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8000 novo mesto slovenia

Town in Lower Carniola, SloveniaNovo Mesto Novo mestoTownNovo Mesto with the river Krka from the airTown HallSt. Leonard's ChurchDiocesan ManorNovo Mesto CathedralView from Krka river FlagCoat of armsNickname: City of SitulasNovo MestoCoordinates: 45°48′N 15°10′E﻿ / ﻿45.800°N 15.167°E﻿ / 45.800; 15.167Country SloveniaTraditional regionLower CarniolaStatistical regionSoutheast SloveniaMunicipalityNovo MestoFounded7 April 1365as RüdölfswerdeFounded byRudolf IV of AustriaArea • Total33.3 km2 (12.9 sq mi) [1]Elevation181 m (594 ft)Population (2020) • Total24,183 • Density730/km2 (1,900/sq mi) [1]Time zoneUTC+01 (CET) • Summer (DST)UTC+02 (CEST)Postal code8000Vehicle registrationNMSource: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, census of 2002. Novo Mesto (pronounced [ˈnɔːʋ ˈmɛːstɔ] []; Slovene: Novo mesto; also known by alternative names) is the seventh-largest city of Slovenia. It is the economic and cultural centre of the traditional region of Lower Carniola (southeastern Slovenia) and the seat of the City Municipality of Novo Mesto.[2] It lies on a bend of the Krka River, close to the border with Croatia. Ruodolphwert, engraving by Valvasor, 1689 Novo Mesto was attested in historical sources in 1365 as Rüdölfswerde (and as Rudolfswerd in 1392 and Noua Mesta in 1419).[3][4] The German name (spelled Rudolfswerth in the modern era) is a compound of the personal name Rudolf and wert 'island, peninsula, land above the water'.[3] and refers to Rudolf IV, Duke of Austria, who conferred town rights upon the settlement in 1365.[3][5] The parallel German name Neustadtl was also in use (attested as Newestat in 1365, and probably a translation of the Slovene name). The name used for the settlement before 1365 is unknown. The Slovene name Novo mesto literally means 'new town'; names like this are common in Europe and generally refer to settlements built at a site where an older one was burned or otherwise destroyed. From 1865 to 1918, the town was officially named Rudolfovo in Slovene, based on the German name.[3] Following World War I and the dissolution of Austria-Hungary, the city became part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and was officially renamed Novo mesto. Novo Mesto has been settled since pre-history. The city is one of the most important archeological sites of the Hallstatt culture (Early Iron Age) in Europe and has been nicknamed the "City of Situlas" after numerous situlas found in the area.[6] Graben Castle on the Krka River, ancestral seat of the noble House of Graben von Stein, was first mentioned in an 1170 deed. The town itself was founded by the Habsburg archduke Rudolf IV of Austria on 7 April 1365 as Rudolfswerth. The Austrian Habsburgs received the Carniolan March from the hands of Louis IV, the Holy Roman Emperor, King of Italy and Duke of Bavaria, in 1335 and in 1364 Rudolf "the Founder" proclaimed himself a Duke of Carniola. The city was connected to the Southern lands since the 1600s by the Kandija Bridge originally a wooden structure, since the 1800s an iron bridge. During World War II, the city was controlled by Fascist Italy as part of the Province of Ljubljana until Mussolini's downfall in 1943. It was then occupied by Nazi Germany until the end of the war[7] In 1958, the authorities of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had a motorway built connecting the Slovenian capital Ljubljana and Zagreb in Croatia, which passed through Novo Mesto. The A2 motorway is today part of the European route E70. With its construction, Novo Mesto became much better connected to the rest of Slovenia and the rest of Yugoslavia, and began to grow as an important regional center. The population of Novo Mesto is predominantly ethnically Slovene. On the southeast outskirts of the town there is a Roma settlement called Zabjak, also known as Brezje.[8][9][10] Demographic evolution[11] 1948 1953 1961 1971 1981 1991 2002 2011 2013 2015 6,645 7,526 9,873 14,144 19,741 22,333 22,415 23,341 23,212 23,317 Novo Mesto in June Sailing on the Krka below Portoval Novo Mesto has a humid subtropical climate, which is influenced by several factors: the Dinaric Alps, the Alps, the Adriatic Sea, and the continental background. Despite the fact that town is close to the 46th parallel north, the climate is much warmer than places at similar latitudes in North America and East Asia. Prevailing western winds bring warm and moist air from the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Lying in partial rain shadow, precipitation is much lower than just 20 km (12 mi) to the west, and foehn winds blowing from southwest over the Dinaric alps can bring very warm weather in any month of the year. From the northeast, the town is exposed to cold air originating in eastern Europe and Siberia, which in winter can bring very cold and sometimes snowy weather. The coldest temperature of −25.6 °C was recorded on 17 February 1952, and the highest, 39.9 °C, on 8 August 2013. Precipitation is abundant, most of it failing as rain in warmer months, between May and November. Hail and heavy thunderstorms are very common between May and September, and snow regularly occurs between December and February. Snow is not uncommon in November and March and rare in October and April. Snow fell as early as 21 October 1971 and as late as 20 May 1969. The greatest snow depth was recorded on 17 February 1969, measuring 103 cm. The wettest year on record was 2014, with 1,482 mm of precipitation, and the driest was 2000, with 827 mm. Climate data for Novo Mesto (1991–2020 normals, extremes 1950–2020) Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °C (°F) 17.2(63.0) 21.4(70.5) 25.8(78.4) 29.0(84.2) 33.1(91.6) 35.2(95.4) 38.0(100.4) 39.9(103.8) 33.0(91.4) 26.1(82.3) 23.7(74.7) 19.8(67.6) 39.9(103.8) Mean daily maximum °C (°F) 4.7(40.5) 7.3(45.1) 12.3(54.1) 17.2(63.0) 21.7(71.1) 25.5(77.9) 27.6(81.7) 27.3(81.1) 21.6(70.9) 16.2(61.2) 10.1(50.2) 4.9(40.8) 16.4(61.5) Daily mean °C (°F) 0.7(33.3) 2.1(35.8) 6.5(43.7) 11.1(52.0) 15.6(60.1) 19.5(67.1) 21.2(70.2) 20.5(68.9) 15.4(59.7) 10.8(51.4) 6.1(43.0) 1.2(34.2) 10.9(51.6) Mean daily minimum °C (°F) −2.6(27.3) −2.1(28.2) 1.3(34.3) 5.4(41.7) 9.7(49.5) 13.5(56.3) 15.1(59.2) 15.0(59.0) 10.9(51.6) 7.0(44.6) 3.1(37.6) −1.6(29.1) 6.2(43.2) Record low °C (°F) −23.5(−10.3) −25.2(−13.4) −22.1(−7.8) −6.9(19.6) −4.2(24.4) 1.1(34.0) 4.9(40.8) 3.9(39.0) −1.1(30.0) −6.6(20.1) −15(5) −19.6(−3.3) −25.2(−13.4) Average precipitation mm (inches) 56(2.2) 70(2.8) 60(2.4) 83(3.3) 103(4.1) 105(4.1) 99(3.9) 112(4.4) 136(5.4) 120(4.7) 111(4.4) 82(3.2) 1.137(44.8) Average extreme snow depth cm (inches) 6(2.4) 7(2.8) 2(0.8) 0(0) 0(0) 0(0) 0(0) 2(0.8) 5(2.0) 1.9(0.7) Average precipitation days (≥ 0.1 mm) 11 10 11 13 14 13 12 11 13 14 15 13 151 Average snowy days (≥ 0 cm) 15 13 6 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 12 51 Average relative humidity (%) (at 14:00) 73 61 54 52 52 54 52 54 60 66 73 79 61 Mean monthly sunshine hours 79.4 108.2 155.5 184.6 232.2 255.8 288.3 267.3 181.7 129.1 66.9 61.4 2,010.4 Source 1: Slovenian Environment Agency (humidity and snow 1981–2010)[12][13] Source 2: NOAA (sun 1991–2020)[14] Novo Mesto has been a hub of artistic creation in various fields: music, literature, and visual arts. The turning point is the September 1920 exhibition named Novo Mesto Spring, which brought together artists of different genres and marks the beginning of avant-garde art in Slovenia. The development of music in Novo Mesto may be traced to the 16th century, with the clergy, e.g. the provost George Slatkonja, the first residential Bishop of Vienna, promulgating the development of vocal music. In 1498 Slatkonja was appointed the singing master (Singmeister) of the choir later known as the Vienna Boys' Choir. Accelerated development took place in the 19th century with the establishment of a brass band in 1846, and the establishment of the Lower Carniola Singing Society in 1884. The society laid the foundations of the vocal music in the wider Lower Carniola area. A significant part in the musical development of the town was contributed by students and the teaching staff of the Novo Mesto Grammar School. The school had a quality singing choir led by Hugolin Sattner [sl], Ales Ottokar and Ignacij Hladnik [sl] as well as a student orchestra led by Viktor Parma [sl]. In 1886, a male choir was established in the town in the frame of the Catholic Craftsman Assistants Society. Several classical composers were connected to Novo Mesto, the best known of them being Marjan Kozar, after whom the music school of the town is named, and the expressionist composer Marj Kogoj. In the 20th century, particularly after World War II, a number of influential contemporary (jazz, rock, and pop) music groups appeared and created in the town, the most notable of them being Rudolfovo [sl], Dan D and others. In the early 21st century, the most popular pop-rock music group was Dan D, whereas classical music gained two important pieces of work in the frame of the George Slatkonja Vocal Academy, a chamber opera (The Baptist on the Savica) and Te Deum, a monumental cantata work. 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