

Or should we not rather suppose a special meaning was attached to *deva-dhammiko*, such as "follower of the system of the god" (perhaps Śiva; it surely could not be Indra)?

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4. WATER (WATURA) IN SINHALESE.

Mr. Donald Ferguson, who has printed for private circulation an excellent and much needed "*Contribution towards a Biography of Robert Knox*," has now brought out, in the J.R.A.S. Ceylon Branch, a very useful list of all the words found in the "Historical Relation," as well as those found in a manuscript list, drawn up by Knox, and still in the British Museum (Sloane, 1039). There are nearly 800 of these words, all current among the people in Ceylon about 1650. Among these words Knox gives *diyara* for 'water,' and Mr. Ferguson suspects this to be the real word then used, and since ousted by *watura* (the common word now) through the influence of the Dutch and English *water*. (See his note, p. 9.)

Now *watura* occurs in the title of the well-known book *Amāwatura* ('the water of life,' ambrosia, i.e. Nirvāṇa), a work certainly centuries older than the Dutch.

So far from *watura* being among the youngest words in Sinhalese, it is, I venture to think, one of the oldest, for we have to go back beyond Sanskrit or Pāli to the Greek *ἵδωρ* (*whydor*) for an analogue. Compare *ἕτερος* and our *wet*.

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5. THE KINGDOM OF KARTṚPURA.

SIR,—The Kingdom of Kartṛpura, referred to in Mr. Smith's very interesting article on the Conquests of Samudra Gupta, in the last number of the Society's Journal, was most probably that of the Katur, Katuria, or Katyur, rajas. These chiefs ruled in Kamāon, Garhwāl, and Rohilkand, from very early times. They appear to