



November/December 2018

IN THE MIDDLE OF IT - HALF TIME

"WAIT" Communications Committee

Have you ever run a distance race? Most of us have watched one and some of us have tried. More than ever, ordinary citizens are choosing to run a marathon. Many who do say the toughest part of the race is around half way. It's a psychological thing; there's something about feeling exhausted with the knowledge that just as much is still ahead.

A little less than half way is where Elverson is with our Main Street Project. That is, we're almost half way in the number of months of time we have work affecting our street traffic compared to the total months. In a few weeks two-way traffic will be open as normal until Spring. "2018" will be behind us with "2019" to go. We're almost half way and we're exhausted.

Like a distance race, it may be harder than we all thought. The inconveniences have been significant. The misguided motorists have been more plentiful than we could have imagined. The waiting for flaggers has been longer than anticipated. The roads have been rougher and banging trucks louder. Business has been challenged greater than expected with significantly reduced numbers of drive-by customers. We all

wonder if we can endure this for another year.

We can do this because we're all in it together (WAIT). In this race, we need to throw each other water bottles and shout words of encouragement. We need to remind each other of the significant long term benefits for Elverson. We need to remember what it's like to be a lost traveler and help errant drivers; not hate them. We need to frequent our local businesses as much as possible. And we need to remember how fast time flies; to encourage each other to be patient.

We get a few months this winter to recharge and run the last half. If we have learned to WAIT patiently during the first half, we will do much more than benefit from the finish line. In fact, the greatest difference between our WAIT project and a long distance race is the long term benefits. A long distance race ends with days of stiff muscles and sore joints; none of that with our newly constructed Main Street. Instead of an older wearing out body, we get 50 years of extended street life.

Let's do it together!



Detour will be removed between Thanksgiving 2018 and January 2019, EB Traffic flow restored. The detour will be reinstalled in February 2019 until the end of the project.				
Phase 2A	South Chestnut Street to South Pine Street	Eastbound	February-19	April-19
Phase 2B	North Chestnut Street to North Pine Street	Westbound	April-19	May-19
Phase 3A	Berks County Line to South Chestnut Street	Eastbound	June-19	July-19
Phase 3B	Berks County Line to North Chestnut Street	Westbound	August-19	September-19
Phase 4	Berks County Line to Elverson Borough / West Nantmeal Twp. Line	Entire	October-19	

**** Date ranges are approximate and subject to change**



Elverson News

Esther Prosser

It was big news this year when we decided to cancel the Elverson Parade. Our parade had occurred without interruption every third Wednesday evening in October since 1972. You do the math. But the committee decided that safety trumped fun. We are planning for 2019 and will keep you posted.

Henrietta Hankin Library

Beverly Lawler, Manager

Well, I'm not sure where to begin!! There is a lot going on at the library, as usual.

The Friends of the Henrietta Hankin Branch Library will be holding their Fall Book Sale Thursday through Sunday, November 8 – 11. The Thursday evening sale is exclusively for Friends' members. You can join at the door. Friday, 12 – 8 PM, and Saturday, 9:30 AM – 4:00 PM, the sale is open to everybody. On Sunday, from 1 PM – 4 PM, everybody can buy a bag of items for \$10. Every day of the sale you can purchase a Friends of the Library canvas tote bag and fill it for just \$25.

If you enjoy eAudiobooks, the Chester County Library has just subscribed to RB Digital with funds from the Chester County Library Trust. About 6000 titles are now available, with no wait time!! To begin using this new service, go to <https://chesterpa.rbdigital.com/>

Teens in grades 6 – 12 are encouraged to register for a Breakout Box Challenge on Tuesday, November 6th when schools are closed for Election Day. A Heart of Bliss Yoga series begins on Monday, November 19th, at 6 PM. The Writing Circle at Henrietta Hankin continues in November and December. In November we have programs on tax reform, memory loss, and our ongoing programs which include book clubs, Mah Jongg, Bridge and Crochet One, Knit Too! You can find details at Chescolibraries.org/Events.

If you use the library, tell a friend!! Make sure your elected officials know how important the library is. Help create a buzz about everything that your library offers.

Have a Wonderful Thanksgiving!!

Please note the importance of our Twin Valley Fire Department (see page 3). We are fortunate to have such a well trained, committed group of volunteers just down the road, ready at a moment's notice to rescue us from the accidents and misfortunes life throws at us. Please open up your pocket books and generously give. The ordinance proclaims October as the month for fund raising. But November is fine too. Send your check to the TVFD, PO Box 181, Elverson or go to www.tvfd69.com and click on "make a donation."

Some of you may not know that Elverson has a Shade Tree Commission. Formed in 2009, our function is to control and protect street trees within the Borough, which includes planting, removing, replacing, maintaining, regulating and caring for street trees. We are treating our ash trees to protect them from an invasive insect called the ash borer. We are presently in the throes of spotted lanternfly education and treatment (see pages 5-8). If you have a street tree on your property and need help with its care, please call or email the Borough office—secretary@elversonboro.org, 610.286.6420.

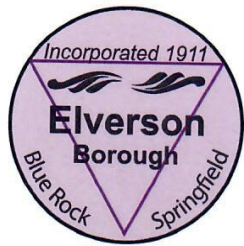
If you're looking for a way to become involved in our town, you may consider joining our newly formed Parks & Rec committee. We have only been meeting for a couple of months but are well into planning for the improvement of our parks—Livingood and the Borough Hall park. We are also studying trail maps to find ways to better connect roadways within Elverson so residents can walk anywhere within the Borough safely. If you have ideas and would like to join us, let me know—esther@stoltzfus.com, 484.269.7153.

And thanks for your patience as we crawl through our road construction because the end is in sight and it's going to be very good.



Election Day

Tuesday, November 6, 7 am to 8 pm—Brick Lane Community Church, 52 S Brick Lane



The Borough of Elverson
101 South Chestnut Street
P.O. Box 206
Elverson, PA 19520
Phone (610) 286-6420
Fax (610) 286-5950

BOROUGH OF ELVERSON PENNSYLVANIA PROCLAMATION

October begins the fund raising for the Twin Valley fire Department ("TVFD")

WHEREAS, the TVFD is all-volunteer with over 50 men and women involved; and

WHEREAS, TVFD covers eight communities of which Elverson Borough is one; and

WHEREAS, nearly 400 calls are handled each year by the TVFD; and

WHEREAS, there is an approximate \$115,000 annual deficit beyond the approximate \$450,000 in revenue plus the need for new equipment; and

WHEREAS, there is a need to have the volunteer firefighters doing just firefighting instead of out raising funds to subsist; and

WHEREAS, the TVFD saves the local communities nearly \$500,000 per year (11,000 man hours per year at a value of at least \$45/hour) versus a paid force; and

WHEREAS, a support group called the Friends of TVFD are committed to pursuing local businesses to donate funds to allow the continued services of the TVFD; and

WHEREAS, I urge all businesses and residents to participate in the financial support of the TVFD.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that I, Mayor Bob Broderick, do hereby proclaim the month of October 2018, in support for the TVFD fund raising drive.

Dated this 1st day of October, 2018.

Bob Broderick, Mayor



Spotted Lanternfly Management for Homeowners

E. Smyers

Introduction

Spotted lanternfly (SLF), *Lycorma delicatula*, is an invasive planthopper, native to China, that was first detected in 2014 in southeastern Pennsylvania. It feeds voraciously on many plants, including economically important crops like fruit trees, grapevines, hops, hardwoods, and ornamentals. If you think you have SLF, do not panic! First, make sure the insect you are seeing is the spotted lanternfly. Second, learn about its life cycle and habits. Third, determine what plants it is infesting and what it is not. Fourth, employ management strategies at the proper time of the year.

Identification and Life Cycle

There is one generation of SLF per year. The eggs are laid in late fall and hatch in the spring. Egg masses are laid on hard surfaces (trees, decks, houses, outdoor equipment, rocks, etc.) and protected with a mud-like covering. Each egg mass contains 30–50 eggs. After hatching and before reaching adulthood, SLF goes through four nymph stages. Nymphs are small ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch) and hard to find. The first three stages (instars) are all black with white spots, and the last instar is red with white

Quick Facts

- SLF is a **destructive invasive pest**, threatening agricultural, timber, and ornamental industries, and the plants in your backyard.
- SLF is currently under **quarantine** in 13 counties in Pennsylvania.
- SLF **does not bite or sting**.
- **Stop the spread** of SLF by checking your car and any outdoor equipment (grills, mowers, firewood, etc.) when going in and out of the quarantine zone.
- Manage SLF on your property by **scraping eggs, banding trees**, removing the favored host (**tree-of-heaven**), and using **chemical control** when appropriate.

dots and black stripes (Figure 1). SLF adults emerge in July and are active until winter. This is the most obvious and easily detectable stage because they are large (~1 inch) and highly mobile. Adults have black bodies with brightly colored wings. Only the adults can fly. Because SLF adults jump more than fly, their wings often remain closed. SLF wings are gray with black spots, and the tips of the wings are black with gray veins.

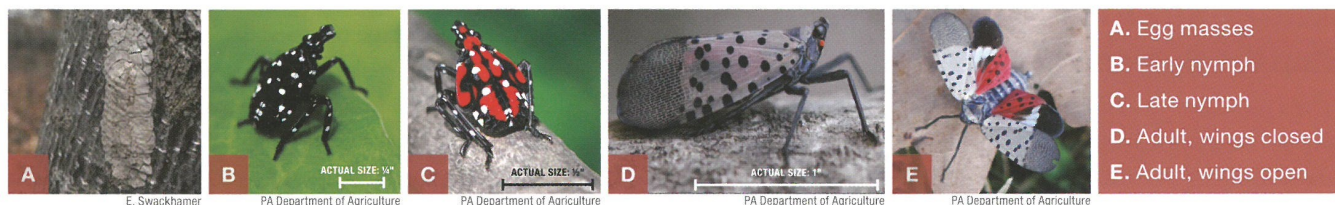


Figure 1. The life stages of SLF, including an egg mass on a tree.

Continued on page 5

Current Distribution and Reporting

An SLF quarantine is currently in effect for 13 counties in Pennsylvania (Figure 2). If you are located outside the quarantine zone and find a spotted lanternfly, collect and report it immediately with our online reporting system at extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly or by calling 1-888-4BAD-FLY. SLF found within the quarantine zone does not need to be reported.

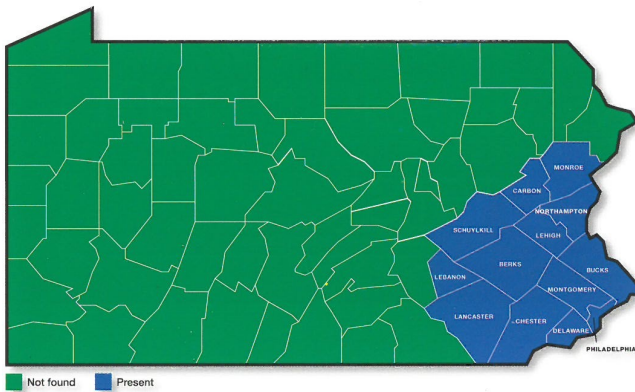


Figure 2. The distribution as of June 20, 2018, of SLF in Pennsylvania, indicated in blue. Check the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture's website for updated distribution information.

Feeding Damage

SLF is capable of causing serious damage to its host, including oozing sap from the trees, wilting, leaf curling, and even death. SLF feeds using a piercing-sucking mouthpart tapped into the plant like a straw. When SLF feeds, it also excretes honeydew, or sugary water. This creates a sticky surface on and around plants that encourages the growth of black sooty mold. This mold is harmless to people but can cause damage to the plant. If you see black sooty mold or sticky areas on a plant or tree, it may be infested by SLF, but it could also be aphids, leafhoppers, planthoppers, or scale insects. Therefore, it is important to identify the cause of the mold, as control measures may differ for pests other than SLF. There is no way to prevent SLF from moving onto your property. Be aware that SLF is very mobile and management actions must be continuous to keep them off your property.

Management

Stop the Spread

When you travel in and out of the quarantine zone, check your car and outdoor equipment (grills, outdoor furniture, landscaping supplies, mowers, etc.). Check for SLF egg masses from late fall to early spring. Remember that egg masses may

Steps of Spotted Lanternfly Management

1	Stop the spread
2	Scrape eggs
3	Band trees to catch nymphs
4	Remove tree-of-heaven
5	Apply insecticides

be underneath your car or in your wheel well. During all other times of the year, check for nymphs and adults, and keep your windows rolled up when you park. Don't store things or park under infested trees, and don't move firewood.

Egg Scraping

Walk around your property to check for egg masses on trees, cement blocks, rocks, and any other hard surface. If you find egg masses on your property from September to June, you can scrape them off using a plastic card or putty knife (Figure 3). Scrape them into a bag or container filled with isopropyl alcohol or hand sanitizer.

This is the most effective way to kill the eggs, but they can also be smashed or burned. Remember that some eggs will be laid at the tops of trees and may not be possible to reach.

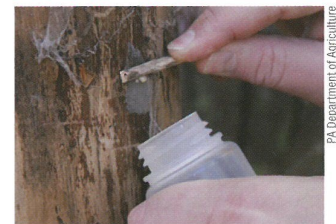


Figure 3. Scraping SLF egg masses from a tree.

Tree Banding

When the nymphs first hatch, they will walk up the trees to feed on the softer new growth of the plant. Take advantage of this behavior by wrapping tree trunks in sticky tape and trapping the nymphs.

Any tree can be banded, but we recommend specifically banding tree-of-heaven, the preferred host, or trees where you see a lot of egg masses or nymphs (Figure 4). Special tape for this purpose can be purchased, though duct tape wrapped backward and tight to the tree also works well. Push pins can be used to secure the band. Adult SLF will avoid tape, so it is essential to band trees in the spring when there are nymphs. Be advised that birds and small mammals stuck to the tape, while rare, have been reported. Check and change traps every other week.



Figure 4. A banded tree with SLF nymphs stuck at the bottom.

Host Removal

Tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) is an invasive plant, but it is common in landscape plantings, agricultural areas, and along the sides of roads. This is the preferred host for SLF and current management efforts are focused on removing this tree. This involves applying an herbicide to the tree and cutting it down from July to September. Failure to apply herbicide will result in new growth from the stump; even when treated, multiple applications may be necessary over time to completely kill the tree. These trees can get very tall, so seek the help of a tree care service if necessary. Tree-of-heaven is named because of its rapid growth, which can reach up to 100 feet tall and 6 feet in diameter. The bark of tree-of-heaven is similar to the outside of a cantaloupe. When crushed, the leaves put off a foul odor that many describe as rotten peanut butter. There are both male and female trees, and only female trees produce seed. They spread by seed and will also produce “clones” by their roots. This tree can be mistaken for other native species, including black walnut, hickory, and staghorn sumac. For help identifying and treating this plant, visit extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly. While tree-of-heaven is a preferred host, SLF feeds on a large variety of plants, including many of the trees in your backyard. Removing these may not be preferred; refer to the next section for further guidance.

Chemical Control

Insecticides can be contact, systemic, or both, and may vary greatly in the length of control after application (i.e., residual activity). Contact insecticides kill SLF when the chemical contacts the insect as a direct spray to the adult or nymph, or when the pest walks over a surface with pesticide residue on it. Systemic insecticides are absorbed by the tree through sprayed leaves, roots, and or woody tissue and are moved by its vascular system to other parts of the tree. SLF is killed as it feeds on any part of the tree, even if it was not sprayed directly (e.g., spraying the lower part of the tree will protect the tree tops). Systemic insecticides work best when applied in the spring and early summer, before the more mobile adults emerge. However, they can protect the tree and kill adults depending on the application timing and type. Systemic products will often give contact activity when sprayed directly to live SLF, but contact activity from surface residues is often relatively short as the product is absorbed into the tree.

There are four main methods to apply insecticides: **tree injection** and **bark sprays** (applied by professional applicators), and **soil drench** and **foliar sprays** (can be applied by homeowners). The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture are currently using the systemic insecticide dinotefuran as injections or

Active Ingredient	Mode of Exposure	Example Products
acetamiprid (neonicotinoid)	systemic/contact	Ortho Flower Fruit & Vegetable Insect Killer
azadirachtin* (botanical)	contact	Neemix 4.5 Insect Growth Regulator
bifenthrin (pyrethroid)	contact	Ortho Bug-B-Gon Insect Killer for Lawns & Gardens, The Anderson's Turf Products Duocide Insect Control, Bug Blaster II Turf Ornamental Insect Control
carbaryl (carbamate)	contact	The Anderson's Turf Products Duocide Insect Control, Sevin Bug Killer, Bayer Complete Insect Killer for Gardens, Ortho Bug-Geta Plus Snail Slug & Insect Killer
dinotefuran (neonicotinoid)	systemic/contact	Ortho Tree & Shrub Insect Control, Zylam Insecticide, Safari Insecticide, Transtect Insecticide
imidacloprid (neonicotinoid)	systemic/contact	Ortho MAX Tree & Shrub Insect Control, Ferti-Lome Tree & Shrub Systemic Insect Drench, Bayer Tree and Shrub Insect Control, Bonide Annual Tree & Shrub Insect Control with SYSTEMAXX
thiamethoxam (neonicotinoid)	systemic/contact	Ambrands AMDRO Quick Kill Lawn & Landscape Insect Killer
soaps*	contact	Concern Insect Killing Soap C, Ortho Elementals Insecticidal Soap, Safer Insect-Killing-Soap

*Organic product

Note: This product list provides an example of products with these active ingredients. It is not an endorsement or specific recommendation.

Continued on page 7

bark sprays on tree-of-heaven to kill SLF. Both methods work well and have residual activity that lasts from several weeks to several months. These application types, however, can only be applied by certified pesticide applicators, including tree care professionals, and can be costly.

Some insecticides available at your local garden or hardware store can be used as either soil drenches or foliar sprays. Be sure the product is meant for this type of application by reading the product label. Foliar sprays with contact insecticides are applied to surfaces where SLF feeds and walks, which includes the base of a tree, such as tree-of-heaven, where spotted lanternflies are abundant. They can also be applied directly to SLF nymphs and adults. Foliar sprays with systemic insecticides are best applied to leaves and green tissue of trees. This does not need to be the entire tree and can be leaves within your reach. While systemic insecticides can be applied to the bark of trees (bark sprays), they require special penetrants (only available to certified pesticide applicators) to effectively move them into the tree and kill SLF. Systemic insecticides on the leaves of trees will readily move throughout the rest of the tree. Systemic insecticides applied to foliage will be taken up by the tree quicker than systemic insecticides applied with soil drenches.

Soil drenches with systemic insecticides and water are applied into the soil around the trunk of the tree. The insecticide is taken up by the roots and moved into the rest of the tree. Ideally, soil drenches are best applied in the spring to trees such as tree-of-heaven or other favored hosts that have had high SLF populations in the past and are likely to have them again. Soil drenches may take several days or weeks to move into the tree. They should not be used to kill high numbers of SLF as you see them. Depending on the product and rates used, soil drenches have the advantage of longer residual activity (several weeks to several months) over foliar applications.

Currently suggested active ingredients for homeowners, their mode of exposure, and example products are provided in the table. Please note that most products currently available are not registered for use on SLF. These products and their companies are not liable for results when used on SLF. Research is ongoing to find the insecticides that are most effective on SLF, but that are safe to humans, pets, beneficial insects, and the environment. More detailed field trials are being conducted with a wider range of insecticides on SLF in summer 2018 to better understand direct efficacy and the residual activity of various products available to homeowners. We have not yet evaluated nontarget effects of listed products on beneficial insects, including pollinators. We do not recommend treating your entire property because these products are not specific to SLF and beneficial insects may be affected as well. Only treat areas where SLF is abundant.

These recommendations are current as of June 20, 2018, and may change as we learn more. We encourage you to stay up to date by visiting our website. Check the version of this fact sheet (listed below following the publication code number) and always look for the most up-to-date information. When using any pesticide, follow the pesticide label for directions, application rates, methods, and appropriate protective equipment.

Summary

Spotted lanternfly is a destructive invasive pest, threatening agricultural, timber, and ornamental industries, and the plants in your backyard. Together, we can take action to limit the spread and damage from this pest.

- If you find SLF outside the quarantine zone, report it! extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly or 1-888-4BAD-FLY
- Don't let SLF spread. Check your car, outdoor equipment, etc., for SLF eggs, nymphs, and adults when moving in and out of the quarantine zone. Don't move firewood.
- Help us reduce SLF populations by scraping egg masses from trees, houses, and anywhere else you find them.
- Band trees to trap and kill nymphs in the early spring.
- Remove tree-of-heaven, the preferred host for SLF.
- If needed, protect your trees by applying insecticides using foliar or soil drench methods or consult a local tree care service. Always follow label instructions when applying any pesticide.
- Keep in touch and stay up to date! Sign up for our newsletter and find new information on SLF at extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly.

Prepared by Heather Leach, spotted lanternfly extension associate; David Biddinger, tree fruit research entomologist and research associate professor; and Greg Krawczyk, extension tree fruit entomologist and research associate professor.

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I LIVE IN ELVERSON BOROUGH

Jody Phillips

This is what I now tell people who ask me where I live. Eight years ago, when we moved to Elverson from Exton, I thought that answer would pinpoint where I lived – in a small community approximately one square mile in area in northwest Chester County.

My first surprise came when I was assigned a phone number with a 286 exchange. I was sure that there was some mistake because 286 was listed in the Reading Phone Book as a Morgantown exchange and Morgantown is in Berks County! I called my neighbor to ask about this (using a 913 exchange) and she wasn't quite sure why this was so but said she figured that at some point, Elverson was part of Morgantown. Ok, I could buy that.

But the next morning my confusion grew. I drove out Rte. 82 and then onto Rte. 23, passing a sign that indicated that I was entering Berks County and proceeded about another mile to a shopping center called Morgantown Crossings. I was elated to find a Lowes and Walmart in this center. But my confusion returned when I looked at my sales receipt from Walmart. The address of the store was 100 Crossings Blvd in Elverson, PA 19520. And yet I was still in Berks County. Other road signs indicated that I was now in a township as well—Caernarvon Township. Was part of Elverson actually in Berks County? I decided to investigate.

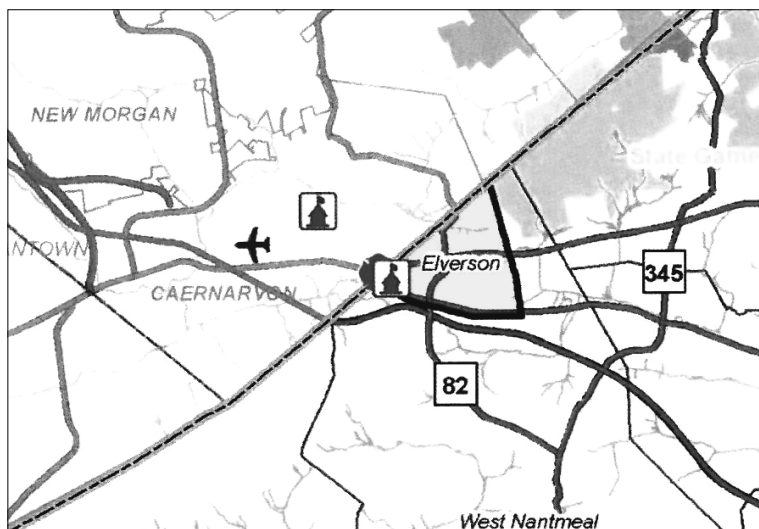
Looking at a map, I could see that Elverson (as in



zip code 19520) was a fairly large area comprising parts of several townships and even two counties. I discovered that someone with an Elverson address might actually live quite a distance from my home. And I realized that Elverson Borough is only a small part of that area – one square mile of it - to be exact. More recently, it has come to my attention

that my phone number does not seem to be listed in any local phone book. We started out with Windstream as our phone company but switched to Service Electric Cablevision when we were unhappy with Windstream's performance. That in itself is strange as Service Electric Cablevision does not sell electricity but provides television cable, telephone and internet service. We are happy with this company; however, now our out-of-town friends cannot look up our telephone number in a directory. The Reading phone book does list some Elverson Borough numbers but only those for subscribers of Frontier Telephone Company. Judging by the number of telemarketer and other unwanted phone calls we get each day, I believe that the only people who might not be able to find our phone number are those we actually want to talk to.

At any rate, I no longer tell people that I live in Elverson. I say that I live in Elverson Borough. If out-of-towners don't know where that is, I tell them to look at a local weather map, find the Pennsylvania Turnpike and then search for the short stretch of multi-lane highway that extends north towards Reading. I live just east of that junction – in what is arguably the best but very probably one of the best hidden square miles in Chester County, PA.





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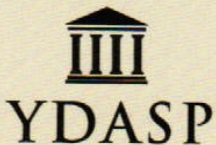
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*Send your Elverson news and stories to our
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by December 15 or call her at 610.286.5115.*

*Newsletters can be found on
elversonboro.org.*

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The Whole Child Learning Center, Inc.
**Community Holiday
Shopping Event**
Saturday, November 10, 2018
9:00am – 2:00pm
FREE ADMISSION!

FEATURING WAHLBURGERS FOOD TRUCK ~ CINNAMINI DONUTS ~ TWIN VALLEY FIRE DEPARTMENT
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