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1958 Ivo Andric married **Milica Babic**. They moved to the apartment that became Andric's Memorial Museum.

1960 With the first translation of his novel "The Bridge on the Drina" in English, Andric went to London.

1961 Ivo Andric received the **Nobel Prize** for the Literature i.e. his novel "The Bridge on the Drina". The excellency of his epic novel, an extraordinary depiction of the people's destinies, was a world wide recognition.

1964 The first edition of **Andric's Collected works**, in ten volumes, was published.

1964 Ivo and Milica traveled to Italy and met Alberto Moravia and other Italian writers. Andric received the **Honorary Doctorate** in Cracow on the occasion of the Jagellonian University's Six Hundred Year Anniversary.

1968 His wife **Milica** died in Herceg-Novi at their summer house.

11

March 13th 1975 Ivo Andric died in **Belgrade** at the **Military Hospital**.



Acknowledgment:

The Serbian Heritage Museum gratefully acknowledges the kindness of Mrs. Sofija Skoric, Director of the University of Toronto Slavic Department Library and Professor Ralph Bogert, Professor Dusan Puvacic at the University of London, England, all enabling this display in 1994 and hence the current one.

Special thanks to a volunteer Mrs. Mirjana Savic who helped for this exhibit.

All books on display are from the Serbian Library "Gracanica"

Serbian Heritage Museum
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MUSEUM HOURS

Monday-Friday: 10 am - 4 pm
Sunday: 2 pm - 4 pm

*Groups are welcome
by
appointment*

*Visits may include viewing of fresco
paintings at the Serbian Orthodox
Church "Gracanica". Light lunches
served to groups of 15 or more, upon
request.*

*Serbian Heritage Museum
of
Windsor*

**TRIBUTE
TO
IVO ANDRIC**



Exhibit: May 5 - Aug. 2, 1996

INTRODUCTION

Serbian Heritage Museum features the exhibit on **Ivo Andric, the Serbian Nobel Prize Winner in Literature for his novel "The Bridge on the Drina" in 1961.**

The chronology of his life and work is illustrated with photographs and the quotations from his writings. In 1994 this exhibit was on display at the University of Toronto Library. The modified text is from the Robarts Library Exhibit Program as follows:

1
October 9th 1892 Ivo Andric was born in Travnik, Bosnia. He was two years old when his father died. His mother took him to Visegrad where his father's relatives raised him. Young Ivo attended elementary school in Visegrad.

2
1912 Andric graduated from the High School in Sarajevo. As a student he was very active in the Student Strike Committee, accountable for the demonstrations against Austro-Hungarian rule over Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Andric published his first literary pieces in a well respected literary journal "Bosanska Vila". In the fall he enrolled at the University of Zagreb, the Faculty of Philosophy.

1914 Ivo Andric attended courses at the University of Vienna and University of Cracow.

3
1914 Upon arrival in Split he was arrested as the member of "Mlada Bosna", the revolutionary organization and a movement among students. Andric was imprisoned in Sibenik, Maribor and Ovcarevo near Travnik. The Austrians drafted Andric into the army but as a noncombatant he managed to spend the war years in Zenica Hospital.

4
1918 After the World War I Andric moved to Zagreb accepting editorial position for the literary journal "Knjizevni Jug". He published his first book "Ex Ponto".

5
1919 Andric moved to Belgrade and worked for the Ministry of Religion in the newly formed Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Ever since, Belgrade became his home.

6
1920 When transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it meant the beginning of his diplomatic career. Also, as a Vice - Consul in the Royal Yugoslav Consulate in Graz he defended his doctoral dissertation "The Development of Spiritual Life in Bosnia Under the Influence of Turkish Rule".

7
1924 Ivo Andric served as a diplomat in many European cities: Rome, Bucharest, Graz, Marseille, Madrid, Brussels, Geneva, Paris. Berlin was his last post 1941.

1926 Andric was elected a Corresponding Member of the Serbian Royal Academy.

1937 He was appointed Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

1939 Andric was promoted to the post of the Royal Yugoslav Plenipotentiary and the Special Envoy to Berlin, Germany. The same year he became a Regular Member of the Serbian Royal Academy.

8
1941 Andric requested retirement from the service. During the Nazi occupation of Serbia he lived and wrote in Belgrade never reentering diplomacy. He wrote the novels: "The Bridge on the Drina", "The Chronicle of Travnik" and "The Woman from Sarajevo".

9
1941 Ivo Andric did not publish or allow any reprinting of his work until the end of the War.

1945 Andric was an elected representative of the Bosnian National Assembly.

1946 Andric became the first President of the newly formed Association of Yugoslav Writers. His novel "The Bridge on the Drina" received the Yugoslav Government Award.

1949 Accepted the reelection for the Presidency of the Association of the Yugoslav Writers and participated at the World Peace Conference in Paris. He met Picasso.

1951 He was elected a Corresponding Member of the Yugoslav Academy of Science and Arts in Zagreb.

1954 Andric received the Award of the publishing house "Svjetost" from Sarajevo for his novel "The Bosnian Chronicle".

He was actively involved in the discussion on the orthography of the Serbo-Croatian language. Andric was the first signatory of the Novi Sad Language Agreement.

1955 Received the Association of Yugoslav Writers' Award for his novel "The Devil's Yard".

1956 A special guest at the Twentieth Anniversary of death of the famous Chinese poet Lu Hsun (1881-1936).