

Iron inlaid with silver

Iron inlaid with silver is from the city of Damascus in Syria. This artistic technique was introduced to the city of Meknes via Andalusia, the Jewish community after the fall of Granada in 1492. This art has settled in some Moroccan cities.

In this historical era, the preparation of wars included traditional weapons and equipment of horses, this inlay was used to decorate weapons such as the guards of swords and daggers, rifles and the spurs and stirrups of the riders.

Meknassi craftsmen, having practiced this craft after the Jews, began to develop their products over time. Thus, they excelled in the creation of decorative objects bearing engravings from the Moroccan cultural heritage, Andalusian or Kufi calligraphy. The craftsman inlays these silver wire objects by hammering them or exposing them to a high temperature before polishing them and polishing them with olive oil. Vases, statuettes of animals, lanterns and other objects have been made.

The discharge of the iron product in silver depends on external marketing mainly where it contributes in bringing the country's hard currency.