

## Market Houses <sup>[1]</sup>

## Market Houses

by [William S. Powell](#) <sup>[2]</sup>, 2006



Market House, Fayetteville, NC, no date (c.1920's?), from the Barden Collection, North Carolina State Archives, call #: N\_53\_15\_192, Raleigh, NC.



Fayetteville, NC, drawing of old Market House, no date. From the North Carolina Conservation and Development Department, Travel and Tourism Division photo files. North Carolina State Archives, call #: ConDev2409C. Raleigh, NC.

<sup>[3]</sup>Markets in [colonial](#) <sup>[4]</sup> North Carolina were a #: ConDev2409C. Raleigh, NC. <sup>[5]</sup>part of the English tradition brought by early settlers. As early as the thirteenth century town markets in England offered opportunities to buy and sell. North Carolina's first town, [Bath](#) <sup>[6]</sup> (chartered in 1705), had a town common where fairs and markets were held. In the 1720s the colonial Assembly passed acts to create marketplaces in towns, and in 1731 Governor [George Burrington](#) <sup>[7]</sup>'s commission empowered him to establish fairs and markets.

Some courthouses and, occasionally, municipal buildings had open space underneath them for public markets. Early market houses existed in [Charlotte](#) <sup>[8]</sup>, [Edenton](#) <sup>[9]</sup>, [Fayetteville](#) <sup>[10]</sup>, New Bern, [Raleigh](#) <sup>[11]</sup>, [Salem](#) <sup>[12]</sup>, and [Wilmington](#) <sup>[13]</sup>. Maps, plans, and documents for other places contain references to streets named "Market," clear evidence that they were common. Wilmington and New Bern had separate fish markets, and Salem by 1803 had a meat market that was open twice a week. The *Kinston Journal* on 30 Dec. 1878 announced the pending opening of a large town hall built over a market house. Municipal, county, and state governments continue to provide market space to the benefit of both producer and consumer.

### References:

Adelaide L. Fries, ed., *Records of the [Moravians](#)* <sup>[14]</sup> in North Carolina, vols. 4-5 (1930, 1943).

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### Image Credit:

Fayetteville, NC, drawing of old Market House, no date. From the North Carolina Conservation and Development Department, Travel and Tourism Division photo files. North Carolina State Archives, call #: ConDev2409C. Raleigh, NC. Available from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/north-carolina-state-archives/4155397851/> <sup>[15]</sup> (accessed August 31, 2012).

Market House, Fayetteville, NC, no date (c.1920's?), from the Barden Collection, North Carolina State Archives, call #: N\_53\_15\_192, Raleigh, NC. Available from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/north-carolina-state-archives/4156237018/> <sup>[3]</sup> (accessed August 31, 2012).

### Subjects:

[Businesses](#) <sup>[15]</sup>

[Colonial period \(1600-1763\)](#) <sup>[16]</sup>

[Places](#) <sup>[17]</sup>

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### From:

[Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press.](#) <sup>[19]</sup>

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[1] <https://ncpedia.org/market-houses> [2] <https://ncpedia.org/biography/powell-william> [3] <https://www.flickr.com/photos/north-carolina-state-archives/4156237018/> [4] <https://ncpedia.org/history/colonial> [5] <https://www.flickr.com/photos/north-carolina-state-archives/4155397851/> [6] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/bath> [7] <https://ncpedia.org/burrington-george> [8] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/charlotte> [9] <https://ncpedia.org/edenton> [10] <https://ncpedia.org/fayetteville-0> [11] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/raleigh> [12] <https://ncpedia.org/salem> [13] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/wilmington> [14] <https://ncpedia.org/moravians> [15] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/businesses> [16] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/colonial-period> [17] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/places> [18] <https://ncpedia.org/category/authors/powell-william-s-0> [19] <https://ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia->