



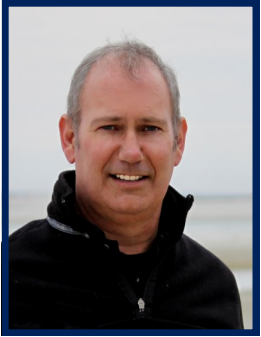
# CHADSWORTH PERGOLAS

“REMINISCENT OF THE PAST”

277 North Front Street, Wilmington, North Carolina 28401

910-763-7600 *Phone* 910-763-3191 *Facsimile*

1-800-COLUMNS • [www.COLUMNS.com](http://www.COLUMNS.com)



Dear Pergola Enthusiasts:

Chadsworth has worked diligently to present you with countless possibilities when designing your pergola, arbor, colonnade or outdoor entertainment area.

**For your home:**

Imagine adding elegance, charm, balance and architectural value to your home or project. To enhance your home's beauty, Chadsworth has combined our award-winning PolyStone® columns with purlins/rafters/beams that can either be made from advance cellular vinyl, polyurethane or fiberglass.

**For your project:**

Because our commercial division produces the most elaborate structures, we excel in guiding you through the steps to receive the pergolas that complements your project.

To begin transforming the way you view your home or project, simply contact one of our consultants with your design inquires, and we will work together to exceed your expectations.

*Jeffrey L. Davis*

**CEO**

**Chadsworth Incorporated**

# Buying a Pergola is easy...

## Follow these simple steps:

### *Step One-*

CHOOSE YOUR STYLE TO BUILD:

- Free standing
- Attached to one side
- Attached to two sides
- Entry or swing

### *Step Two-*

CHOOSE A MEASUREMENT FOR REFERENCE

- Cement pad dimension
  - Column centers
- Overhead dimension

### *Step Three-*

CHOOSE YOUR RAFTER TAIL DESIGN

- Colonial
- Winchester
  - Adobe
- Chadwick
- Custom

### *Step Four-*

CHOOSE YOUR COLUMNS

- Round 10" x 08'
- Round 12" x 08'
- Round 10" x 10'
- Round 12" x 10'
- Square 10" x 08'
- Square 10" x 10'
- Square 12" x 08'
- Square 12" x 10'
- Other

### *Step Five-*

CHOOSE YOUR COLUMN ATTACHMENT

- Concrete pad
  - Custom
- Wood deck
- Steel pole
- All thread
- 4 x 4 posts

### *Step Six-*

CHOOSE YOUR PAINT

- Standard white
- Custom color (Brand & Paint Code)
  - Paint myself



Pergolas, trellises and arbors are the essence of any garden's aesthetics through the visual unity with their natural surroundings. Pergolas are both universal and timeless. A garden's entryway. A site for relaxation. A garden's capstone. All are encapsulated by the engagement with natural beauty.



They offer a sense of architectural value. A pergola not only establishes outdoor character, it links traditional architecture of the past to modern structures of elegance and increased durability.

**A SOURCE OF ELEGANCE!**





***Free Standing***—This applies to all our pergolas that require at least four columns. These kits are lightweight (depending on the column choices) and easy to install. They instantly transform a typical lawn into an outdoor living space. Our pergolas are durable and will provide a lifetime of enjoyment. We can provide the components in either fiberglass, advance cellular vinyl or polyurethane.



***Attached***—This applies to all our pergolas that are attached to another structure. Our attached pergola kits are easy to assemble and come pre-cut to your exact specifications. We can design an attached pergola that fits your exact requirements. Odd shaped decks, patios and structures do not pose a problem.



***Custom***—Our talented team can create a pergola for any space. At Chadsworth, we understand the challenges of each individual project and we will work closely with you to provide the perfect solution. That is the reason we developed a product that can be easily and inexpensively customized.



***Entry/Swing/Colonnade***—This category of products is defined by having columns parallel. Whether you choose to frame a walkway or entrance or if you want to hang a swing for a destination point, we can provide everything for you except the swing. If you are working on a larger project and need a visual screen or wall of columns (colonnade), we are the perfect choice. We can even provide the lattice to go between the columns.

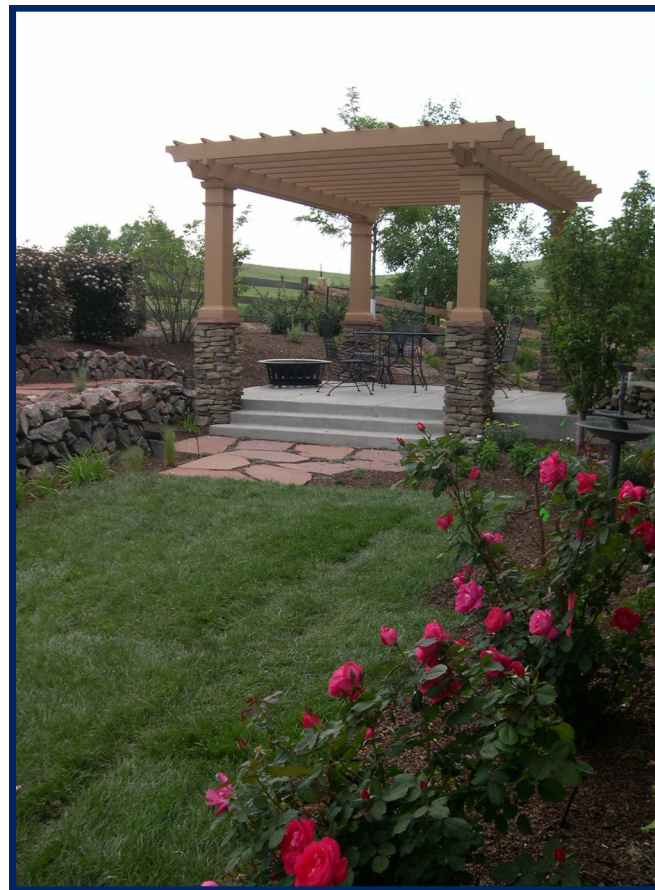


***Accents***—The “EyeBrow” is an architectural accent that is easily attached. Usually found above the dead space over the garage doors. It is great for climbing flowering plants.



FREE  
STANDING  
PERGOLAS









COUNTLESS POSSIBILITIES...





Enhance your walkway with the addition of a pergola. Supplement your pergola with climbing, flowering and aromatic plants, or keep it more utilitarian as an outlet for public convenience. Add a cover, the choices are endless.



# ATTACHED PERGOLAS









## *THE ESSENCE OF OUTDOOR LIVING!*



# PERGOLA SYSTEMS COVERED





Undercover systems increase the use of an outdoor pergola, with a protective overhead cover from the elements. Undercover pergolas also accommodate the installation of lighting or ceiling fans to make your time outdoors more enjoyable. Several companies provide systems that will integrate with our pergolas or you can design one of your own.

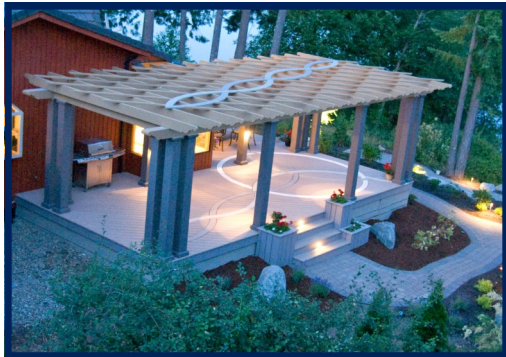


# CUSTOM PERGOLAS















If you desire a more custom design for your pergola - the possibilities are unlimited! If you dream it, we can produce it. Chadsworth provides the basic building components: our award-winning Poly-Stone® columns and pillars, PolyStone® capitals and bases, and either fiberglass or PVC beams and rafters; all made to your unique specifications. Simply provide the measurements of your outdoor space as well as some simple details of the design you envision and Chadsworth will supply you with the components you need.



Whether you are interested in U-shaped, T-shaped, S-shaped, arched, or linear pergolas, Chadsworth will guide you through the design process to make your vision come to life. Our expert staff always is available to answer your questions and discuss design options. Call 1.800.486.2118 to review your plans today.

# ENTRIES, SWINGS & COLONNADES











# COMMERCIAL PERGOLAS

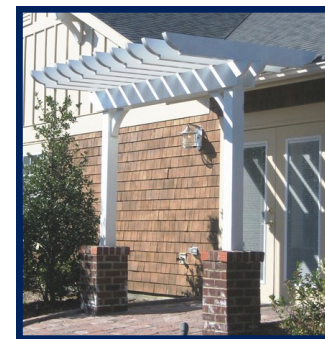






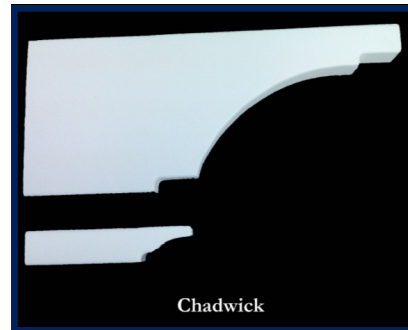
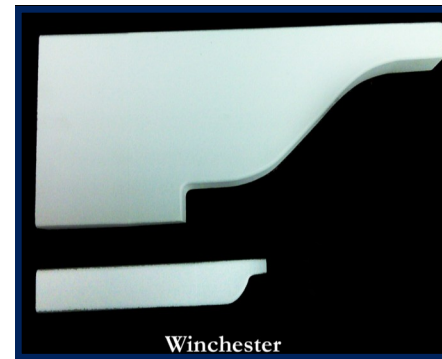
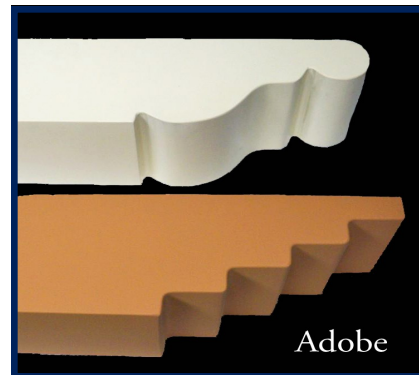


# ACCENTS



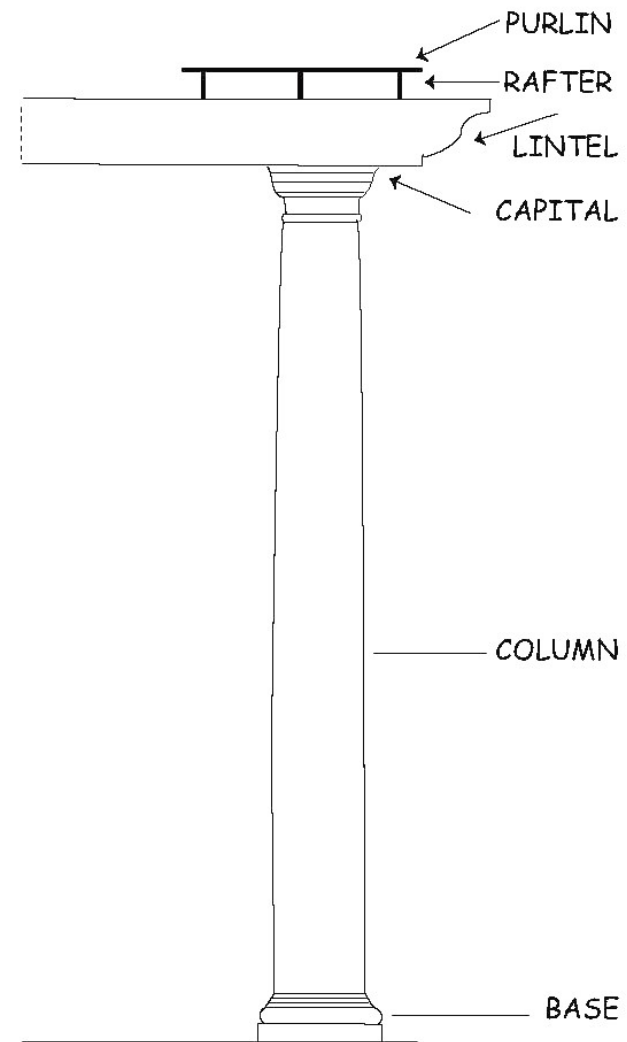


# END RAFTER TAILS:



OR DESIGN ONE OF YOUR OWN!

# PERGOLA PARTS





## **STABILITY**

Our fiberglass beams can span long distances (typically up to 18 feet). Unlike wood, their high strength-to-weight ratio keeps them from sagging under their own weight. The fiberglass are unaffected by variations in temperature and will not sag in hot climates.

## **HEIGHT STRENGTH-TO-WIEGHT RATIO**

Pound for pound, our light weight fiberglass-reinforced components are stronger than steel. This allows for quick and easy installation by contractors or homeowners without the need for cranes and large crews of workers.

## **CORROSION RESISTANCE**

Fiberglass-reinforced composites are naturally corrosion resistant. They will not rust, corrode or pit regardless of the environment in which they are installed.

## **CONSISTENCY IN APPEARANCE AND PERFORMANCE**

Compared to traditional materials, fiberglass components offer a uniform appearance that lasts for years. They will not twist, warp or bow after installation, and they maintain their full strength over the life of the product.

## **EASE OF INSTALLATION**

Our pergolas/arbors/swings are custom fabricated to your specific dimensions, making installation easy and fast.







## DURABILITY

Our pergola systems are ideal around pool areas. Because of their non-deteriorating abilities, they function well around moist, humid areas. Their ingrained sturdiness allows for years of impressive display and outdoor living.

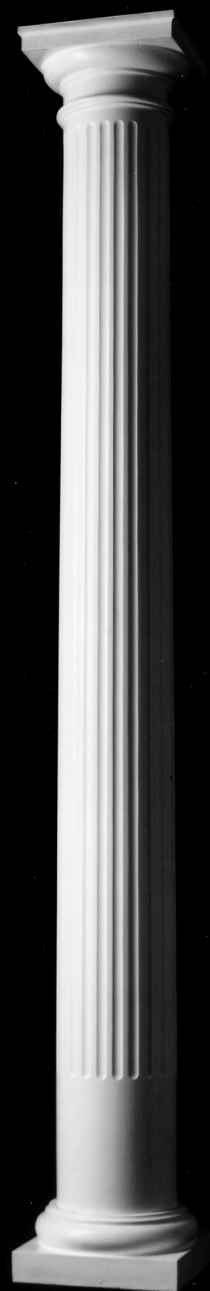




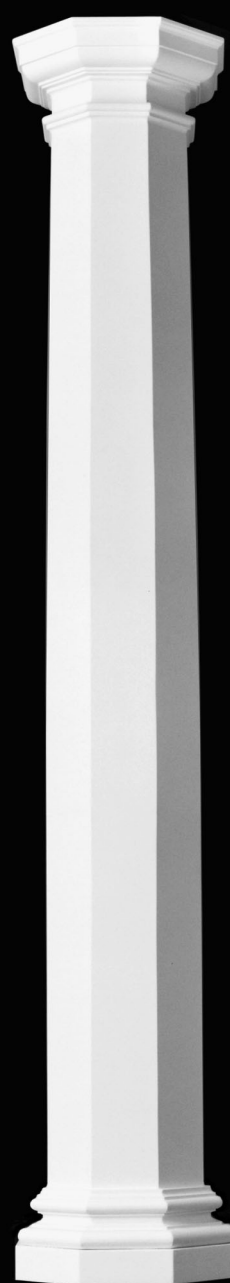
# COLUMN CHOICES



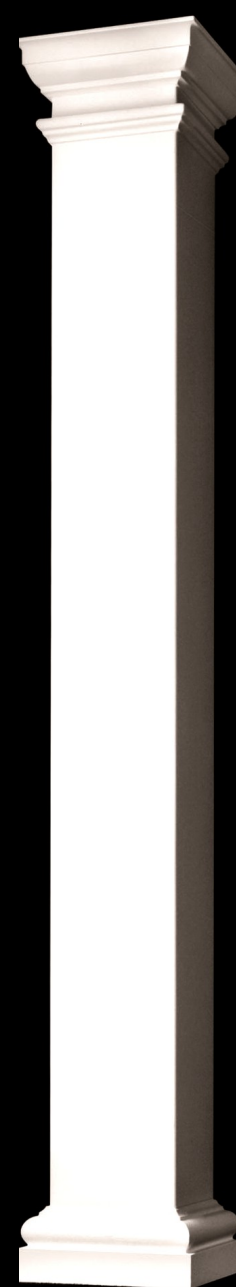
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PolyStone®  
Plain Round



Design #201  
PolyStone®  
Fluted Round

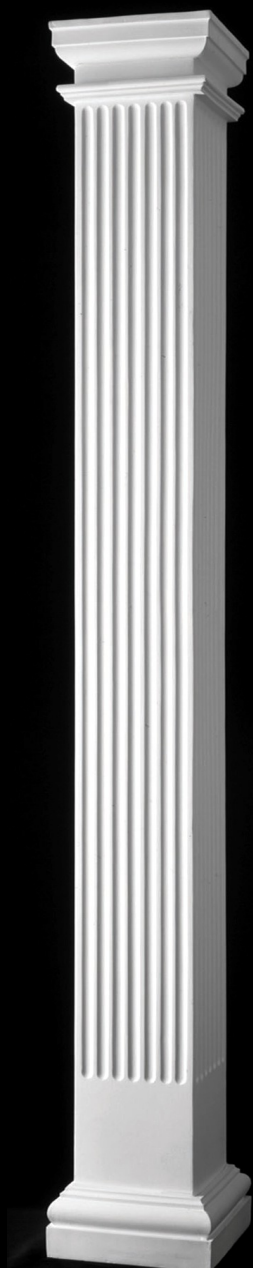


Design #208  
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Plain Octagonal

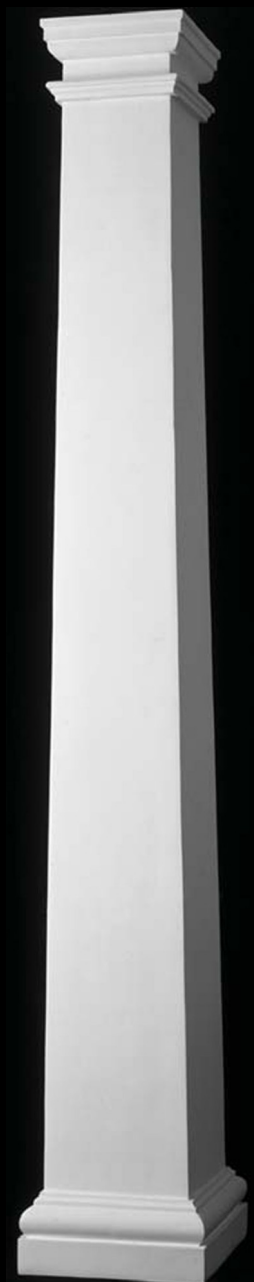


Design #200-S  
PolyStone®  
Plain Square





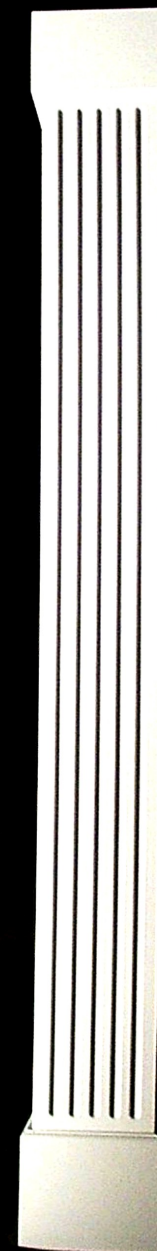
Design #201-S  
PolyStone®  
Fluted Square



Design # 200-ST  
PolyStone®  
Plain Square Tapered



Design #203  
PolyStone®  
Recessed Square



Design #381  
Advanced Cellular  
Vinyl  
Fluted Square



Design #384  
Advanced Cellular  
Vinyl  
Split Raised Panel



Design #383  
Advanced Cellular  
Vinyl  
Raised Panel

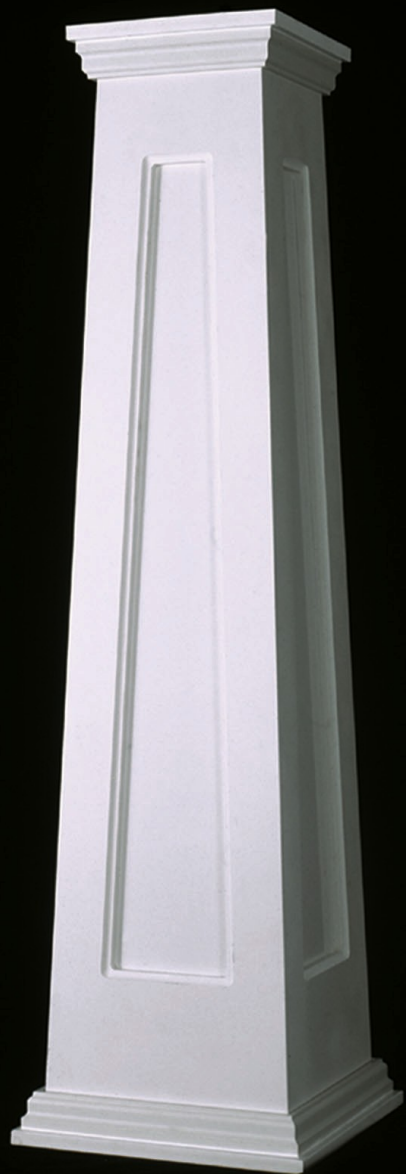


Design #382  
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Vinyl  
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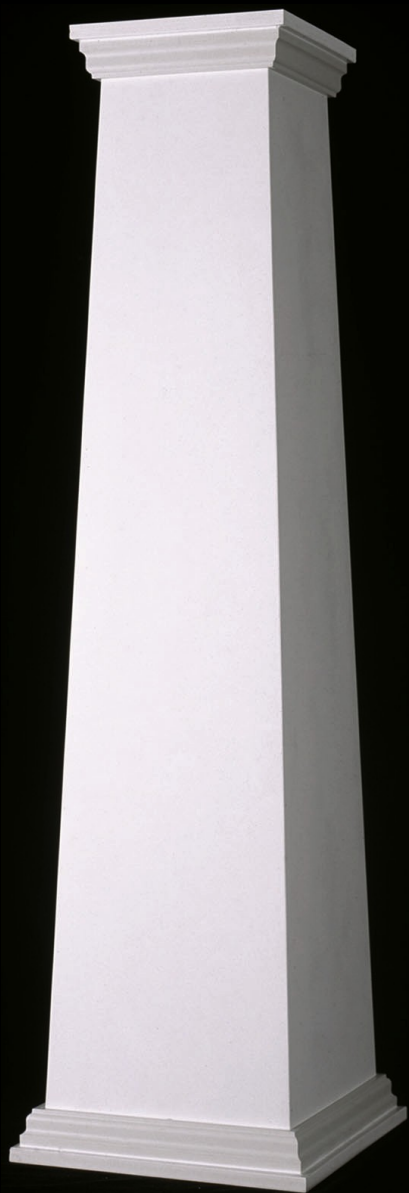


Design #381  
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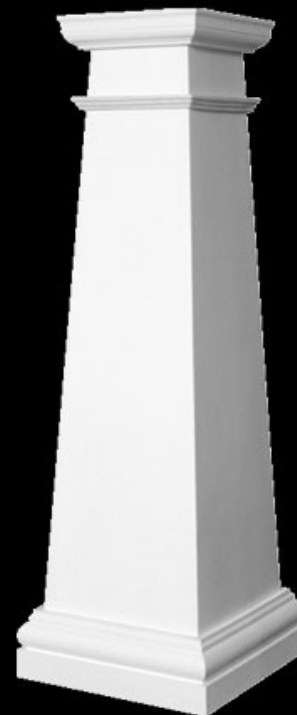




Design #371  
Advanced Cellular  
Vinyl  
Recessed Paned



Design #370  
Advanced Cellular  
Vinyl  
Plain Paned



Design #200-ST  
PolyStone®  
Plain Square  
Tapered

## History of the Pergola

### Ancient Rome

**80 BC** – Pergolas are first recognized in a mosaic, discovered in one of Rome's provinces—Palestrina. Depicted on the banks near the Canopic canal of the river Nile, the mosaic demonstrates a Graeco-Roman lifestyle; couples are pictured sitting beneath a rose-coated, arched pergola.

**79 AD** – Pliny the Younger describes a portion of his garden as having a . . . *“curved dining couch of white marble, shaded by a vine trained over four slender pillars of Carystian marble.”* Archaeological evidence from the eruption of Mount Vesuvius reveals pergolas with marble pillars at Pompeii and surrounding locations throughout the Roman provinces.

**C.300 AD** – A fresco painting displays Jonah resting under a simply constructed pergola. The semicircular structure is connected by three knotted rose garlands. A similar description of a pergola during this period is given by Gregory of Nysa as he expresses (about an estate he visits) a pergola-like structure: *“Who could find the words worthy to describe the path under the climbing vines, and the sweet shade of their cluster, and that novel wall structure where roses with their shoots, and vines with their trailers, twist themselves together . . .”*

**C.400 AD** – Pergolas continued to be popular during the fifth century Roman Empire. A distinct Roman citizen, Hesychius, designed a magnificent garden where pergolas occupied one-third of the outdoor space. One pergola protected both his fountain pool and dining area from the sun. A small paved pathway linked another pergola, which was supported by four pairs of marble columns.

### Medieval Pergolas

**1165** – The Christ Church Priory in Canterbury exhibited an interior pergola walkway that separated each half of the two-part garden. The perimeter of the garden is sustained by a free-standing stone and tile pergola.

**1260** – Albertus Magnus, a well-traveled abbot, mentioned in his writings the necessity for shady walks within a garden. He claimed *“trees should be planted and vines trained round the edge of the lawn to give a delightful cooling shade, leaving lightness and airiness in the centre.”*

**1395** – Flemish writer, Froissart, visited Eltham Palace and recounted walking around the garden, *“where it was very pleasant and shady, for those alleys were then covered in vines.”*

**c.1500** – Pergolas were designed after such woods as ash, alder, hazel and willow were coppiced. Forked poles were used as place-holders for wooden pole inserts, and twigs were implemented as tying tools for the beams' cross sections.

### The Renaissance

**C.1550-1600** – The terms 'bower' and 'arbor' were used to describe pergola-like structures. Bowers were considered to be covered walkways or tunnels, while arbors were smaller structures with detailed wooden frameworks that covered sitting places. Both structures, for the first time, were completely covered with greenery.



**1573** – Observed by French architect, Etienne du Perac and adopted by another French architect, Androuet du Cerceau, the elaborate style of separating gardens with pavilions became customary throughout Renaissance France.

**1587** – Engravings from the Dutch artist, Hans Vredeman de Vries, exhibited in his piece *Hortorum viridiarumque* illustrate a myriad of tunnels, bowers and arbors. These structures serve as entry points and shaded walkways, while exemplifying traditional Renaissance gardens.

**1625** – Francis Bacon referred to traditional Dutch architecture in his essay ‘Of Gardens.’ He states one might “*Plant a Covert Alley, upon Carpenters Worke, about Twelve Foot in Height, by which you may goe in Shade, into the Garden.*”

**C.1645** – British records reveal examples of larger, pergola-like structures, as designed by Salomon de Caus at the garden at Wilton. Although these grandiose constructions were rare, the British writer and gardener, John Evelyn, notes these in his work *Elysium Britannicum*. They were made of cleft oak, which better protected the surface from rot. The 12 feet high frame was supplemented by a narrow width in order to aesthetically make the covered walk seem spacious.

**1689** – The Privy Garden at Hampton Court, occupied by William and Mary, exhibited a new style of the bower. The structure was 100 yards long, 12 feet wide and 18 feet high, as it was created from oak supports and fir rails; these posts were positioned atop two sill beams. At the center of the bower, an arched opening manifested symmetry within the garden.

**1706** – George London and Henry Wise, illustrious English gardeners, referred to arched tunnels in their book *The Retir’d Gard’ner*. The structures were blanketed with lime trees and supported by a connection of four, equally proportioned columns.

**1709** – John James’ *The Theory and Practice of Gardening* (a translation of Dézallier d’Argenville’s work *La théorie et la pratique du jardinage*) describes the consistent designs of naturally and artificially constructed arbors throughout the mid and late 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Natural arbors were assembled from interwoven tree branches and durable latticework, hoops and poles; female elms were used to plant the arbors. Artificial arbors consisted of lattice-work, which were supported by cross-rails and arches made of iron.

**1775** – M.Roubo noted in his book, *L’art du treillageur ou menuiserie des jardins*, the changes of the artificial bower. They became more elaborate structures because of their wooden, tied-together latticework and iron frame. For the structural features, oak was the favored timber, and these intricacies were held together with metal wire and nails. The artificial garden structures were now viewed as architectural achievements, rather than an arrangement to support plants.

## The Victorian Pergolas

**1834-1842** – George Fleming, the gardener at Trentham, used arched, iron hoops to cover an extended walkway on the east side of the Italian gardens. The simple design was coated with roses, honeysuckles and clematis, while the hoops are presently standing.

**1889** – Changes in the design and purpose of the pergola are noted by garden writer, William Robinson, in his book *English Flower Garden*. Drawn from the uses of the Italian pergola, he advises: “*though our summer is short, there are a good three months when a bowery shaded walk would be most enjoyable. . .*” Structurally, Robinson describes pergolas with upward stone, masonry or oak pillars that supported horizontally positioned oak stems along the top. A depiction of this style is seen at the Capuchin monastery in Amalfi, Italy.

**C.1892** – Acclaimed gardener, Gertrude Jekyll, completed a pergola that was used as a shaded walk along the perimeter of her own garden at Munstead Wood.

**1884** – The Arts and Crafts movement adopted the Italian pergola as an essential component that linked house and garden. The movement’s architects agreed a pergola built with posts, crossbeams and covered with greenery was necessary for unity among the house and the garden.

**1893** – The earliest classical style pergola was introduced at Woodside, Buckinghamshire by architect Edwin Lutyens. Positioned in pairs around a pond, Doric columns were used to support the pergola.

**1903** – Nymans in Sussex displays a long pergola made with stones and timber beams.

## Pergolas of Today and Tomorrow

Through advanced technology, modern pergolas have progressed from the ancient Roman period, but they still retain the same purposes – shade along with architectural artistry. Pergolas continue to serve as entry points into a garden, coverings for a pool or pavilion, and aesthetic walkways within a garden or outdoor space.

The pergola’s materials have advanced also. Components such as fiberglass columns, red cedar posts, aluminum columns, steel reinforced PVC beams and rafters contribute to the pergola’s durability. Not only are pergolas freestanding structures, they can currently be used as an attachment to an existing structure, as seen with wall pergolas.

Some advantages of modern pergolas include: ease of assembly, an internal irrigation drip system that distributes water to overhead plants, and also an internal lighting system for beauty at night.



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# Pricing

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**Page 6**

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Upper Right—\$4,200.00

Lower Left—\$6,200.00

Lower Right—\$5,200.00

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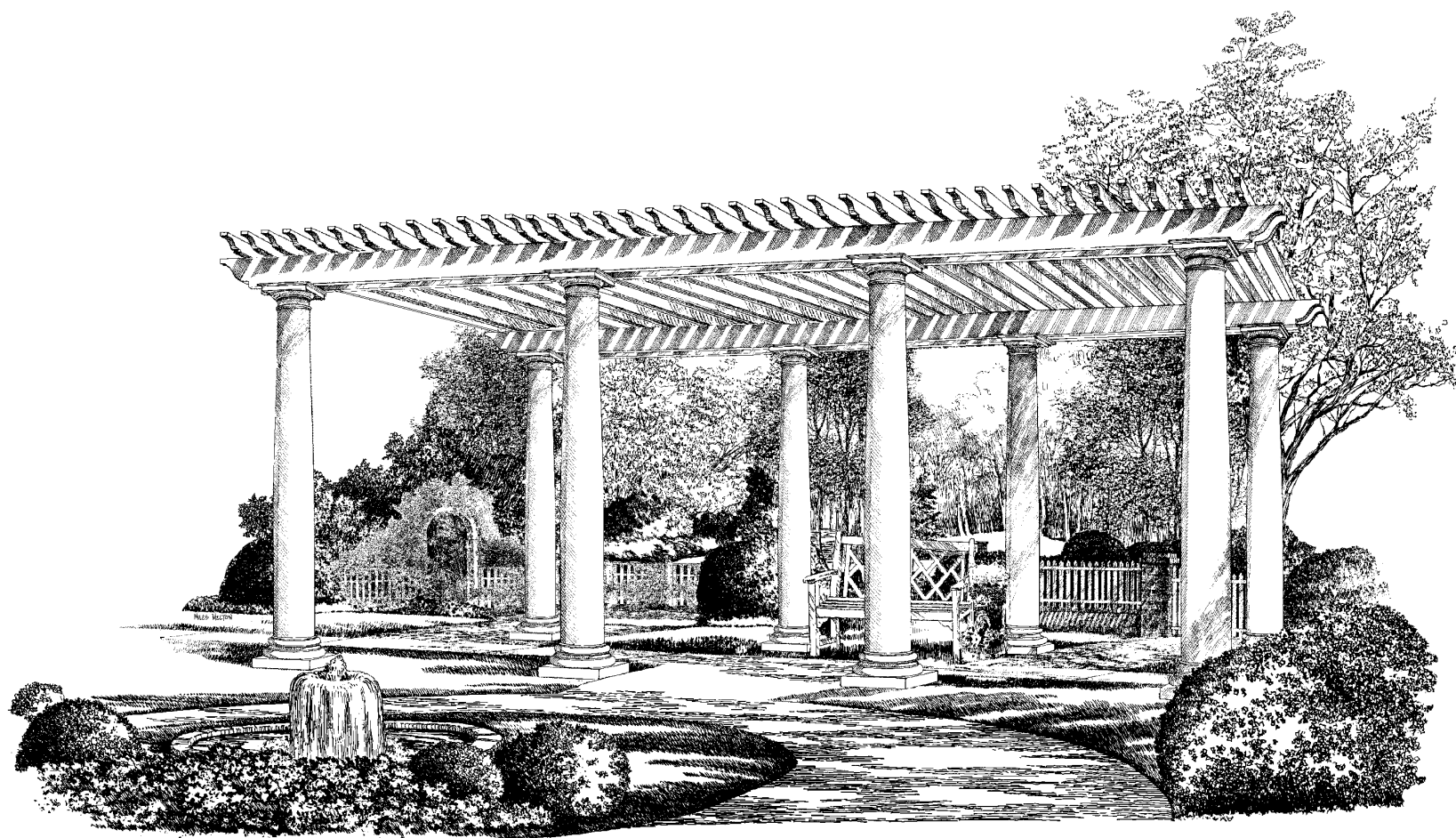
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**910-763-7600 *PHONE* 910-763-3191 *FACSIMILE***

**1-800-265-8667**