“Slovenia was originally settled by Illyrian and Celtic peoples. It became part of the Roman Empire in the first century B.C. The Slovenes were a south Slavic group that settled in the region in the 6th century A.D. During the 7th century, the Slavs established the state of Samu, which owed its allegiance to the Avars, who dominated the Hungarian plain until Charlemagne defeated them in the late 8th century.” (InfoPlease, 2011).

“According to the 16th century French political philosopher, Jean Bodin, Slovenes practiced the unique custom of the Installation of the Dukes of Carinthia for almost 1,000 years, until the late 14th century. According to some scholars, Bodin’s account of how Slovene farmers contractually consented to be governed by the Duke influenced Thomas Jefferson’s drafting of the Declaration of Independence. From as early as the 9th century, Slovenia had fallen under foreign rulers, including partial control by Bavarian dukes and the Republic of Venice. With the exception of Napoleon’s 4-year tutelage of parts of Slovenia and Croatia – the ‘Illyrian Provinces’ – Slovenia was part of the Habsburg Empire from the 14th century until 1918. Nevertheless, Slovenia resisted Germanizing influences and retained its unique Slavic language and culture. In 1918, Slovenia joined with other southern Slav states in forming the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes as part of the peace plan at the end of World War I. Renamed in 1929 under a Serbian monarch, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia fell to the Axis powers during World War II. Following communist partisan resistance to German, Hungarian, and Italian occupation and elimination of rival powers during World War II. Following communist partisan resistance to German, Hungarian, and Italian occupation and elimination of rival resistance groups, socialist Yugoslavia was born under the helm of Josip Broz Tito. On June 25, 1991, the Republic of Slovenia declared its independence” (U.S. Dept. of State Background Notes, 2011).

Slovenia is bordered by Austria (330 km) (PE&RS, March 2004), Croatia (455km), Hungary (102 km) (PE&RS, April 1999), and Italy (199 km) (PE&RS, August 2005). Slightly smaller than New Jersey, Slovenia has a 46.6 km coastline on the Adriatic Sea (0 m), and the highest point is Triglav (2,864 m), near the Italian/Austrian tripoint.

A test point provided is from SI_D48:

\begin{align*}
\Delta X &= +426.9 \text{ meters}, \\
\Delta Y &= +142.6 \text{ meters}, \\
\Delta Z &= +460.1 \text{ meters}, \\
\lambda_c &= 15^\circ \text{ East of Greenwich and the False Easting at C.M.} = 500 \text{ kilometers.}
\end{align*}

The contents of this column reflect the views of the author, who is responsible for the facts and accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing and/or the Louisiana State University Center for GeoInformatics (C4G).