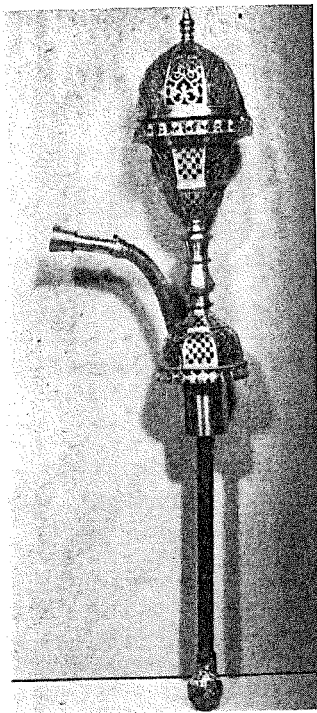


Nargile 140/22

GALLIMARD PRESS. See PUBLISHING HOUSES.

PLATE I

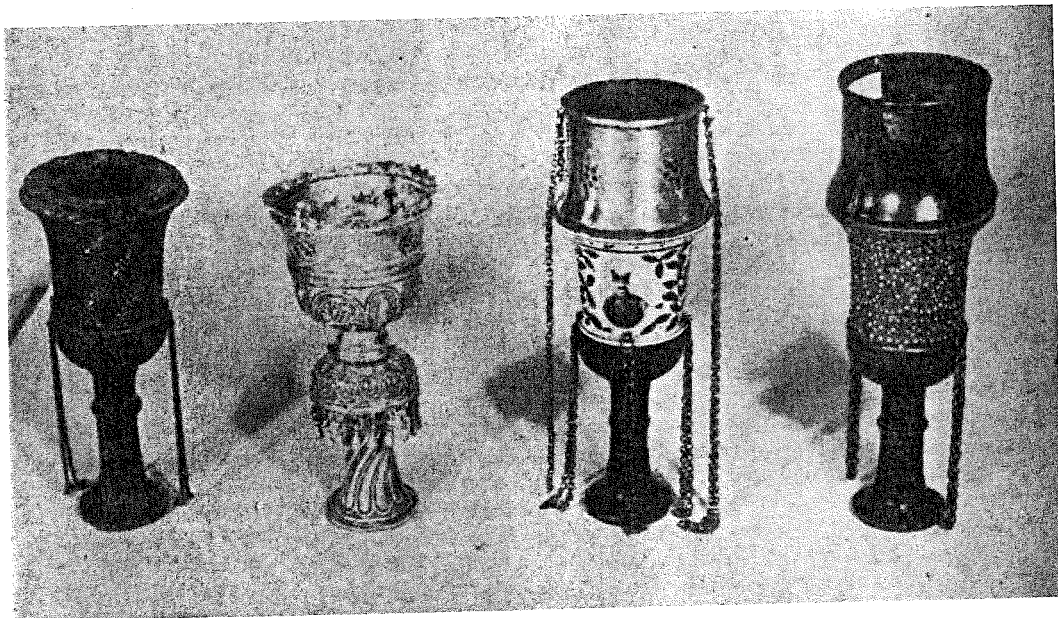


Body (*tana*) and immersion pipe (*milāb*) of a *galyān*. After Semsār, p. 23.

ĠALYĀN or QALYĀN (*nargileh*); a water pipe chiefly used in the Middle East and Central Asia for smoking tobacco (Syr. Ar: *nafas*; called *hoqqa* in India; *čelam/čelīm* in Afghanistan; Pūr-e Dāwūd, pp. 208-9). Tobacco was reportedly introduced into Persia by the Portuguese in the early 16th century. Shah ‘Abbās I (996-1038/1588-1629), who disliked tobacco, made its use illegal (Falsafī, II, pp. 278-82; Pūr-e Dāwūd, p. 199), but people kept using it. The name of the implement for smoking, *galyān*, was apparently derived from the Ar. *√glā* (to boil, bubble up); it also refers specifically to the water reservoir of the pipe (Dā‘ī-al-Eslām, II, p. 743). The term *nargileh*, used in Turkish and most European languages, is derived from Sanskrit *nālikeraḥ* (coconut) and is applied to the water-pipe because the first water reservoirs were made of coconut shells. In Gilān *galyāns* were made from hollowed-out gourds that were decorated and filled with water. They were called *qalyān-e kū‘ī* (Hājj Sayyed Jawādī, p. 46).

The *galyān* is composed of several parts: The *bādġir* (chimney); *sar-e galyān* or *sarpūš* (the top bowl; *sar-kāna* in Afghanistan); *tana* (the body); *milāb* (the immersion pipe); *ney-e pič* (hose); and *kūza* (the reservoir of water). Depending on their composition, these parts distinguish good water pipes

PLATE II



Various types of *sarpūš* (top bowls) used with *galyāns* for holding charcoal and tobacco. The model decorated with the portrait of Nāšer-al-Dīn Shah has been particularly popular. After Semsār, p. 23.

21 OCT 2002