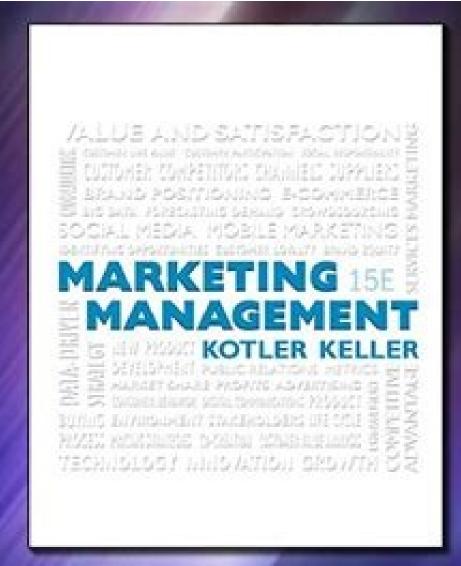
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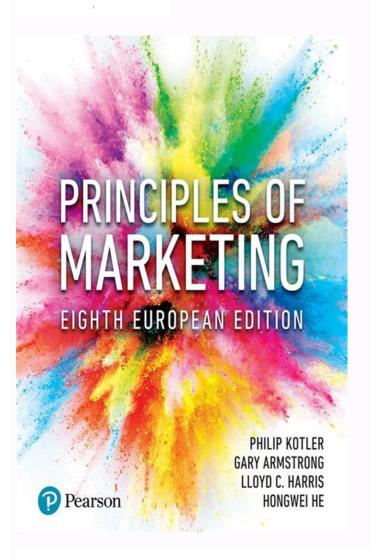
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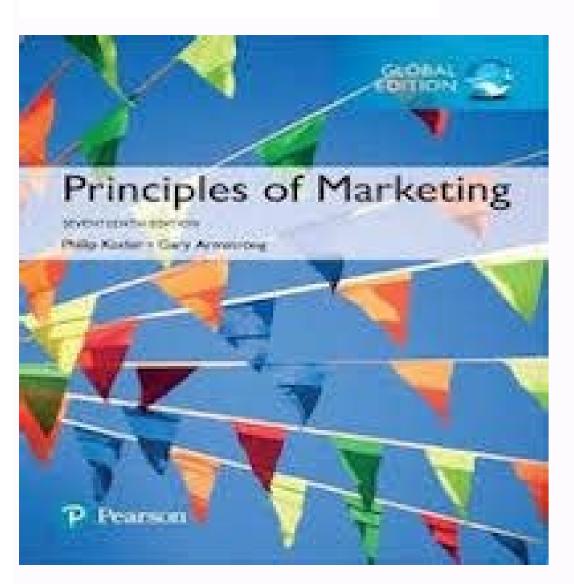


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The space in which the market operates. For other uses, see Marketplace (disambiguation). "Public Market" redirects here. For other uses, see Public market (disambiguation). A Moorish Bazaar by Edwin Lord Weeks, 1873 Group at Market, Jamaica, from Harper's Monthly Magazine, Vol. XXII, 1861, p. 176 Of the Pine Beer Merchants in Jamaica from Harper's Monthly Magazine, Vol. XXII, 1861, p. 176. A market or marketplace is a place where people regularly gather to buy and sell food, livestock, and other goods.[1] In different parts of the world, a market can be described as a bazaar (from Arabic), a bazaar (from Persian), a fixed mercado (Spanish), or a traveling tianguis (Mexico) or Palengque (Philippines). Some markets take place daily and are considered regular markets, while others take place once a week or on less frequent specific days such as holidays and are considered regular markets. The shape of the market depends on its population, culture, environment and geographic conditions. The term "market" encompasses many types of trading, such as B. Marketplaces, markets and food halls, as well as their different variants. Therefore, markets are believed to have originated in Persia, from where they spread to the rest of the Middle East and Europe. Documentary sources indicate that zoning policies restricted trade from about 3000 BC. BC to certain parts of the emergence of the bazaars were typically long streets with stalls on either side and covered roofs to protect traders and shoppers from the scorching sun. In Europe, informal, unregulated markets gradually gave way to a system of formal chartered markets in the 12th century. Increased regulation throughout the Middle AgesThe practice, especially weights and measures, gave consumers confidence in the quality of market goods and fair prices. Markets around the world have developed differently depending on local environmental conditions, especially weather, traditions and culture. Markets are usually closed to protect traders and buyers from the sun. In milder climates, markets are usually closed to protect traders and buyers from the sun. In milder climates, markets are usually closed to protect traders and buyers from the sun. In milder climates, markets are often outdoors. A system of morning markets for fresh produce and night markets for non-perishable produce is common in Asia. Currently, markets can also be accessed electronically or online through e-commerce or related platforms. In many countries, shopping at the local market is a normal part of everyday life. Because of the market's role in providing food to the population, markets are often heavily regulated by the central government. In many places, designated markets have been listed among historical and architectural monuments and are part of the cultural heritage of the city or country. For these reasons, they are often popular tourist destinations. Etymology The term "market" comes from the Latin mercatus ("market"). The earliest recorded use of the term "marketplace" in English is found in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of 963, a work created during the reign of Alfred the Great (r. 871-899) and then circulated, copied, and copied in all English monasteries. The exact phrase was "Ic wille A¾A¦t market beo in A¾e selue tun", meaning "I want a market in the same city". History and history of marketing In prehistoric times Edward Dodwell's bazaar in Athens in 1821 fairs have existed since ancient times. Some historians argue that the market has existed since humans began trading. Open public markets were known in ancient Babylonia, Assyria, Phoenicia, the Land of Israel, Greece, Egypt, and the Arabian Peninsula. But not all of themdeveloped a system of markets.[6] The Greek historian Herodotus noted that markets did not develop in ancient Persia.[7] A network of markets has been established throughout the Mediterranean and Aegean since the early Bronze Age. They traded a large number of goods including: salt, lapis lazuli, dyes, fabrics, metals, pots, ceramics, figurines, spears and other tools. Archaeological evidence suggests that Bronze Age traders divided trade routes along geographic boundaries. Both goods and ideas traveled these trade routes along the city, usually stretching from one city gate to another gate on the other side of the city. The Tabriz Bazaar, for example, stretches over 1.5 km of streets and is the longest domed market in the world.[11] Mousavi argues that the Middle East's bazaar has developed linearly, while western markets are more centralized. The Greek historian Herodotus noted that the roles in Egypt were reversed compared to other cultures, with Egyptian women visiting the market and trading while men stayed at home and weaved cloth. He also described the Babylonian marriage market. In ancient times, ruins of the macella (market place) at Leptis Magna, Carthage In ancient times, markets were usually located in the center of the city. The market was surrounded by alleys inhabited by skilled artisans such as locksmiths, tanners and carpenters. These artisans could sell goods directly from their workshops, but they also prepared goods for sale on market days. In ancient Greece, market places (agorais) were found in most city-states, where they functioned within the agora (open space).[15] Between 550 and 350 BC Greek merchants were grouped according to the type of goods they carried.clothes in another and sellers of more expensive goods such as perfumes, bottles and jars are in a separate building.[16] The Greeks organized trade in separate areas, all located near the center of the city and known as stoa. The stoa, a free-standing colonnade with a covered walkway, was both a trading post and a public promenade located in or adjacent to the agora.[17] In the Athenian market (agorai), the government employed officials to oversee the weights, measures, and coinage to ensure that people were not defrauded in market transactions. Greece's rocky and mountainous terrain made it difficult for producers to transport goods or surpluses to local markets, leading to the emergence of the kapalo,[18] a specialized retailer who acted as an intermediary to buy produce from farmers and transport it. within short distances to urban markets.[15] In ancient Rome, business was conducted in the forum. There were two forums in Rome; Roman Forum and Trajan's Forum. Trajan's Forum was probably the earliest example of a permanent display. In ancient times, exchange involved direct sales through merchants or traders, and barter systems were common. In the Roman world, the central market primarily served local farmers. The owners of the estates were mainly local products, metal products, metal products and ceramics. Consumers consisted of several different groups; farmers who purchased small farm equipment and a few luxuries for their homes, and urbanites who purchased basic necessities. Large producers to visit their gates directly, thus eliminating the need for producers to visit local markets. Very richthey managed their own distribution, which could include imports and exports. The nature of export markets in antiquity is well documented in ancient sources and archaeological research. Market of Trajan, Rome, Italy In Pompeii, many markets served a population of about 12,000. There were agricultural markets near the forum, and cattle markets on the outskirts of the city, near the amphitheater. The long, narrow building at the northwest corner of the Forum was a kind of market, probably a grain market. Stall owners paid a market tax for the right to trade on market days. Some archaeological evidence suggests that markets and street vendors were controlled by local authorities. Graffiti outside a large store documents the seven-day cycle of the fair; "The day of the Moon at Cum...etc." The presence of an official trading calendar shows the importance of the market in social life and trade. Markets were also important centers of social life[22]. Medieval Europe Joachim Beckelaer's Medieval Europe, market Scene, c.1560 In early Western Europe, markets developed near monasteries, palaces, or royal residences. Priories and aristocratic estates created a significant demand for goods and services—both luxuries and necessities—and provided some protection for merchants and traders. These shopping centers attracted merchants, which should stimulate the development of the city. The 1086 Domesday Book lists 50 markets in England, however many historians believe this figure underestimates the actual number of markets operating at the time. Between 1200 and 1349, about 2,000 new markets were established in England. By 1516 there were approximately 2,464 fairs and 2,767 fairs in England, and 138 fairs and 166 fairs in Wales. NOIn the 12th century, English monarchs charter document of the city's trading privileges for an annual fee. Once a charter market was allowed on certain market days, the next competing market could not open on those days. Fairs, which are usually annual and almost always associated with a religious holiday, [26] traded in high-value goods, while regular weekly or fortnightly markets sold mostly fresh produce and basic necessities. Although the primary purpose of a fair was trade, it usually included some form of entertainment such as dancing, music, or tournaments. As the number of markets increased, market towns were far enough apart to avoid competition but close enough to allow local producers a day's journey (about 10 km). Some British open-air markets have been in continuous operation since the 12th century. del Pesce, Florence (former part of the Piazza del Mercato Vecchio) shortly before its demolition in 1880. The market model with mobile stalls under covered arcades was probably founded in Italy with the open loggias of the Mercato Vecchio, Florence designed by Giorgio Vasari (1567) and Loggia del Grano (1619) by architect Giulio Parigi. Braudel and Reynold carried out a systematic study of European trading cities between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. Their research shows that markets were held once or twice a week in regional areas, while daily markets were common in major cities. Over time, permanent outlets opened daily, gradually replacing occasional markets, while street vendors or itinerant vendors continued to fill any gaps in distribution. In the Middle Ages, the physical market was characterized by transactional exchange. Trades were higher costs, but were able to offer regular trading hours and customer relationships, and offer value-added services such as credit terms to trusted customers. The economy was primarily characterized by local trade, in which goods were traded over relatively short distances. Beach markets, famous in Northwestern Europe during the Viking Age, were primarily associated with the sale of fish.[30] Starting around the 11th century, the number and variety of imported goods sold in beach markets began to increase. provide consumers with access to a wider range of exotic and luxury goods.[31] Markets became more international during the Middle Ages. Historian Braudel states that in the 16th century grain moved only 5-10 miles; cattle 40-70 miles; Wool and woolen fabrics 20-40 million. However, after the era of the Great geographical discoveries, goods were imported to Europe from India and Southeast Asia, as well as tobacco, sugar, rum and coffee from the New World [32] Pieter Brueghel the Younger's Fair Shows, late 16th century Between the 12th and 16th centuries, a network of charter markets emerged in English areas, offering consumers a sensible choice in the markets they preferred to visit.] A study of the buying habits of monks and others in medieval England shows that the consumers of that time were very picky. Purchasing decisions were based on purchasing criteria such as B. Consumer perceptions of product range, quality, and price. These reflections formed the basis for decisions about where to shop and what market towns. In response to competitive pressures, cities have invested in developing a reputation for quality products, effective market regulation, and good visitor facilities such as In the 13th century, areas with a significant textile industry invested in purpose-built halls to sell cloth. London's Blackwell Hall became the center of cloth production, Bristol became associated with a particular type of cloth known as Bristol Red, Stroud was known for the production of fine woolen cloth, the city of Woersted became synonymous with the type of yarn; Banbury and Essex were closely associated with cheese. In a market economy, goods are not sorted or labelled, so there is relatively little opportunity for consumers to assess quality before consumption[36]. Thus, monitoring weights, measures, food quality and prices was one of the main considerations. In medieval society, ordinances on such matters originally appeared at the local level. The Charter of Worcester, drawn up between 884 and 901, provided punishment for dishonest trading.[37] Such local rules were codified in 15th century England under the name of the Statutes of Winchester In this document, 16 different trade positions were designated, most of which were related to the markets - miller, baker, fisherman, brewer, innkeeper, fat man, weaver, string maker, etc. For each profession, the rules covered issues such as fraud, prices, guality, weights and measures, etc. The assizes were a formal codification of earlier informal codes that had been practiced for many years. Juries had the power to enforce these laws. The process of standardization of quality, prices and events has helped the markets win the trust of buyers and make them more attractive to the public[38]. The sixteenth century commentator John Leland described some markets as "brilliant", "very good" and "fancy", and vice versa as "bad", "bad" and "priceless". in specific locations, providing customers with valuable information about product types, quality and region. In this way, markets helped create an early form of product types, quality and region. In this way, markets helped create an early form of product types, quality and region. In this way, markets helped create an early form of product types, quality and region. In this way, markets helped create an early form of product types, quality and region. In this way, markets helped create an early form of product types, quality and region. In this way, markets helped create an early form of product types, quality and region. In this way, markets helped create an early form of product types, quality and region. In this way, markets helped create an early form of product types, quality and region. In this way, markets helped create an early form of product types, quality and region. In this way, markets helped create an early form of product types, quality and region. In this way, markets helped create an early form of product types, quality and region. In this way, markets helped create an early form of product types, quality and region. In this way, markets helped create an early form of product types, quality and region. In this way, markets helped create an early form of product types, quality and region and region. showmen jealously guard the reputation of these historic charter markets. Daniel Defoe, an 18th-century commentator, visited the Sturbridge Fair in 1723 and wrote a long description depicting a highly organized, lively event that attracted large numbers of visitors from far and wide. "As for the people at the fair, they all eat and drink and sleep in their tents and tents; and said shacks are so interspersed with taverns, cafes, eating houses, canteens, taverns, etc., and all the tents, and so many butchers and peddlers from all the surrounding counties come every morning with beef, mutton, fowl, bread, eggs with cheese and that like, and go with them from tent to tent and from door to door, so that food, clothing, and any clothing may not be lacking." Asia Minor Grand Bazaar in Istanbul, one of the oldest permanent market buildings; it houses approximately 3,600 retail stores. In Asia Minor, commercial areas were located on the outskirts of cities until the 10th century. Along established trade routes, markets were mostly connected to caravanserais, usually located just outside the city walls. However, as the market began to integrate with urban structures, it became a covered area where merchants could buy and sell with some protection from the weather. In the 3rd century AD, the markets of Mecca and Medina were known as major trading centers and nomadic communities were heavily dependent on them for both trade and social interaction. Istanbul's Grand Bazaar is often called the world's oldest continuously operating specialty market. Construction began in 1455. In Asia, this site shoulds: Markets in other Asian countries excluding China. You can help by adding this. (June 2021) Bayon Temple bas-relief depicting a

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12th-century Khmer market The emergence of markets in China is difficult to trace. According to tradition, the first market was founded by the legendary Shenongan, or "Divine Farmer", who organized the lunch market.[42] According to other ancient sayings, markets were originally formed around fountains in the center of a town or village.
However, scholars question the validity of traditional narratives unless they are supported by archaeological evidence. The earliest written records of markets date back to the Huanggong period of Qi (reigned 685-643 BC). Qi's prime minister, the great reformer Guan Zhong, divided the capital into 21 districts (Xian), three for farmers, three for
workers, and three for businessmen, who were ordered to settle near the markets. Some of these early markets have been the subject of archaeological research. For example, the 3,000-square-meter market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the Capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the Capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the Capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the Capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the Capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the Capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the Capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the Capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the Capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the Capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the Capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the Capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the Capital of Qi State, was an open-air market in Yun, the Capital of Qi State, was an open-air mar
groups at different times of the day; Traders in the morning market, common people in the afternoon market and traders in the evening market also became the place where executions were carried out, prizes were published and decrees were read.[45] During the Qin Empire and the subsequent Han Dynasty, markets were surrounded
by walls and gates and strictly separated from residential areas. Vendors were classified by the type of product they offered,[48] and the market was tightly regulated by departments responsible for safety, weight and dimensions, pricing, and certification.[49] Over time, specialized markets emerged. During the Tang Dynasty, Luoyang had a famous
metal market. Outside the walls were a market place for sheep and horses. Marco Polo's 13th century report on markets, mostly fish markets, according to him, Hangzhou's ten markets, according to him
days.[51] There is a negative attitude towards business activities in China; merchant class. In 627, a decree forbade persons of the fifth order and higher to enter the markets. One anecdote from the time of Empress Wu tells the story of a
fourth-rank official who missed out on a promotion after being seen buying a steamed pancake at the market. In Mesoamerica, the tiered system of traders developed independently. Extensive trade networks predate the Aztec Empire by at
least hundreds of years. The local markets where people bought necessities were known as tianguis, and the pochteka was a professional trader who traveled long distances to obtain rare goods or luxuries needed by the nobility. The system supported various levels of postage, from the very high status to small merchants acting as merchants to fill
gaps in the distribution system. Colonial sources also mention Maya market centers at Ajalan, Champotone, Chetumal, Bacalar, Cachi, Conil, Paul, Cozumel, Cochuah, Chahuaca, Chichen Itza, as well as markets that mark the boundaries of Yucateco's canoe trade, such as Xicalanco and Ulua. . [56] Spanish conquistadors commented on the
magnificence of the local markets in the 15th century. The Mexican (Aztec) market at Tlatelolco was the largest in the Americas and is said to have surpassed that of Europe. Types of Market in Sortavala, Karelia Markets can be classified in different ways. One of the methodstake into account the type of buyer and the marketplace in the distribution
system. This leads to two major market classes, namely the retail market or the wholesale market by periods. There are three types of markets in this classification; Market with a very short period of time in which the supply of a commodity remains constant. Perishable goods such as fruit, vegetables,
meat and fish fall into this group because the goods have to be sold within a few days and the quantity delivered is relatively inflexible. The second group is the short-term market, where time provided can be increased by improving the scale of production (by adding labor and other inputs, but not by adding capital). Many non-perishable goods fall
into this category. The third category is the long-term market, where the time span can be extended through capital investment. [58] Other ways of classifying markets are their area of operation (local, national or international); its physical format or manufacture. The main physical market formats are: Bazaar: Typically a covered market in the Middle
East Shoe sales - a type of market where people gather to sell household and garden items; very popular in the UK Dry market: a market for the sale of durable goods such as textiles and electronics, as opposed to 'wet markets' around the world[62] Market held in Europe: an open space, usually in the center of a town, with stalls on display a public
place. United States Public Market: A covered, permanent, indoor market that sells a variety of goods. Street market : a public street with stalls along one or more sides of the street Floating market : a public street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stalls along one or more sides of the street with stall 
street food and a quieter shopping experience. In Indonesia and Malaysia, they are known as Pasar Malam Wet Market (also known as Public Markets can offer a variety of goods for sale or be one of many specialized markets
such as; spices, cheese, etc.) made from agricultural products[63] Fish markets or swap meets, a type of market where space is rented to people who want to sell or exchange goods. Second-hand goods, low-quality goods and high-quality goods at low prices are commonplace in flower markets such as Mexico City's Mercado Jamaica and
Amsterdam's Bloemenmarkt Food halls, which offer gourmet foods for on-site and off-site consumption[64]. as well as in the department. stores Harrods (London) and Galeries Lafayette (Paris). In North America, they may also be called simply "markets" (or "mercados" in Spanish), such as the West Side Market in Cleveland, Ponce City Market in
Atlanta, and Mercado Roma in Mexico City. Gray market: where used or recycled goods are sold (sometimes called green market) Craft markets and hypermarkets and hypermarkets and hypermarkets and hypermarkets and hypermarkets. Square: Main Market S
 Square, Krakow, Poland: Europe's largest medieval city square Floating Market: Damnoen Saduak The Floating Market is a famous tourist attraction in Ratchaburi, Thailand. Night Market Busan Craft Village Market Mexico
Flower Market Mallick Ghat, Harrods Food Hall in India, London, England Literature and Art Wikimedia Commons has media related to Market images. Vegetable sellers in the square, Pieter Aertsen, market scene 1567, Jan van Horst (1569) Markets in general figured in works of art, especially in the works of Antwerp Dutch painters from the mid-
16th century. Peter Aertsen was known as "the great painter of the market". Both he and his nephew Joachim Beckeler painters interest in markets was partly driven by the changing nature of the market system of the time. The society began to
distinguish between two types of merchants, the Mercenier, which referred to local merchants, including bakers, grocers, dairies, and the Koopman, which described a new, emerging class of merchants dealing in merchants dealing in merchants dealing in merchants.
the everyday trade that people understood from the growing ranks of merchants who operated on a global scale and were considered completely remote from everyday experience. 66 ] In the 17th and 18th centuries, when Europeans conquered parts of North Africa and the Levant, European artists began to visit the East and paint scenes of everyday experience.
life. Europeans sharply divided the nations into two great groups—the European West and the East or East; us and others. Europeans often perceived Easterners as a photo negative of Western civilization; nations could be dangerous - they were "despotic, static and irrational, while Europe was considered democratic, dynamic and rational."[67] At
the same time, the East was considered exotic, mysterious, a place of legend and beauty. This fascination with the latter gave rise to the genre of painting known as Orientalism. Artists focused on the exotic beauty of the landand bazaars, caravans, and snake charmers. Islamic architecture has also become a popular subject, and many paintings and
sketches feature high-ceilinged bazaars. Certain markets have also attracted literary attention. Les Halles was known as "The Belly of Paris" and named after author Imile Zola in his novel Le Ventre de Paris, set in a bustling 19th-century market in central Paris. Les Halles, a complex of market pavilions in Paris, is widely used in both literature and
painting. Giuseppe Canella (1788 - 1847) painted Les Halles de Paris. Worldwide Additional citations are required to verify this section. Help improve this article by adding quotes from trusted sources. Materials that have not been downloaded may be
challenged and removed. (February 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this post template) Africa for centuries. An 18th century commentator noted the many markets he visited in West Africa. He gave a detailed account of the activities of the Sabi market in Waid (now part of Benin Republic):
 "Their fairs and markets are regulated with such care and circumspection that nothing illegal is ever done. All kinds of goods are collected here, which can be taken care of by those who brought the goods at any time, but without fraud and noise. The king appoints a magistrate, accompanied by four armed officers, who inspect the goods, hear and
decide all complaints, grievances and disputes... The market is surrounded by butlers and stalls are run by women selling maize, millet, rice and maize bread. Other stores sell pito, if you can call it that and a full-
bodied, very refreshing beer. The palm wine, acqua vita, and spirits which they receive from the Europeans are stored in other stores with restrictions on the trade to prevent drunkenness and disorder. Here slaves of both sexes are bought and sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs, pigs, spits, and all kinds of birds. They abound in wool, linen, silk, and
gourds of European and Indian manufacture, as also in metalwork, porcelain, and all kinds of glass; gold in dust and ingots, iron ingots, lead in sheets, and everything manufactured in Europe, Asia, or Africa, is found here at reasonable prices. are sold right there in the market: "In addition to the haberdashery that abounds in the markets of Benin,
they are also well stocked with foodstuffs, some of which are special. Here they sell dogs for food, which is very popular with the blacks. Fried monkeys, monkeys and baboons can be seen everywhere. Sun-dried bats, rats and lizards, palm wine and fruit provide much-needed luxury and are constantly sold on the streets. Botswana The sale of
agricultural products on the official market is largely controlled by large corporations. Most small local farmers sell their produce in informal market is the horticulture market in Gaborone. The government has made several attempts to establish markets in the north of the
country, but this has largely been unsuccessful, with most commercial buyers going to Johannesburg or Tswane for supplies. Ethiopia is a major products. Important wholesale markets are: Nekemte East in Velega zone, Jimma in Jimma zone, Assela
and Sagur Arsi zone, Bahir Dar and Bure in Gojjam zone, Dessi and Kombolcha Vollo. Mekele in Tigray Region, Dire Dawa and Harar in Oromia Region and Addis Ababa, the largest open-air market in the country; Gulalle and Galan in Addis Ababa; Lake Awasa Fish
Market in Awas, Harare Saturday Market and Aksum Saturday Market, Ethiopia Awasa, Ethiopia
policy failures related to food shortages and high inflation. The government accused the traders of not following the price rules and condemned the "female traders started selling fruit, vegetables and fish again, albeit without a roof over their heads.[75] Kumasi
Market Ghanaian Market Between Accra and Cape Coast Ghana Market in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya. Wakulima Market is one of the largest markets in the region, located on Haile Selassie Avenue in Nairobi. Other markets in Nairobi
include: Kariakor Market, Gikomba Market, Gikomba Market and Muturwa Market and Muturwa Market is a standard part of daily life in Morocco. markets are known or old town) of the city. Shopping for food at the market is a standard part of daily life in Morocco.
In large cities, medinas are usually a collection of markets built in a labyrinth of narrow lanes and alleys where independent traders trade. Craftsmen tend to be grouped into sections that later become known for a particular type of product, such as: B. silversmiths' street or the textile district. In Tangier, a huge market fills many of the streets of the
medina, and the area is divided into two parts known as Grand Sokko and Petit Sokko. The term sokko is a Spanish corruption of the Arabic word souk, which means market. [78] These markets sell a wide variety of goods; fresh produce, kitchen utensils, ceramics, silverware, rugs and rugs, leather goods, clothing, accessories, electronics, as well as
cafes, restaurants and takeaways. Medina of Fez is the oldest, founded in the 9th century. The Medina of Fez is the premier fresh products are transported to and from the market by donkey or handcart. Marrakesh's main food markets are also
located in the medina, and Djemaa el Fnaa (the main square) hosts a colorful market every day, where itinerant artists and musicians entertain the largest traditional Berber market in Morocco. Market stalls in the Tangier medina Spice shop in the Tangier medina Market, Tangier
Berberine sells produce at the Moroccan Jemaa el Fnaa market Namibia at night Namibia is almost entirely dependent on South Africa for fresh produces to south Africa for fresh produce and unpredictable rainfall, are unsuitable for growing fruits and vegetables. Government-sponsored initiatives encourage producers to
grow fresh fruits, vegetables, legumes and grains.[80] The Namibian Ministry of Agriculture has recently introduced a system of fresh products to South Africa, where they are stored
in a refrigerator for later importation back into the country.[81] Market in Oshakati, Namibia. more than half of all fresh produce. While large vertically integrated food retailers such as supermarkets are beginning to enter the supply chain, traditional street vendors and convenience stores have shown remarkable resilience.[82] Johannesburg's main
markets are: Jozi Real Food Market, Bryanston Organic Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Panorama Flee Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Panorama Flee Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark specializing in South African delicacies, Hazel Food Market, Pretoria Boeremark s
market for fresh, local produce rather than imports. The plan was designed to "encourage entrepreneurship, and reduce the environmental and social costs of imported products." [84] However, in large cities there are special outdoor markets. Notable markets include: Serekunda market in the Gambia's largest
city, Serekunda, open 7 days a week from early morning until late at night, selling food, live animals, clothing, accessories, jewelry, handicrafts, secondhand goods and souvenirs; Alberta Market in the capital Banjul, selling fresh products. Other
interesting markets: Fish market in Bakau. Tanji Fish Market, Tanji, where fish are brought in by brightly painted fishing boats, from where they are immediately preserved by traditional methods and prepared for sale to other West African country; Basse
Santa ceramics market; Atlantic Road Bakau Craft Market and Senegambia Bakau Craft Market, Serrekunda, Gambia Vendors at Serrekunda Market, Serrek
 Bazaar, Landa Bazaar and Saddar Bazaar Asian fruit and vegetable markets are undergoing major changes as supermarkets buy directly from the manufacturer, replacing the traditional role of wholesale and retail markets. In order to
survive, grocery markets have been forced to look at value-added opportunities, and many retail markets are now focused on ready-to-eat and takeaway foods. [85] East Asia Chinese street and were not allowed to open until 1978. The
distinction between wholesale and retail markets in China is somewhat blurred, with many markets serving as both distribution. Some of these markets operate on a very large scale. For example, the Xinfadi wholesale market in China supporting food distribution.
 Beijing, which is currently under renovation, will cover 112 hectares when completed. [88] Beijing Zoo (retail market) is a collection of 12 different markets with approximately 20,000 stalls, 30,000 and over 100,000 customers per day. [89] China is both a major importer and exporter of fruit and vegetables and is currently the world's largest exporter
of apples.[90] In addition to the product markets, there are many specialized markets in China, such as the silk market, and the antique market in China is undergoing a major transformation. In big cities, shopping is gradually shifting to the Internet with door-to-door delivery. Major markets in China
include: Wholesale food: Xinfadi (wholesale food, Beijing) - with annual sales of 14 million tons of meat, fruits and vegetables, supplied [Clarification needed] Food retail markets: Hutong Market Fresh Food Market (Beijing); Xiabu
Xiabu Market (Beijing), Panjiayuan Market (Beijing), Panjiayuan Market (Beijing), Sanyuanli Market (Beijing), Shengfu Xiaoguan Morning Market (Beijing), S
(Beijing), Zhenbai Market (Shanghai's largest food market, Beijing (exterior counter) Panjiayuan Market Beijing (exterior view) Panjiayuan Market, Beijing (inside) Dunhuang Market Panjiayuan Market, Beijing (exterior view) Panjiayuan Pan
Kong street markets Hong Kong relies heavily on importers to meet its fresh produce needs. Consequently, importers are an important part of the distribution network, with some importers supplying directly to retail customers. [92] Street markets in Hong Kong are held every day except for some traditional Chinese holidays like Chinese New Year.
 Kiosks open on both sides of the street must have Hong Kong-issued licenses. the government. Different types of street markets include fresh food, clothing, cooked food, flowers, and electronics. The earliest form of the market was Gaa si (wet market). Some traditional markets have been replaced by malls, municipal service building markets and
supermarkets, while others have become tourist attractions, such as Tung Choi and Apliu Streets. The Central Market Hirome Ichiba Sunday Market South Korea Main article: List of South Korean Markets Although most markets in South Korea are
wholesale markets, retail customers can shop at all markets in Taiwan More information: Night Markets in Taiwan and List of Night Markets in Taiwan Taiwan Taiwan More information: Night Markets in Taiwan Taiwan Taiwan More information.
has a very active network of wholesale and retail market South Asia, particularly Nepal, India, and Bangladesh, hast
(also known as hat) refers to a regular agricultural produce market, usually held once or twice a week. [96] India Marketing historian Petty suggested that markets in India first emerged during the Chola Dynasty (c. 850-1279), a period of favorable economic conditions. Different types of markets were visible; Nagaaram (streets with shops often
dedicated to particular types of goods; Angadi (markets) and Perangadi (large markets in inner-city areas). [97] The subcontinent may have adopted the concept of covered markets from the Middle East around the tenth century .. with the advent of Islam caravanserai and covered markets from the Middle East around the tenth century .. with the advent of Islam caravanserai and covered markets from the Middle East around the tenth century .. with the advent of Islam caravanserai and covered markets from the Middle East around the tenth century .. with the advent of Islam caravanserai and covered markets from the Middle East around the tenth century .. with the advent of Islam caravanserai and covered markets from the Middle East around the tenth century .. with the advent of Islam caravanserai and covered markets from the Middle East around the tenth century .. with the advent of Islam caravanserai and covered markets from the Middle East around the tenth century .. with the advent of Islam caravanserai and covered markets from the Middle East around the tenth century .. with the advent of Islam caravanserai and covered markets from the Middle East around the tenth century .. with the advent of Islam caravanserai and covered markets from the Middle East around the tenth century .. with the advent of Islam caravanserai and covered markets from the Middle East around the Islam caravanserai and covered markets from the Islam caravanserai and covered mark
order changed. The city included a covered bazaar, or market square, located in the center of the city[98]. Markets and bazaars were well known in colonial times. Some of these market square, located in the Patna market had a reputation as a
center for fine textiles. When the Italian writer and traveler Nicolao Manucci visited Patna in 1863, he discovered many traders selling cotton and silk in Patna's markets. Primary wholesale markets: Held once or twice a week and sell products
from local villages, such as the rice markets at Tisur in Kerala. Secondary wholesale markets. (also known as Mandis): Smaller traders buy in the primary producers may sell directly to Mandis. Terminal Markets: Markets that sell directly to the end consumer, whether a consumer,
a food manufacturer or a forwarder for export to foreign countries, such as Bombay Terminal Markets. Common in villages and cities Fairs: Held on religious days and trade in livestock and agricultural products in India (as well as in Bangladesh and Pakistan) Landa Bazaar is a kind of market or bazaar. with the
lowest prices, where only used general purpose items are sold or sold. Hatrefers to a market in Bangladesh and Pakistan, the term can also be used in India. Saddar refers to the main central market of the city while mandi refers to the big market. Mina Bazaar is a market where goods are sold to raise money for charity. The Magh Mela
located at Prayaga Sangam in Uttar Pradesh, India, is a fair associated with the Hindu festival of Sankranti. Bombay Street Market, Kolkata, India. Annual camel market in Pushkar, Rajasthan, India. Agra Bazaar Sadar, Agra Bazaar Sadar, Agra Bangalore Gandhi Bazaar Chenna
Pondy Bazaar (officially called Soundarapandian Angadi) T. Nagar, Chennai Delhi Mapusa Market, North Goa Himachal Pradesh Manipur Khwayramband-Bazaar M Imphal Main article: List of tourist attractions in Mumbai §§ Malls and Markets Bhendi Bazaar, Himachal Pradesh Manipur Khwayramband-Bazaar M Imphal Main article: List of tourist attractions in Mumbai §§ Malls and Markets Bhendi Bazaar, Himachal Pradesh Manipur Khwayramband-Bazaar M Imphal Main article: List of tourist attractions in Mumbai §§ Malls and Markets Bhendi Bazaar, Himachal Pradesh Manipur Khwayramband-Bazaar M Imphal Main article: List of tourist attractions in Mumbai §§ Malls and Markets Bhendi Bazaar, Himachal Pradesh Manipur Khwayramband-Bazaar M Imphal Main article: List of tourist attractions in Mumbai §§ Malls and Markets Bhendi Bazaar, Mumbai – Known for its Dawa
Jewelery Bazaar also known as Dawa Baza. by Zaveri Bazaar jewelery market Punjab Main article: List of fairs and festivals in Punjab, India. Southeast Asia Southeast Asia is known for its night markets, floating markets and pirate markets (markets that sell replica designer brands). Some Asian countries have developed unique distribution systems
and highly specialized markets. Throughout Asia, a wet market refers to a place where fruits, vegetable markets due to their opening hours, while night markets specialize in non-perishable goods, including Accessories, local artifacts
souvenirs and a wide range of personal items. Cambodia Phnom Penh More information: Market, which is normally open from early morning to noon.[102] Pasar Malam relates focus on a night market that is
open only on certain days of the week in the later hours from late evening to night, around 17:00 to 22:00. The type of goods sold also varies greatly. In Pasar Pagi, many housewives shop, housekeepers and local people provide their daily necessities, mainly fresh produce. Fresh groceries are usually sold, including fruits, vegetables, spices, fish
Pasar Pagi Mangga Dua, Pasar Induk Kramat Jati, Pasar Minggu and Pasar Senen. Pasar Minggu specializes in fruit and vegetables and Pasar Senen. Pasar Minggu and Minggu and Pasar Minggu and Pasar Minggu and Pasar Minggu and 
 traditional market; Kranggan Market, a flea market; Pasar Organik Milas, an organic and flea market; Malioboro Road, Yogyakarta Street Market and Bird Market and Pasar Ubud. Several cities in Kalimantan and Sumatra have
floating markets, which are a collection of traders.various products and products on ships. For example, Siring Floating Market in Banjarmasin and Lok Baintan Floating Market in Banjarmasin and Lok Banjarmasin and Lok
in one restaurant Pasar Sells Malam (Night Market) Rawasari, Jakarta Flower Market, Bali Siring Floating Market, Banjarmasin Malaysia More Information: Taiping Market, Banjarmasin Malaysia More Information: Taiping Market, Banjarmasin Malaysia More Information: Taiping Market, Banjarmasin Malaysia, the term Pasar Malam refers to a night market that operates from approximately 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM. 103] Pasar Pagi morning market is also famous in
Malaysia. In parts of Malaysia, jungle markets sell local fruits and vegetables, all of which are growing in popularity as consumers switch to pesticide-free foods. More nutritious local products are fruits such as dabai (Canarium odontophyllum), kembayau (Dacryodes rostrata f. cuspidata), durian nyekak (Durio kutejensis) and durian kuning (D
graveolens), letup (Passiflora foetida), kepayang (tubapangi foetida), (Pycnarrhena tumetacta) and vegetables such as Tengang (Gnetum sp.) and Riang Batu (Begonia chlorosticia), Kampung (Leucosyke capitellata and Tongkat Langit (Musa troglodytarum). [104] The main markets in Kuala Lumpur are: Pudu Lumpur Market: According to Lonely
 Ranked by Planet Guide as the largest in KL[105] Central Market, Kuala Lumpur; Chow Kit Wet Market; Kampong Bahru Pasar Minggu; China Town; Petaling Jaya SS2; Bangsar Baru and Lorong Tuanka Abdul Rahman Player Sapeh, performance at Central Market, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (inside) Pasar Seni
(Central Market) Kuala Lumpur (outside) Night Market Jalan Alor, Malaysia Philippines Main article: Palengke In the Philippines, W ort Palengke is used by locals for their daily shopping. Public markets are the main trading centerscities. In rural areas, public markets are empty.[106] Weekend
markets are popular for buying organic and artisan products. A number of farmers' markets have also sprung up.[107] The Cubao Farmers' Market in Quezon City gained international attention after being featured in the 2009 cable network program No Reservations starring Anthony Bourdain. Thailand Bangkok Main article: Markets in Ba
Further information: List of markets in Bangkok Markets in Bangkok are popular with locals and visitors alike. Floating markets exist in Bangkok and elsewhere. Vendors not only sell fresh food from the boats, but also prepare food and snacks on their boats to sell to the public. These floating markets are a popular tourist attraction. Bangkok's
Chatuchak Market, one of the largest markets in the world Food vendors on the Taling Chan District Harbor Market, waterfront entrance to the Bobae Tower Market Suan Lum Night Bazaar Insect vendors in Bangkok Western Asia Main article: Western Bazaar Asia has markets known as bazaars or bazaars. The earliest
bazaars are believed to have originated in Persia and from there spread to the rest of the Middle East and Europe. Documentary sources indicate that zonal policies restricted trade from 3000 BC. to certain parts of the emergence of a bazaars have been identified in the
 ancient cities of Iran; regular bazaars, city bazaars and local bazaars and local bazaars could be organized anywhere and were usually held in open spaces, trading goods such as monthly or annually. City bazaars were held in covered public streets with shops oron
both sides. Its architecture varied according to local conditions, including the climate, culture and economic strength of the city in which it was located. Urban markets, held in certain districts of major cities, were similar to urban markets, but on a smaller scale and with fewer
shops. There were two types of markets in pre-Islamic Arabia: permanent urban markets and temporary seasonal markets, or bazaars, gradually became central elements of urban towns and were moved to the inner city. Permanent markets are often mentioned in ancient literary sources.[110] Iran's
historically or architecturally important souks include: Grand Bazaar, Tehran's Kashan Souk, Iran, a historic site dating back to the Saljuq and Safavid periods, and the longest covered souk in the world.[111] A bazaar in Tabriz, Iran - a historical place originally formed along the ancient Silk Roads; World Heritage Site[112] Vakil Marke
in Shiraz, Isfahan Market, Iran Kashan Market, Iran Kashan Market, Kashan, Iran Tabriz Carpet Market, Iran Israel The Hebrew word for market in Shiraz, Isfahan Market in Tel Aviv and Mahane Yehuda Market, Iran Israel The Hebrew word for market is shuk (plural: shvakim), and food markets include Carmel Market, Iran Israel The Hebrew word for market in Tel Aviv and Mahane Yehuda Market, Iran Israel The Hebrew word for market in Israel The Hebrew word fo
Yehuda Bazaar, Jerusalem Entrance to Damascus Gate Bazaar Entrance to Damascus Gate Bazaar Entrance to Nazareth Bazaar Turkish and are usually named after the day as they are only fixed at 05:00 on the same day and ended at 18:00 on the same day each week. Every neighborhood in Turkey has its own
open market where people can choose and buy from a very wide range of products, from fresh fruits and vegetables to clothes, from traditional white cheese (which some people can buy).feta) for household items. In the Istanbul area, the most famous and crowded city markets are Wednesday Pazar of Fatih district, Tuesday Pazar of Kadaköy and
Friday Pazar of Ortaköy. A market with shops or permanent stalls is called "A§arAE±" and may include covered streets that are closed at night. Famous examples are the KapalE±A§arAE± (Grand Bazaar) and the Istanbul Spice Market Nuts in
Spice Market Northern Europe Denmark Torvehallerne Market, Copenhagen - Specializing in Nordic cuisine Torvehallerne Market Square, Turku Tammelantori, Tampere Netherlands Details: Dutch cheese market Market Market, Rotterdam Vismarkt,
Groningen Fruit and vegetable market Sybrand van Beest 1652 Cheese market Riga Fruit and Vegetable Pavilion Market Riga Central Market Riga Central Market Riga Central Market Riga Fruit and Vegetable Pavilion Market Riga Central Market Riga Fruit and Vegetable Pavilion Market Riga Smoked Fish Central Market Riga Central Market Riga Fruit and Vegetable Pavilion Market Riga Fruit Albanda 
Russia Further information: Moscow fairs Ukraine Bessarabian market Pryvoz market Seventh kilometer market Austria Main article: List of Viennese fairs Naschmarkt, Vienna - year market with 16th century Czech Republic Main article: Mästys Hungar y Central Market Hall, Budapest - built 1897, the largest market in
Budapest The Great Market Hall in Budapest, by Röbert Nädler, 1898 Slovak Market in Besztercebány, Izsak Perlmutter, 1906 Melon Market in Besztercebány, Izs
Sunday market in France Wikimedia Commons has media related to List of markets as early as the 13th centralized and covered market, existed at least as early as the 13th century when it was expanded, and was only demolished in 1971 to make
way for an underground shopping arcade. The French system of organized central retail markets has been studied in detail by London architects with the aim of emulating the system and eventually eliminating the informal delivery of groceries by street want for a market of the counter, painting by Louise Moillon, 1609. Street market,
rue Muftard. Flower market, Quai de l'Horloge Rue Debelleyme, Saint-Quentin secondary market, 2016 Germany - built 1891 Striezelmarkt Dresden, Germany Figures in the square in front of Martinikirche Brunswick by Cornelis Springer, 1874 British history and licensing Most The retail sales markets belong to the public sector and are managed by
the municipalities. A small number are run by private groups or individuals. Traders can obtain individual trading licenses, but not nationally or on private property. This disparate licensing system has contributed to a reduction in public confidence in the reputation of the markets. The Market People, with the support of the National Association of
British Market Authorities (NABMA), has set up a voluntary scheme to address this issue. It provides consumers with sellers. The MarketPASS is issued to the operator or merchant upon presentation of identification, insurance and, if applicable, a hygiene certificate. The Retail
Alliance study found that the UK1,124 brick-and-mortar retail markets, 26 wholesale markets and over 45,700 retailers and retail markets having an annual turnover of £4.1 billion. Data also show that traditional street markets continue to dominate the
market, but their numbers are declining.[116] Markets are also a significant attraction for tourists and visitors.[117] Some researchers distinguish between traditional markets are declining products in bulk at low margins. The gentrified market focuses on
specialty products, especially organic, super local, artisan, vintage clothing or designer brands. While traditional markets are shrinking, gentrified market by Jacques-Laurent Agasse 1824 Portsmouth Market Square 1853 London Leadenhall Market (exterior) 1881 Stockport Market
Day 1910s In the early 19th century, English monarchs granted local lords a charter to create market and fair for a town or village. The charter gave the lords to merchants and also gave the city some protection against competing market and fair for a town or village. The charter market was allocated on certain market days, the next competing markets.
could not open on those days. Between the 12th and 16th centuries, a network of chartered markets developed in parts of England, giving consumers a reasonable choice of the markets they preferred. Gradually, these market towns developed a reputation for quality or trading certain types of goods. Today, dealers and showmen jealously guard these
historical documents. County Market Market Hall, Oxford, OxfordshirePreston Leeds Kirkgate Market, Yorkshire Old Market Bristol Gloucestershire Salisbury Charter Market Sedburgh Charter Market Square, Huntingdon Northampton Market, believed to be the oldest continuously operating
charter market in England Altrinch, London Charter Market More information: Category: Retail Markets In London Market Towns and Market Towns a
which traders were punished. who faced a jury. The stock exchange was abolished in 1737 as Christopher Wren planned to rebuild the city. New ones sprung up in strategic places wholesale markets that flourished well into the 19th century, some of which survive today. Wholesale markets were tightly controlled, confined spaces that were carefully
regulated and carefully planned. These include Smithfield Meat Market (built 1866), Billingsgate Fish Market (built 1875) and Leadenhall Market (completed 1881). Retail trade was mainly carried out by itinerant street vendors or gourmet vendors. In central London, food vendors operated along fixed routes, selling door-to-door or trading
from around 36 unsanctioned but well-organized markets along main thoroughfares or meeting places such as Whitecross Str eet, Covent Garden and Leather Lane. In an attempt to regulate street trading, several authorized retail markets were established during this
period are: Sv. Jacob, St. George (Southwark), Carnaby, Hungerford, Randalls (Poplar, London), Fitzroy, Finsbury and People's Market (Whitechapel), Angela Burdett-Coutts Market and Columbia Road Market (now a flower market). Retail markets were less successful than that wholesale equivalents, and the number of retail markets dropped from 24
in 1800 to 17 in 1840. Indeed, London's working class generally preferred the convenience of street trading, which prospered well into the 20th century. Charles Knight devoted an entire section to markets in his pictorial essay Pictorial 
exchange; Billingsgate - the main fish market; Smithfield - cattle market since at least 1150. Meat retail markets included Covent Garden, which Knight considered an "important" vegetable market; Farringdon Market in Mayfair. Product market sincluded Covent Garden, which Knight considered an "important" vegetable market; Farringdon Market in Mayfair.
between Holborn Hill and Fleet Street; Spitalfields - London's largest potato market, Hungerford Market and Leadenhall Market and Leadenhall Market and Smithfield selling hides and hay. Some examples of street
markets operating today are Berwick Street Market, Broadway Market, Camden Market, East Street Market, Petticoat Lane and Portobello Road Market, Where most fresh produce is sold, as well as a bakery. Covent Garden Market, illustration by George Johann Scharf, c. 1820
Leadenhall Market from the Illustrated London News, 1881 Leadenhall Market (interior), 2006 Billingsgate Fish Market, interior, 1876 Rag Fair (now Petticoat Lane Market) by Thomas Rowlandson, Late 18th Century Petticoat Lane Market, London Wholesale Markets New Covent Garden Market
Borough Market Old Billingsgate Market Eroadway Market Eroadway Market Enthines Street Market Islington Farmers Market Broadway Market Eroadway Market Hungerford Market Leadenhall Market Spitalfields Market Islington Farmers Market Broadway Market Eroadway Market Eroadway Market Islington Farmers Market Islington Farmers Market Broadway Market Islington Farmers Market 
Market Leather Alley Market Piccadilly Market Piccadilly Market Plender Street Market Portobello Road Market Swiss Cottage Market Southern Europe Greece markets in Greek they are called laikesagores (\hat{l}^{"}\hat{l}\pm\hat{l}^{2}\hat{l}) in the plural or laikiagora (\hat{l}^{"}\hat{l}\pm\hat{l}^{2}\hat{l}) in the singular, which means "people's market". They are very common
throughout Greece, including the capital, Athens. Regular (weekly) morning markets mainly sell fresh products from farmers' cooperatives - fruits, vegetables, fish and flowers/plants. Some household items and prepared meals are often available. Annual street markets (panigiri(a)) are held around churches on their patron day. They take place in the
evening and are more festive in nature, often with rides and food stalls. Items for sale include clothing and accessories, household items, furniture, toys, and knick-knacks. Athena Street, Athena Street, Athena - 19th century market Italy
Further information: List of shopping centers and markets in Rome Further information: List of squares in Florence Campo dei Fiori, Rome Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonal Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonal Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonal Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonal Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonal Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonal Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonal Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonal Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonal Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonal Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonal Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonale Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonale Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonale Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonale Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonale Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonale Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonale Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Artigiano - Seasonale Craft Market, Fortezza da Basso[124] Mostra Market M
being reconstructed[126] Mercadonow demolished Loggia del pesce, Mercato Vecchi, before its demolition in the 1880s La Via del Fuoco and Mercato Nuovo in 2008 (exterior) Trajan's Market, Rome (ruins) market entrance, Pompei Market Spain There are two types of retail
markets in Spain; fixed markets and periodic markets are usually located in a building dedicated to the use of stalls and vendors. Regular markets appear in the streets and squares on certain days, such as weekends or festival days, and most often sell products from local artisans, including leather goods, fashion accessories,
especially scarves and costume jewelry. Vendors at seasonal markets usually set up tents or canvas canopies to provide some sort of temporary shelter for themselves and their buyers. Produce markets usually set up tents or canvas canopies to provide some sort of temporary shelter for themselves and their buyers. Produce markets are the order of the day. Also, street vendors are quite common in most of Spain. Street vendors wander around
the area looking for a suitable place, such as a square, station entrance or beach, to display their goods on mats. The quality of products sold by street vendors varies greatly. Barcelona Main article: List of markets in Barcelona Main article: List of markets in Barcelona Main article.
the first open-air market was held outside the walls (in the area now known as Plaça de l'Angel). Soon, a merchant district grew up around the market square. Many covered markets were created in the 19th century, notably the Santa Caterina Market (1844); San José (c. 1840), Llibertat (1844), San José (c. 1840), Llibertat (1844), Concepción and the market square.
Hostafrancs (1888), Clot i Poblenou (1889) and Abaceria in Gracia (1892). Barcelona residents are well served by the city's 39 markets. Every district (suburb) has at least one fresh produce market. Barcelona's markets are visited annually by
 about 62 million people, have a turnover of 950 million euros, and employ 7,500 people.[128] Larger fruit and vegetable markets still in operation include: La Boqueria; Mercat de Sant Andreu; Mercat de Sant
L'Eixample; Mercat de la Concepció also in L'Eixample; Mercat de Sants in Sarrià-Sant Gervasi; Mercat de Galvany in Sarrià-Sant Gervasi; Mercat de Galvany in Sarrià-Sant Gervasi; Mercat de Sant Antoni, Encants de Sant Antoni, Encants de Sant Antoni, Encants de Sant Antoni
and Encants Barcelona - Fira de Bellcaire. Mercat de San Josep main entrance, known simply as the Boqueria Market Las Ramblas Barcelona Mercat de San Josep main entrance, known simply as the Boqueria Market Las Ramblas Barcelona Mercat de San Josep main entrance, known simply as the Boqueria Market Las Ramblas Barcelona Mercat de San Josep main entrance, known simply as the Boqueria Market Las Ramblas Barcelona Mercat de San Josep main entrance, known simply as the Boqueria Market Las Ramblas Barcelona Mercat de San Josep main entrance, known simply as the Boqueria Market Las Ramblas Barcelona Mercat de San Josep main entrance, known simply as the Boqueria Market Las Ramblas Barcelona Mercat David Market Las Ramblas Barcelona Mercat San Antoni, Barcelona Merca
in the center of Madrid include the San Anton market, the San Miguel market, the San Miguel (covered) night market in December, Madrid Madrid farmers' market in December, Madrid Madrid Flastro - the largest open-air flea market, the San Miguel (covered) night market in December, Madrid Madrid farmers' market in December, Madrid Flastro - the largest open-air flea market, the San Miguel (covered) night market in December, Madrid Flastro - the largest open-air flea market, the San Miguel (covered) night market in December, Madrid Flastro - the largest open-air flea market, the San Miguel (covered) night market in December, Madrid Flastro - the largest open-air flea market, the San Miguel (covered) night market in December, Madrid Flastro - the largest open-air flea market, the San Miguel (covered) night market in December, Madrid Flastro - the largest open-air flea market, the San Miguel (covered) night market in December, Madrid Flastro - the largest open-air flea market in December, Madrid Flastro - the largest open-air flea market in December, Madrid Flastro - the largest open-air flea market in December, Madrid Flastro - the largest open-air flea market in December, Madrid Flastro - the largest open-air flea market in December, Madrid Flastro - the largest open-air flea market in December, Madrid Flastro - the largest open-air flea market in December - the largest
the stalls around the market, where they are cooked to order. Inside the Mercado de Colón (outdoors) Mercado de Co
located in the Metropol Sunshade complex. In addition, Seville has many small markets, such as Mercado de la Encarnación. Mercado Encarnación Southeast Europe (Balkans) Croatia by region and dialect. Dolac, Zagreb,
Serbia In Serbo-Croatian, the farmers' market is officially known as trä¾nica and colloquially as pijaca, plac or pazar depending on the region and dialect. Markets in major cities are open every day, including Sundays, from about 5-6 in the morning until noon. In smaller towns, markets often open once a week, on a specific day called pazarni dan
Kalenia, Belgrade Grand Market, Belgrade - built around 1854 Vraer Square (Flower Square), Belgrade - built around 1854 Vraer Square (Flower Square), Market - Winnipeg, Manitoba Granville Island - Vancouver, British Columbia Jean Talon Market - Montreal, Quebec Kensington Market - Toronto,
Ontario Lonsdale Waterfront - North Vancouver, British Columbia. Main Street. Markham, Ontario Downsview Park Farmers Market - Toronto, Ontario Vork Farmers Market - St. Jacobs, Ontario Vork Farmers Market - Markham, Ontario Downsview Park Farmers Market - Toronto
 Farmers Market Arctic Market, Inuvik, Canada, Mexico More information: Traditional permanent markets in Mexico, Popular permanent markets in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City starting with Mercado Roma. Some traditional markets are: Mercado Jamaica Mexico City Since City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexico City Since 2014 it has also grown in Mexi
Traditional Market Mexico City Mercado de Sonora Traditional Market Mexico City, common view in Latin America and Spain Food stalls in the San Juan de Dios Market in Guadalajara, Mexico Handicraft Market, San Cristobal
de las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico. Entrance to Hidalgo Market, Guanajuato Caribbean Puerto Rico United States, the term public market is often used to denote a place where sellers or buyers meet on a regular basis. A public market has an operating organization
that has the legal and financial responsibility for overseeing operations and sometimes provides facilities for market operations. Public markets can include traditional market activities - selling fresh food from open stalls - and can also offer a wide range of different products. Public markets can include elements of specialty markets such as farmers'
markets, craft markets, and antique markets in the US were owned and operated by local governments, but this is no longer the case.[130] Which, according to the Ford Foundation, distinguishes public markets from othersrelated retail operations have three characteristics. Public markets:[130] have a public purpose, a
specific civic purpose. These goals typically include: attracting shoppers to the central businesses, preserving agriculture in the region, and activating or transforming community public spaces and/or creating community-wide public spaces. people are people who are or want to be at
the heart of a community of local, owner-operated independent businesses, not franchises. It gives public market in Seattle, Washington, looking west on Pike Street from the First Avenue Fruit and Vegetable Merchant Corridor at West Side Market in Cleveland, Ohio. Postcard of Grand
Rapids, Michigan, circa 1910 Grand Central Market, New York Gerardi's Farmer Market, New York List of Alemany Farmers' Market Public Market - Brooklyn Flea Market - Brooklyn, NY Chattanooga Market (2001-present) - Chattanooga Market Public Market - Brooklyn, NY Chattanooga Market (2001-present) - Chattanooga Market Public Market Public Market - Brooklyn, NY Chattanooga Market (2001-present) - Chattanooga Market Public Market - Brooklyn, NY Chattanooga Market (2001-present) - Chattanooga Market Public Market - Brooklyn, NY Chattanooga Market (2001-present) - Chattanooga Market Public Market Public Market - Brooklyn, NY Chattanooga Market (2001-present) - Chattanooga Mark
Tennessee Chicago Farmers Markets Chicago, Illinois City Market (Charleston, SC) City Market (Petersburg, Virginia) - Petersburg, Virginia and National Register of Historic Places Crescent City Farmers Market - New Orleans, Louisiana Cross Street Market - Baltimore, Maryland Dallas Farmers Market - Farmers Market and National Register of Historic Places Crescent City Farmers Market - New Orleans, Louisiana Cross Street Market - Baltimore, Maryland Dallas Farmers Market - Farmers Market - New Orleans, Louisiana Cross Street Market - Baltimore, Maryland Dallas Farmers Market - Farmers Market - New Orleans, Louisiana Cross Street Market - New Orleans, Louisiana Cross Street Market - Baltimore, Maryland Dallas Farmers Market - Farmers Market - New Orleans, Louisiana Cross Street Market - Baltimore, Maryland Dallas Farmers Market - Farmers Market - New Orleans, Louisiana Cross Street Market - New Orleans, Louisiana Cross Street Market - New Orleans, Louisiana Cross Street Market - Baltimore, Maryland Dallas Farmers Market - Farmers Market - New Orleans, Louisiana Cross Street Market - New 
Dallas, Texas Dane County - Madison, Wisconsin Dayton Arcade[132] - Dayton, Ohio Eastern Market - Detroit, Michigan Eastern Market and Ferry Building Marketplace - San Francisco, CA Findlay Market (1855-Present) - Cincinnati, Ohio French Market - New Orleans, Louisiana Fulton Fish Market
New York, New York Grand Central Market - Boston, Massachusetts Hollins Hollins Market - Boston, Massachusetts Hollins Hollins Market -
Market - New York, NY Lancaster Central Market - Lancaster, PA Lexington Market - Chicago, IL Midtown Global Market - Lancaster, PA Lexington Market - Chicago, IL Midtown Global Market - Chicago, IL Midtown Glo
 Pike Place Market (since 1907) - Seattle, WA Ponce City Market - Atlanta, GA Portland Public Market - St. Louis, MO Sweet Auburn Curb
 Market (since 1918) - Atlanta, GA Union Market - Washington, DC Union Square Green Market - New York, NY Westside Market is the central market in the city of Melbourne. Opened in 1878, this is the largest open-air market in
the southern hemisphere, and its original buildings, largely intact, offer visitors the chance to shop in 19th-century malls and visit a busy, active market. Queen Victoria Market is listed as a historic site by Heritage Victoria and a number of its buildings are listed as notable buildings on the Victorian Historic Buildings Register. The website is currently
undergoing a website update project. This is a Melbourne landmark loved by bothand visitors. The major suburban markets are Prahran Market and Footscray Market and Footscray Market and Footscray Market South Yarra Metropolis
Massata Market North Melbourne Market (outside) Sydney Main article: Markets in Sydney Further information: List of markets in Sydney Sydney Sydney House, Rocks Market focuses on crafts, jewelery and leather goods and is open on weekends. Paddy's Market near
Chinatown is a vegetable market open from Wednesday to Sunday. Haymarket is one of the main fruit and vegetable markets on Oxford Street sell everything from fresh produce to clothing. Haymarket Fresh Produce Market, and is located in Flemington. Sydney Fish Market pyrmont is open Wednesday to Saturday from Tam. Paddington Market pyrmont is open Wednesday to Saturday from fresh produce to clothing.
Hay Street, Sydney, NSW Chinatown Night Market, Sydney, NSW Rocks Market in 2007 View of Sydney Fish Market from Glebe, NSW Perth Main article: Fremantle Markets Adelaide Central Market from Perth, WA Night Market from Perth, 2012 Perth Night Noodle Markets Adelaide Central Market from Glebe, NSW Perth Main article: Fremantle Markets, North West Corner, Perth, WA Night Market from Perth, 2012 Perth Night Noodle Markets Adelaide Central Market from Glebe, NSW Perth Main article: Fremantle Markets, North West Corner, Perth, WA Night Market from Perth, 2012 Perth Night Noodle Markets, North West Corner, Perth, WA Night Market from Perth, 2012 Perth Night Noodle Markets, North West Corner, Perth, WA Night Market from Perth, 2012 Perth Night Noodle Markets, North West Corner, Perth, WA Night Market from Perth, 2012 Perth Night Noodle Markets, North West Corner, Perth, WA Night Market from Perth, 2012 Perth Night Noodle Markets, North West Corner, Perth, WA Night Market from Perth, 2012 Perth Night Noodle Markets, North West Corner, Perth, WA Night Market from Perth, 2012 Perth Night Noodle Markets, North West Corner, Perth, WA Night Market from Perth, 2012 Perth Night Noodle Markets, North West Corner, Perth, WA Night Market from Perth, 2012 Perth Night Noodle Markets, North Night Night Noodle Markets, North Night Noodle Markets, North Night Nig
2006 Central Court, Adelaide Central Market Building Fund Stone Hobart Salamanca Market Hobart Tasmania Salamanca Market Hobart Tasmania Salamanca Market Hobart Tasmania Salamanca Market Hobart Salamanca Market Hobart Tasmania Salamanca Market Hobart Tasmania Salamanca Market Hobart Salamanca Market Hobart Tasmania Salamanca Market Hobart Tasmania Salamanca Market Hobart Salamanca Market Salamanca Market Salamanca Market Salamanca Market Hobart Salamanca Market Hobart Salamanca Market S
other Asian markets. A key feature of the PNG market is that it is dominated by producers and sellers, most of whom are women. Prices are set at the beginning and aggressive selling are rarely practiced. INat the end of the day, the goods are not collected, but taken away for the seller's private
consumption or distributed to relatives and close family members. [135] Gerehu Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market Square, 1885 Buin NSP Saturday Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market Square, 1885 Buin NSP Saturday Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market Square, 1885 Buin NSP Saturday Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market Square, 1885 Buin NSP Saturday Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market Square, 1885 Buin NSP Saturday Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market Square, 1885 Buin NSP Saturday Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market Square, 1885 Buin NSP Saturday Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Women in Kalo Market, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea Kerepunu Market, Port Market, Port Mo
Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul Mercado Municipal â Uberl¢ndia, Minas Gerais Mercado Municipal São Paulo, Brazil Fishmongers in Belém, Paré, Brazil Fishmongers in Belém, Brazil Fishmongers in Brazil
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