

## Munro (2)

1931	b. Wingham, Ontario, to a farmer and a former schoolteacher
1943	mother develops Parkinson's
1949	matriculates at U. of Western Ontario
1951	m. James Munro, drops out, moves to Vancouver
1959	mother d.
1963	<a href="#">Munro's Books</a> opens in Victoria, BC
1968	<i>Dance of the Happy Shades and Other Stories</i> (Toronto: Ryerson): Governor-General's Award
1971–2009	publishes 14 further volumes of short stories (not including selected-stories volumes), with McGraw-Hill Ryerson, Macmillan Canada, and (mainly) Knopf
1973	separates from James (divorced 1976?), moves back to Ontario
1976	father d.
1977	" <a href="#">Royal Beatings</a> ," <i>New Yorker</i> (March 6); right of first refusal contract follows
1975	moves to Clinton, Ontario, with Gerald Fremlin (m. 1976)
2009	Man Booker International Prize
2013	Gerald d. <i>Dear Life</i> (New York: Knopf) announces retirement from writing Nobel Prize ("this may change my mind")

Sources: "Alice Munro," *Gale Literature: Contemporary Authors* (Farmington Hills, MI: Gale, 2016), [Literature Resource Center](#); Robert Thacker, "Alice Munro: Biographical," [nobelprize.org](#), 2013.

The selection of Ms. Munro was greeted with an outpouring of enthusiasm in the English-speaking world, a temporary relief from recent years when the Swedish Academy chose winners who were obscure, difficult to comprehend or overtly political.

Ms. Munro, widely beloved for her spare and psychologically astute fiction that is deeply revealing of human nature, appeared to be more of a purely literary choice.... She [Munro] later added, "I would really hope this would make people see the short story as an important art, not just something you played around with until you got a novel."

Julie Bosman, "Alice Munro Wins Nobel Prize in Literature," *New York Times*, October 10, 2013, [nytimes.com](#).