Pioneers Park Map

Dedicated to the memory of those pioneers who gave nebraska to the nation



Points of Interest

- A. Pioneers Golf Course
- B. Prairie Building
- C. Bison Viewing Area
- D. Chet Ager Building
- E. Suspension Bridge



- F. Prairie Corridor Bridge
- G. Picnic Area
- H. Prairie Corridor Trail Head
- I. Baseball Field
- J. Master Tables

- L. Volleyball
- M. Picnic Shelter
- N. "Smoke Signal" Statue
- O. Pinewood Bowl Amphitheater
- P. Toboggan Hill
- Q. Columns

- S. Elk Statue
- T. Hudson Cabin
- **U.** Heritage School

*Restroom at Pinewood Bowl only opens during events.

History of Pioneers Park (National Register of Historic Places)

Pioneers Park was established on land donated in 1928 and 1930 by a former Lincoln resident, and was designed by landscape architect Ernst H. Herminghous (Lincoln's first academically trained landscape architect). John F. Harris, a New York investment banker and former Lincolnite, donated 500 acres of rolling prairie grassland to the city of Lincoln as a Christmas gift. When dedicated in 1930, Harris donated an additional 100 acres. Harris wrote "I hope it [Pioneers Park] will be the source of much pleasure to many for as long a period as one dare to prophesy."

Iconic park features include the bronze Bison Statue designed by French artist M. George Gaudet and installed in 1930. "Smoke Signal" statue of Native American Chief Red Cloud was a 1935 WPA project designed by Ellis Luis Burman. Iconic Columns that were removed from the U.S. Treasury Building in Washington D.C. in 1908, now reside within the park. Pinewood Memorial Bowl provides park visitors with an outside amphitheater. The nature center is a collection of native wildlife and ecologies that offer learning opportunities for Lincolnites of all ages.

Contact Information

Picnic shelters and large events please call 402-441-7847 Pioneers Golf please call 402-441-8966, lincolncitygolf.org/pioneers Lincoln Parks and Recreation Website: parks.lincoln.ne.gov

























