

Warassa.

1. One of three rulers (*énsi*) of Ešnunna (with Šarrīya and Bēlakum) between the better attested Ipiq-Adad* I and Ibal-pi-EL* I (Th. Jacobsen, OIP 43 [1940]120). The three of them seem to have been related to one another. W. (ÌR-šà) was son and successor of Šarrīya, and possibly brother and predecessor of Bēlakum (Wu 1994, 36f.). No brick inscriptions of W. have survived, and the only two official inscriptions known that are associated to this *énsi* are two seals belonging to two of his servants: Erra-bāni, his *kakikkum* official (RIME 4.5.11.2001), and Lu-ibgal (RIME 4.5.11.2002). Four years bearing his name are attested in Ešnunna. W. appears also in two year names from the city of Tutub*, one mentioning his taking of the throne of Ešnunna and one in which it is stated that he conquered the city of Išur*. It has been suggested that also Tutub was conquered by W. (e.g., RIME 4, 532), but the existence of an alliance between the two cities in this period seems more plausible (Wu 1994, 37).

Whiting R. 1987: Old Babylonian letters from Tell Asmar (= AS 22), esp. 29–33. – Wu Y. 1994: A political history of Eshnunna, Mari and Assyria during the early Old Babylonian period (= JAC Suppl. 1), esp. 36–38.

2. King of Dēr, contemporary of Ḥammurapi of Babylon. W. appears in a letter to Zimrī-Līm* from his official Yarīm-Addu, in which are reported the hostilities between Rīm-Sîn* I of Larsa and Ḥammurapi. In the frame of these hostilities, the letter includes a report on the state of the

alliances between Ḫammurapi and other kingdoms, in which is accounted an absence of diplomatic relations between Ḫammurapi and ʾIR-sà LUGAL ša *De-er*^{ki} “W. king of Dēr” (ARM 26/2, 372: 44).

N. Morello