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. (IR-śā) 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-bānī, 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 Isur*. 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).


2. King of Đēr, contemporary of Ḥammurapi of Babylon. W. appears in a letter to Zimri-Lim* from his official Yarîm-Addu, in which are reported the hostilities between Rîm-Sîn* I of Larsa and Ḥammurapi. In the frame of these hostilities, the letter includes a report on the state of the
alliances between Hammurapi and other kingdoms, in which is accounted an absence of diplomatic relations between Hammurapi and IR-sa LUGAL ša De-er\textsuperscript{ki} “W. king of Der” (ARM 26/2, 372: 44).

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