, zmaga ali smrt.

## Analični sklepi

Iz priloženega abecednega seznama slovenskih dobrovoljcev je razvidno, da je doslej identificiranih 567 slovenskih dobrovoljcev srbske vojske, med njimi 175 častnikov (30,86 odstotka), 50 podčastnikov (8,82 odstotka) – 32 narednikov / podnarednikov in 18 kaplarjev ter 343 vojakov (60,49 odstotka). Za precej dobrovoljcev (30), omenjanih v spominski literaturi, ni bilo mogoče ugotoviti drugih podatkov razen priimkov. Prav tako za 279 dobrovoljcev (polovico) ni navedenega čina – položaja, pa so, po izkušnjah v podobnih primerih, razvrščeni med vojake. Slovenski dobrovoljci so se zelo radi fotografirali in prav na podlagi fotodokumentacije je mogoče zelo natančno ugotoviti število častnikov in zdravnikov. Po drugi strani pa so imeli – razumljivo – zelo malo priložnosti za skupinsko fotografiranje.

Srbski dobrovoljski korpus v Rusiji je bil sestavljen iz 1. in 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije ter tudi iz Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji. V teh enotah je bilo identificiranih 249 slovenskih dobrovoljcev:

- 1. srbska dobrovoljska divizija: 149;
- 2. srbska dobrovoljska divizija: 14;
- Srbski dobrovoljski korpus: 47 oz. 46 (če odštejemo veterana – dobrovoljca iz 1914);
- Jugoslovanski dobrovoljski polk Matije Gubca: 39.

Od 210 slovenskih dobrovoljcev Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa v Rusiji je prišlo na solunsko fronto samo 50 dobrovoljcev ali 23,81 odstotka oz. 20,1 odstotka (vštevši polk Matije Gubca), kar je strašljiv podatek. Osnovni

surnames could be obtained. For 279 volunteers (50 percent) there is no rank or position stated, but on the basis of similar examples they are listed among the soldiers. Due to the fact that Slovenian volunteers were fond of having their pictures taken we can very accurately identify the number of officers and doctors on the basis of this photographic documentation. On the other hand, it is understandable that non-commissioned officers and ordinary soldiers had fewer opportunities for group photos.

The Serbian Volunteer Corps in Russia was composed of the 1st and the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division and the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia. 249 Slovenians volunteers were identified in the listed units:

- The 1st Serbian Volunteer Division: 149.
- The 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division: 14.
- The Serbian Volunteer Corps: 47 or 46 (if we do not count in a veteran – volunteer from 1914).
- The Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment: 39.

Out of 210 Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Volunteer Corps in Russia only 50 volunteers or 23.81 or 20.1 percent (counting in the Matija Gubec Regiment) arrived to the Macedonian Front, which was alarming. The main reason was problems during the transport from Russia to Thessaloniki. As known, the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment headed towards home on a difficult road across Siberia, after which it sailed off from the Port of Vladivostok with a ship which arrived in Dubrovnik in 1920. Other units also witnessed a great decrease during the drive from Arhangelsk across France and Italy to Thessaloniki.

According to some data of the Serbian Supreme Command 141 Slovenian volunteers received the status of "Thessaloniki fighter" which does not correspond to the actual data. According to my findings, 194 Slovenian volunteers received the status of a Thessaloniki fighter. Their numbers are as follows:

- 50 members of the Serbian Volunteer Corps.
- 45 volunteers from Slovenia.
- 55 volunteers from Nocera Umbra.
- 27 expatriates – volunteers.
- 10 members of the Volunteer corps of the Duke Vuk.
- 7 volunteers from the Pivko's Battalion.

During the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front, Slovenian volunteers participated in the following units of the Serbian Army:

- The Morava Division: 22, out of which 4 were from Russia, 18 from Slovenia.

razlog so bile težave med prevozom iz Rusije do Soluna. Jugoslovanski dobrovoljski polk Matije Gubca je odšel v domovino po težavni poti čez Sibirijo, iz pristanišča Vladivostok pa je odplul z ladjo, ki je prišla v Dubrovnik šele 1920. Osip je bil velik tudi v druge enote med vožnjo iz Arhangelska prek Francije in Italije do Soluna.

Po nekaterih podatkih srbskega vrhovnega poveljstva naj bi status »solunskega borca« pridobilo 141 slovenskih dobrovoljcev, kar pa se ne ujema z mojimi ugotovitvami, da ga je pridobilo kar 194 slovenskih dobrovoljcev, in sicer:

- 50 pripadnikov Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa;
- 45 dobrovoljcev iz Slovenije;
- 55 dobrovoljcev iz Nocere Umbre;
- 27 izseljencev – dobrovoljcev;
- 10 pripadnikov Dobrovoljskega odreda vojvode Vuka in
- 7 dobrovoljcev iz Pivkovega bataljona.

Slovenski dobrovoljci so v preboju solunske fronte sodelovali v teh enotah srbske vojske:

- Moravska divizija: 22, od teh 4 iz Rusije, 18 iz Slovenije;
- Donavska divizija: 26, od teh 13 iz Rusije in prav toliko iz Slovenije;
- Timoška divizija: 5, od teh 2 iz Rusije, 3 iz Slovenije;
- Šumadijska divizija: 1 iz Rusije;
- Jugoslovanska divizija: 11, od teh 6 iz Rusije, 5 iz Slovenije;
- Neidentificirane enote: 30, od teh 24 iz Rusije, 6 iz Slovenije in
- Dobrovoljski odred (1916): 10

Za 74 solunskih borcev je torej ugotovljeno, v katerih enotah srbske vojske so se bojevali. Za 30 dobrovoljcev iz Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa, kot tudi za izseljence (27) in dobrovoljce iz Nocere Umbre (55), skupno 112, ni bilo mogoče ugotoviti, v katerih enotah so bili.

Od 130 dobrovoljcev Jugoslovanskega bataljona kapetana Pivka se jih je le sedem udeležilo preboja solunske fronte, večina pa je po prihodu in mučnem čakanju v Boki Kotorski in Tivtu nazadnje odšla domov. Tako jih srbsko vrhovno poveljstvo ni štelo med solunske borce. Vsi dobrovoljci omenjenega Pivkovega bataljona pa so uvrščeni na abecedni seznam



Prof. dr. Ernest Turk, rez. podporočnik, več let predsednik slovenskih dobrovoljcev  
*Prof. dr. Ernest Turk, Reserve Second Lieutenant, Long-standing president of the Slovenian volunteers*

- *The Danube Division: 26, out of which 13 were from Russia, 13 from Slovenia.*
- *The Timočka Division: 5, out of which 2 were from Russia, 3 from Slovenia.*
- *The Šumadija Division: 1 from Russia;*
- *The Yugoslavian Division: 11, out of which 6 were from Russia, 5 from Slovenia.*
- *Unidentified units: 30, out of which 24 were from Russia, 6 from Slovenia.*
- *A Volunteer Detachment (1916): 10.*

*Altogether there were 74 Thessaloniki fighters for which it has been determined in which Serbian Army units they fought in. The name of the unit could not be identified for 30 volunteers from the Serbian Volunteer Corps as well as for the expatriates (27) and volunteers from the Nocera Umbra (55), which makes 112 altogether.*

*Out of 130 volunteers in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, only seven participated in the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front, while most of them shortly after their arrival and anxious waiting in Boka Kotorska and Tivit headed for home. Thus, the Serbian Supreme Command did not register them as Thessaloniki fighters. Nevertheless, all members of the mentioned Pivko's Battalion are enlisted on the alphabetical list of the identified Slovenian volunteers, only now for the first time presented to the Slovenian public. But the original list of Slovenian deserters who came to this battalion from the Austro-Hungarian Army, which joined the Italian (Allied) side together with their commander, is not known.*

identificiranih slovenskih dobrovoljcev, ki je prvič predstavljen slovenski javnosti. Ni pa znan prvoten seznam slovenskih dezerterjev tega bataljona iz avstro-ogrške vojske, ki so skupaj s svojim poveljnikom prestopili na italijansko (zavezniško) stran.

Med slovenske dobrovoljce je uvrščenih vseh 39 pripadnikov Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega polka Matije Gubca iz Tomska v Sibiriji, ki so se vrnil v domovino šele 1920.

Posebna kategorija so »koroški borci« oz. slovenski dobrovoljci srbske vojske (21), ki so po demobilizaciji vnovič postali dobrovoljci mariborskega 45. polka in nekaterih drugih enot, sodelujočih v znani ofenzivi na Koroškem leta 1918/1919. Večina je sodelovala v bojih v Dobrudži (8) in na solunski fronti (8), le dva sta prišla med koroške borce naravnost iz Rusije, trije pa so se naknadno prijavili kot dobrovoljci srbske vojske.

V prvo kategorijo slovenskih dobrovoljcev pa je treba šteti vse zdravnike in medicince, ki so sodelovali v obeh balkanskih in prvi svetovni vojni, pa tudi tiste, ki so se vključili v srbsko vojsko leta 1914. Avgusta 1914 je bilo v srbski vojski 18 slovenskih dobrovoljcev, vsi so sodelovali tudi v cerski bitki. Leto pozneje je bilo v srbski vojski po nekaterih podatkih že 25 slovenskih dobrovoljcev (dokumentirano navajam samo 24). Nisem pa mogel preveriti podatka, da je v kolubarski bitki prešlo iz avstro-ogrške v srbsko vojsko še 10 slovenskih dobrovoljcev. Mlajšim raziskovalcem torej ne bo zmanjkalo dela.

V tragičnem umiku srbske vojske čez Albanijo naj bi sodelovalo tudi 19 slovenskih dobrovoljcev. Nisem mogel preveriti, kdo od njih je umrl v albanskih planinah. Znan je le podatek, da je 17 slovenskih dobrovoljcev prišlo na otok Krf. Enega so zaradi zdravljenja prepeljali v Francijo (kjer je umrl), sedem so jih napotili v Odeso zaradi vzpostavljanja dobrovoljskih enot srbske vojske, deset pa v Dobrovoljski odred vojvode Vuka. Borci tega odreda so si tudi prvi prislužili naziv »solunskega borca«, saj so že 1916 jurišali na vrh Kajmakčalana. Trije slovenski dobrovoljci so tam tudi padli, skupaj s svojim četniškim vodov Vukom.

Padlo in umrlo je 42 slovenskih dobrovoljcev ali 7,41 odstotka, torej veliko. Posebno pomembno je, da je bilo med padlimi kar 24 odstotkov častnikov. Torej so se izpostavljali v

*The 39 members of the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment in Siberia who returned home in 1920 are also considered as Slovenian volunteers.*

*The "Carinthian fighters" or Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army (21) who after the demobilisation again became volunteers in the 45th Maribor Regiment and some other units, participating in the celebrated offensive in Carinthia in 1918/1919, belong to a special category. Most of them participated in the Dobrudja Battles (8) and in the battles at the Macedonian Front (8). Only two of them joined Carinthian fighters directly from Russia and three subsequently joined as Serbian Army volunteers.*

*All doctors and medical students that participated in both Balkan Wars and in the First World War as well as Slovenian volunteers that joined the Serbian Army in 1914 unquestionably belong to the first category of volunteers. In August 1914, there were 18 Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army that also participated in the Battle of Cer. According to some data there were already 25 Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army the next year (I list only 24 of them that have been documented). However, I was not able to verify the data stating that that during the Battle of Kolubara another 10 Slovenian volunteers left the Austro-Hungarian and joined the Serbian Army. This is yet to be researched by younger researchers.*

*19 Slovenian volunteers supposedly participated in the tragic retreat of the Serbian Army across Albania. I could not verify which of them died in the Albanian mountains. It is known that 17 Slovenian volunteers arrived on the island Krf. One of them was transferred to France (where he died) during medical treatment, while seven of them were sent to Odessa for the formation of volunteer units of the Serbian Army and ten of them were transferred to the Volunteer Detachment of Duke Vuk. The fighters of this detachment were the first to win the title of the "Carniola fighter", since they assaulted the Kajmakcalan summit in 1916. Three Slovenian volunteers together with their chetnik Duke Vuk died there.*

*42 Slovenian volunteers or 7.41 percent died there. The number is large. It is especially important to mention that 24 percent of the officers were among those killed in action, meaning that they were involved in numerous fights and demonstrated Slovenian courage and fearlessness in the Serbian liberation wars. It should also be mentioned that Jenko August, one of the main ideologists of the Preporod Movement died in the Battle of Cer in 1914, thus demonstrating to his followers what a sacrifice for youthful ideals for the Yugoslavian community actually meant. We have*

bojih in tudi v srbskih osvobodilnih vojnah pokazali slovenski pogum in neustrašenost. Med prvimi je leta 1914 v cerski bitki padel Avgust Jenko, eden od glavnih ideologov preporodovcev. Njegovi privrženci so ob tem spoznali, kaj pomeni žrtvovanje za mladostne ideale o jugoslovanski skupnosti. Locirali smo grobove slovenskih dobrovoljcev, obe državi pa naj poskrbita za njihovo ureditev po mednarodnem vojnem pravu.

Poleg 42 zdravnikov je bilo med slovenskimi dobrovoljci še 42 drugih intelektualcev, skupno 82, kar je več kot 14,46 odstotka slovenskih dobrovoljcev srbske vojske. Med njimi je umestno najprej omeniti 12 aktivnih častnikov, 9 pravnikov, 5 profesorjev, 4 novinarje, 3 inženirje, 2 književnika, 2 poslanca, 2 duhovnika in skladatelja. Če k tem prištejemo še preostalih 93 rezervnih častnikov, dobimo realno sliko, da so slovenski dobrovoljci izstopali tudi kvalitativno, saj so ti podatki odraz intelektualne veličine slovenskega dobrovoljskega gibanja nasploh. Če bi dodali še številki o sokolih (11) in preporodovcih (25), bi verjetno dobili še nekakšno ideološko-politično sliko, včasih zelo pomembno za uspeh in preživetje na bojnem polju. Pomembna je bila za propagandno akcijo pridobivanja dobrovoljcev med ujetniki, saj so se ti odločali predvsem za idejo prihodnje jugoslovanske skupnosti.

18 slovenskih dobrovoljcev je prejelo najvišja srbska in tuja vojaška odlikovanja.

Sklenem lahko, da so bili slovenski dobrovoljci med prvimi v srbski vojski, in to v obdobju in okoliščinah, ko so jih najbolj potrebovali (Cer, Kolubara, Dobrudža, Kajmakčalan, Bukovik idr.). To so bili slovenski zdravniki z dr. Oražnom na čelu. Skupno število slovenskih dobrovoljcev presega povprečje drugih v srbski vojski, izjemna je bila njihova izobrazbena (intelektualna) struktura, pokazali so zelo velik pogum in požrtvovalnost. Patetično izraženo: velik krvni davek na oltarju srbske svobode.

Srbski narod ne bo nikoli pozabil tega slovenskega prispevka.

### **Avtorjev klic proti pozabi**

Slovenski dobrovoljci v srbskih osvobodilnih vojnah so že zdavnaj pozabljeni zgodovina.

O njih se skoraj nič ne ve v Srbiji, le malo v

located the graves of Slovenian volunteers, but both countries have to be involved in erecting monuments within the framework of international military law.

Besides 42 doctors another 42 intellectuals need to be included, which makes 82 altogether that is 14.46 percent of Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army. Among them we must above all mention 12 active officers, 9 lawyers, 5 professors, 4 journalists, 3 engineers, 2 literates, 2 Members of Parliament, 2 priests and one composer. If we count the remaining 93 reserve officers to the latter we see that Slovenian volunteers stood out in the qualitative sense as well. The previously mentioned number is a reflection of the intellectual grandness of the Slovenian volunteer movement in general. If we add the number of the Sokol Organisation members (11) and the Preporod Movement members (25) to the latter we would probably get a ideological-political image which can be very important for success and survival in the battlefield. It was also very important for the propaganda action with a view to recruit new volunteers among the prisoners, since all volunteers were in general in favour of the idea of the future Yugoslavian community.

We must not forget that 18 Slovenian volunteers were awarded highest Serbian and foreign military decorations.

The main conclusion would be that Slovenian volunteers were one of the first volunteers in the Serbian Army at that time and under the circumstances needed the most (Cer, Kolubara, Dobrudža, Kajmakčalan, Bukovik battles and similar). They were Slovenian doctors lead by Dr. Oražen. In comparison to the number of other volunteers in the Serbian Army, Slovenian volunteers are predominant. Moreover, their educational (intellectual) level, their courage and their selflessness is outstanding. If we put pitifully: They are a "hefty blood tax" on the altar of Serbian freedom.

The Serbian nation will never forget the Slovenian contribution!

### **Author's appeal against oblivion**

Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian liberation wars are a long forgotten history.

There is practically nothing known about them in Serbia and only little in Slovenia. If a little more time would pass, both countries would allow this to be forgotten and sink into oblivion. It is politics that chooses what will stay alive and live on in people's memory. And so far, politics has been very unfair to the volunteers. As if it was ashamed of them.

Sloveniji. Samo še nekaj časa bi minilo, pa bi v obeh državah pozabili nekaj, česar nikoli ne bi smeli. Politika izbira, kaj bo ostalo in živelo v spominu. Do dobrovoljcev je bila doslej zelo nepravilna, kot bi se jih sramovala ...

Slovenski dobrovoljci, ki so se bojevali in žrtvovali življenja za srbski narod v njegovih osvobodilnih vojnah, morajo ostati nepozabljeni. Njihova veličina ni v številkah in zmagah, ki so jih pribojevali. So seme prijateljstva in otroci solidarnosti dveh slovanskih narodov, slovenskega in srbskega.

Iz njihove krvi in dejanj je zrastle povezava Slovencev in Srbov. Ta je nad vso politiko, a tudi proti politiki, ki razpihuje sovraštvo med Slovenci in Srbi.

Ohranjanje spominov na vojne dobrovoljce je predvsem naloga vojske Slovenije in Srbije. Žal to ni bilo mogoče prej, pa tudi danes ni dosti bolje. Toda prišel bo čas, ko bodo dobrovoljci v obeh državah dobili zgodovinsko mesto, ki jim pripada.

Slovenske dobrovoljce v srbski vojski bi bilo treba uvrstiti med druge slovenske vojne veterane. O njih bi morali več vedeti posebno v Srbiji. Slovenci so imeli prve časopisne novice že 1875, prvo brošuro 1913, zbornik svojih dobrovoljcev že od 1936, nekaj podatkov je tudi v nacionalni enciklopediji.

Nekako razumem, da po razpadu skupne države ne bo zelo prijazno sprejeto obujanje spominov na sokole, preporodovce in slovenske dobrovoljce srbske vojske. Vendar se ne bi smeli sramovati svoje skupne zgodovine.

V Srbiji vsako leto praznujemo obletnico cerske in kolubarske bitke. Počastimo spomin na žrtve in golgoto umika izmučene srbske vojske čez Albanijo. Preboj solunske fronte tudi uradno velja za uspešno sklepno dejanje srbske osvobodilne vojne. Pozabili pa smo na dobrovoljce, tudi slovenske.

Skoraj nič nismo vedeli o slovenskih dobrovoljcih, ki so sodelovali v teh bitkah in številni tudi žrtvovali življenja. Krivi smo mi, Srbi! Vedeti bi morali za 567 slovenskih dobrovoljcev, za 42 padlih, 10 nosilcev Karadorđeve zvezde z meči, za slovenske zdravnike – prve dobrovoljce srbske vojske, za dr. Oražna in njegovih 42 kolegov. Vedeti bi morali za neustrašno mladenko Antonijo Javornik, njenega strica, kapetana Martina Javornika, za polkovnika Janka Stibilja in številne druge.

*Slovenian volunteers that fought and sacrificed their lives for the Serbian nation in its liberation wars must be remembered. Their greatness is not in numbers nor the victories they won but they are the seed of friendship and the children of solidarity of two Slavic nations, Slovenian and Serbian.*

*It was from their blood and actions that the bond between Slovenians and Serbians grew. This is a bond which is above any politics and also against any politics that fans hatred among Slovenians and Serbians.*

*The preservation of the memory of the war volunteers is principally the task of the Slovenian and Serbian Armed Forces. Regretfully, this has not been possible before and remains impossible to this day as well. But the time will come when volunteers in both countries will occupy a place in history which they deserve.*

*Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army should definitely be taken into account with other Slovenian veterans. There should be more said about them, especially in Serbia. Slovenians were acknowledged in newspapers already in 1875, in brochures already in 1913 and in collections of scientific papers in 1936. They also had a national encyclopedia.*

*I understand that after the dissolution of the mutual state the revival of memories of the members of the Sokol Organisation, the Preporod Movement and Slovenian volunteers in the Serbian Army would not be welcomed. Nonetheless, we should not be ashamed of our common history.*

*In Serbia, the anniversary of the Battle of Cer and the Battle of Kolubara is celebrated each year. We bow to the victims and the calvary of the retreat of the exhausted Serbian Army across Albania. The breakthrough of the Macedonian Front is officially celebrated as a successful closure of the Serbian liberation war. But we have forgotten the volunteers; we have forgotten Slovenian volunteers as well.*

*We knew practically nothing about Slovenian volunteers that participated in these battles; many of them sacrificed their lives in these battles. It is we the Serbs who are to blame. We should remember the 567 Slovenian volunteers, 42 of which were killed in action and 10 of which were awarded the Karadorđ's Star with Swords. We should remember the Slovenian doctors – the first volunteers in the Serbian Army, we should remember Dr. Oražen and his 42 colleagues. We should remember the fearless young woman Antonija Javornik and her uncle, Captain Martin Javornik, about Colonel Janko Stibilj and many others.*

Če bi vse to vedeli in se tega tudi spominjali, bi bilo morda marsikaj drugače.

Prijateljem v Sloveniji zato kličem: »Ne pozabimo, kar nas je s krvjo že povezal!«

Proti pozabi so včasih vredni zlata tudi zaprašeni arhivski podatki ...

Abecedni seznam identificiranih slovenskih dobrovoljcev v srbski vojski 1912–1918 je dosegljiv na internetni strani: <http://users.volja.net/marijankr/Z13-seznami.html>, v uredništvu in pri avtorju prispevka.

*If we had remembered this, a lot of things might be different.*

*I therefore appeal to our friends in Slovenia: "Let us not forget what has bonded us by blood!"*

*Sometimes dusty archive information is a priceless means to fight forgetfulness.*

*The list of identified Slovenian volunteers (in alphabetical order) in the Serbian Army, 1912-1918 is accessible on web page: <http://users.volja.net/marijankr/Z13-seznami.html>.*

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- Spomenica Prve srpske dobrovoljačke divizije 1916–1926, Prosveta AD, Beograd, 1926
- Stošić mag. Adam, Veliki dani Srbije 1914–1918, Kruševac–Beograd, 1994
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Članek Milisava Sekulića, mag. in generalmajorja v pokoju, je prevedel in za objavo uredil Marijan F. Kranjc, generalmajor v pokoju.

## Priloga: Abecedni seznam identificiranih slovenskih dobrovoljcev v srbski vojski 1912–1918

- ABRAM Davorin, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ADAMIČ Emil, dobrovoljec 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, skladatelj
- ALBERT Anton, rezervni podporočnik – dobrovoljec 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- ALIČ Anton, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije, udeleženec boja za Bukovik
- ALJANČIČ dr. Ernest, rezervni častnik 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije jeseni 1917 v Odesi, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije, pater – frančiškan, iz Maribora
- ANDOLJŠEK Rudolf, rezervni častnik – dobrovoljec 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- APLENC Emerik, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- ARKO, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- AVŠIČ Jakob, preporodovec, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1917 v Odesi
- AVŠIČ Rado, pripadnik 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije jeseni 1917 v Odesi
- BACH Maks, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- BAČAR dr., zdravnik in rezervni častnik, med prvimi dobrovoljci srbske vojske 1912
- BAJ Ljubomir, rezervni podporočnik 1. polka 1. brigade 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- BAJŽELJ Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- BARAGA Evgen, preporodovec, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi
- BATAGELJ Tone, preporodovec, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1917 v Odesi, inšpektor notranjega ministrstva
- BATIČ Anton, narednik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi, padel v Dobrudži 1916, učiteljski inšpektor
- BAZANT Urh, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije, koroški borec v 45. pp
- BELŠAK Ljudevit, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži jeseni 1916, šolski upravitelj
- BELŠAK Tone, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- BENČIČ Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- BENSA Franjo, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- BERIN Josip, narednik, poveljnik voda – solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije
- BIHER Nikole Marko, izseljenec – dobrovoljec srbske vojske in solunski borec, rojen 1892 v Stiltonu, Pensilvanija, ZDA
- BITENC Josip, podnarednik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, iz Medvod, delavec
- BIZJAK Jožef, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- BJELAC Josip, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži 1916
- BOGATAJ Avgust, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa, solunski borec, iz Žiri
- BOLE Anton, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije
- BORŠTNIK, dobrovoljec Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa, pridružen v Carigradu, železniški uradnik
- BOŠTJANČIČ, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije
- BOŽIČ Ivan, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- BOŽIČ Ivan, pripadnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije junija 1917 v Odesi
- BOŽIČ Jurija Blaž, izseljenec – dobrovoljec srbske vojske in solunski borec, rojen 1880 v Buzetu
- BRAČIČ Franc – Dobroslav, rezervni podporočnik in vodni poveljnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi (med prvimi dobrovoljci), ranjen – umrl 1916 v Dobrudži, rojen 1891 v Št. Vidu pri Planini – Šmarje pri Jelšah
- BRAVNIČAR Slavko, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- BRENČIČ dr. Radovan, rezervni častnik in zdravnik, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- BRIŠKI Peter, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- BRUNER Slavomir, rezervni podporočnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije avgusta 1916 v Odesi
- BUČEK Andrija, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- BUDINEK Franjo, narednik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa, solunski borec in poveljnik 3. voda 4. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije, padel 1918
- BUH Anton, rezervni poročnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- BUKLIČ Josipa Florijan, izseljenec – dobrovoljec srbske vojske in solunski borec, rojen 1890 v Čabru
- BUKOVEC Ignac, kaplar Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, solunski borec, umrl v Solunu 1918, čevljar
- BUKOVEC Janko, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec, iz Velike Loke
- BUNEK Franjo, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije
- BURJA Mirko, pripadnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije junija 1917 v Odesi
- CAJNAR Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, rojen 1893 v Seliščih
- CAJS Franjo, rezervni častnik 1. polka 1. brigade 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, nosilec Karadordeve zvezde z meči, ruskega in romunskega vojaškega križca
- CANKO Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- CENER Vekoslav, pripadnik 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije jeseni 1917 v Odesi
- CERAJ Edvard, kaplar Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- CETINSKI Jakoba Jakob, izseljenec – solunski borec, rojen 1895 v Kočevju, kovač
- CIGOJ Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- CIRMAN Ciril, dobrovoljec 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- Colja, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije
- Conjar Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- CRNKO Ivan, podnarednik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ČEBOKLI Jakob, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, bolgarski ujetnik, v avstrijskem zaporu v Beogradu, iz Primorske
- ČHOVIN, dobrovoljec Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa (na Kavkazu) 1918
- ČEPIČ Drago, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- ČEPLAK Fredo, rezervni častnik, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije, uradnik
- ČERNIČ dr. Mirko, rezervni častnik, med prvimi dobrovoljci srbske vojske 1912, zdravnik v Nišu

## **Attachment: Identified Slovenian volunteers (in alphabetical order) in the Serbian Army, 1912-1918**

- ABRAM Davorin, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ADAMIĆ Emil, volunteer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, 1916 in Odessa, composer.
- ALBERT Anton, reserve Second Lieutenant, volunteer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, 1916 in Odessa.
- ALIČ Anton, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd company, 2nd battalion, 3rd regiment of the Morava Division, participant of the battle for Bukovik.
- ALJANČIČ Dr. Ernest, reserve officer of the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division in fall 1917 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st battalion, 8th regiment of the Danube Division, Franciscan padre, from Maribor.
- ANDOLJŠEK Rudolf, reserve Officer – volunteer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, 1916 in Odessa.
- APLENC Emerik, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- ARKO, Reserve Officer of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, 1916 in Odessa.
- AVŠIČ Jakob, member of the Preporod Movement, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1917 in Odessa.
- AVŠIČ Rado, member of the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division in fall 1917 in Odessa.
- BACH Maks, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- BAČAR Dr., doctor and a reserve officer, one of the first volunteers in the Serbian Army in 1912.
- BAJ Ljubomir, reserve Second Lieutenant of the 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- BAJŽELJ Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- BARAGA Evgen, member of the Preporod Movement, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1917 in Odessa.
- BATAGELJ Tone, member of the Preporod Movement, reserve Officer of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1917 in Odessa, inspector of the Ministry of the Interior.
- BATIČ Anton, Sergeant of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1916 in Odessa, died in Dobruđja in 1916, school instructor.
- BAZANT Urh, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division, Carinthian fighter in the 45th Regiment.
- BELŠAK Ljudevit, Reserve Officer of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, participant of the Dobruđja Battles in the autumn of 1916, school manager.
- BELŠAK Tone, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- BENČIČ Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- BENSA Franjo, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- BERIN Josip, Sergeant, Platoon Commander, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division.
- BIHER Nikole Marko, expatriate – volunteer in the Serbian Army and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1892 in Stilton, Pennsylvania, USA.
- BITENC Josip, Sub-Sergeant of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, from Medvode, worker.
- BIZJAK Jožef, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- BJELAC Josip, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, participant of the Dobruđja Battles in 1916.
- BOGATAJ Avgust, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps, Thessaloniki fighter, from Žiri.
- BOLE Anton, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division.
- BORŠTNIK, volunteer in the Serbian Volunteer Corps, joined the corps in Istanbul, railway official.
- BOŠTJANČIČ, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division.
- BOŽIČ Ivan, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- BOŽIČ Ivan, member of the additional battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in June 1917 in Odessa.
- BOŽIČ Jurija Blaž, expatriate – volunteer in the Serbian Army and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1880 in Buzet.
- BRACIČ Franc - Dobroslav, Reserve Sub-Sergeant and a Platoon Commander of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa (one of the first volunteers), wounded – died in 1916 in Dobruđja, born in 1891 in Št. Vid pri Planini – Šmarje pri Jelšah.
- BRAVNIČAR Slavko, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- BRENCIČ Dr. Radovan, reserve Officer and a doctor, a volunteer from Nocera Umbra – Thessaloniki fighter.
- BRIŠKI Peter, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- BRUNER Slavomir, reserve Second Lieutenant of the additional battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in August 1916 in Odessa.
- BUČEK Andrija, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- BUDINEK Franjo, Sergeant of the Serbian Volunteer Corps, a Thessaloniki fighter and commander of the 3rd Platoon, 4th Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division, died in 1918.
- BUH Anton, Reserve Officer of the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- BUKLIČ Josipa Florijan, expatriate – volunteer in the Serbian Army and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1890 in Čabar.
- BUKOVEC Ignac, Corporal of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, Thessaloniki fighter, died in Thessaloniki in 1918, shoemaker.
- BUKOVEC Janko, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter, from Velika Loka
- BUNEK Franjo, Thessaloniki fighter of the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division.
- BURJA Mirko, member of the additional battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in June 1917 in Odessa.
- CAJNAR Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, born in 1893 in Selišči.
- CAJS Franjo, reserve Officer of the 1st Regiment, 1st brigade of the Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, awarded with the Karadorđe's Star with Swords, Russian and Romanian Military Cross.
- CANKO Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- CENER Vekoslav, member of the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division in fall 1917 in Odessa.
- CERAJ Edvard, Corporal of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- CETINSKI Jakoba Jakob, expatriate, Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1895 in Kočevje, blacksmith.
- CIGOJ Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Volunteer Battalion.
- CIRMAN Ciril, volunteer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- Colja, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division.
- Conjar Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Volunteer Battalion.
- CRNKO Ivan, Sub-Sergeant of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ČEBOKLI Jakob, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, Bulgarian prisoner, prisoner in an Austrian prison in Belgrade, from the Primorska region.
- ČEHOVIN, volunteer in the Serbian Volunteer Corps (on Caucasus Mountains) in 1918.
- ČEPIČ Drago, Reserve Officer of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.

- ČOKL Ignac, rezervni častnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku, Sibirija, učitelj v Runčah v Slovenskih goricah
- ČOP Miha, med prvimi dobrovoljci črnogorske vojske 1912, iz Ljubljane, carinski uradnik
- ČOP Stjepana Matija, izseljenec – dobrovoljec srbske vojske in solunski borec, rojen 1887 v Gerovem pri Čabru, gozdni delavec
- ČRČEK Ivan, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa (na Kavkazu 1918), sodnik v V. Laščah
- ČRNE Alojzij, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ČUČEK Franc, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, solunski borec, iz Vurberga pri Ptujju
- DEISINGER Viktor, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914 v Rudniškem četniškem odredu, udeleženec cerske in kolubarske bitke, padel decembra 1914 pri obrambi Beograda
- DELONGA Jakob, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- DEMŠAR dr. Jernej, zdravnik in rezervni častnik, med prvimi dobrovoljci srbske vojske 1912
- DIDOLIČ Pero, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- DOBROVOLJC Janez, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije, koroški borec v 45. polku
- DOMAJNKO Alojzij, podčastnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- DOMLADIŠ Drago, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- DRAŽEN dr. Ivan, rezervni častnik in zdravnik, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije
- DREŠČEK Julij, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije
- DREŽNJAK Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- DROBEC, rezervni podporočnik, poveljnik čete v Jugoslovanskem dobrovoljskem bataljonu stotnika Pivka
- DURINI Viktor, rezervni poročnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi, sodnik v Novem mestu
- ENGELSBERGER Viktor, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži 1916, učitelj
- ERAT dr. Josip, rezervni častnik in zdravnik v Jugoslovanskem dobrovoljskem polku Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji, iz Marije na Zilji, zdravnik v Dravogradu
- ERAT Jože, preporodovec, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1917 v Odesi
- ERHARTIČ dr. Stanko, preporodovec, rezervni častnik in zdravnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, invalid
- ERJAVEC Franc, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži 1916, iz Idrije
- ERMENC dr. Jože, preporodovec, rezervni častnik in zdravnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- ERŽEN dr. Tone, rezervni častnik in zdravnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi
- FABJANČIČ Milan, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi, profesor
- FABJANČIČ Vladislav, dobrovoljec – četnik od 1914, udeleženec cerske in kolubarske bitke, udeleženec umika čez Albanijo, solunski borec na Kajmakčalanu
- FAJDIGA dr. Božidar, rezervni častnik, zdravnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži 1916, pozneje polkovni zdravnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- FAJDIGA Ignacij, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- FAKIN Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- FEDRANSPERG dr., rezervni častnik in zdravnik, med prvimi dobrovoljci srbske vojske 1912
- FELIKS Vojislav, rezervni stotnik 2. razreda 1. polka 1. brigade 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- FERENČAK Franc, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- FERLUGA Ferdo, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1915, udeleženec umika čez Albanijo, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Odesi
- FERLUGA Ferdo, pripadnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije junija 1917 v Odesi, solunski borec
- FETTICH Viktor, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- FIRINGER Kamilo, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa (na Kavkazu), obsojen na smrt v Moskvi, zbežal
- FLANDER Anton, koroški borec v 45. polku
- FON Bruno, podnarednik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, padel septembra 1916 v nočnem boju pri Amzači v Dobrudži
- FON Danilo, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- FON Vekoslav, major v pokoju, agitator med izseljenci za srbsko vojsko v ZDA
- FONDA Drago, rezervni častnik – dobrovoljec 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- FURLAN Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- FURLANIČ Ivan, med prvimi dobrovoljci srbske vojske 1912, pravnik in član redakcije časopisa Slovenski jug, iz Kopa
- GABRŠEK Franc, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- GABRŠEK Stanko, rezervni praporščak – vodni poveljnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji, rojen 1893 v Krškem, sokol, višji šolski nadzornik, ujetnik Rdeče armade, domov se je vrnil 1921, umrl 1925
- GAJDA dr. Radovan, rezervni častnik in zdravnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- GERBEC Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- GIGULE, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi
- GMAJNER dr. Ivan, rezervni častnik in zdravnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji, od marca 1918 solunski borec
- GNEZDA dr. Milko, preporodovec, rezervni častnik in zdravnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije
- GODINA, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- GOLE Jože, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, učitelj
- GOLEŠEK Vekoslav, rezervni podporočnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- GOLI Josip, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije, koroški borec v 45. polku
- GOLIA Pavle, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, ranjen v Dobrudži, ravnatelj ljubljanske Drame in pesnik
- GOLIK Miroslav, rezervni podporočnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- GOLOB Andrej, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa, bolgarski ujetnik, v avstrijskem zaporu v Beogradu
- GOREČAN Franjo, rezervni podporočnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi, koroški borec
- GORIŠEK dr. Ernest, rezervni častnik in zdravnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži 1916, ravnatelj OUZD

- ČEPLAK Fredo, Reserve Officer, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion of the 8th Regiment of the Danube Division, official.
- ČERNIČ Dr. Mirko, Reserve Officer, one of the first volunteers in the Serbian Army in 1912, doctor in Niš.
- ČOKL Ignac, reserve officer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia, teacher in Runče and Slovenske gorice.
- ČOP Miha, one of the first members of the Montenegrin Army in 1912, from Ljubljana, customs official.
- ČOP Stjepana Matija, expatriate – volunteer in the Serbian Army and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1887 in Gerovo near Čabar, forest worker.
- ČRČEK Ivan, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps (on Caucasus Mountains in 1918), judge in Velike Lašče.
- ČRNE Alojzij, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ČUČEK Franc, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, Thessaloniki fighter, from Vurberg near Ptuj.
- DEISINGER Viktor, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914 in the Rudnik Chetnik Detachment, participant of the Battle of Cer and the Battle of Kolubara, died in December 1914 during the defence of Belgrade.
- DELONGA Jakob, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- DEMŠAR Dr. Jernej, doctor and a reserve officer, one of the first volunteers in the Serbian Army in 1912.
- DIDOLIČ Pero, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- DOBROVOLJC Janez, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division, Carinthian fighter in the 45th Regiment.
- DOMAJNKO Alojzij, non-commissioned officer in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- DOMLADIŠ Drago, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- DRAŽEN Dr. Ivan, reserve officer and a doctor, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division.
- DREŠČEK Julij, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division.
- DREŽNJAK Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- DROBEC, reserve Sub-Sergeant, Company Commander in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- DURINI Viktor, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1917 in Odessa, a judge in Novo mesto.
- ENGELSBERGER Viktor, member of 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, participant in the Dobrudja Battles in 1916, teacher.
- ERAT Dr. Josip, reserve officer and a doctor in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia, from Maria Gail, doctor in Dravograd.
- ERAT Jože, member of the Preporod Movement, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1917 in Odessa.
- ERHARTIČ Dr. Stanko, member of the Preporod Movement, reserve officer and a doctor in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, disabled.
- ERJAVEC Franc, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, participant in the Dobrudja Battles in 1916, from Idrija.
- ERMENC Dr. Jože, member of the Preporod Movement, reserve officer and a doctor in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- ERŽEN Dr. Tone, reserve officer and a doctor in the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1917 in Odessa.
- FABJANČIČ Milan, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1916 in Odessa, professor.
- FABJANČIČ Vladislav, volunteer and a chetnik since 1914, participant of the Battle of Cer and the Battle of Kolubara, participant of the retreat across Albania, a Thessaloniki fighter on the Kajmakalan Mountain.
- FAJDIGA Dr. Božidar, reserve officer, doctor in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, participant of the Dobrudja Battles in 1916, later a regiment doctor in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- FAJDIGA Ignacij, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- FAKIN Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- FEDRANSBERG Dr., reserve officer and a doctor, one of the first volunteers in the Serbian Army in 1912.
- FELIKS Vojislav, reserve Captain, 2nd Class of the 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade of the 1st Serbian Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- FERENČAK Franc, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- FERLUGA Ferdo, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1915, participant of the retreat across Albania, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Odessa.
- FERLUGA Ferdo, member of the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in June 1917 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter.
- FETTICH Viktor, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- FIRINGER Kamilo, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps (on Caucasus Mountains), sentenced to death in Moscow, fled.
- FLANDER Anton, Carinthian fighter in the 45th Regiment.
- FON Bruno, Sub-Sergeant in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, died in September 1916 in a night battle near Amzača in Dobrudja.
- FON Danilo, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- FON Vekoslav, Major in retirement, agitator among the expatriates for the Serbian Army in the USA.
- FONDA Drago, reserve officer, volunteer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- FURLAN Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- FURLANIČ Ivan, one of the first volunteers in the Serbian Army in 1912, lawyer and a member of the editorial board of the Slovenski jug (Slovenian South) newspaper, from Koper.
- GABRŠEK Franc, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- GABRŠEK Stanko, Reserve First Sergeant, Platoon Commander in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia, born in 1893 in Krško, member of the Sokol Organisation, senior school supervisor, prisoner of the Red Army, returned home in 1921, died in 1925.
- GAJDA Dr. Radovan, reserve officer and a doctor in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- GERBEC Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- GIGULE, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1916 in Odessa.
- GMAJNER Dr. Ivan, reserve officer and a doctor in the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia, a Thessaloniki fighter since March 1918.
- GNEZDA Dr. Milko, member of the Preporod Movement, reserve officer and a doctor in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1916 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division.
- GODINA, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- GOLE Jože, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division 1916 in Odessa, teacher.
- GOLEŠEK Vekoslav, reserve Second Lieutenant in the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- GOLI Josip, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division, Carinthian Fighter in the 45th Regiment.

- GORJUP, rezervni podporočnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- GOSAR ing. Ivan, rezervni poročnik – dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914 v Zlatiborskem četniškem odredu, Bolgari so ga ujeli 1915 in izročili avstrijski vojski, februarja 1917 je bil v Beogradu obsojen na smrt, rojen 1888 v Škofji Loki, sokol, gozdarski inženir v Bajini Bašti
- GRABLJEVEC Franc, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa in solunski borec, padel septembra 1918, iz Mirne Peči
- GRAFENAUER Franc, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec, poslanec
- GRAFENAUER Franc, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, iz Marije na Zilji, Koroška, profesor v Ljubljani
- GRAHLI dr. Vladimir, rezervni častnik in zdravnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije junija 1917 v Odesi, solunski borec v Jugoslovanski diviziji, iz Krasa
- GRČAR Jaka, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji, železniški uradnik
- GRČAR Viktor, podčastnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi, zborovodja
- GREBENC Franc, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- GREGOR Leonard, podnarednik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije
- GREGORIČ Jožef, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- GRGEC Peter, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- GROSMAN Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- GRUDEN Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- GRŽINA Vladimir, rezervni častnik 1. brigade 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, solunski borec
- GRŽINA ing. Vladislav, rezervni častnik, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- GUNDE Anton, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- HABE Andrej, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- HABE Tone, dobrovoljec 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi in solunski borec, rojen 1897 v Črnem Vrhu nad Idrijo, uslužbenec na univerzi
- HACE Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- HEBEIN dr. Josip, preporodovec, rezervni častnik in zdravnik, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec, primarij državne bolnišnice v Ljubljani
- HEINDRICHAR Rafko, rezervni častnik 1. brigade 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, solunski borec v Jugoslovanski diviziji, iz Bohinjske Bistrice
- HELMAN Marko, rezervni stotnik 2. razreda, četni poveljnik v 1. srbski dobrovoljski diviziji 1916 v Odesi, udeleženec bojev avgusta 1916 v Dobrudži, kjer je bil ranjen in je zaradi ran umrl
- HERIC dr. Matko, rezervni častnik in zdravnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- HERIC Vekoslav, rezervni podporočnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa in solunski borec v Jugoslovanski diviziji, padel avgusta 1918 na Dobrem polju, pravnik
- HLEBANJA Petra Alojz, izseljenec – dobrovoljec srbske vojske in solunski borec, rojen 1880 v Kranjski Gori, strojnik
- HOČEVAR dr. Gaber, rezervni častnik in zdravnik, med prvimi dobrovoljci srbske in bolgarske vojske 1912, z Bleda, član sanitetnega oddelka srbskega vojnega ministrstva
- HOČEVAR Ignac, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije
- HOČEVAR Jože, koroški borec v 45. polku
- HOLC Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- HORVAT Rudolf, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- HUDINA Josip, sodni podpolkovnik 1. brigade 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, iz Sv. Petra pod Sv. Goro
- HUDINA Joško, preporodovec, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi
- IPAVEC, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- JAGER Andrije ing. Alojz, izseljenec – solunski borec, rojen v Postojni, rudarski inženir
- JAKOPEC Anton, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- JAKOPEC Franc, rezervni častnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- JAMNIK Bernarda Ivan, izseljenec – solunski borec, rojen v Grosuplju, livec
- JAMNIK Franc, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- JANEŽ Vinko – Bosanc, preporodovec, rezervni podporočnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, solunski borec v Šumadijski diviziji, nosilec zlate kolajne Miloša Obiliča, ruskega reda Sv. Ane in Sv. Stanislava in romunske krone, rojen 1894 v Trgolokni v Romuniji, do 1914 dijak v Ljubljani, po 1918 služboval v Sarajevu kot aktivni častnik VKJ
- JANEŽIČ Karl, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi
- JANŽEKOVIČ Vekoslav, dobrovoljec 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi, solunski borec v 1. četi 1. bataljona 13. polka Jugoslovanske divizije
- JAVORNIK Antonija alias Natalija BJELAJAC, narednica srbske vojske, 1912 kot prva slovenska dobrovoljka vstopila v srbsko vojsko, kot borka in bolničarka sodelovala v obeh balkanskih in prvi svetovni vojni, dvanajstkrat ranjena in prejela isto število odlikovanj, tudi Karadordevo zvezdo z meči in francoski red legije časti, rojena 1893 v Mariboru, dijakinja, umrla 1974 in pokopana v Beogradu
- JAVORNIK Ivan, izseljenec – dobrovoljec srbske vojske in solunski borec
- JAVORNIK Ivan, rezervni častnik – solunski borec v Jugoslovanski diviziji
- JAVORNIK J. Janko, izseljenec – solunski borec, rojen 1893 v Ljubljani, trgovec
- JAVORNIK Martin, poročnik avstro-ogrske vojske, 1912 prestopil kod dobrovoljec v srbsko vojsko, sodeloval v obeh balkanskih vojnah, avgusta 1914 je kot stotnik srbske vojske in poveljnik čete padel v cerski bitki. Posmrtno je bil odlikovan s Karadordevo zvezdo z meči, iz Maribora (stric Antonije)
- JELENČ Vitomir – Fedor, rezervni podporočnik in dobrovoljec srbske vojske od 1914, udeleženec umika čez Albanijo, solunski borec na Kajmakčalanu, nosilec medalje Miloša Obiliča, albanske spomenice, francoskega in češkega vojnega križca, rojen 1885 v Šenčurju pri Kranju
- JENKO Avgust, ustanovitelj in vodja tajne dijaške organizacije Preporod, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914, udeleženec cerske bitke, v kateri je padel
- JERAS Josip, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914, udeleženec cerske in kolubarske bitke in umika čez Albanijo, solunski borec na Kajmakčalanu, sokol, referent banske uprave
- JERAS Srečko, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži 1916

- GOLIA Pavle, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, wounded in Dobrudja, director of the Ljubljana Drama and a poet.
- GOLIK Miroslav, reserve Second Lieutenant in the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- GOLOB Andrej, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps, Bulgarian prisoner, imprisoned in an Austrian prison in Belgrade.
- GOREČAN Franjo, reserve Second Lieutenant in the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1917 in Odessa, Carinthian fighter.
- GORIŠEK Dr. Ernest, reserve officer and a doctor in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, participant of the Dobrudja Battles in 1916, principle of the OUZD (District administration for the protection of workers).
- GORJUP, reserve Second Lieutenant in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- GOSAR Ivan, engineer, reserve Lieutenant, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914 in the Zlatibor Chetnik Detachment, the Bulgarians captured him in 1915 and handed him over to the Austrian Army, in February 1917 he was sentenced to death in Belgrade, born in 1888 in Škofja Loka, member of the Sokol Organisation, forest engineer in Bajina Bašta.
- GRABLJEVEC Franc, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps and a Thessaloniki fighter, died in September in 1918, from Mirna Peč.
- GRAFENAUER Franc, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter, Member of Parliament.
- GRAFENAUER Franc, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, from Maria Gail, Carinthia, professor in Ljubljana.
- GRAHLI Dr. Vladimir, reserve officer and a doctor in the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in June 1917 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter in the Yugoslavian Division, from the Karst region.
- GRČAR Jaka, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia, railway official.
- GRČAR Viktor, non-commissioned officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in Spetember 1916 in Odessa, choir master.
- GREBENC Franc, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- GREGOR Leonard, Sub-Sergeant in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube division.
- GREGORIČ Jožef, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- GRGEC Peter, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- GROSMAN Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- GRUDEN Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslav Volunteer Battalion.
- GRŽINA Vladimir, reserve officer in the 1st Brigade of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, Thessaloniki fighter.
- GRŽINA Vladislav, engineer, Reserve Officer, volunteer from Nocera Umbra – Thessaloniki fighter.
- GUNDE Anton, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- HABE Andrej, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- HABE Tone, volunteer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1917 in Odessa and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1897 in Črni Vrh nad Idrijo, researcher at a university.
- HACE Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- HEBEIN Dr. Josip, member of the Preporod Movement, reserve officer and a doctor, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter, senior doctor of the state hospital in Ljubljana.
- HEINDRICHAR Rafko, reserve officer in the 1st Brigade of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter in the Yugoslavian Division, from Bohinjska Bistrica.
- HELMAN Marko, reserve Captain, 2nd Class, Company Commander in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, participant of the Dobrudja Battles where he died in August 1916.
- HERIC Dr. Matko, reserve officer and a doctor in the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- HERIC Vekoslav, reserve Second Lieutenant in the Serbian Volunteer Corps and a Thessaloniki fighter in the Yugoslavian Division, died in August 1918 on Dobro polje, lawyer.
- HLEBANJA Petra Alojz, expatriate, volunteer in the Serbian Army and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1880 in Kranjska Gora, engineer officer.
- HOČEVAR Dr. Gaber, reserve officer and a doctor, one of the first volunteers in the Serbian and Bulgarian Armies in 1912, from Bled, member of the medical department of the Serbian War Ministry.
- HOČEVAR Ignac, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division.
- HOČEVAR Jože, Carinthia fighter in the 45th Regiment.
- HOLC Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- HORVAT Rudolf, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- HUDINA Josip, a judge, Lieutenant Colonel in the 1st Brigade of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, from Sv. Peter beneath Sv. Gora.
- HUDINA Joško, member of the Preporod Movement, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1917 in Odessa.
- IPAVEC, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- JAGER Andrije Alojz, engineer, expatriate, Thessaloniki fighter, born in Postojna, mining engineer.
- JAKOPEC Anton, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- JAKOPEC Franc, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- JAMNIK Bernarda Ivan, expatriate, Thessaloniki fighter, born in Grosuplje, foundry worker.
- JAMNIK Franc, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- JANEŽ Vinko - Bosanc, member of the Preporod Movement, reserve Second Lieutenant in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter in the Šumadija Division, recipient of the Miloš Obilić Gold Medal, the Russian Order of St. Anna and St. Stanislaus and the Romanian Crown, born in 1894 in Trgolokna in Romania, a high school student in Ljubljana until 1914, after 1918 in service in Sarajevo as an active officer of the Army of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.
- JANEŽIČ Karl, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1916 in Odessa.
- JANŽEKVIČ Vekoslav, volunteer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer division in 1917 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 13th Regiment of the Yugoslavian Division.
- JAVORNIK Antonija alias Natalija BJELAJAC, Sergeant in the Serbian Army, in 1912 entered the Serbian Army as the first Slovenian female volunteer, participated in both Balkan Wars and in the First World War as a fighter and as a nurse, wounded twelve times and awarded the same number of decorations, including the Karadorde's Star with Swords and the French order the Legion of Honour, born in 1893 in Maribor, high school student, died and buried in 1974 in Belgrade.
- JAVORNIK Ivan, expatriate, volunteer in the Serbian Army and a Thessaloniki fighter.
- JAVORNIK Ivan, reserve officer, Thessaloniki fighter in the Yugoslavian Division.
- JAVORNIK J. Janko, expatriate, Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1893 in Ljubljana, merchant.

- JEREB Josip, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- JERIN Jurij, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914, udeleženec cerske in kolubarske bitke in umika čez Albanijo, solunski borec, padel septembra 1916 na Kajmakčalanu, doma iz Zagorja ob Savi, učitelj
- JERINA Franc, podčastnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi
- JERMAN Franjo, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- JERŠE Milko, rezervni častnik – solunski borec v Jugoslovanski diviziji, iz Hrastnika, učitelj
- JERŠE Mirko, rezervni častnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- JOH Anton, rezervni podporočnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- JOVAN Jožefa Franjo, izseljenec – solunski borec, rojen 1974 v Idriji, kmet
- JUG Milko, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- JUHART Albin, preporodovec, pripadnik 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1917 v Odesi
- JURČIČ Josip, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- JURIČ Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- JURIČ, vojak – solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije
- KADIVEC Jože, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi
- KADUNC, rezervni poročnik, poveljnik inž. oddelka Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- KAJFEŽ Luka, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KALAN Jožef, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- KALAN Jožef, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- KALUŽA Jožef, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KANCLER Anton, preporodovec, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1917 v Odesi
- KAMBIČ Mirko, rezervni podporočnik, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, iz Ajdovščine
- KARLEC Gašpar, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KASTELIC Jože, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- KASTELIC Matija, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa, iz Bele krajine
- KATIČ Josip, koroški borec v 45. polku
- KAVČIČ – HABE, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- KAVČNIK Leon, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- KEJŽAR Valentin, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije, udeleženec boja za Bukovik, koroški borec v 45. polku, banski služitelj
- KELEMEN Izidor, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KENDA, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- KENTERA Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KERIN Jože, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa, solunski in koroški borec
- KERN Polde, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- KERSNIK Tone, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- KLAMFAR Karel, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KLAVŽAR Josip, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, kmet
- KLEMENC Milan, pripadnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije junija 1917 v Odesi
- KLEMENČIČ Lovro, preporodovec, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1915, udeleženec cerske in kolubarske bitke in umika čez Albanijo, solunski borec na Kajmakčalanu
- KLEVA Viktor, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KOBI Ferdinand, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- KOBLER Franc, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi in solunski borec
- KOBLER Maks, stotnik 1. razreda Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa v Rusiji avgusta 1918, solunski borec, kot aktivni častnik VKJ po 1918 služboval v Kumanovem, umrl 1927
- KOBLER Vladimir, rezervni podporočnik v 1. polku 1. brigade 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, septembra 1916 ranjen – umrl pri Kokardži v Dobrudži, pravnik
- KOBLER, Vladimirjev brat, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- KOKOLJ Dušan, kaplar Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KOKOT Ferdo, rezervni častnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji, iz Pišec pri Brežicah, učitelj
- KOLAR Janko ing., rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, sokol
- KOLAR Jožef, dobrovoljec Pivkovega bataljona in Nocere Umbre, solunski borec
- KOLAR Milan, rezervni podporočnik – avditor (vojaški sodnik), poveljnik voda – solunski borec v 15. polku Timoške divizije
- KOLARIČ Franjo, rezervni podporočnik, vodni poveljnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi (med prvimi dobrovoljci), odlikovan z zlato medaljo Miloša Obilića, ranjen – umrl septembra 1916 pri Kokardži v Dobrudži, rojen 1895 v Jastrebcu blizu Sv. Bolfenka pri Središču, Ptuj, ekonomist
- KOLARIČ Rudolf, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- KOLENC Matija, kaplar 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi (med prvimi dobrovoljci), solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije, padel jeseni 1918 pri Leškovcu, doma iz Ljutomera
- KONEČNIK Friderik, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, solunski borec
- KONIČ Franc, rezervni podporočnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, solunski borec v 4. četi 2. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije in koroški borec v 45. polku, tovarniški uradnik
- KOPAL Venceslav, rezervni podporočnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, nosilec Karadorđeve zvezde z meči 4. stopnje
- KOPRIVNJAK Maks, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa in solunski borec, padel jeseni 1918 po preboju solunske fronte, doma iz Zagorja
- KOS Janko, rezervni častnik srbske vojske od 1917 v Italiji (ujetnik), solunski borec v 15. polku Timoške divizije, rojen 1891 v Pristavi pri Celju, maturan, ustanovitelj in vodja preporodovcev, urednik glasila Preporod, po 1918 služboval kot aktivni častnik VKJ v Sarajevu, umrl 1924
- KOS Josip, rezervni podporočnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi in solunski borec v 1. četi 3. bataljona 15. polka Timoške divizije

- JAVORNIK Martin, Lieutenant in the Austro-Hungarian Army, in 1912 joined the Serbian Army as a volunteer, participated in both Balkan Wars, died as a Captain and as a Commander of the Serbian Army in August 1914 in the Battle of Cer, awarded the Karadorđe's Star with Swords, from Maribor (Antonija's uncle).
- JELENČ Vitomir - Fedor, reserve Second Lieutenant and a volunteer in the Serbian Army from 1914, participant of the retreat across Albania, Thessaloniki fighter on the Kajmakcalan Mountain, recipient of the Miloš Obilić Gold Medal for Bravery, Commemorative Medal for Albania, French and Czech Military Cross, born in 1885 in Šenčur near Kranj.
- JENKO Avgust, founder and a leader of the secret high school student organisation Preporod, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914, participant of the Battle of Cer in which he died.
- JERAS Josip, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914, participant of the Battle of Cer and the Battle of Kolubara and the retreat across Albania, Thessaloniki fighter on the Kajmakcalan Mountain, clerk of the Ban administration.
- JERAS Srečko, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, participant of the Dobruja Battles in 1916.
- JEREB Josip, member of the Captain Pivko's Volunteer Battalion.
- JERIN Jurij, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914, participant of the Battle of Cer and the Kolubara Battle and the retreat across Albania, Thessaloniki fighter, died in September in 1916 on the Kajmakcalan Mountain, from Zagorje ob Savi, teacher.
- JERINA Franc, non-commissioned officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1916 in Odessa.
- JERMAN Franjo, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- JERŠE Milko, reserve officer, Thessaloniki fighter in the Yugoslavian Division, from Hrastnik, teacher.
- JERŠE Mirko, reserve officer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- JOH Anton, reserve Second Lieutenant in the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- JOVAN Jožefa Franjo, expatriate, Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1974 in Idria, farmer.
- JUG Milko, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- JUHART Albin, member of the Preporod Movement of the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1917 in Odessa.
- JURČIČ Josip, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- JURIČ Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- JURIČ, a soldier, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division.
- KADIVEC Jože, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1916 in Odessa.
- KADUNC, reserve Lieutenant, Commander of the engineer detachment in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- KAJFEŽ Luka, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- KALAN Jožef, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- KALAN Jožef, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- KALUŽA Jožef, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- KANCLER Anton, member of the Preporod Movement, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1917 in Odessa.
- KAMBIČ Mirko, reserve Second Lieutenant, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, from Ajdovščina.
- KARLEC Gašpar, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- KASTELIC Jože, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- KASTELIC Matija, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps, from Bela krajina.
- KATIČ Josip, Carinthian fighter in the 45th Regiment.
- KAVČIČ - HABE, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- KAVČNIK Leon, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- KEJŽAR Valentin, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division, participant of the Battle for Bukovik, Carinthian fighter in the 45th Regiment, clerk of the Ban administration.
- KELEMEN Izidor, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- KENDA, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- KENTERA Ivan, member of Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- KERIN Jože, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps, Thessaloniki fighter and a Carinthian fighter.
- KERNČ Polde, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- KERSNIK Tone, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- KLAMFAR Karel, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- KLAVŽAR Josip, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, farmer.
- KLEMENC Milan, member in the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in June 1917 in Odessa.
- KLEMENČIČ Lovro, member of the Preporod Movement, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1915, participant of the Battle of Cer and the Battle of Kolubara and the retreat across Albania, Thessaloniki fighter on the Kajmakcalan Mountain.
- KLEVA Viktor, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- KOBI Ferdinand, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- KOBLER Franc, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1917 in Odessa and a Thessaloniki fighter.
- KOBLER Maks, Corporal in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Corps in Russia in August in 1918, Thessaloniki fighter, as a reserve officer in the Yugoslavian Royal Army, in service in Kumanov from 1918, died in 1927.
- KOBLER Vladimir, reserve Second Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, wounded in September 1916 – died near Kokardža in Dobruđa, lawyer.
- KOBLER, Vladimir's brother, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- KOKOLJ Dušan, Corporal in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- KOKOT Ferdo, reserve officer in the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia, from Pišece near Brežice, teacher.
- KOLAR Janko, engineer, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, member of the Sokol Organisation.
- KOLAR Jožef, volunteer in the Pivko's Battalion and from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- KOLAR Milan, reserve Second Lieutenant, an auditor (military judge), Platoon Commander, Thessaloniki fighter in the 15th Regiment of the Timočka Division.
- KOLARIČ Franjo, reserve Second Lieutenant, Platoon Commander in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa (one of the first volunteers), awarded the Miloš Obilić Gold Medal for Bravery, wounded – died in September 1916 near Kokarda in Dobruđa, born in 1895 in Jastrebc in the proximity of Sv. Bolfenk near Središče, Ptuj, economist.
- KOLARIČ Rudolf, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- KOLENC Matija, Corporal in the 1st Serbian Volunteer division in

- KOS Novak, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KOS Sebastijan, kaplar Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, solunski borec
- KOSTELIČ Jože, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije, padel septembra 1918 v dolini Bele reke
- KOŠČAK Franjo, koroški borec v 45. polku
- KOŠMERL Franjo, kaplar Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka in solunski borec, poštni uslužbenec
- KOŠNIK Ivan, rezervni stotnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji, profesor
- KOTNIK dr. Janko, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- KOVAČ Janez, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije
- KOVAČ Karlo, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KOVAČ Leopold, vojak 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, nosilec Karađorđeve zvezde z meči, belega orla z meči 4. stopnje in sv. Save 4. stopnje
- KOVAČIČ Anton, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji, solunski borec v 14. polku Timoške divizije, kmet in mlinar
- KOZAK Josip, rezervni častnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji, učitelj
- KOZAK Juš, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- KOŽELJ Jaka, rezervni stotnik 1. razreda Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije, disident, koroški borec, nosilec Karađorđeve zvezde z meči, belega orla z meči 4. stopnje in reda sv. Save, rojen 1885 v Viševku nad Kranjem, železniški uradnik – višji svetnik pri generalni železniški direkciji v Beogradu, umrl 1936 v Viševku
- KRAIGHER Jurij, rezervni častnik, pilot, z novim avstrijskim letalom pobegnil k Italijanom (sumljiv – zaprli), dobrovoljec – pilot srbske vojske, iz Postojne
- KRAIGHER Nande, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- KRAJEC dr. Edo, zdravnik in rezervni častnik srbske vojske 1912 (med prvimi dobrovoljci)
- KRALJ Ivan, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- KRANJEC Ferdinand, rezervni podporočnik, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, iz Ilirske Bistrice
- KRAMAR Josip, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KREAIČIČ Franjo, podnarednik 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi, solunski borec
- KREAIČIČ Sergej – Franjo, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, nosilec treh srbskih odlikovanj, trgovski zastopnik
- KREBS Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KREČ, rezervni častnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- KRISTL Adolf, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1912 (med prvimi), 1915 padel v kolubarski bitki
- KRIŽMAN Josip, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KRSNIK Janko, rezervni podporočnik, poveljnik voda – solunski borec v 15. polku Timoške divizije, iz Hrvaške
- KRULEJ Ernest, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914, udeleženeccerske in kolubarske bitke in umika srbske vojske čez Albanijo, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji, posestnik
- KRULJ Bogdan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, solunski borec
- KRUŽIČ Ljudevit, rezervni podporočnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije od avgusta 1916 v Odesi
- KRŽE Vinko, pripadnik 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi, solunski in koroški borec
- KRŽIČ Anton, rezervni častnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji, carinski uradnik
- KRŽIŠNIK Anton, kaplar Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KUCELJ Gabro, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- KUČAN Vinko, rezervni stotnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije od avgusta 1916 v Odesi in poveljnik oddelka strojnih pušk v bataljonu Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- KUČERA dr., zdravnik in rezervni častnik, med prvimi dobrovoljci srbske vojske 1912
- KUMELJ Ciril, pripadnik 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, umrl (tifus) 1917 v Besarabiji
- KUMER Ciril, vojak – solunski borec v 1. bataljona 8. polka Donavske divizije, rojen 1897 v Ljubljani
- KUMER Lojze, rezervni podporočnik, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, iz Idrije
- KUMP Marjan, dobrovoljec 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi
- KUNEJ dr. Ferdo, rezervni častnik in zdravnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- KUNST Ivan, rezervni poročnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, učitelj v Ljubljani
- KUSTER Avgust, pripadnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije junija 1917 v Odesi
- KUŠČER Vladimir, rezervni častnik, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- LAH Franjo, rezervni podporočnik, vodni poveljnik, solunski borec v 4. četi 2. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije, udeleženecc boja za Bukovik, carinski kontrolor
- LAHARNAR Ivan, podnarednik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, solunski borec v 4. četi 2. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije, udeleženecc boja za Bukovik, šolski upravitelj
- LAPAJNE Franc, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, bojevnik v Dobrudži 1916
- LAPAJNE Srečko, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- LAPAJNE dr. Stanko, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi, odvetnik
- LAVRENIČIČ Stanko, rezervni častnik iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec, iz Postojne
- LAVRIČ Ivan, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- LAVRIČ Mihaila Franjo, izseljenec – solunski borec, rojen 1891 v Šmihelu pri Novem mestu, trgovec
- LAVRIČ dr. Tone, zdravnik in rezervni častnik, med prvimi dobrovoljci srbske vojske 1912
- LAVRIN dr. Janko, zdravnik in rezervni častnik srbske vojske 1915 in 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, solunski borec
- LEDENIČAR Franjo, kaplar Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- LENARD Rado, podnarednik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji, solunski borec v 1. bataljon 8. polka Donavske divizije, trgovec
- LES Alojzij, podnarednik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- LESKOVEC Anton, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega

- 1916 in Odessa (one of the first volunteers), Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division, died in the autumn of 1918 near Leskovec, from Ljutomer.
- KONEČNIK Friderik, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, Thessaloniki fighter.
- KONIČ Franc, reserve Second Lieutenant in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter in the 4th Company, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division and a Thessaloniki fighter in the 45th Regiment, factory official.
- KOPAL Venceslav, reserve Second Lieutenant of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, recipient of the Karađorđe's Star with Swords 4th class.
- KOPRIVNJAK Maks, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps and a Thessaloniki fighter, died in the autumn of 1918 after the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front, from Zagorje.
- KOS Janko, reserve officer in the Serbian Army since 1917 in Italy (prisoner), Thessaloniki fighter in the 15th Regiment of the Timočka Division, born in 1891 in Pristava near Celje, secondary school graduate, founder and leader of the Preporod Movement, editor of the Preporod newsletter, from 1918 in service in the Yugoslavian Royal Army as an active officer in Sarajevo, died in 1924.
- KOS Josip, reserve Second Lieutenant in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa and a Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Company, 3rd Battalion, 15th Regiment of the Timočka Division.
- KOS Novak, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- KOS Sebastijan, Corporal in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, Thessaloniki fighter.
- KOSTELIČ Jože, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division, died in September in 1918 in the valley of the Bela reka.
- KOŠČAK Franjo, Carinthian fighter in the 45th Regiment.
- KOŠMERL Franjo, Corporal in the Captain Pivko's Volunteer Battalion and a Thessaloniki fighter, post office worker.
- KOŠNIK Ivan, reserve Captain in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion in Tomsk, Siberia, professor.
- KOTNIK Dr. Janko, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- KOVAČ Janez, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division.
- KOVAČ Karlo, member of the Captain Pivko's Volunteer Battalion.
- KOVAČ Leopold, soldier in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, recipient of the Karađorđe's Star with Swords, the White Eagle with Swords 4th class and of the St. Sava Medal 4th class.
- KOVAČIČ Anton, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia, Thessaloniki fighter in the 14th Regiment of the Timočka Division, farmer and miller.
- KOZAK Josip, reserve officer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion in Tomsk, Siberia, teacher.
- KOZAK Juš, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- KOŽELJ Jaka, reserve Captain, 1st class, in the Serbian Volunteer Corps, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division, dissident, Carinthian fighter, recipient of the Karađorđe's Star with Swords, of the White Eagle with Swords 4th class and the Order of St. Sava, born in 1885 in Viševk above Kranj, railway station official – senior councillor at the General Railway Station Directorate in Bleggrade, died in 1936 in Viševk.
- KRAIGHER Jurij, reserve officer, pilot, deserted to Italians with a new Austrian aircraft (under suspicion - imprisoned), volunteer – pilot in the Serbian Army, from Postojna.
- KRAIGHER Nande, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- KRAJEC Dr. Edo, doctor and a reserve officer in the Serbian Army in 1912 (one of the first volunteers).
- KRALJ Ivan, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- KRANJEC Ferdinand, reserve Second Lieutenant, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, from Ilirska Bistrica.
- KRAMAR Josip, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- KREAČIČ Franjo, Sub-Sergeant in the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division in 1917 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter.
- KREAČIČ Sergej - Franjo, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, recipient of three Serbian awards, sales representative.
- KREBS Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- KREČ, reserve officer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- KRISTL Adolf, volunteer in the Serbian Army (one of the first volunteers), died in the Battle of Kolubara in 1915.
- KRIŽMAN Josip, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- KRSNIK Janko, reserve Second Lieutenant, Platoon Commander, Thessaloniki fighter in the 15th Regiment of the Timočka Division, from Croatia.
- KRULEJ Ernest, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914, participant of the Battle of Cer and the Battle of Kolubara and of the retreat of the Serbian Army across Albania, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia, landowner.
- KRULJ Bogdan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, Thessaloniki fighter.
- KRUŽIČ Ljudevit, reserve Second Lieutenant in the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division since August 1916 in Odessa.
- KRŽE Vinko, member of the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division in 1917 in Odessa, Thessaloniki and Carinthian fighter.
- KRŽIČ Anton, reserve officer in the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia, customs official.
- KRŽIŠNIK Anton, Corporal in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- KUCELJ Gabro, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- KUČAN Vinko, reserve Captain in the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in August 1916 in Odessa and a commander of the machine gun detachment in the Matija Gubec Battalion in Tomsk, Siberia.
- KUČERA Dr., doctor and a reserve officer, one of the first volunteers in the Serbian Army in 1912.
- KUMELJ Ciril, member of the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division, died (typhus) in 1917 in Besaarabia.
- KUMER Ciril, soldier – Thessaloniki fighter in 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division, born in 1897 in Ljubljana.
- KUMER Lojze, reserve Second Lieutenant, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, from Idria.
- KUMP Marjan, volunteer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1917 in Odessa.
- KUNEJ Dr. Ferdo, reserve officer and a doctor in the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- KUNST Ivan, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, teacher in Ljubljana.
- KUSTER Avgust, member of the Volunteer Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in June 1917 in Odessa.
- KUŠČER Vladimir, reserve officer, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- LAH Franjo, reserve Second Lieutenant, Platoon Commander, Thessaloniki fighter in the 4th Company, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division, participant of the Bukovik Battle, customs officer.

- korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- LESKOVEC Tone, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- LEŠČAK Vinko, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- LEVEC Ignacij, narednik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- LEVIŠNIK Štefan, rezervni častnik srbske vojske 1914, nosilec Karadorđeve zvezde z meči, iz Podgrada pri Ljubljani
- LIKAR Franc, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- LIPAR Blaž, dobrovoljec srbske in črnogorske vojske v balkanskih vojnah, padel oktobra 1915 na Doberdolu kot avstro-ogrski vojak
- LIPOVEC Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- LOGAR Jože, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, solunski borec
- LOGAR Lovre Blaž, izseljenec – dobrovoljec srbske vojske in solunski borec, rojen 1877 v Železnikih, ključavničarski mojster
- LOKAR Janko, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- LOVRENČIČ Stanko, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, iz Velike Loke pri Trebnjem
- LOVRIČ rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, ranjen – slep, predsednik organizacije slovenskih dobrovoljcev
- LOVRIČ dr. Tone, rezervni častnik in zdravnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917 v Rusiji
- LOVŠIN dr. Tone, zdravnik, rez. častnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- LOŽAR Franjo, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- LUKACIČ Avgust, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- LULIK, rezervni častnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- LUŠIN Anton, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914, udeleženec kolubarske bitke in umika srbske vojske čez Albanijo, solunski borec, rojen 1889 na Hribu pri Loškem Potoku, po vojni živel v Ljubljani, lesni trgovec in senzal (posrednik) ljubljanske borze
- MACAROL Franjo, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- MAJCEN, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi
- MAJER Jakob, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, padel 1916 v Dobrudži
- MAKŠE Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- MALGAJ Franc, rezervni podporočnik, pribočnik poveljnika letalske eskadrilje, nosilec Karadorđeve zvezde z meči
- MALJAN Tomo, rezervni častnik 1. polka 1. brigade 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- MANOŠ Anton, kaplar Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- MARANGON Albin, podnarednik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- MARTELANC, solunski borec
- MARUŠIČ dr. Drago, zdravnik in rezervni častnik srbske vojske 1914, udeleženec umika srbske vojske čez Albanijo, solunski borec
- MASTNAK dr. Lavoslav, preporodovec, rezervni častnik in zdravnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1917 v Odesi
- MERLAK Viktor, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1875, zaradi izjemnega poguma v bojih ob Drini odlikovan z Karadorđevo zvezdo z meči, iz Ljubljane
- MERŠOL dr. Valentin, rezervni častnik in zdravnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži jeseni 1916
- MEZEK Franc, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije, udeleženec boja za Bukovik
- MIHELJ, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914, udeleženec umika srbske vojske čez Albanijo, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije
- MIKLOŠ Ivan, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži jeseni 1916
- MIKUŠ Drago, rezervni stotnik 2. razreda – četni poveljnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, najbolj priljubljen slovenski častnik, padel avgusta 1916
- MISELJ Vladimir, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914, udeleženec kolubarske bitke in umika čez Albanijo, solunski borec 1. bataljona 8. polka Donavske divizije
- MODIC Josip, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa in solunski borec, padel oktobra 1918, iz Topol pri Velikih Blokah
- MOHAR Franjo, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, padel avgusta 1916 v Dobrudži
- MOLE Vojislav, ujetnik v Taškentu, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- MORIC Blaža Josip, izseljenec in solunski borec, rojen 1897 v Martinjaku pri Cerknici
- MOŽE Alojzij, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- MRAVLJE Milan, februarja 1916 na soški fronti prestopil k Italijanom kot dobrovoljec, zaprli in šele 1918 poslali v Nocere Umbre, solunski borec, poslanec
- MRVAR, rezervni častnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- MRZLJAK Valentin, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- MUSEC Matej, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, bolgarski ujetnik, v avstrijskem zaporu v Beogradu, iz Logatca
- NEFFAT Anton, rezervni častnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- NOSAN Franjo, kaplar Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- NOVAK, rezervni poročnik, poveljnik inž. oddelka Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- OGOREVEC Ivan, pripadnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije junija 1917 v Odesi
- OMAHEN Venceslav, podnarednik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ORAŽEN dr. Ivan, zdravnik in rezervni častnik, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1912 (med prvimi), iz Maribora, sokol
- OREL Lipe, preporodovec, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1917 v Odesi
- OROŽEN Janko, rezervni častnik, solunski borec 1. bataljona 8. polka Donavske divizije, profesor
- OSANA, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1918 (na Kavkazu)
- PAHOR Josip, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- PAJK Božidar, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, iz Gorice
- PAKIŽ Silvo, italijanski ujetnik in zapornik, od 1918 solunski borec, sokol
- PAPEŽ Jožef, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- PATERNOST Metod, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji

- LAHARNAR Ivan, Sub-Sergeant in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter in the 4th Company, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division, participant of the Battle for Bukovik, school manager.
- LAPAJNE Franc, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, soldier in Dobrudja in 1916.
- LAPAJNE Srečko, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- LAPAJNE Dr. Stank, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1917 in Odessa, lawyer.
- LAVRENČIČ Stanko, reserve officer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter, from Postojna.
- LAVRIČ Ivan, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- LAVRIČ Mihaila Franjo, expatriate and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1891 in Šmihel near Novo mesto, merchant.
- LAVRIČ Dr. Tone, doctor and a reserve officer, one of the first reserve volunteers in the Serbian Army in 1912.
- LAVRIN Dr. Janko, doctor and a reserve officer in the Serbian Army in 1915 and the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter.
- LEDENIČAR Franjo, Corporal in the Captain Pivko's Volunteer Battalion.
- LENARD Rado, Sub-Sergeant in the Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division, merchant.
- LES Alojzij, Sub-Sergeant in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- LESKOVEC Anton, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- LESKOVEC Tone, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- LEŠČAK Vinko, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- LEVEC Ignacij, Sergeant in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- LEVIŠNIK Štefan, reserve officer in the Serbian Army in 1914, recipient of the Karadorđe's Star with Swords, from Podgrad near Ljubljana.
- LIKAR Franc, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- LIPAR Blaž, volunteer in the Serbian and the Montenegrin Armies in the Balkan Wars, died in October 1915 in Doberdob as an Austro-Hungarian soldier.
- LIPOVEC Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- LOGAR Jože, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, Thessaloniki fighter.
- LOGAR Lovre Blaž, expatriate, a volunteer in the Serbian Volunteer Army and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1877 in Železniki near Škofja Loka, locksmith.
- LOKAR Janko, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- LOVRENČIČ Stanko, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, from Velika Loka near Trebnje.
- LOVRIČ Lujo, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, wounded – lost his sight, member of the Organisation of Slovenian Volunteers.
- LOVRIČ Dr. Tone, reserve officer and a doctor in the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917 in Russia.
- LOVŠIN Dr. Tone, doctor, reserve officer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- LOŽAR Franjo, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- LUKACIČ Avgust, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- LULIK, reserve officer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- LUŠIN Anton, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914, participant of the Battle of Kolubara and of the retreat of the Serbian Army Across Albania, Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1889 on Hrib near Loški potok, lived in Ljubljana after war, wood merchant and a Ljubljana stock exchange broker.
- MACAROL Franjo, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion
- MAJČEN, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1916 in Odessa.
- MAJER Jakob, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, died in 1916 in Dobrudja.
- MAKŠE Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion
- MALGAJ Franc, reserve Second Lieutenant, adjutant to the Commander of the Aviation Squadron, recipient of the Karadorđe's Star with Swords.
- MALJAN Tomo, reserve officer in the 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- MANOŠ Anton, Corporal in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- MARANGON Albin, Sub-Sergeant in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- MARTELANC, Thessaloniki fighter.
- MARUŠIČ Dr. Drago, doctor and a reserve officer in the Serbian Army in 1914, participant of the retreat of the Serbian Army across Albania, Thessaloniki fighter.
- MASTNAK Dr. Lavoslav, member of the Preporod Movement, reserve officer and a doctor in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1917 in Odessa.
- MERLAK Viktor, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1875, awarded the Karadorđe's Star with Swords for courage beyond the call of duty in the Battles of Drina, from Ljubljana.
- MERŠOL Dr. Valentin, reserve officer and a doctor in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, participant of the Dobrudja Battles in the autumn of 1916.
- MEZEK Franc, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division, participant of the Battle for Bukovik.
- MIHELJ, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914, participant of the retreat of the Serbian Army Across Albania, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division.
- MIKLOŠ Ivan, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, participant of the Dobrudja Battles in the autumn of 1916.
- MIKUŠ Drago, reserve Captain, 2nd Class, Company Commander in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, the most popular Slovenian officer, died in August 1916.
- MISELJ Vladimir, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914, participant of the Battle of Kolubara and the retreat across Albania, Thessaloniki fighter of the 1st battalion, 8th regiment of the Danube Division.
- MODIC Josip, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps and a Thessaloniki fighter, died in October 1918, from Topol near Velike Bloke.
- MOHAR Franjo, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, died in August 1916 in Dobrudža.
- MOLE Vojislav, prisoner in Tashkent, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- MORIC Blaža Josip, expatriate and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1897 in Martinjak near Cerknica.
- MOŽE Alojzij, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- MRAVLJE Milan, in February 1916 joined the Italians at the Isonzo Front as a volunteer, imprisoned and in 1918 sent to Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter, Member of Parliament.
- MRVAR, reserve officer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Battalion in Tomsk, Siberia.
- MRZLJAK Valentin, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- MUSEC Matej, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, Bulgarian prisoner, in Austrian prison in Belgrade, from Logatec.

- PAULIN Rajko, rezervni častnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa, bančni uradnik iz Ljubljane
- PAVČIČ Franjo, kaplar Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- PAVLICA Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- PAVLIČ Alojz, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- PAVLIN Maks, dobrovoljec 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, solunski borec, sokol, prepородovec, gozdar
- PAVLIN Rajko, rezervni častnik – solunski borec v Jugoslovanski diviziji, iz Ljubljane
- PEČAN, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa, ostal v Sibiriji
- PEHARC Jože, solunski borec 1918
- PEKAREK Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- PEKLE dr. Gašper, rezervni častnik srbske vojske 1912 (med prvimi dobrovoljci), odvetnik in član redakcije časopisa Slovenski jug, iz Ljubljane
- PELAN Stanko, rezervni častnik 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije jeseni 1917 v Odesi, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije
- PER Franjo, podčastnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi
- PERHAVEC Jakob, pripadnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi
- PERIC dr. Ljudevit, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- PERIČ Franjo, pripadnik 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije jeseni 1917 v Odesi
- PERKO Nace, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- PERŠE Vlado, prepородovec, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1917 v Odesi.
- PERTOVT Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- PETELIN Franc, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- PETERLE Josip, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- PETERNEL Ciril, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, padel med boji v Dobrudži jeseni 1916, profesor
- PETERNEL Franjo, prepородovec, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, tovarniški ravnatelj
- PETRIČ Jože, rezervni nadporočnik, poveljnik čete, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec, uradnik Kreditne banke v Ljubljani
- PINTER Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- PIŠKUR Karel, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa in solunski borec, padel jeseni 1918 po preboju solunski fronte, iz Ivančne Gorice pri Stični
- PIVK Polde, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- PIVKO dr. Ljudevit, rezervni stotnik in poveljnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega batajona v Italiji 1918, rojen 1880 v Markovcu pri Ptuj, rezervni častnik avstro-ogrske vojske (nadporočnik), profesor slavistike in germanistike, sokol, narodni delavec, politik – poslanec in pisatelj, umrl 1937 v Mariboru
- PLEVELJ Alojzij, rezervni podporočnik, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, iz Radomelj pri Kamniku
- PLHANK Hugo, rezervni podporočnik, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, s Sladke Gore pri Celju
- PLESS, poročnik, pribočnik poveljnika, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- PLUT Milan, rezervni poročnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa, ustanovil gibanje »Nanos« v Odesi 1917
- POBERAJ Valentin, pripadnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi
- PODGORNIK Albin, kaplar 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije sept. 1916 v Odesi
- PODGORŠEK Peter, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- POGAČAR Franje Josip, izseljenec – solunski borec, rojen 1894 v Hruševju pri Ljubljani, zidar
- POGAČNIK Alojz, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije
- POGAČNIK Bogdan, rezervni častnik dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji, bančni uradnik
- POGORELEC, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije
- POKLUKAR Ciril, rezervni stotnik 1. razreda Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1917, okrajni načelnik
- POLJAK Janez, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- POLJAK Janko, rezervni poročnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, zasebni uradnik
- POLJŠAK, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- PORAJKO Ivan, rezervni podporočnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- PORENTA Tone, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- POTOČNIK Boris, narednik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, padel 1916 v Dobrudži
- POVŠIČ Josip, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, ranjen – ubit septembra 1916 v Dobrudži
- POŽARNIK Lenard, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- PRELOVEC Hinko, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- PRELOVEC Zorko, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- PREMROV dr. Ivan, zdravnik in rezervni častnik, med prvimi dobrovoljci srbske vojske 1912
- PREVEC Franje Ivan, izseljenec – solunski borec, rojen 1883 v Ložu pri Cerknici, trgovec
- PREZELJ Joško, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- PREZELJ Jože, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži jeseni 1916, pribočnik poveljnika 1. polka majorja Luke Sertića
- PRIMC Janez, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- PRINČIČ Edvard, rezervni podporočnik 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije jeseni 1917 v Odesi, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije, koroški borec v 45. polku, učitelj
- PROKEŠ Edvard, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- PUCELJ Leopolda Mike, izseljenec – solunski borec, rojen 1894 v Sodražici, delavec
- PUNTAR Jakob, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- RADE Anton, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije
- RADEŠČEK, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914, udeleženec umika srbske vojske čez Albanijo, solunski borec
- RADOJČIČ Nikole Đorđe, izseljenec – dobrovoljec srbske vojske in solunski borec, rojen 1885 v Bojancih pri Črnomlju, kmet
- RAKUŠČEK Vinko, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi
- RAUBAR, prepородovec, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske

- NEFFAT Anton, reserve officer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Battalion in Tomsk, Siberia.
- NOSAN Franjo, Corporal in the Captain Pivko's Volunteer Battalion.
- NOVAK, Reserve Lieutenant, Commander of the engineer detachment of the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- OGOREVEC Ivan, member of the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in June 1917 in Odessa.
- OMAHEN Venceslav, Sub-Sergeant in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ORAŽEN Dr. Ivan, doctor and a reserve officer, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1912 (one of the first volunteers), from Maribor, member of the Sokol Organisation.
- OREL Lipe, member of the Preporod Movement, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1917 in Odessa.
- OROŽEN Janko, reserve officer, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division, professor.
- OSANA, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1918 (on Caucasus).
- PAHOR Josip, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- PAJK Božidar, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, from Gorica.
- PAKIŽ Silvo, Italian prisoner, Thessaloniki fighter from 1918, member of the Sokol Organisation.
- PAPEŽ Jožef, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- PATERNOST Metod, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- PAULIN Rajko, reserve officer in the Serbian Volunteer Corps, bank official from Ljubljana.
- PAVČIČ Franjo, Corporal in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- PAVLICA Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- PAVLIČ Alojz, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- PAVLIN Maks, volunteer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter, member of the Sokol Organisation, member of Preporod Movement, forester.
- PAVLIN Rajko, reserve officer, Thessaloniki fighter in the Yugoslavian Division, from Ljubljana.
- PEČAN, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps, stayed in Siberia.
- PEHARC Jože, Thessaloniki fighter in 1918.
- PEKAREK Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- PEKLE Dr. Gašper, reserve doctor and a reserve officer of the Serbian Army in 1912 (one of the first volunteers), lawyer and a member of the Slovenski Jug (Slovenian South) newspaper editorial board, from Ljubljana.
- PELAN Stanko, reserve officer in the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division in the autumn of 1917 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division.
- PER Franjo, non-commissioned officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1916 in Odessa.
- PERHAVEC Jakob, member of the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1917 in Odessa.
- PERIC Dr. Ljudevit, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- PERIČ Franjo, member of the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division in the autumn of 1917 in Odessa.
- PERKO Nace, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- PERŠE Vlado, member of the Preporod Movement, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1917 in Odessa.
- PERTOVT Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- PETELIN Franc, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- PETERLE Josip, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- PETERNEL Ciril, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, died during the Battle of Dobrudja in fall 1916, professor.
- PETERNEL Franjo, member of the Preporod Movement, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, factory director.
- PETRIČ Jože, reserve First Lieutenant, Company Commander, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter, official in the Kreditna banka bank in Ljubljana.
- PINTER Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- PIŠKUR Karel, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps and a Thessaloniki fighter, died in the autumn of 1918 after the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front, from Ivančna Gorica near Stična.
- PIVK Polde, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- PIVKO Dr. Ljudevit, reserve Captain and a commander in the Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion in Italy in 1918, born in 1880 in Markovec near Ptuj, reserve officer of the Austro-Hungarian Army (First Lieutenant), professor of Slavic and Germanic studies, national worker, politician – Member of Parliament and a writer, died in 1937 in Maribor.
- PLEVELJ Alojzij, reserve Second Lieutenant, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, from Radomlje near Kamnik.
- PLHANK Hugo, reserve Second Lieutenant, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, from Sladka Gora near Celje.
- PLESS, Lieutenant, adjutant to the Commander, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- PLUT Milan, reserve Lieutenant in the Serbian Volunteer Corps, founded the "Nanos" movement in Odessa 1917.
- POBERAJ Valentin, member of the Volunteer Battalion of the 1st Serbian volunteer Division in 1917 in Odessa.
- PODGORNIK Albin, Corporal in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1916 in Odessa.
- PODGORŠEK Peter, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- POGAČAR Franje Josip, expatriate and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1894 in Hruševje- Ljubljani, mason.
- POGAČNIK Alojz, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division.
- POGAČNIK Bogdan, reserve officer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia, bank official.
- POGORELEC, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division.
- POKLUKAR Ciril, reserve Captain, 1st Class, in the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1917, head of a district.
- POLJAK Janez, volunteer from Nocera Umbra – Thessaloniki fighter.
- POLJAK Janko, reserve Lieutenant in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, private clerk.
- POLJŠAK, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- PORAJKO Ivan, reserve Second Lieutenant in the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- PORENTA Tone, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- POTOČNIK Boris, Sergeant in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, died in 1916 in Dobrudža.
- POVŠIČ Josip, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, wounded and later killed in September 1916 in Dobrudja.
- POŽARNIK Lenard, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- PRELOVEC Hinko, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- PRELOVEC Zorko, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.

- divizije septembra 1917 v Odesi
- RAVNIK dr. Joža (Zotlarjev) iz Bohinjske Bistrice, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, solunski borec in tajnik Jugoslovanskega odbora v Rimu
- REBULA Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- REJEC Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- RIBIČ Ivana Vekoslav, izseljenec – dobrovoljec srbske vojske in solunski borec, rojen 1896 v Domžalah pri Ljubljani, dijak trgovske šole
- RIGO Peter, izseljenec - dobrovoljec srbske vojske in solunski borec, iz Trsta
- RIMEL, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- RINALDO Ivan, vojak – solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije
- RISMAL Melhior, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- RODE Anton, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa in solunski borec, ranjen v bojih za Bukovik
- ROJNIK Ivan, rezervni častnik, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- ROLIH Jožefa Franc – Mike, izseljenec – dobrovoljec srbske vojske in solunski borec, rojen 1889 v Jelšanah pri Ilirski Bistrici, trgovski pomočnik
- ROM Jože, preporodovec, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije jeseni 1917 v Odesi
- ROM Vinko, pripadnik 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije jeseni 1917 v Odesi
- ROMIH Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ROTH, nadporočnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- ROZMAN Josip, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- ROŽAJ Rado, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1915 in solunski borec 1916, padel septembra 1916 na Kajmakčalanu
- ROŽMAN Josip, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži 1916
- RUS dr. Mauricij, zdravnik in rezervni častnik, med prvimi dobrovoljci srbske vojske 1912
- RUSTJA, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa 1918 (na Kavkazu)
- SAMEC Leopold, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- SAMEC Matevža Josip, izseljenec – dobrovoljec srbske vojske in solunski borec, rojen 1888 v Bruhanji vasi pri Grosuplju, mesar
- SARDOČ Adam, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914, udeleženec umika srbske vojske čez Albanijo, šolski upravitelj
- SCHWEIGER, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- SEDLAK Jože, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, solunski borec Jugoslovanske divizije, iz Ljubljane
- SELIR Vinko, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- SERDINŠEK Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- SEVNIK, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- SFILIGOJ Vilko, podnarednik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- SIRC Vinko, solunski borec
- SIVC Franc, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- SKVARČA Ivan, pripadnik 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije, koroški borec v 45. polku, gozdar
- SMOLE Izidor, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- SMREKAR, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914, udeleženec (z družino) umika srbske vojske čez Albanijo
- SMRTNIK Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- SOBAN Jože, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, iz Novega mesta
- SOKLIČ Rudolf, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- SOLBERGER Adolf, pripadnik 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije jeseni 1917 v Odesi
- SORBAN Valentin, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije
- SORČAN Ernest, rezervni častnik – četni poveljnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, pridružil se je enotam Rdeče armade in padel v Sibiriji
- SOSS Karel, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- SREDEMŠEK, narednik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, zaradi izjemnega poguma trikrat odlikovan, ostal v Sibiriji
- STANKOVIČ, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- STARC Frančišelj, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- STELE Ivan, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije, udeleženec boja za Bukovik, koroški borec v 45. polku
- STOJC dr. Josip, zdravnik, med prvimi prostovoljci črnogorske vojske 1912
- STRUC Jožef, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- SVETE Franjo, izseljenec – solunski borec, rojen 1893 v Prošcah pri Ljubljani, delavec
- SVETLIČIČ Vladimir, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- ŠABEC E. dr. Fran, zdravnik, med prvimi dobrovoljci srbske vojske 1912, z Vrhnike
- ŠAJN Edvard, narednik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa in solunski borec, padel oktobra 1918 po preboju solunske fronte
- ŠAŠELJ Gregor, pripadnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije junija 1917 v Odesi
- ŠAVLI Franjo, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ŠČUKA Cvetko, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije jeseni 1916 v Odesi, ranjen
- ŠENK, rezervni častnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- ŠEST Fran, rezervni poročnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, padel avgusta 1916 pod Dobričem
- ŠIFLER Andrej, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ŠIFRER, solunski borec, puškar, iz Ljubljane, izbran za kraljevo gardo
- ŠIRCELJ Jože, stotnik – poveljnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji (Evakuacijskega odreda Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev)
- ŠKOF Franc, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, padel avgusta 1916 v Dobrudži
- ŠKRABAR Avgust, rezervni podporočnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, nosilec Karađorđeve zvezde z meči 4. stopnje, iz Maribora
- ŠLAJMER prof. dr. Edo, zdravnik in rezervni častnik, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1912, primarij
- ŠLAJMER ing. Fedor, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi

- PREMROV Dr. Ivan, doctor and a reserve officer, one of the first volunteers in the Serbian Army in 1912.
- PREVEC Franje Ivan, expatriate, Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1883 in Lož near Cerknica, merchant.
- PREZELJ Joško, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- PREZELJ Jože, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian of the Volunteer Division, participant of the Dobrudja Battles in the autumn of 1916, adjutant to the Commander of the 1st Regiment of Major Luka Sertić.
- PRIMC Janez, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- PRINČIČ Edvard, reserve Second Officer in the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division in the autumn of 1917 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division, Carinthian fighter in the 45th Regiment, teacher.
- PROKEŠ Edvard, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- PUCELJ Leopolda Mike, expatriate and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1894 in Sodražica, worker.
- PUNTAR Jakob, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- RADE Anton, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of Morava Division.
- RADEŠČEK, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914, participant of the retreat of the Serbian Army Across Albania, Thessaloniki fighter.
- RADOJČIČ Nikole Đorđe, expatriate, a volunteer in the Serbian Volunteer Army and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1885 in Bojanci near Črnomelj, farmer.
- RAKUŠČEK Vinko, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1916 in Odessa.
- RAUBAR, member of the Preporod Movement and 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1917 in Odessa.
- RAVNIK Dr. Joža (house name Zotlar) from Bohinjska Bistrica, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter and a secretary of the Yugoslavian Division in Rome.
- REBULA Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- REJEC Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- RIBIČ Ivana Vekoslav, expatriate, a volunteer in the Serbian Volunteer Army and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1896 in Domžale near Ljubljana, high school student of a commercial school.
- RIGO Peter, expatriate, volunteer in the Serbian Army and a Thessaloniki fighter, from Trieste.
- RIMEL, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- RINALDO Ivan, soldier, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division.
- RISMAL Melhior, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- RODE Anton, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps and a Thessaloniki fighter, wounded in the Bukovik Battle.
- ROJNIK Ivan, reserve officer, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- ROLIH Jožefa Franc - Mike, expatriate, volunteer in the Serbian Army and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1889 in Jelšane near Ilirska Bistrica, merchant assistant.
- ROM Jože, member of the Preporod Movement, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in fall in 1917 in Odessa.
- ROM Vinko, member of the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division in fall 1917 in Odessa.
- ROMIH Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ROTH, First Lieutenant in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- ROZMAN Josip, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- ROŽAJ Rado, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1915 and a Thessaloniki fighter in 1916, died in September 1916 on the Kajmakalan Mountain.
- ROŽMAN Josip, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian of the Volunteer Division, participant of the Dobrudja Battles in 1916.
- RUS Dr. Mauricij, doctor and a reserve officer, one of the first volunteers in the Serbian Army in 1912.
- RUSTJA, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps in 1918 (on Caucasus).
- SAMEC Leopold, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- SAMEC Matevža Josip, expatriate, volunteer in the Serbian Volunteer Army and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1888 in Bruhanja vas near Grosuplje, butcher.
- SARDOČ Adam, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914, participant of the retreat of the Serbian Army Across Albania, school manager.
- SCHWEIGER, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- SEDLAK Jože, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter of the Yugoslavian Division, from Ljubljana.
- SELIR Vinko, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- SERDINŠEK Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- SEVNIK, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- SFILIGOJ Vilko, Sub-Sergeant in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- SIRC Vinko, Thessaloniki fighter.
- SIVC Franc, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- SKVARČA Ivan, member of the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division, Carinthian fighter in the 45th Regiment, forester.
- SMOLE Izidor, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- SMREKAR, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914, participant (with family) of the retreat of the Serbian Army across Albania.
- SMRTNIK Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- SOBAN Jože, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, from Novo mesto.
- SOKLIČ Rudolf, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- SOLBERGER Adolf, member of the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division in the autumn of 1917 in Odessa.
- SORBAN Valentin, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division.
- SORČAN Ernest, reserve officer, Company Commander in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, joined to the Red Army units and died in Siberia.
- SOSS Karel, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- SREDEMŠEK, Sergeant in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, awarded three times for courage beyond the call of duty, stayed in Siberia.
- STANKOVIČ, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- STARC Frančišel, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- STELE Ivan, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of Morava Division, participant of the Battle for Bukovik, Carinthian fighter in the 45th Regiment.
- STOJC Dr. Josip, doctor, one of the first volunteers in the Montenegrin Army in 1912.

- ŠLANDER Jožef, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- ŠLIBAR Martin, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- ŠMID Jože, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- ŠORLI Tomo, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914, udeleženec umika srbske vojske čez Albanijo
- ŠORN Stanko, dobrovoljec – četnik srbske vojske 1914, solunski borec, padel septembra 1916 na Kajmakčalanu, učitelj
- ŠPANGER Alojz, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije, udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži jeseni 1916
- ŠPORN Vilko, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec, umrl jeseni 1918 v Solunu
- ŠREMS Edvard, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- ŠTEFANČIČ dr. Jaka, rezervni častnik, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec, odvetnik v Beogradu
- ŠTEFANČIČ dr. Jakob, rezervni stotnik 2. razreda – četni poveljnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, padel jeseni 1916 v Dobrudži
- ŠTREKELJ Franc, pripadnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa in solunski borec, padel septembra 1918 na solunski fronti
- ŠUŠTAR Jože, solunski borec v 4. četi 2. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije, udeleženec boja za Bukovik
- ŠUSTERŠIČ Josip, rezervni podporočnik, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, iz Žalca
- ŠVAJGER Ciril, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1916 v Odesi
- TAJNŠEK dr., zdravnik in rezervni častnik, med prvimi dobrovoljci srbske vojske 1912
- TAVČAR dr. Josip, zdravnik in rezervni častnik, med prvimi dobrovoljci srbske vojske 1912
- TERPINC Karel, kaplar Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- TIČAR dr. Josip, zdravnik, med prvimi prostovoljci črnogorske vojske 1912
- TIKSA Alojz, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- TOLLAZZI Josip, prepordovec, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1917 v Odesi, pevec – zborovodja
- TOMAN Aleksander, dobrovoljec srbskih upornikov 1875 v Bosni, iz Kamne Gorice, novinar
- TOMŠIČ Albert, solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije, udeleženec boja za Bukovik
- TORBICA Ivan, izseljenec – solunski borec, rojen 1895 v Studenčicah pri Ljubljani, mehanik
- TOT Vencelj, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- TRAMPUŠ Ivan, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije, padel septembra 1918 v dolini Bele reke
- TRAMPUŠ Josip, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- TROHA Franjo, narednik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, nosilec Karađorđeve zvezde z meči, iz Prezida
- TROŠT Franje Josip, izseljenec - solunski borec, rojen 1890 v Sežani, novinar
- TRPIN Anton, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- TRSTENJAK dr. Alojz, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije – udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži jeseni 1916, odvetnik, policijski predstojnik
- TRŠOVEC Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- TRUSNOVIČ Rudolf, študent medicine, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije jeseni 1916 v Odesi, udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži, ranjen in odlikovan, pozneje prestopil med belogardejce, ostal v Rusiji do 1934 in postal zdravnik. Pozneje se je vrnil v Jugoslavijo in napisal knjigo Stara in nova Rusija.
- TURK dr. Ernest, rezervni častnik, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije, koroški borec v 45. polku, profesor
- TURK Franc, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- TURK Karel, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- UKMAR Drago, rezervni častnik, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije, koroški borec v 45. polku, konzularni uradnik na Reki
- URBANČIČ ing. Josip, rezervni poročnik – četni poveljnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, padel 1916 v Dobrudži
- URBIČ Drago, rezervni podporočnik, poveljnik voda – solunski borec v 3. četi 1. bataljona 3. polka Moravske divizije
- URŠIČ Adolf, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- VAGAJA Ludvik, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- VAJKSL Bruno, medicinec, med prvimi dobrovoljci srbske vojske 1912, iz Maribora, sokol
- VALEŃIČ Anton, kaplar Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- VALTER Jožef, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- VELKAVRH Karel, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- VELKOVRH Stanko, rezervni častnik 1. polka 1. brigade 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, solunski in koroški borec, zavarovalniški uradnik
- VELNAR Jože, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- VIDIĆ Ignacij, prepordovec, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- VIDMAR Franc, kaplar 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- VIDMAR Jože, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- VIDMAR Stane, rezervni poročnik, poveljnik čete Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre, solunski borec, iz Maribora, sokol
- VIGELE Ferdo, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- VIRANT Jakoba Martin, izseljenec – solunski borec, rojen 1873 na Brezovici, delavec
- VIZJAK Albert, kaplar Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- VIZJAK Franc, rezervni častnik – solunski borec v Jugoslovanski diviziji, iz Ljubljane
- VOŠTAR Ignacij, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- VOŠTAR Nace, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec, profesor v Mariboru
- VUKASOVIĆ – STIBILJ Janko, polkovnik srbske vojske, rojen 1851 v Vrtovini pri Ajdovščini, dobrovoljec srbskih upornikov v Bosni od 1876, od 1877 narednik srbske vojske, povišan in večkrat odlikovan, v balkanskih vojni poveljnik stana vrhovnega poveljstva in srbskih orožnikov, branilec Beograda, udeleženec umika čez Albanijo, solunski borec, od 1919 kot polkovnik pomočnik poveljnika Dravske divizije v Ljubljani, upokojen 1921, umrl 1923 v Ljubljani, pokopan v domačem kraju
- VULČ Franjo – Vlado, podnarednik, vodni poveljnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, trgovski pomočnik, sokol, z vodom prešel na rusko stran 1915, nosilec zlate medalje za pogum Miloša Obilića, ruske in romunske medalje za pogum, med prvimi člani KPJ, v Moskvi končal partijsko in vojaško šolo, v Beogradu vodil protimilitaristično dejavnost KPJ, aretiran in ubit januarja 1926 v Beogradu

- STRUC Jožef, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- SVETE Franjo, expatriate and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1893 in Prošce near Ljubljana, worker.
- SVETLIČIĆ Vladimir, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- ŠABEC E. Dr. Fran, doctor, one of the first volunteers in the Serbian Army in 1912, from Vrhnika.
- ŠAJN Edvard, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps and a Thessaloniki fighter, died in October 1918 after the breakthrough of the Macedonian Front.
- ŠAŠELJ Gregor, member of the Volunteer Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in June 1917 in Odessa.
- ŠAVLI Franjo, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ŠČUKA Cvetko, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in the autumn of 1916 in Odessa, wounded.
- ŠENK, reserve officer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- ŠEST Fran, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, died in August 1916 beneath the Dobrič Hill.
- ŠIFLER Andrej, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ŠIFRER, Thessaloniki fighter, rifle manufacturer, from Ljubljana, chosen for the Royal Guard.
- ŠIRCELJ Jože, Captain – Commander of the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia (Evacuation detachment of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians).
- ŠKOF Franc, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, died in August 1916 in Dobrudža.
- ŠKRABAR Avgust, reserve Second Lieutenant in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, recipient of the Karadorde's Star with Swords 4th class, from Maribor.
- ŠLAJMER prof. Dr. Edo, doctor and a reserve officer, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1912, senior doctor.
- ŠLAJMER ing. Fedor, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- ŠLANDER Jožef, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- ŠLIBAR Martin, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- ŠMID Jože, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- ŠORLI Tomo, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914, participant of the retreat of the Serbian Army across Albania.
- ŠORN Stanko, volunteer – chetnik in the Serbian Army in 1914, Thessaloniki fighter, died in September 1916 on the Kajmakcalan Mountain, teacher.
- ŠPANGER Alojz, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, participant of the Battles in Dobrudža in the autumn of 1916.
- ŠPORN Vilko, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter, died in the autumn of 1918 in Thessaloniki.
- ŠREMS Edvard, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- ŠTEFANČIĆ Dr. Jaka, reserve officer, volunteer from Nocera Umbra and a Thessaloniki fighter, attorney-at-law in Belgrade.
- ŠTEFANČIĆ Dr. Jakob, reserve Captain, 2nd Class, Company Commander of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, died in fall 1916 in Dobrudža.
- ŠTREKELJ Franc, member of the Serbian Volunteer Corps and a Thessaloniki fighter, died in September 1918 at the Macedonian Front.
- ŠUŠTAR Jože, Thessaloniki fighter in the 4th Company, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division, participant of the Battle for Bukovik.
- ŠUSTERŠIĆ reserve Second Lieutenant, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, from Žalec.
- ŠVAJGER Ciril, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1916 in Odessa.
- TAJNŠEK Dr., doctor and a reserve officer, one of the first volunteers in the Serbian Army in 1912.
- TAVČAR Dr. Josip, doctor and a reserve officer, one of the first volunteers in the Serbian Army in 1912.
- TERPINC Karel, Corporal in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- TIČAR Dr. Josip, doctor, one of the first volunteers in the Montenegrin Army in 1912.
- TIKSA Alojz, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion
- TOLLAZZI Josip, member of the Preporod Movement, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1917 in Odessa, singer and a choirmaster.
- TOMAN Aleksander, volunteer of Serbian rebels in 1875 in Bosnia, from Kamna Gorica, journalist.
- TOMŠIČ Albert, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division, participant of the Battle for Bukovik.
- TORBICA Ivan, expatriate and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1895 in Studenčice near Ljubljana, mechanic.
- TOT Vencelj, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- TRAMPUŠ Ivan, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division, died in September 1918 in the valley of the Bela reka.
- TRAMPUŠ Josip, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- TROHA Franjo, Sergeant in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, recipient of the Karadorde's Star with Swords, from Prezid.
- TROŠT Franje Josip, expatriate and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1890 in Sežana, journalist.
- TRPIN Anton, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- TRSTENJAK Dr. Alojz, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division, participant of the Dobrudža Battles in fall 1916, attorney-at-law, Head of police department.
- TRŠOVEC Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- TRUSNOVIĆ Rudolf, medical student, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in the autumn of 1916 in Odessa, participant of the Dobrudža Battles, wounded and awarded, afterwards joined the White Guards, stayed in Russia until 1934 and became a doctor. Later returned to Yugoslavia and wrote a book *Stara in nova Rusija* (The old and the new Russia).
- TURK Dr. Ernest, reserve officer, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division, Carinthian fighter in the 45th Regiment, professor.
- TURK Franc, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- TURK Karel, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- UKMAR Drago, reserve officer, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division, Carinthian fighter in the 45th Regiment, consulate official in Rijeka.
- URBANČIĆ ing. Josip, reserve Lieutenant – Company Commander of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, died in 1916 in Dobrudža.
- URBIČ Drago, reserve Second Lieutenant, Platoon Commander, Thessaloniki fighter in the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Morava Division.
- URŠIČ Adolf, volunteer from Nocera Umbra – Thessaloniki fighter.
- VAGAJA Ludvik, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- VAJKSL Bruno, medical student, one of the first volunteers in the Serbian Army in 1912, from Maribor, member of the Sokol Organisation.
- VALENCIĆ Anton, Corporal in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- VALTER Jožef, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer

- WIEGELE dr. Zdravko, zdravnik v Jugoslovanskem dobrovoljskem bataljonu stotnika Pivka, iz Beljaka
- WIESER – ŠASELJ Gregor, rezervni častnik, koroški borec, javni notar
- ZAJC Albert, izseljenec – dobrovoljec srbske vojske in solunski borec
- ZAJC Albert, rezervni častnik – solunski borec v Jugoslovanski diviziji
- ZAPLOTNIK Rado, rezervni častnik 2. srbske dobrovoljske divizije jeseni 1917 v Odesi
- ZAVRŠNIK Alfonz, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije – udeleženec bojev v Dobrudži jeseni 1916, solunski borec v Jugoslovanski diviziji, iz Ribnice
- ZAVRŠNIK Rado, rezervni častnik Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji, iz Kranja
- ZENTNER Julij, rezervni častnik Srbskega dobrovoljskega korpusa, iz Kamnika
- ZIDAK Martin, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ZLOBKO Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ZORC Ivan, rezervni podporočnik – vodni poveljnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, odlikovan z ruskim redom sv. Stanislava 3. stopnje, rojen 1891 v Ljubljani, trgovec, umrl 1932
- ZORC Janez, pripadnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije junija 1917 v Odesi
- ZORIČ Franc, solunski in koroški borec, 1918 odlikovan s Karadordevo zvezde z meči (odlikovanje podeljeno šele 1934 zaradi nepravilnega naslova)
- ZUPAN Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ZUPAN Ivan, podnarednik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1917 v Odesi, med prevozom na solunsko fronto umrl za pegavico v Murmanu – Polarnem krogu, kjer ima tudi grob s spominsko ploščo, rojen 1892 v Češnjici pri Srednji vasi blizu Bohinja
- ZUPAN Ivan, podnarednik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije in solunski borec, umrl julija 1918 v Solunu
- ZUPANČIČ Ivan, narednik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ZUPANČIČ Jože, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- ZUPANČIČ Jože, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- ZUPANČIČ Martin, preporodovec, rezervni častnik dopolnilnega bataljona 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije junija 1917 v Odesi, solunski borec v 1. bataljonu 8. polka Donavske divizije
- ZUPANIČ Anton, rezervni častnik srbske vojske 1914 in udeleženec umika čez Albanijo, nosilec Karadordeve zvezde z meči
- ZUPANIČ Mate, dobrovoljec srbske vojske 1914 v Rudniškem četniškem odredu, udeleženec umika srbske vojske čez Albanijo, ranjen kot solunski borec, rojen 1885, železniški uradnik (v Srbiji od 1913), umrl aprila 1917 v Tulounu v Franciji
- ŽAGAR Anton, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ŽAGAR Joco, preporodovec, pripadnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije septembra 1917 v Odesi, iz Trsta, železniški uradnik
- ŽAGAR Jože, rezervni stotnik, novi poveljnik Pivkovega bataljona, imenovan v Boki Kotorski, kmalu zatem so razpustili bataljon
- ŽELE Andrej, dobrovoljec iz Nocere Umbre – solunski borec
- ŽGAJNAR Ivan, preporodovec, rezervni častnik 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi
- ŽGANJAR Franc, dobrovoljec 1. srbske dobrovoljske divizije 1916 v Odesi, padel avgusta 1916 v Dobrudži
- ŽIGANTE Josip, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ŽIVEC Vinko, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ŽIVKOVIČ Branko, dobrovoljec Jugoslovanskega polka Matije Gubca v Tomsku v Sibiriji
- ŽUŽEK Josip, podnarednik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka
- ŽVAR Ivan, pripadnik Jugoslovanskega dobrovoljskega bataljona stotnika Pivka

Uredil in pripravil: Marijan F. KRANJC

Prevedla: Liljana KRANJC TEKAVEC, univ. dipl. prof. slav.

- Battalion.
- VELKAVRH Karel, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- VELKOVRH Stanko, reserve officer in the 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, Thessaloniki and Carinthian fighter, insurance official.
- VELNAR Jože, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- VIDIC Ignacij, member of the Preporod Movement, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- VIDMAR Franc, Corporal in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- VIDMAR Jože, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- VIDMAR Stane, reserve Lieutenant, Company Commander of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter, from Maribor, member of the Sokol Organisation.
- VIGELE Ferdo, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- VIRANT Jakoba Martin, expatriate and a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1873 in Brezovica, worker.
- VIZJAK Albert, Corporal in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- VIZJAK Franc, reserve officer, Thessaloniki fighter in the Yugoslavian Division, from Ljubljana.
- VOŠTAR Ignacij, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- VOŠTAR Nace, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter, professor in Maribor.
- VUKASOVIĆ - STIBILJ Janko, Colonel in the Serbian Army, born in 1851 in Vrtovina near Ajdovščina, volunteer of Serbian rebels in Bosnia from 1876, Sergeant in the Serbian Army since 1877, promoted and awarded several times, Commander of the Supreme Command in the Balkan Wars and Commander of the Serbian members of an armed police force, defender of Belgrade, participant of the retreat across Albania, Thessaloniki fighter, in 1919 with the rank of Colonel appointed to assistant of the Danube Division Commander in Ljubljana, retired in 1921, died in 1923 in Ljubljana, buried in the home town.
- VULČ Franjo - Vlado, Sub-Sergeant, Platoon Commander in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, merchant assistant, member of the Sokol Organisation, joined the Russian side in 1915 with a platoon, recipient of the Miloš Obilić Gold Medal for Bravery, of the Russia and Romania Medal for Bravery, one of the first members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (KPJ), finished the Communist League Academy and Military Academy, lead an antimilitary KPJ activity in Belgrade, arrested and killed in January 1926 in Belgrade.
- WIEGELE Dr. Zdravko, doctor in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion, from Villach.
- WIESER - ŠAŠELJ Gregor, reserve officer, Carinthian fighter, public notary.
- ZAJC Albert, expatriate and a volunteer in the Serbian Army and a Thessaloniki fighter.
- ZAJC Albert, reserve officer, Thessaloniki fighter in the Yugoslavian Division.
- ZAPLOTNIK Rado, reserve officer in the 2nd Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- ZAVRŠNIK Alfonz, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian of the Volunteer Division, participant of the Dobruđa Battles in fall 1916, Thessaloniki fighter in the Yugoslavian Division, from Ribnica.
- ZAVRŠNIK Rado, reserve officer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion in Tomsk, Siberia, from Kranj.
- ZENTNER Julij, reserve officer in the Serbian Volunteer Corps, from Kamnik.
- ZIDAK Martin, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ZLOBKO Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ZORC Ivan, reserve Second Lieutenant, Platoon Commander in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, awarded with a Russian Order of St. Stanislaus 3rd class, born in 1891 in Ljubljana, merchant, died in 1932.
- ZORC Janez, member of the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in June 1917 in Odessa.
- ZORIČ Franc, Thessaloniki and Carinthian fighter, in 1918 awarded Karadžić's Star with Swords (because of a wrong address he received the award in 1934).
- ZUPAN Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ZUPAN Ivan, Sub-Sergeant in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1917 in Odessa, died due to an epidemic of typhus during transport to the Macedonian Front in Murman – Arctic Circle, where he was buried with a memorial plaque, born in 1892 in Češnjica near Srednja vas near Bohinj.
- ZUPAN Ivan, Sub-Sergeant in the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division and a Thessaloniki fighter, died in July 1918 in Thessaloniki.
- ZUPANČIČ Ivan, Sergeant in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ZUPANČIČ Jože, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Volunteer Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- ZUPANČIČ Jože, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- ZUPANČIČ Martin, member of the Preporod Movement, reserve officer in the Additional Battalion of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in June 1917 in Odessa, Thessaloniki fighter in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of the Danube Division.
- ZUPANIČ Anton, reserve officer in the Serbian Army in 1914 and a participant of the retreat across Albania, recipient of the Karadžić's Star with Swords.
- ZUPANIČ Mate, volunteer in the Serbian Army in 1914 in the Rudnik Chetnik Detachment, participant of the retreat of the Serbian Army across Albania, wounded as a Thessaloniki fighter, born in 1885, railway station official (in Serbia since 1913), died in April 1917 in Tuloun, France.
- ŽAGAR Anton, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ŽAGAR Joco, member of the Preporod Movement, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in September 1917 in Odessa, from Trieste, railway station official.
- ŽAGAR Jože, reserve Captain, new commander of the Pivko's Battalion, established in Boka Kotorska, shortly after the dissolution of the battalion.
- ŽELE Andrej, volunteer from Nocera Umbra, Thessaloniki fighter.
- ŽGANJAR Ivan, member of the Preporod Movement, reserve officer in the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa.
- ŽGANJAR Franc, member of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in 1916 in Odessa, died in August 1916 in Dobruđa.
- ŽIGANTE Josip, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ŽIVEC Vinko, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ŽIVKOVIČ Branko, volunteer in the Matija Gubec Yugoslavian Regiment in Tomsk, Siberia.
- ŽUŽEK Josip, Sub-Sergeant in the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.
- ŽVAR Ivan, member of the Captain Pivko's Yugoslavian Volunteer Battalion.