

Hawarin or Huwwarin (Aueria)



other name Aueria, Euharia, Haurwarin (Dussaud), Haurina (?Roman), Eumareia, Huwwarin,

Roman and Islamic centre. BG (Boulanger) describes a 'doleful agglomeration of old buildings, including a very well preserved Byzantine fort and the remains of two churches' (6C).

Part of inscribed plaque in IGLS V #2696 records 'Magnus the Syrian' (Curator: General of Syria) who built part of the city wall of Euharia. In 581, he invited the Ghassanid Amir al-Mundhir to the town on the pretext of an invitation to the consecration of a church. Al-Mundhir was led off to Constantinople as a prisoner.

Literary sources (Yaqut - see Le Strange) cite as residence of Caliph Yazid ibn Mu'awiya but Genequand saw no sign of Umayyad remains in 2002 survey. Cited plentiful evidence of pre-classical periods.

Church on northern side of the village, on the western side of an open area.

Wikipedia (Jan 2013) — **Classical period** *Huwwarin was an important town during the Byzantine Empire-era in Syria when it was known as "Evaria," "Euaria" or "Aueria." The name "Hawarin" was also used according to Syriac inscriptions between the 4th and 6th centuries CE. The Byzantines set up army units in the town. A diocese was centered around Huwwarin in 451 CE. It later became a titular see of Phoenicia Secunda. According to Ptolemy, it was a part of the Palmyra district. The Ghassanids, who were Arab Christians, dominated Huwwarin and their first official bishop, John of Evaria, was from the town. By 519 there was at least one church in the town.*

In the late 6th-century Magnus the Syrian, a prominent aristocratic figure in Byzantine Syria and close ally to emperors Justin II and Tiberius II, built another church in Huwwarin as well as a wall surrounding it. He owned property in Huwwarin and financed many of its construction projects at the time. It was made a city in 573 by the Byzantines. In 581 Magnus invited the Ghassanid phylarch ("king") al-Mundhir III to the consecration of the newly-constructed church in Huwwarin before seizing him on behalf of the emperor. Al-Mundhir had been accused of treachery by Mauricius, a high-ranking secretary of Tiberius, and Magnus had him, his wife and three of his children arrested upon arrival in Huwwarin, then sent to Constantinople.

Consequently, the Ghassanids revolted against the Byzantines in Syria, Palestine and Arabia under the leadership of Mundhir's son al-Nu'man VI. Following Magnus's departure from Huwwarin, al-Nu'man's troops raided and conquered the city. They slayed a number of its residents, took captive the rest and plundered Huwwarin of its gold, silver, brass, iron, wool, cotton, corn, wine, oil, cattle, sheep and goats. According to Byzantine historian George of Cyprus, by the 6th-century, Huwwarin was a suffragan see of Damascus.

Islamic era. *In the summer of 634, during the Islamic conquest of Syria, the Muslim army of general Khalid ibn al-Walid reached Huwwarin following their capture of al-Qaryatayn and raided the town's cattle. Bolstered by reinforcements from Baalbek and Bosra, Huwwarin's residents resisted Khalid's troops, but were quickly defeated in the minor battle. Afterward, some of the town's defenders were killed while others were taken prisoner.*

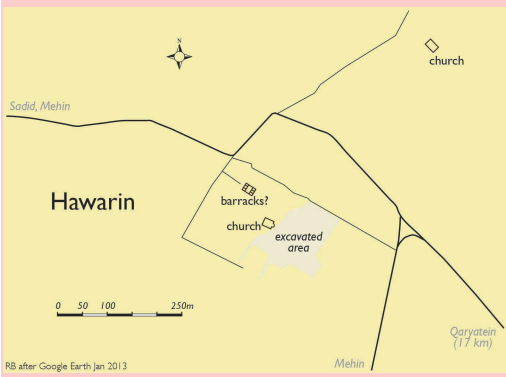
Part of Jund Hims ("Military District of Hims"), Huwwarin flourished during the roughly 90 years of Umayyad Caliphate rule (661-750) and remained populated by Ghassanid Christians.[13] It was the favorite recreation spot of the second Umayyad caliph Yazid I (680-683),[6] who drank and hunted there. The caliph resided in Huwwarin frequently and died and was buried in the town on 11 November 683.

Syrian geographer Yaqut al-Hamawi visited the town in 1226, during Ayyubid rule in Syria and noted that it was "a fortress near Hims."

Modern era

By the 19th-century, Huwwarin was a small Muslim village. Irish missionary William Wright visited it and noted that the town was locally famous for "its seven splendid churches," although most of them were bare remains. He wrote that the largest church was rectangular in shape, 46 meters (151 ft) by 38 meters (125 ft) and over 9 meters (30 ft) high. It consisted of a central hall with three rooms on each side and fragments containing Greek inscriptions.

(Note: This may be the hall appearing on Google Earth northwest of the church on the western side of the open area. The hall is set among the village houses.)



Aerial plan after Google Earth (Jan 2013)

plan sources

photo sources

websites



keyword Ghassanid, conversion,

Era	Conversion notes	Type of building	References	Ancient Sources	Ancient Quotes
Syria	<input checked="" type="radio"/> castle or fortification <input checked="" type="radio"/> church or monastery <input type="radio"/> civic or monument <input type="radio"/> bath <input type="radio"/> water source <input type="radio"/> mosque or madrasa	<input type="radio"/> palace or house <input type="radio"/> synagogue <input type="radio"/> temple <input type="radio"/> theatre <input type="radio"/> tomb <input type="radio"/> town general, layout	Barrington Atlas Map 68; BG 1965: 341; Dussaud 1927: 256-260, 280; Genequand Project implantation umayyades (survey) 2002: 55 (no results); Scheck & Odenthal 1998: 393; Shahid Sixth Century vol 2/1 2002: 152;		

Syria

conversion date A_D

temple_church category I_8

location

16 kms west of Qaryatein and immediately northeast of Mehin, separated by the railway and road.

34° 16' 3.77" N 37° 4' 42.42" E (34.2685N, 37.0823E)