



ĠALYĀN

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 ʿAbbās I (996-1038/1588-1629), who disliked tobacco, made its use illegal (Falsafi, II, pp. 278-82; Pūr-e Dāwūd, p. 199), but people kept using it. The name of the implement for smoking, *ḡalyān*, was apparently derived from the Ar. *ḡlā* (to boil, bubble up); it also refers specifically to the water reservoir of the pipe (Dāʿī-al-Eslām, II, p. 743). The term nargileh, used in Turkish and most European languages, is derived from Sanskrit *nālikerahá* (coconut) and is applied to the water-pipe because the first water reservoirs were made of coconut shells. In Gilān *ḡalyāns* were made from hollowed-out gourds that were decorated and filled with water. They were called *qalyān-e kūʿī* (Ḥājj Sayyed Jawādī, p. 46).

The *ḡalyān* is composed of several parts (see (top bowls) used with *ḡalyāns* for holding charcoal and tobacco. The model decorated with the portrait of Nāṣer-al-Dīn Shah has been particularly popular. After Semsār, p. 23.



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