

Your Wedding in Israel

From Registration to Smashing the Glass!!

By Rabbi Gideon D. Sylvester

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**8 Yad Mordechai Street
Jerusalem, 9322708
Tel: 0508 762 117
gidonsyl@netvision.net.il**

Dear Bride and Groom,

Mazal Tov!!!

Congratulations on your engagement! I am thrilled that you are getting married and wish you every happiness together.

Thank you for asking me to officiate at your wedding. I am looking forward to the big day and I am sure that it will be fantastic!

Arranging a wedding is a lot of fun, but it is also a big job, which can sometimes be stressful. This booklet should help you with everything that you will need to prepare for the ceremony. Please read it carefully. At the end of it, you will find listings of many of the organizations that will help you prepare for the big day together with their contact details.

My goal is that you should enjoy every minute of your wedding and that it should be fun and meaningful for you and for your families. For this reason, it helps if we can discuss the ceremony together so that it can match your expectations. The more we talk, the more personal it will be. If we cannot do it in person, let's do it over the e mail, facebook, skype or telephone. In addition, its natural to be a bit nervous before your wedding, so if at any stage you are worried about anything at all, please don't hesitate to give me a call and we can chat about everything in the strictest confidence.

In the meantime, Mazal Tov once again! Enjoy your engagement, the ceremony and the celebrations and your lives together!

Wishing you the greatest happiness

Rabbi Gideon D. Sylvester.

When and where to get married

Once you have made the momentous decision to get married, you will probably want to start thinking about when and where to hold the ceremony. Although Jewish Law allows you to get married at most times of the year; during parts of the Omer in the spring and the three weeks from the Fast of Tammuz to Tisha B'Av in the summer marriages are not conducted. Do check to make sure that your chosen date does not fall out any of these times. If you are not sure about this, feel free to give me call and we can chat about it.

Timing the Wedding

You can get married during day time or night time, but weddings should not take place at sunset, since according to Jewish law this is the time when one day changes into the next and it would create difficulties dating the documents.

If you are keen to get married with the sun setting behind you, then you can time the wedding so that the contractual bits are dealt with before the sun sets with the ceremony continuing into sunset. It is important to start the wedding at least twenty minutes before sunset and do bear in mind that some of your guests may come late. To check the times of sunset in Israel, take a look at one of the websites with a user friendly time chart. Here are a couple of good ones.

<http://www.ncsysummer.com/holidays/zmanim>.

<http://www.ou.org/holidays/calendar/#calendar>

Do bear in mind when the clocks change in Israel.

Whilst in the Diaspora, most couples get married in a synagogue, in Israel; people tend to get married in hotels, halls or private homes. The climate here also enables couples to return to the original tradition of getting married outside under the stars. Please note that the Rabbinate will not register weddings taking place in non-kosher venues / halls that are open on Shabbat, even if your own caterer is kosher, so please be sure to check that you are allowed to get married in the venue of your choice, before you book.

It is standard practice for the couple to arrange travel for the rabbi to and from the wedding.

Registering your wedding

In order to get married, you must register your wedding. You do this by opening a file at the Rabbanut. They will not open the file more than 90 days before the big day or later than 21 days before your wedding. You can open your file in the city where either of you lives or where the wedding will take place. If I am marrying you, it is best to register in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv where I am known.

To register you will need:

- 600 NIS (new immigrants, students & soldiers are entitled to a discount)
- 4 passport photographs of each of you
- Identity cards / passports
- Copies of your parents' ketubot
- Two witnesses to testify that both of you are single and Jewish.
The witnesses must be adult males over the age of 18 who know you well but are neither related to either of you nor to each other.
- If the venue for your wedding is not very well known, the rabbinate may ask you to produce a copy of their *Teudat Kashrut* (Kashrut certificate).

Couples coming from England, do not need to send witnesses, instead they should obtain a letter from the London Beth Din testifying to the fact that they are single and Jewish. This is a standard procedure and the Beth Din will be happy to help you – though there is a fee. Details of how to obtain such a letter appear on the United Synagogue website:

http://www.theus.org.uk/lifecycle/marriage/getting_married_in_israel/

Contact details for the London Beth Din appear at the back of this booklet.

Registering a marriage is quite a bureaucratic process and many of the rabbinic clerks do not speak good English, so it can be a little intimidating if you are not used to dealing with Israeli bureaucracy or your Hebrew is a little rusty. The Itim Institute was set up to help people navigate their way round the Israeli Rabbinate. Ittim offers an

outstanding service registering the wedding for you which will save you quite a headache! Because Itim is a charity which relies on donations, they suggest a donation of \$250 for using this service. Contact details for Itim are listed at the back of this booklet.

Do be sure to register your wedding well in advance. Leaving it to the last minute is a risky business which can be very stressful!

Getting your Israeli marriage certificate

Once you have completed the registration process, the rabbanut will issue you with a ketubah and a "duplicate ketubah" (*he'etek* in Hebrew). The duplicate copy must be completed by the rabbi and returned to the rabbanut within five days of the ceremony – and they are strict about it. A few days later, they will issue you with a "*teudat nisuin*" - Marriage certificate. This is normally sent to you in the post, though the rabbinate will only send it to an address within Israel. The certificate is recognised in the UK. You will however need a notarized translation attached to it. This can be arranged through the Israeli embassy, an Israeli lawyer or the London Beth Din. Alternatively, you can undertake a civil wedding through your local registry office in the UK.

Rings and things

A Jewish marriage takes place when the groom gives his bride an object of symbolic value, normally a ring in the presence of two

religious witnesses. To avoid misunderstandings, the rabbis ruled that:

1. The ring must be the sole property of the groom; he should have paid for it out of his own money. If was a family heirloom, it must have been given to the groom unconditionally.
2. The ring must be made of pure metal. It can have engravings on it, but no stones.
3. The couple must not exchange rings during the ceremony since that implies a swap rather than a gift. The bride can give her groom a ring, but this must take place shortly before the ceremony or just after it.

Witnesses

An integral part of the wedding ceremony is that it must be observed by two witnesses. These witnesses have to be kosher witnesses according to Jewish law. That means:

1. They must be adult, Jewish males.
2. They may not be in any way related to the bride, the groom or to each other.
3. They must be strictly, religiously observant – *Shomrei Shabbat*, *kippah* wearing Jews.

The Rabbi and Chazan can act as witnesses or you can choose two friends so long as they meet the criteria.

One of the responsibilities of the witnesses is to sign their names in Hebrew on the Ketubah. Jews from the diaspora are not always used to signing their names in Hebrew and sometimes have trouble with this. Please make sure that your witnesses come prepared. If they have any questions, they are welcome to be in touch with me.

The wedding dress

Jewish law does not require the bride to wear white, but it is a lovely custom which symbolises purity on your wedding day. Don't forget that the wedding is a religious ceremony and you need to be suitably dressed for it. Shoulders and arms should be covered and the skirt should at least cover the knee.

Our tradition is that the bride does not wear any jewelry under the *chuppah*. This symbolises the idea that you are marrying each other for who you are, not for what you have. It also means that there are no distinctions between rich and poor brides under the *chuppah*.

There are many organizations in Israel which collect used wedding dresses and lend them out to brides who cannot afford to buy their own. It's a wonderful mitzvah to help another bride celebrate her wedding, so if you would like to borrow a dress from one of these funds or to donate your own dress to help other brides, let me know and I will happily arrange it.

Another beautiful tradition is to help a poor family to celebrate a simcha at the time that you are celebrating your own. Let me know if you would like help with making that happen.

The Ketubah – Artistic & financial questions

Some couples like to commission a beautifully illustrated ketubah

which they hang in their home after the ceremony. If you would like to do this, be sure to get the appropriate text of the ketubah. There are many versions of it and you need to have the one that matches that used by the local rabbinate. Note that the text of the ketubah varies according to whether it is a Sephardi or Ashkenazi wedding and whether it is a first or second marriage. It is essential to double check the spelling of the names, date and location of the ceremony on the ketubah since any mistakes will render it unusable. I will help as much as I can, but unfortunately I cannot take responsibility for your artist's work.

One difference between Israeli Ketubot and many of their diaspora counterparts is that the Israeli version includes room for the groom to add a sum of money to the minimum dowry that he provides for his wife. Before the ceremony you will need to decide how much to put.

The sum is traditionally given in multiples of eighteen (the numerical value of the word *חַיִּים* – life). They can be given in any currency you wish. While we believe that you will never have to pay this money out, do not put down an astronomical sum of money which you could not afford to pay. There have been horror stories of women divorcing their husbands and demanding the astronomical sum which he wrote in the *ketubah*, so it is best to be modest and sensible about these figures, whilst not causing offence to family members who would feel slighted by a small figure. A sensible guideline would be how much it costs to live for a year's for example £36,000.

Thinking about the ceremony

Israeli weddings tend to be less formal than weddings in the diaspora. You will however need to think about what sort of ceremony you would like. What language(s) would you like it in? How formal should it be? Would you like everyone seated throughout the ceremony or are you happy for them to stand?

Chazanim, Rabbis, Family and Friends

Some people know many rabbis and want them all to participate in their wedding ceremony. Others like family members to take part. It is lovely to include your rabbis, friends and family in the ceremony and there are many opportunities for them to participate in the ceremony. Where more than one rabbi is participating, it is very important to clarify in advance which rabbi is the *Mesader Kiddushin* – the main officiant and to confirm in advance what role each guest will perform.

There is no requirement to have a Chazan (cantor) at your wedding, but beautiful singing enhances the beauty and dignity of the proceedings enormously. If you would like help choosing a chazan, let me know and I will do my best to help you. Most chazanim charge around 1,000 NIS to officiate, a little more if the wedding takes place outside Jerusalem.

If you are inviting friends to read Sheva Berachot under the Chuppah, please ensure that they are accurate and confident when reading the

Hebrew text. Please also note that the order of the Sheva Berachot said under the Chuppah is different from the order in which they are said at Grace after Meals. You can find the correct order in any siddur (prayer book) or on the Ittim Website. Note also that the person who says the first blessing under the Chuppah should also recite the second blessing.

Parties and celebrations

Your wedding is the ceremony that establishes your life together. It is a wonderful day and it's great to celebrate in style. When you start planning your celebrations, you may find that there is a lot of pressure to spend more money than you would like. Don't forget that as important as your wedding is, it is only one day and the money may be better put aside for your life together or distributed to poor people. From a Jewish point of view, whilst there is a mitzvah to have a celebratory meal, huge ostentatious displays are not appropriate.

Your wedding is a special day and one that is packed with significance and holiness. Everyone has their own levels of observance, but please make sure your wedding celebrations are catered by kosher caterers.

Auf Rauf / Shabbat Kallah

On the Shabbat before his wedding, the community is obliged to honour a groom who is in synagogue by calling him up to the reading

of the Torah. This has developed into a celebration in its own right and it is customary to make a Kiddush and lunch in honour of the groom.

There is also a custom for the bride and her friends to hold a Shabbat Kallah together. The women spend the Shabbat singing, celebrating and telling Divrei Torah.

Family purity and the Mikvah

One of the most beautiful aspects of Jewish living is the laws of Family Purity. Modesty dictates that they are not discussed very much in public, so it is quite possible that you will not have learned much about them. There are also many strange myths which circulate about the Mikvah making some brides very uncomfortable with the idea. Please don't be nervous about it. I will give you some reading material on the subject and suggest classes for you. The Tzohar institute in Israel offers user-friendly, non coercive teachers and there are also good teachers in England. I will be delighted to discuss it further with you, if you wish. A trip to the Mikvah before your marriage is a requirement of Jewish law. It is a very special experience which gives the wedding much deeper meaning.

Israeli law also requires that you bring a letter from the bride's tutor to prove that you have studied the relevant material and that you bring a "petek" – chit from the Mikvah lady to prove that you have dipped in the Mikvah. The telephone numbers of some local Mikvaot are listed

at the end of this booklet. A full listing is to be found on the Ittim website.

Again, please don't let this be a source of concern and feel free to ask anything about it.

Fasting

There is a beautiful tradition that on their wedding day the bride and groom begin their lives anew and all their sins are forgiven. For this reason, the custom has developed for the bride and groom to fast on their wedding day from early in the morning until after the ceremony and to say the confession prayer from the Yom Kippur prayers in the afternoon service. If you would like to know more about this, please don't hesitate to ask.

Getting to know you

I would like your wedding ceremony to be as meaningful and special as possible. One of the best ways to achieve that is by getting to know you as well as I can before the wedding. If you live locally that is easy and I hope we will get a lot of opportunities to see each other, chat and learn about the ceremony together.

If you are far away, there are still lots of ways to communicate: phone, skype, facebook etc. You can also write and tell me a bit about yourselves or a bit about each other. You can invite your parents, friends and relations to drop me a line.

Many people ask me what sort of things I would like to know, here are a few ideas to start with and help you focus your ideas:

- Where did you grow up?
- What schools did you attend? Did you enjoy them?
- Did you attend a youth movement? Did you go on Israel Tour / a gap year? If so tell me a little about it.
- Did you go to college/university? If so what did you study?
- Where do you work?
- Are you involved in any communal / charitable / social action causes?
- What are your parents like?
- Which aspects of the way they brought you up would you like to replicate for your own children? What would you do differently?
- Do you believe in G-d? Are you religiously observant? Is that how you aspire to be when you start your married home? How does your level of religious practice compare with your future husband/ wife's? How will you bring up your children?
- How did you meet each other?
- What made you choose to live / get married in Israel?
- How are you feeling now about the wedding ceremony and your future married life?
- Anything else you have strong feelings about.

Other Family members may also wish to comment on

- Their perceptions / favourite memories of you.
- Why they think you and your fiancée are well matched

- How they feel about you getting married.
- Any advice they would like to give you for your wedding day.
- What good wishes they would like to share with you for your wedding day and your married life.
- Any family memories of grandparents or great grandparents that your wedding evokes.

A brief description of the marriage ceremony

Below, you will find a brief description of the wedding ceremony. Although at first glance it may seem a little complicated, it is actually very straightforward. Don't worry about it all and don't feel pressured to remember everything that happens. On the day, I will tell you exactly what you need to do.

Signing the Ketubah

The ceremony begins with the signing of the Ketubah. The Ketubah is the document that lays down the responsibilities of the groom to his bride. He promises to feed and clothe her and to satisfy her with sexual relations. It also lays down his financial responsibilities to her in the event of a divorce.

In Israel, the signing of the Ketubah is normally done before the main ceremony. It is usually done in the presence of the two fathers, the groom, the rabbi and the witnesses. In yeshiva circles, it is usually done at a "tisch" – a mini reception where, the groom's male friends and relations sit around a table, sing songs and tell Divrei Torah. However you choose to carry out the ceremony, it comprises of the groom raising a handkerchief in the air in the presence of two witnesses symbolising his acceptance of the conditions laid down in the Ketubah. The witnesses then sign their names on the document to show that they have seen this happen.

The Bedeken and the Procession

The groom together with close members of both families, the rabbi and witnesses go to see the bride and covers her face with her veil. At this point, it is traditional for the Rabbi to give a blessing to the couple. It is also a lovely moment for parents to bless their children and for the bride to offer a private prayer for her future married life.

The groom now walks to the Chuppah – the marriage canopy that symbolises the home that they will build together. His bride joins him there. It is traditional for the bride and groom to be escorted to the Chuppah by two married couples known as the *unterfuhrers*. Usually, these are the bride and groom's parents. If it is not appropriate or not possible for your parents to escort you, then you can choose another married couple to play that role. The important thing is to decide in advance the composition of the procession, so that you don't have any confusion or embarrassment on the day. Also don't forget to arrange appropriate coordination with the musicians/choir/chazzan as to what you would like them to play as you come in and to make sure that there is someone to give them a signal as you are about to enter.

The Chuppah

At the Chuppah the groom stands next to his father who stands next to the bride's father. The bride stands next to her mother who stands next to the groom's mother. Whilst in synagogue weddings, the couple always face towards the ark and away from the congregation, at Israeli weddings, it is common for the couple to face out towards their guests and for the rabbi to face inwards. Before the big day, think about how you would like to stand.

Often a chazan opens the ceremony by singing some songs of welcome and the bride may choose to circle her groom seven times symbolising the bond which is being built.

First cup of wine – Blessings of betrothal

The Rabbi addresses a few words to the couple and pronounces the Blessings of *Eirusin* – betrothal which express of the holiness of marriage. The rabbi then passes the cup to the groom's father who then offers it to his son to drink. The cup is returned to the rabbi who passes it to the mother of the bride who in turn passes it to her daughter to drink from.

The ring

The groom then says the words:

הרי את מקודשת לי בטבעת זו כדעת משה וישראל

“Behold you are betrothed to me by this ring according to the laws of Moses and Israel”.

And places a ring on the forefinger of the bride's right hand. This is watched by the two religious witnesses.

Reading of the Ketubah and Shevah berachot

The rabbi then reads the Ketubah, after which the groom hands it to his wife. It then is time to recite the Sheva Berachot - a series of seven blessings expressing the joy and sanctity of marriage. They can be sung by other rabbis, a chazan or by friends and family. When the blessings are completed, the wine cup is passed by the father of the bride to his new son-in-law who sips some wine and then by the mother of the groom to her new daughter-in-law to drink from.

Smashing the glass

The groom then smashes a glass with his foot symbolising that even at our happiest celebrations we must still remember the destruction of the Temple and unhappiness in the world.

Finally, the rabbi blesses the couple before they go to the *Yichud* room where they spend a few moments alone together symbolizing their new status as man and wife, breaking their fast and relaxing after the ceremony, before they join their guests at the festive meal.

Your lives together

Naturally, your wedding day should be perfect, but it's only the beginning of your married life. Afterwards, you will start building your home together supporting each other through good and bad times.

Marriage is about love and shared ideals. It is about giving each other constant support and cherishing one another, but it is also about the very small details of life such as who takes the bins out. To make your marriage work, sometimes you'll have to compromise. Learning to compromise and being willing to take time out from work and lots of other commitments to be with your partner and your family are often the keys to a good life together.

However well you have got to know each other before your wedding day, marriage marks a new era of lifetime commitment and the first year of marriage can be particularly stressful. If at any time, before or after the wedding, you are concerned or finding things a little tough, please, please don't hesitate to come around for a chat or give me a call. It will be my privilege to help.

Your lives together with G-d

By establishing your home as a married couple, you are continuing the Jewish people for another generation. That is a wonderful thing. It's worth thinking about how you would like your married home to reflect that commitment. How will you equip your future children to continue that tradition? Now is an opportunity to think a little bit more about these questions. Perhaps it is a time to think about Friday night candles, recipes for chicken soup, keeping kosher, charity, Shabbat, hospitality, festivals, Family Purity laws and all the other things that make up a traditional Jewish home. It is nice to read a little bit more about Jewish life so that you can set up a true Jewish home together. At the end of this booklet, I have recommended some books that might be helpful to you as well as the telephone numbers of some local Jewish bookshops.

Recommended Reading and Courses

Your wedding day is one of the most important moments of your life. The ceremony will be a lot more meaningful if you find out a bit more about it in advance. The best book on the subject is:

Rabbi Aryeh Kaplan *Made in Heaven* (Moznaim, 1983)

Below are some other books that might be helpful to you:

Books about Marriage and Communication

Stephen Covey *The seven habits of highly successful families* (Simon and Schuster, 1999)

John Gray, *Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus* (Harper Perennial, 2004)

Marshall B. Rosenberg, *Non violent communication*, (Puddle Dancer Press, 1994)

Jewish Marriage Guides and Books about the Mikveh

Rabbi Elyashiv Knohl, *The Marriage Covenant* (Tzohar, 2008)

Rabbi Norman Lamm, *A Hedge of Roses* (Feldheim, 1980)

Abraham Twersky *The first year of marriage* (Mesorah Publications, 2004)

Guides to Jewish Living

Blu Greenberg *How to run a traditional Jewish Household* (Simon and Schuster, 1983)

Rabbi Lau *Practical Judaism* (Feldheim)

The Jewish Marriage Council run courses for engaged couples covering issues about relationships, family life and how to run a Jewish home. The United Synagogue's Marriage Enhancement Programme (MEP) offers tuition on issues relating to Mikvah and the Laws of Family Purity. Their contact details can be found at the back of this booklet.

The three weddingless weeks

As stated in the introduction, from the Fast of Tammuz until Tisha B'Av, traditional Jews maintain a period of mourning for the Destruction of the Temple and marriages are not conducted in Israel or the Diaspora. Below is a list of when these dates fall out.

2007	3 - 24 July
2008	20 July – 10 August
2009	9 - 30 July
2010	29 June – 20 July
2011	19 July – 9 August
2012	8 - 29 July
2013	25 June - 16 August
2014	13 July - 5 August
2015	5 - 26 July

The Omer

There is also a tradition not to conduct weddings during part of the Omer Period which runs from Pesach until Shavuot. Different communities have different customs regarding this and you should check the local custom with the rabbinate where the wedding is taking place.

Here is a link from the Jerusalem Rabbanut indicating which dates are permitted and which are forbidden. (Other Rabbanuyot may have slightly different customs)
http://rabanut.org.il/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=148:-q&ca

Useful Contacts - Israel

Rabbi Gideon Sylvester

8 Yad Mordechai Street
Jerusalem 9322708
0508 762 117
gidonsyl@netvision.net.il

(NB: When visiting, there are three entrances on the road to number 8, mine is the lowest one on the road; there is a sign saying Sylvester next to the gate. Come through the green gate, up the path, give a push to the black doors of the building come up one flight of stairs and you will be at my apartment))

Itim: Marriage Registration

Elisheva Koevary-Levi
elisheva@itim.org.il
Tel: 02 648 2205
Address: Shlomo Halevi 5, TD: 45435, Har Hahotzvim, Jerusalem 91451

Chazan: David Behrman

02 563 2076
054 795 4910
behrman@hotmail.com

Tzohar 03 724 6969 Fax: 08 915 2270

Marriage Registration Offices

Eilat	409/4 Rehov Eilat	08 637 6135/6
Hod Hasharon	Rehov Zakif 10, Magdiel	09 748 1152 / Fax: 09 745 5057
Jerusalem	12 Rehov Hahavatzelet	02 621 4888 Ext 1
Netanya	4 Rehov Smilansky (3 rd floor)	09 833 6324
Ohr Akiva	17 Rehov Balfour	04 636 1054 / Fax 04 636 3519
Ra'anana	18 Klausner, Ra'anana	09 743 1356 / Fax 09 748 4482
Rishon Lezion	7 Rehov Dror	03-959 9599
Tel Aviv	1 Rehov Uri	03 693 8900 / 8989 ext 3 / Fax 03 693 8961

Mikvaot

Jerusalem Centre 2 Hanetziv, 02 627 2008 Contact: Sarah Kadir 566 5745
Jerusalem Old Katamon 7 Hamatzor 02 563 5174 Contact: Yafeh Tal 586 4763
Netanya Centre 5 Yehudah HaLevi 861 1839 Contact: Malkah Basri 09 865 1725

Embassies

British Embassy	192 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv, 63406	03 725 1222
USA Embassy	71 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv, 63903	03 519 7575

Service providers

Please note that while the contacts below are based on recommendations from satisfied clients, I can take no responsibility for their work.

Designer Ketubot

Ardyn Halter Rehov Alter, Rehov Horanim, 80, Pardes Hanna, 37018, Israel
Tel: 04 637 3508 Fax: 04 627 3723 ardyknet@netvision.net.il
www.ketubaworld.com

Ruth Rudin, Rehov Hashlosha 52, TD 5068 Ma'ash 49925, Tel: 054 464 1707
Ruth.rudin@gmail.com Web: www.ruthrudin.com

Turning glass for smashing into a mezuzah / jewelry etc

Dorit Gringras - doritgringras@gmail.com 054 464 7282

Wedding Planners

Joan Summerfield

Director, Anglo Israel Events Ltd
Event Organisers since 1994
www.celebrations.co.il
Tel: +972 (0) 523 615 198

Bookshops

Moriah Books	40 Misgav Ladach St, Old City J'lem, 97500	02 628 5267
Pomeranz Books	5 Be'eri, Jerusalem, 91021	02 6235 559
Sefer Ve Sefel	2 Ya'avetz, Jerusalem	02 624 8237
Havruta	16 Rehov Halamed Hey, Katamon, J'lem	02 566 7695

Useful Contacts - London

Marriage Authorisation Office

Director: Rabbi Dr Julian Shindler,
305 Ballards Lane,
North Finchley, N12 8NP
0208 343 6314

United Synagogue Marriage Liaison

Mrs Lindi Wigman
lindi@chiefrabbi.org
0208 343 6314
www.theus.org.uk

Marriage Enhancement Programme (Religious marriage preparation lessons)

Shoshanah Kahan
07834 535 489.
shoshanah@usmep.co.uk

Jewish Marriage Council (Courses for brides & grooms in preparation for married life)

0208 203 6311
info@jmc-uk.org

London Beth Din (For certificates certifying that you are single and Jewish)

Registrar: Mr. David Frei
Solar House,
305 Ballards Lane,
North Finchley, N12 8NP
0208 343 6270 Fax: 0208 343 6257
info@bethdin.org.uk

Israeli Embassy & Consulate

2 Palace Green
London W8 4QB
0207 957 9500

Jewish bookshops

Carmel books (Edgware)	0208 958 7632
J Aisenthall (Finchley)	0208 455 0501
Torah Treasures (Hendon)	0208 202 3134
Divrei Kodesh (Edgware)	0208 958 1133
The Golden Path (Edgware)	0208 958 6595

Mikvaot

Borehamwood	0208 387 1945
Edgware	0208 958 3233
Kingsbury	0208 204 6390
Hendon Hadas	0208 202 9183