Grant Wood was born on February 13, 1891 in Francis “Myrtus” and Hattie Warner Wood and was raised on a small farm near Anamosa, Iowa. Wood started drawing as a child using whatever he could find, chipped stencils from the store he served as his mother, housebugs, his cousin, and trees, barns and chickens, his subjects. When Wood was quite young, his father suffered two heart attacks and by the age of ten he was nearly penniless. Grandmother took up the farm and invited them to the farming city of Cedar Rapids. While in high school, he discovered the style in which he wanted to paint, however impressionism was the popular style his teacher wanted him to explore. Immediately following graduation, Wood headed to Minneapolis, Minnesota to attend the Jenkins Guild.

Wood eventually moved to Chicago to attend night classes at Chicago’s Art Institute. When he returned to Cedar Rapids he used the last of his money to buy a piece of land in Indian Creek. There he built a small cabin and planted a garden. This was a good home base for his mother and his mother, and in winter they lived in a friend’s cabin that had a wood stove to keep them warm.

During World War I, he enlisted in the Army and was stationed outside of Des Moines at Camp Dodge. He sold his art skills to support his mother, creating portraits for his men. Eventually he was transferred to Washington, D.C. to receive a more creative assignment as a camouflage artist. He was responsible for Christmas Tree 1918. Wood returned home to Iowa.

In 1919 he principal of the Jefferson Junior High School hired him as an art teacher. He was an unconventional teacher who was often late and absent. He was also an unconventional teacher whose classes were often held at the technology center, Wood and his high school friend Marvin Coey connected to Paris. While there they painted on the streets with other artists or visited the Louvre to study the paintings. With a trip to Munich. He had connected with what he saw in the artworks and decided to return to Paris again to study at the art school, Académie Julian.

Wood convinced a group of art teachers, including Marvin Cone, to volunteer their time to build a new art colony in Stone City, Iowa. Green’s mansion stood vacated, and Wood remodeled it into classrooms and sleeping quarters for the students. As an ice house located on the property transformed into the gallery and frame shop. Wood's new buildings were covered in ivy and turned into a support for ivy, and Wood’s new buildings were covered in ivy and turned into a support for ivy, and Wood was able to become an art teacher.

When limestone was discovered in 1850, the small town of Stone City transformed into a limestone town that he could not continue teaching. The town seemed to have a vision of a town completely made of stone, an ambitious number of structures were erected. When limestone was discovered in 1850, the small town of Stone City transformed into a limestone town. The town seemed to have a vision of a town completely made of stone, an ambitious number of structures were erected.

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