



Beddinghouse x Van Gogh Museum Collection

Bedding House is proud to be the official partner of the Van Gogh Museum Amsterdam. This unique collaboration between one of the most visited museums in the world, the Van Gogh Museum Amsterdam, and Bedding House has resulted in a very special collection of bedroom textiles.

Inspired by Vincent van Gogh's paintings, the design team at Bedding House created seven luxury duvet covers and classic decorative cushions. The designs are based on Van Gogh's famous paintings, each telling a story of dreams, passion, and beauty. Naturally, the colour palette fits in perfectly with upcoming fashion and interior design trends. All duvet covers are made of 100% high-quality, comfortable cotton satin that boasts a beautiful sheen.

The Beddinghouse x Van Gogh Museum collection will be available this autumn at various physical and online outlets.





Vincent van Gogh (1853 - 1890)
Almond Blossom,
Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, February 1890,
Oil on canvas, 73.3 x 92.4 cm
Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam
(Vincent van Gogh Foundation)

Almond Blossom

In January 1890 Theo wrote to Vincent that his wife Johanna had given birth to a son.

The baby was to be named Vincent Willem, after his godfather. As a gift for the new arrival Vincent painted a picture of one of his favourite subjects, large branches of blossom against a blue sky. He thought that the work could be hung above Theo's marital bed. Vincent chose the branches of the almond tree as a symbol of new life for the almond is one of the earliest trees to blossom, heralding spring in February. The artist drew his inspiration for the well-defined contouring and positioning of the tree in the picture plane from Japanese prints.





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Blossom Grey

This duvet cover dessin is based om the painting of Almond Blossom painting, which van Gogh painted in response to the birth of his godson. The dessin of the duvet cover consists of a calm colour palet with the famous almond blossom as an eyecatcher on a grey background.





Vincent van Gogh (1853 - 1890)
Wild Roses
Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, May-June 1889
oil on canvas, 24.5 x 33.5 cm
Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam
(Vincent van Gogh Foundation)

Wild Roses

Towards the end of his stay in the psychiatric facility in Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, Van Gogh regains a serenity and joy of life that he had almost forgotten. This state of mind can be seen in his work of this period, especially in the sketches of flowers he created in the hospital garden. He writes to his mother and tells her that watching the budding flowers is good for his health.

Apart from his famous Irises (1889), he paints white roses. The subject, the technique, close-up, black outlines, and lack of background refer to the Japanese print art. A few years before, Van Gogh discovered several Japanese woodblock printing artists in Paris, who practiced this refined and elegant art. He is very impressed with their work and often uses their techniques.







Vincent van Gogh (1853 - 1890)
Vase with Chinese Asters and Gladioli
Paris, August-September 1886
oil on canvas, 61.1 x 46.1 cm
Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam
(Vincent van Gogh Foundation)

Vase with Chinese Asters and Gladioli

Van Gogh had always used generous amounts of paint. But after discovering the flower still lifes of Adolphe Monticelli (1824-1886) in June 1886, he went one step further. That French artist painted colourful bouquets with thick paint and emphatic brushstrokes. Van Gogh compared them to liquid clay. In still lifes such as Vase with Chinese Asters and Gladioli, you can see how thickly he began applying the paint to the canvas in his own flowers. The vase shown here has been preserved and is now in the Van Gogh Museum collection. It is smaller in reality than in the painting.





Vincent van Gogh (1853 - 1890)
Sunflowers
Arles, January 1889
oil on canvas, 95 x 73 cm
Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam
(Vincent van Gogh Foundation)

Sunflowers

A symphony in blue and yellow was how Van Gogh thought the interior of the yellow house should appear when Gauguin arrived. He wanted to impress his friend with a series of decorative still lifes of sunflowers. These still lifes were to grace the walls of Gauguin's bedroom and be framed with 'thin slats of wood, painted in red lead'. Van Gogh started the series with great ardour. He had to work quickly as the flowers quickly wilted in a vase: 'I am painting with the enthusiasm of a resident of Marseilles eating bouillabaisse [Provençal fish soup], which shall not surprise you, when it involves painting large sunflowers'. Gauguin considered the paintings highly successful and declared that sunflowers should be Van Gogh's trademark. In 1889 Van Gogh tackled the motif once more, in this canvas now in the Van Gogh Museum.





Vincent van Gogh (1853 - 1890) Boulevard de Clichy Paris, March-April 1887 oil on canvas, 46 x 55.5 cm Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam (Vincent van Gogh Foundation)

Boulevard de Clichy

Boulevard de Clichy is one of the major streets in the Paris district of Montmartre, where many artists lived. Van Gogh painted the junction that he often crossed. Rue Lepic, where he lived with his brother Theo, began on the right, just beyond the edge of the picture. In Paris, Van Gogh was exposed to the latest art movements of his day, Impressionism and Pointillism. This gradually led him to use lighter colours. He also experimented with a variety of painting techniques. His style of brushwork, with many dashes of paint side by side, shows the influence of these art movements. In the same paintings, he also tried out diluted oil paint.





Vincent van Gogh (1853 - 1890)
Small Bottle with Peonies and
Blue Delphiniums
Paris, June-July 1886
oil on cardboard, 34.5 x 27.0 cm
Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam
(Vincent van Gogh Foundation)

Small Bottle with Peonies and Blue Delphiniums

Van Gogh painted this flower still life on a simple piece of card, using rapid, loose brushstrokes. It is one of many studies in which he experimented with the effects of different colours on each other. His brother Theo wrote to their mother: 'He is mainly painting flowers, with the aim of making future pictures brighter in colour. Theo wrote that acquaintances were giving Van Gogh a bunch of flowers every week. This was one of the first bunches he painted; many more were to follow.







Van Gogh Blue
45% cotton 55% viscose
velvet, cord piping.
45 x 45 cm



Blossom Blue 100% polyester satin, cord piping. 30 x 50 cm



Paintbrush Green
Front: 100% cotton canvas.
Back: 100% cotton velvet,
cord piping. 45 x 45 cm





Sunflower Yellow

Front: 100% cotton canvas.

Back: 100% cotton velvet.

45 x 45 cm



Countryside Blue

100% polyester satin, cord piping. 30 x 50 cm



Coquelicot Green

Front: 45% cotton 55% viscose velvet. Back: 100% cotton canvas. 45 x 45 cm



Bedroom Multi

0% cotton canvas. 5 x 45 cm





Vincent van Gogh to his brother Theo, Tuesday, 25 September 1888

More to come about this collection

This is just the beginning. Follow us and we'll keep you updated on our latest collection news.



www.beddinghouse.com www.vangoghmuseum.com

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