

JUNAYDİS

stating that "all food was lawful to the Israelites save what Israel forbade for himself before the Torah was sent down" (Q 3:93) (Muqātil, 1:290; al-Majlisī, 12:216). This explains why Muslim reports say that Jacob was also named Isrā'īl (Sibt Ibn al-Jawzī, 315; al-Rabghūzī, 1:112). Jacob received the Ark from his cousin Kedar, according to a report that evokes *nūr Muḥammad* (the light of Muḥammad) and an Arab context (al-Tha'labī, 267).

Jacob lived in Egypt for forty years but died in the Holy Land and was buried by angels close to the tombs of Abraham, Sarah, and Isaac (al-Kisā'ī, 177-8). A *ḥadīth* states that Muḥammad mentioned Jacob in drawing a parallel between himself with his Companions on the one hand and Jacob with his sons on the other (al-Bukhārī, no. 3388). Qur'ānic passages and Islamic traditions regarding Jacob have parallels in traditions from Jewish literature and reflect common themes (cf. Grünbaum; Speyer).

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#### Junaydīs

The long history of the **Junaydīs** of India has remained obscure until recently. The discovery of extracts from *Aṭwār al-abrār* ("The manners of the holy men")—a biographical dictionary written by the Junaydī Ṣūfī 'Ayn al-Dīn Muḥammad,

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