HISTORY OF PARRAMATTA AND DISTRICT.

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The First Australian Harvest Reaped at Parramatta in December 1800.

The first wheat crop raised in Australia was reaped at Parramatta in the month of December 1800, on the farm of Mr. John Macarthur, who had founded the position. The harvest was a small quantity of 50 bushels, which was exclusively used for the consumption of the settlers. The English wheat was brought to the farm to be reaped by a number of convicts, who were under the supervision of Mr. John Macarthur. The grain was sown by hand, and the harvesting was performed by treading the crop down with the feet. The wheat was threshed by beating it on the ground, and the ears were separated from the straw by hand. The grain was then dried in the sun and threshed again to remove the chaff. The process was laborious and time-consuming, but it was the only method available at that time. The harvest was a success, and the produce was sufficient to feed the settlers for the next few months.

The Next Harvests in Parramatta.

In subsequent years, the harvests in Parramatta increased in quantity and quality. The settlers were able to produce more wheat, and the farming methods improved. The grain was sown by plow, and the harvest was performed by using scythe, sickle, and reaper. The wheat was threshed by using windmills, and the chaff was removed by using flailing machines. The settlers were also able to purchase new and improved farming tools from England. The harvests in Parramatta became a regular occurrence, and the community was able to produce enough wheat to meet their needs and export to other colonies.

The Development of Parramatta.

As the settlement grew, the need for more land became apparent. In 1802, Governor Philip Gidley King granted a large area of land to the settlers for the purpose of agriculture. This area became known as the Parramatta Agricultural District. The settlers were able to purchase land from the government at a low rate, and the area became a hub for agriculture. The land was fertile, and the settlers were able to produce a variety of crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, and corn. The agricultural produce was exported to other colonies, and the area became known as a major producer of grain.

The Establishment of the Parramatta Agricultural Society.

In 1812, the Parramatta Agricultural Society was established to promote agriculture in the area. The society had the goal of improving the farming methods and increasing the output of grain. The society held annual agricultural shows, where the settlers could display their crops and compete for prizes. The shows were a popular event, and they helped to encourage the development of agriculture in the area. The society also provided support and advice to the settlers, and it played an important role in the growth of agriculture in Parramatta.

The Future of Parramatta.

The future of Parramatta was bright, and the settlers were optimistic about the future of agriculture in the area. The land was fertile, and the settlers were able to produce enough grain to meet their needs and export to other colonies. The agricultural produce was in high demand, and the settlers were able to earn good profits from their crops. The agricultural society continued to promote agriculture, and the area became a major producer of grain. The future of Parramatta was promising, and the settlers were looking forward to a bright future.