

SIDE GALLERY

PIERRE JEANNERET



Folding Armless Easy Chairs

Manufactured by Government Workshops, Chandigarh
India, 1960s
Teak, cane, hide

Measurements (each)

53 × 78 × 75h cm
21 × 30,7 × 29,5h in

Provenance

Private Residences, Chandigarh, India
Private Collection

Details

Manufacturer's Label

Literature

Touchaleaume, E., & Moreau, G. (2010). Le Corbusier
Pierre Jeanneret: The Indian Adventure, Design–Art–Ar-
chitecture., p. 571.

About

Designed around 1960 for the private residences of Chandigarh, these folding armless easy chairs illustrate Pierre Jeanneret's exploration of flexible and practical seating solutions for domestic interiors.

Constructed in teak with cane and hide elements, the chairs combine structural clarity with a relaxed seating profile. The folding mechanism allows the chairs to be easily stored or moved, responding to the evolving needs of residential spaces while maintaining a strong visual identity.

Produced in the Government Workshops by local craftsmen, the design reflects the synthesis of European modernist ideas and traditional Indian materials that defines much of the furniture created for Chandigarh.

Biography

Pierre Jeanneret (1896–1967) was a Swiss architect and designer and a key collaborator of his cousin Le Corbusier. Working mainly in Paris during the early decades of his career, he co-founded an architectural studio with Le Corbusier in 1922, where they developed influential modernist ideas in architecture, urban planning, and furniture design, often collaborating with Charlotte Perriand.

Jeanneret played an important role in the development of modern furniture and architecture associated with their studio, contributing to projects presented at the Salon d'Automne and to many of the architectural works that defined the modern movement.

Later in his career he moved to India, where he worked closely with Le Corbusier on the planning and construction of Chandigarh. There he served as the city's chief architect for several years, designing numerous public buildings, housing projects, and furniture pieces that became emblematic of the city's modernist identity.