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8000 novo mesto slovenia

Town in Lower Carniola, Slovenia
Novo Mesto with the river Krka from the air
Town Hall
St. Leonard's Church
Diocesan Manor
Novo Mesto Cathedral
View from Krka river Flag
Coat of arms
Nickname: City of Situlas
Novo Mesto
Coordinates: 45°48'N 15°10'E / 45.800°N 15.167°E / 45.800; 15.167
County: Slovenia
Traditional region: Lower Carniola
Statistical region: Southeast Slovenia
Municipality: Novo Mesto
Founded: 7 April 1365
as Rúdolfswerde
Founded by: Rudolf IV of Austria
Area: 133.3 km² (12.9 sq mi) [1]
Elevation: 181 m (594 ft)
Population (2020): 24,183
Density: 730/km² (1,900/sq mi) [1]
Time zone: UTC+01 (CET)
Summer (DST): UTC+02 (CEST)
Postal code: 8000
Vehicle registration: NM
Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, census of 2002.
Novo Mesto (pronounced [nɔ:vo 'mè:sto] □; 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. Ruodolphswert, engraving by Valvasor, 1689
Novo Mesto was attested in historical sources in 1365 as Rúdolfswerde (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 Neustadt was also in use (attested as Newstat in 1365, and probably a translation of the Slovenian 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 Rudolfov 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 Carniola 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 Žabjak, 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 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 falling 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) 28.1(82.6) 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) 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 6 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 2 5 1 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 cleric, 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 Hugolj Satne [sl]. Aleš 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 Kozina, after whom the music school of the town is named, and the expressionist composer Marij 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 Rudolfov [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 Baptism on the Savica) and Te Deum, a monumental cantata work. The central literature personalities of Novo Mesto are the writer Janez Trdina (1830–1905), the poet Dragotin Kette (1876–1899), and the poet and essayist Anton Podbevšek (1898–1981). Trdina, after whom the central cultural venue of the town is named Janez Trdina Cultural Centre, lived in Novo Mesto in exile and wrote primarily short fictional stories about the Gorjanci hill range, which he published under the title Fairytales and Stories about Gorjanci (Bajkeni povesti o Gorjancih). Kette, who lived in Novo Mesto in the time of his studies, wrote lyrical poetry, particularly dedicated to Angela Smola whom he met in the town's chapter church. Podbevšek laid the foundations of Slovene lyrical avant-garde poetry. The youngest professional theatre in Slovenia and the first theatre in the town, established in 2005, has been named after him Anton Podbevšek Theatre [sl]. Novo Mesto is the birthplace of the painter and graphic artist Božidar Jakac (1899–1989), who produced one of the most extensive oeuvres of visual arts in Slovenia and was a key organiser of visual arts education and visual arts events in the country. Many of his works as well as of other well-known Slovenian artists are kept at the Jakac House in the town. Other known Novo Mesto visual artists were the painter Vladimir Lamut [sl] and the architect Marjan Mušič [sl]. Several notable film artists originate from Novo Mesto, besides Jakac also the film editor Jurij Moškon, and the contemporary film directors Rok Biček [sl], Klemen Dvornik [sl], Nejc Gazzola, and Žiga Virc [sl]. Novo Mesto Cathedral Novo Mesto Cathedral and pedestrian bridge On 7 April 2006, Novo Mesto became the seat of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Novo Mesto, which is a suffragan of the Archdiocese of Ljubljana. Novo Mesto Cathedral, standing on Kapitelj Hill above the town, is dedicated to Saint Nicholas and is an originally Gothic building that was rebuilt in the Baroque style in the 17th century. The main altar oil painting by the French 18th century painter Valentin Metzinger, the leading Baroque painter in Slovenia, are on display in the church.
[15] Today, tourism is increasing in Slovenia, and Novo Mesto is feeling some of the effects. The Krka Valley is becoming a place for wine enthusiasts who take tours throughout the Lower Carniola region, tasting locally produced Cviček wine, which is produced by blending several different varieties of local wine. Major industries include: Revoz (subsidiary of Renault), car manufacturing Adria Mobil, camper manufacturer Krka pharmaceuticals See also: List of twin towns and sister cities in Slovenia Novo Mesto is twinned with:
[16] Langenhagen, Germany
Vilafranca del Penedès, Spain
Bihać, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Yixing, China
Leskovac, Serbia
Herceg Novi, Montenegro
Toruń, Poland
[17] Trnava, Slovakia
Notable people that were born or lived in Novo Mesto include: Joannes Adamus Gaiger (1667–1722), philologist and lexicographer Albin Gutman (born 1947), general Božidar Jakac (1899–1989), painter Iztok Jarc (born 1963), diplomat and politician
[18] Barbara Jelić-Ružić (born 1977) and Vesna Jelić (born 1982), Croatian female volleyball players Rado Lencek (1921–2006), linguist, philologist, writer Mlakar (1907–2006), choreographer Silvo Plut (1968–2007), serial killer Edvard Ravnikar (1907–1993), architect Ferdinand Seidl (1856–1942), naturalist and geologist Damijan Šinigoj (born 1964), writer Leon Štukelj (1898–1999), 3x Olympic gold medalist Melania Trump (born 1970), former model and First Lady of the United States Krka Basketball Club Langenhagen, a twin city of Novo Mesto Novo Mesto Grammar School ^ a b "Data on the selected settlement: Novo Mesto (City Municipality of Novo Mesto)". Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. Retrieved 23 May 2012. ^ Novo Mesto municipal site ^ a b c d Snoj, Marko (2009). Etimološki slovar slovenskih zemljepisnih imen. Ljubljana: Modrijan. p. 284. ^ "Novo mesto". Slovenska historična topografija. ZRC SAZU Zgodovinski inštitut Milka Kosa. 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Retrieved 22 August 2013. ^ "Biography on the Slovenian Government webpage[permanent dead link] Media related to Novo Mesto at Wikimediacommons Novo Mesto on Geopedia Retrieved from " Identifier for a time offset This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "UTC+01:00" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (December 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this message) UTC+01:00 Time zone World map with the time zone highlighted UTC+01:00 Current time 14:32, 27 April 2025 UTC+01:00 [refresh] Central meridian 15 degrees E Date-time group A Time in Europe: [■■■■■] Pale colours: Standard time observed all year [■■■■■] Dark colours: Summer time observed Time zones of Africa: a The islands of Cape Verde and Canary Islands are to the west of the African mainland. b Mauritius and the Seychelles are to the east and north-east of Madagascar respectively. UTC+01:00 is an identifier for a time offset from UTC of +01:00. In ISO 8601, the associated time would be written as 2019-02-07T23:28:34+01:00. This time is used in: Central European Time West Africa Time Western European Summer Time British Summer Time Irish Standard Time Main article: Central European Time Principal cities: Berlin, Budapest, Frankfurt, Munich, Hamburg, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Stuttgart, Essen, Bremen, Hanover, Mainz, Rome, Naples, Venice, Florence, Palermo, Turin, Genoa, Vatican City, San Marino, Paris, Marseille, Bordeaux, Nantes, Lyon, Lille, Montpellier, Toulouse, Strasbourg, Nice, Monaco, Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, Málaga, Bilbao, A Coruña, Granada, Andorra, Vienna, Salzburg, Innsbruck, Zürich, Geneva, Bern, Bellinzona, Lausanne, Lucerne, St. Gallen, Brüssel, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Luxembourg, Valletta, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Oslo, Warsaw, Prague, Zagreb, Tirana, Sarajevo, Pristina, Podgorica, Skopje, Belgrade, Bratislava, Ljubljana, Vaduz, Schaerbeek, Seraing, Dogana, Monte Carlo, Monaco-Ville, Monaco, Westside, St. Paul's Bay, Malmö, Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France (Metropolitan), Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kosovo, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Svalbard (including Bear Island), Jan Mayen, Poland, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain [1] (continental territory including Balearic Islands), [1] Ceuta and Melilla, and excluding Canary Islands), Sweden, Gotland, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Vatican City, Norway, Bouvet Island [a] Queen Maud Land Main article: Western European Summer Time Principal cities: London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, Cardiff, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Lisbon, Porto, Braga, Tórshavn, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Ireland, Portugal (Including Madeira and excluding Azores islands), United Kingdom (Great Britain) – (GMT / BST) [2] (Including Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey) England, Scotland, Northern Isles, Orkney, Shetland, Western Isles, Northern Ireland, Wales, Anglesey, Channel Islands (Crown Dependencies), Alderney, Sark, Herm, Isle of Wight, Normandy, Some small islands, Channel Islands or Crown Dependencies, Brecqhou, Jethou, Lihou, Écréhous, Minquiers, Les Dirouilles, Pierres de Lecq, Casquets, Renonquet, Crevichon, Grande Amfroque, Les Houmets, Portugal, Madeira, Canary Islands, [GMT±0] Principal cities: Lagos, Abuja, Kinshasa, Algiers, Tunis, Rabat, Casablanca, Tangier, Marrakesh, Yaoundé, Fez, Douala, Malabo, Bata, Libreville, Niamey, Cotonou, Luanda, Laayoune, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, The provinces of Bandundu, Équateur, Kinshasa, Kongo Central, Kwango, Kwilu, Mai-Ndombe, Mongala, Nord-Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi, and Tshuapa [3] Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Tunisia From south to north: South Africa The westernmost part, including Cape Town, Botswana The western part of the districts: Kgalagadi, Ghanzi, Ngamiland, Democratic Republic of the Congo The very westernmost part of Lualaba Province, Kasai-Central and Sankuru, Libya The most part in the country, including nation's capital Tripoli, Greece (standard time) The westernmost part, including Patras and Ioannina, Romania (standard time) The westernmost part, including Timișoara, Russia, Kaliningrad Oblast, Lithuania (standard time) The westernmost part, including Klaipėda, Latvia (standard time) The westernmost part of the Saare and Hiiu counties, Finland (standard time) The westernmost part, including Turku, All of Andorra, Belgium, Gibraltar, Luxembourg, Monaco, Néherlande, Bréteil, Most of Spain, excluding Canary Islands (which use UTC) and westernmost part of the mainland (see below) France (with exception of small parts of Alsace, Lorraine and Provence are east of 7°30'E) Algeria, including Algiers Parts of: Equatorial Guinea (Annobón Island only), Morocco (northeastern part), Niger (western part), Germany (The very westernmost part), Switzerland (westernmost part), Italy (The very northwesternmost part), Norway (Bouvet Island and southwesternmost part), Spain Parts of: Galicia, Extremadura and Andalusia, Norway (Southwestern part, including Casablanca, Western Sahara, Most part in the territory occupied by Moorocco, excluding claimed by Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic which use UTC+00:00) ^ Despite being on the Southern Hemisphere, Bouvet Island uses Northern Hemisphere daylight saving time. ^ a b "Europe Time Zone Map". WorldTimeZone.com. Retrieved 14 April 2014. ^ "Europe Time Zone Globe". TimeTemperature.com. Retrieved 14 April 2014. ^ "Europe Time Zone Map". WorldTimeZone.com. Retrieved 14 April 2014. ^ "Europe Time Zone Globe". TimeTemperature.com. Retrieved 14 April 2014.