



IIIFlowers

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A Test of Quire's IIIF Functionality

J. PAUL GETTY TRUST, LOS ANGELES

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Introduction

To better see where IIIF is being employed by Quire versus where the static JPG is being used, IIIF image tiles are in color, the static JPG source images are in black and white.

Using a IIIF image in the **q-figure** shortcode:



Iris, Vincent van Gogh, 1889. J. Paul Getty Museum.

Using IIIF images in the **q-figure-group** shortcode:



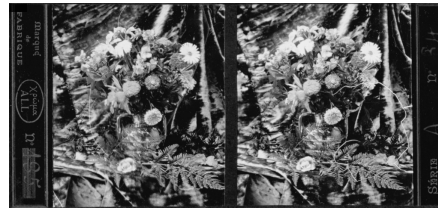
Vase of Flowers, Jan van Huysum, 1722. J. Paul Getty Museum.



[Flowers], Adolphe Braun, about 1868. J. Paul Getty Museum.



Flowers and Beetles, Hans Hoffmann, 1582. J. Paul Getty Museum.



[Still life of flowers and ferns], Lumière Brothers, about 1898. J. Paul Getty Museum.

Using IIIF image from an **external info.json** file and internal static fallback JPG:



Iris Sibirica, Anna Atkins & Anne Dixon, 1854. J. Paul Getty Museum. External IIIF manifest from getty.edu

Catalogue



1. Irises

..... 11



2. Vase of Flowers

..... 14



3. [Flowers]

..... 17



4. Flowers and Beetles

..... 19



5. [Still life of flowers and ferns]

..... 22

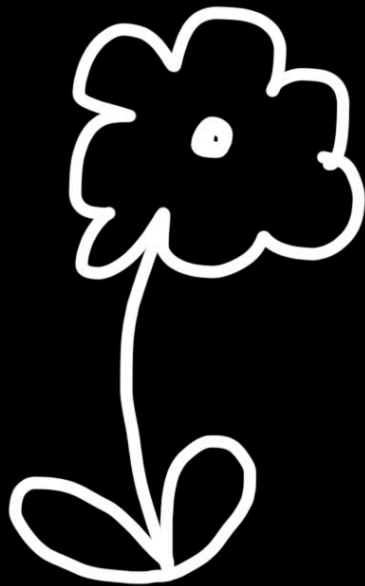


6. Iris Sibirica

..... 25



Iris, Vincent van Gogh, 1889. J. Paul Getty Museum.



A placeholder static JPG image, currently necessary to ensure image viewer displays correctly

1. Irises

Artist	Vincent van Gogh
Year	1889
Dimensions	74.3 × 94.3 cm (29 1/4 × 37 1/8 in.)
Medium	Oil on canvas
Location	J. Paul Getty Museum

In May 1889, after episodes of self-mutilation and hospitalization, Vincent van Gogh chose to enter an asylum in Saint-Rémy, France. There, in the last year before his death, he created almost 130 paintings. Within the first week, he began *Irises*, working from nature in the asylum's garden. The cropped composition, divided into broad areas of vivid color with monumental irises overflowing its borders, was probably influenced by the decorative patterning of Japanese woodblock prints.

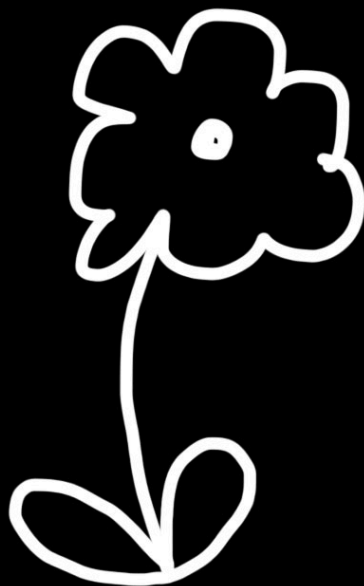
There are no known drawings for this painting; Van Gogh himself considered it a study. His brother Theo quickly

recognized its quality and submitted it to the *Salon des Indépendants* in September 1889, writing Vincent of the exhibition: “[It] strikes the eye from afar. It is a beautiful study full of air and life.”

Each one of Van Gogh's irises is unique. He carefully studied their movements and shapes to create a variety of curved silhouettes bounded by wavy, twisting, and curling lines. The painting's first owner, French art critic Octave Mirbeau, one of Van Gogh's earliest supporters, wrote: “How well he has understood the exquisite nature of flowers!”



Vase of Flowers, Jan van Huysum, 1722. J. Paul Getty Museum.



A placeholder static JPG image, currently necessary to ensure image viewer displays correctly

2. Vase of Flowers

Artist	Jan van Huysum
Year	1722
Dimensions	80.3 × 61 cm (31 5/8 × 24 in.)
Medium	Oil on panel
Location	J. Paul Getty Museum

The Dutch fascination with nature is described in a riotous display of beautiful and exotic flowers. Arranged in a terracotta vase displaying an antique relief, Jan van Huysum included flowers from all seasons of the year—roses, anemones, hyacinths, tulips, and more—and painted them directly from life. The flowers' nearly overripe quality attests both to nature's bounty and its transience. The bouquet is ordered in a loose pyramidal shape, with flowers and greenery almost bursting to be

free of the vase. Butterflies and other insects fly or crawl amongst the arrangement, and drops of water are visible on leaves and shiny petals.

Van Huysum painstakingly applied layer upon layer of thin oil glazes to capture the brilliant colors and delicate textures of the blossoms. Because each flower could only be painted while in season, it sometimes took the artist several years to complete a single painting.



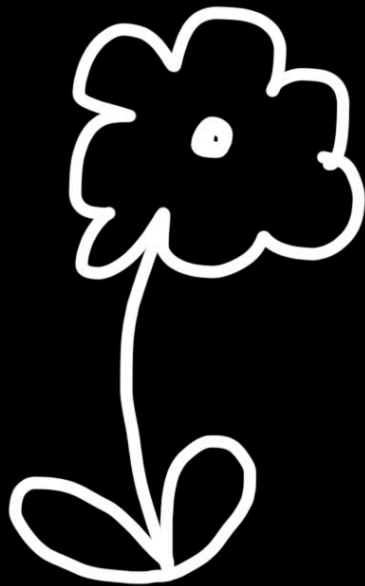
[Flowers], Adolphe Braun, about 1868. J. Paul Getty Museum.

3. [Flowers]

Artist	Adolphe Braun
Year	about 1868
Dimensions	38.1 × 44.5 cm (15 × 17 1/2 in.)
Medium	Albumen silver print
Location	J. Paul Getty Museum



Flowers and Beetles, Hans Hoffmann, 1582. J. Paul Getty Museum.



A placeholder static JPG image, currently necessary to ensure image viewer displays correctly

4. Flowers and Beetles

Artist	Hans Hoffmann
Year	1582
Dimensions	32.1 × 38.7 cm (12 5/8 × 15 1/4 in.)
Medium	Gouache with white chalk over black chalk on vellum
Location	J. Paul Getty Museum

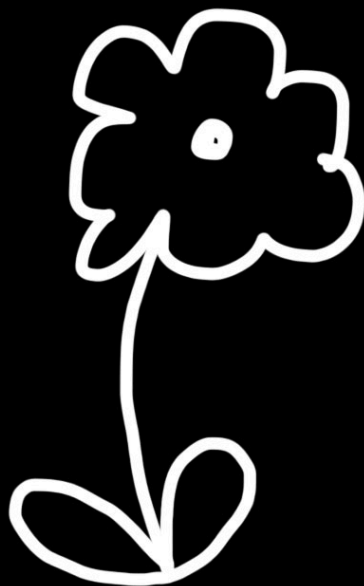
In the late 1400s, northern European artists began to study and draw plants and animals with a greater interest in accuracy. Although showing the uniqueness of each of these specimens was undoubtedly important to Hans Hoffmann, he equally tried to portray the individual beauty of each flower and insect. He placed the peony, two species of irises, an amaryllis, a may beetle, and a june bug in an attractive arrangement on the page. He drew the delicate forms carefully and added lush color in a palette of green, blue, and red. He used plain black chalk to

represent the shadow cast by the beetle's body, illusionistically raising the beetle's legs off the ground with this trompe-l'oeil effect.

Hoffmann may have intended this arrangement of nature studies to be hung as a painting, since it was listed as such in the archives of its original owner and it remained in a frame until well into the 1800s. Scholars consider this one of the first examples of still life painting.



[Still life of flowers and ferns], Lumière Brothers, about 1898. J. Paul Getty Museum.



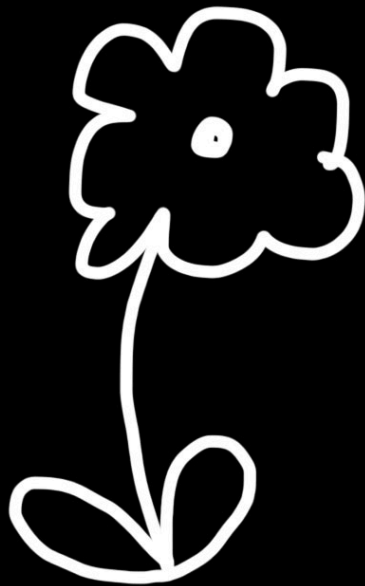
A placeholder static JPG image, currently necessary to ensure image viewer displays correctly

5. [Still life of flowers and ferns]

Artist	Lumière Brothers
Year	about 1898
Dimensions	7 × 6.7 cm (2 3/4 × 2 5/8 in.)
Medium	All-Chroma autochrome
Location	J. Paul Getty Museum



Iris Sibirica, Anna Atkins & Anne Dixon, 1854. J. Paul Getty Museum. External IIIF manifest from getty.edu



A placeholder static JPG image, currently necessary to ensure image viewer displays correctly

6. Iris Sibirica

Artist	Anna Atkins and Anne Dixon
Year	1854
Dimensions	25.4 × 19.8 cm (10 × 7 13/16 in.)
Medium	Cyanotype
Location	J. Paul Getty Museum