and Volker neighborhoods. The area between Main and Brooklyn, 18th to 30th was their home.

After the Civil War, Catholic Germans arrived and a larger group settled along what would become Grand Avenue near the Public Square. Germans settled in St. Louis as early as 1824. Because most of them were strongly anti-slavery, the pro-slavery sentiments of the area were lessened.

Although the early German settlers who established this area were generally anti-slavery, they also integrated into the community and made contributions to the local economy.

Dutch Hill in Kansas City, MO, is now more commonly known as Love Park and Johnson Boulevard, located on the west side of Missouri Avenue. In 1895, the park was dedicated to the Dutch and Germans who had settled in the area, and the statue of General Frisse is located here.

In the 1850s, the area was known for its Dutch and German influences. Many of the residents were skilled laborers who helped to build the city's infrastructure. The area remained predominantly Dutch and German until the 1860s, when Irish and Polish immigrants began to arrive in larger numbers.

Other neighborhoods that were heavily influenced by German immigrants include the Delmar and Soulard neighborhoods, as well as the Dutchtown and Dutchtown-Germantown neighborhoods. These areas were known for their German markets, bakeries, and other businesses.