

## Function and User Interface Design of CIHA E-Journal Website

CIHA E-Journal plans to adopt Preprint for art history scholars from various countries to release research papers that have not been published yet in official publications, with all copyright reserved by the author. Compared with traditional publishing, the advantages of Preprint are as follows:

1. Disclose research results through CIHA website in the shortest time. The website will record the release time of the original version and that of each revised version so that intellectual property right disputes arose by the inconsistent time required for paper review would be avoided.

2. Release research conclusions with the help of CIHA website to increase their dissemination. The research conclusions can be viewed and discussed by art historians all over the world. They can use comments to give their opinions to make the research more thorough and complete.

3. Support version management of the paper. The revision process would be recorded.

In addition, as an electronic text published on the Internet, the references and the images cited in the paper can be directly linked to their original sources, such as the URL of the image in the museum collection database, the link to the paper in the literature database and so on. The terms in the paper can also be linked to entries in online thesaurus such as Getty AAT (Art & Architecture Thesaurus).

This document shows the user interface design of *paper list*, *paper submission* and *paper reading* via a user interface prototype to explain the main function of the website.

### 1. Paper List page

When a user enters the website, a list of papers will show the most recently submitted papers. After the user logs in, the list will show the papers that the user has subscribed to. Users can subscribe to papers by author, keyword and subject.

The paper list page is as follows.



The image shows a user interface prototype for the CIHA E-Journal website. At the top, there is a header with the CIHA E-Journal logo on the left, a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the text "Advanced Search" on the right, and a "START NEW SUBMISSION" button. Below the header, there is a navigation bar with tabs for "art history", "digital art history", "database", "中国画学", and "Gothic Architecture". The main content area displays a list of papers. The first paper is titled "Digital Art History as the Social History of Art: Towards the Disciplinary Relevance of Digital Methods" by Paul B. Jaskot, dated 27 Jun 2021. The second paper is titled "The Medieval Kingdom of Sicily Image Database" by Caroline Bruzelius and Paola Vitolo, dated 18 Jun 2021. The third paper is titled "“中国画学”研究的历史转型与价值重建" by 夏燕靖, dated 18 Jun 2021. On the left side of the main content area, there is a sidebar with a search bar and a list of links: "Submissions", "Comments", and "Favorites".

A search box, links to advanced search, and new submission are set on the top banner.

[Advanced Search](#) [START NEW SUBMISSION](#)

Links to the user's own submission, his comments to others' papers and his favorite papers are located on the left box.

**Submissions**  
**Comments**  
**Favorites**

In the list, users can browse titles, authors, abstracts and subjects of papers. Meanwhile, most frequently used keywords are listed at the top to help user filter papers by keywords.

[art history](#) [digital art history](#) [database](#) [中国画学](#) [Gothic Architecture](#)

27 Jun 2021  
**Digital Art History as the Social History of Art: Towards the Disciplinary Relevance of Digital Methods**  
[Paul B. Jaskot](#)  
Can we have a critical art history using digital methods? To answer this question, we need to ask what are the critical questions in art history that demand and are best suited to specific digital methods? This article argues that asking a critical question involves taking up the long art-historical tradition of the social history of art. Social art history is not satisfied with a social context for art, but rather reverses this equation by arguing that an analysis of art, artist, and audience must tell us something structurally about society. It is these kinds of questions that critically engage in broader art-historical debates. When questions such as these rely on large bodies of evidence – which they often do if “society” is their focus of study – then the scale of the project is, in today’s context, best suited for digital methods. In sum, digital art history lets us address the tradition of the social history of art in new ways. The following essay seeks to advance a nuanced triangulation between our art-historical topics of study, our methodological debates, and computational analysis. In specific terms, exploring alternative subjects of art history as well as the particular analytical methods of social art history opens up the debates in the discipline to more critical intervention with digital methods.  
[Art history -> Digital Art History](#)


18 Jun 2021  
**The Medieval Kingdom of Sicily Image Database**  
[Caroline Bruzelius](#) [Paola Vitolo](#)  
The Medieval Kingdom of Sicily Image Database documents historic buildings, monuments, and their decoration in South Italy, a geographic area ravaged by war, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, as well as the depredations of modern restoration and rampant urban growth. Our website and app are intended to help scholars, travelers, and local populations understand the appearance of historic monuments prior to modern change: their position in the landscape, their rich furnishings (tombs, altars, pulpits, painted ceilings, mosaics, altarpieces), and their role as statements of dynastic authority.  
[Art history -> Digital Art History](#)


18 Jun 2021  
**“中国画学”研究的历史转型与价值重建**  
[夏燕靖](#)  
百年来关于“中国画学”的研究主旨，基本落脚点在“画”论、“画”理上。然而，将“中国画学”作为艺术理论研究来看待，学界依然尚需做出努力。如何保持“本土性”和“民族化”是推动构建当代艺术理论视野下的“中国画学”体系极为关切的问题，甚至牵动着整个中国古典艺术理论的跨门类、跨学科与跨文化研究。  
[Art history -> Chinese Art](#)

18 Feb 2021  
**Beyond the PDF: Expanding Art History Digitally with British Art Studies**  
[Baillie Card](#) [Martina Droth](#) [Tom Scutt](#) [Sarah Victoria Turner](#)  
The Medieval Kingdom of Sicily Image Database documents historic buildings, monuments, and their decoration in South Italy, a geographic area ravaged by war, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, as well as the depredations of modern restoration and rampant urban growth. Our website and app are intended to help scholars, travelers, and local populations understand the appearance of historic monuments prior to modern change: their position in the

Click on a title, a new page will be opened to show full text of the paper. It is the *paper reading* page as follows.

## 2. Paper Reading page

**CIHA  
E-Journal**

Username123 

**Submission history**

- 18 Feb 2019
- 12 Jan 2019
- 24 Jun 2018

**Abstract**

[Project Overview: The Significance of the Database and the Historical Material it Covers](#)

[A Brief Background History of the Medieval Kingdom of Sicily](#)

[The Database and the Website](#)

[Future Development](#)

**Conclusion**

**References**

**Comment**

18 Feb 2019, 893 views, 23 collects

### The Medieval Kingdom of Sicily Image Database

[Caroline Bruzelius](#), [Paola Vitolo](#)

**Abstract**

The Medieval Kingdom of Sicily Image Database documents historic buildings, monuments, and their decoration in South Italy, a geographic area ravaged by war, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, as well as the depredations of modern restoration and rampant urban growth. Our website and app are intended to help scholars, travelers, and local populations understand the appearance of historic monuments prior to modern change: their position in the landscape, their rich furnishings (tombs, altars, pulpits, painted ceilings, mosaics, altarpieces), and their role as statements of dynastic authority.

**Key words**

[Digital Art History](#)

**Subjection**

[Art History](#) > [Digital Art History](#)

  
  
  
  
**Project Overview: The Significance of the Database and the Historical Material it Covers**

WAI's undertakings include the followings. Firstly, build core databases on world art history. It has been pushing forward database projects focused on Greek, Egypt, Japan and the tartar, etc. It conducts draws upon long-term surveys [comment](#) [underline](#) [copy](#) of the status and orientation of researches on specific subjects, and tries to propose new ideas or theories from the Chinese perspective. Besides, it also initiates publication projects to promulgate primary sources less known before, so that primary sources kept away as if in "storehouses" can become public resources.

Secondly, designate translation projects to introduce scholarly works in English and or other languages, thereby lays a foundation for future researches to develop. [Specifically, team translation projects can align mobilize both art specialists and language specialists to ensure that translated concepts or notions will can be transmitted in a genuine and precise way.](#)

In this page, the top banner is the same as the list page.

In the left box, all versions will be listed in Submission history. Users can click to view the full text of the version.

### Submission history

- 18 Feb 2019
- 12 Jan 2019
- 24 Jun 2018

### Abstract

[Project Overview: The Significance of the Database and the Historical Material it Covers](#)

[A Brief Background History of the Medieval Kingdom of Sicily](#)

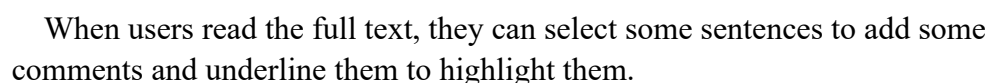
[The Database and the Website](#)

[Future Development](#)

### Conclusion

### References

Menu on the right lists all the operations that could be performed to the paper. They are *commenting on the paper*, *making a bookmark*, *sharing the abstract to a friend via instant messaging*, *downloading the pdf file* and *contacting the author*.



comment | underline | copy

All comments on the paper are shown on the right side of the text.

**Username** 18 Feb 2019  
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The image consists of three historical views of the Piazza del Campo in Siena, arranged horizontally. The leftmost view shows the Piazza del Campo, a shell-shaped square with the Palazzo Pubblico on the left and the Palazzo Vecchio on the right. The middle view shows the Palazzo Pubblico, a large building with a tall clock tower. The rightmost view shows the Palazzo Vecchio, a large building with a tall clock tower. The views are separated by vertical lines.

Thirdly, resume publication of the CIHA Journal in English. The editorial committee of the Journal is comprised of four scholars, i.e. Peter J. Schneemann, Thierry Dufrène, LaoZhu, and Jean-Marie Guilloult. The initial stage of calling for contributions for the first issue (2021) has been completed, and the scheduled date of publication is June, 2021. The journal is also designated to be a platform for addressing issues pre-published/publicized on the E-journal, and publishing research outputs when stadial conclusions have been reached.




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If users want to submit a new paper to the system, they can click the *Start New Submission* button in the upper right corner and follow the guideline to complete the submission step by step.

### 3. Paper Submission pages

Step 1. read and agree to the submission agreement.



CIHA  
E-Journal

Username123 

AGREEMENT

EDIT

PREVIEW

#### Submission Agreement

I have read and agree to [the Instructions for Submission](#)

By submitting to CIHA e-journal I have read and accept [the Submission Terms and Agreement](#)

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Step 2. Fill in the metadata and edit the paper.

AGREEMENT

EDIT

PREVIEW

Subject  Please read the [category descriptions](#) carefully to ensure you select the best-fitting category


Title

Authors [Add another author](#)

Abstract

Keywords

Full Text 



[Save & Preview](#)

## Step 3. Preview and submit.

AGREEMENT

EDIT

PREVIEW

18 Feb 2019

# The Medieval Kingdom of Sicily Image Database

[Caroline Bruzelius](#), [Paola Vitolo](#)

## Abstract

The Medieval Kingdom of Sicily Image Database documents historic buildings, monuments, and their decoration in South Italy, a geographic area ravaged by war, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, as well as the depredations of modern restoration and rampant urban growth. Our website and app are intended to help scholars, travelers, and local populations understand the appearance of historic monuments prior to modern change: their position in the landscape, their rich furnishings (tombs, altars, pulpits, painted ceilings, mosaics, altarpieces), and their role as statements of dynastic authority.

## Key words

[Digital Art History](#)

## Classification

[Art history](#) > [Digital Art History](#)

NEXT

## Project Overview: The Significance of the Database and the Historical Material it Covers

What do we see when we look at a medieval monument? Because most buildings from the Middle Ages have at one time or another been redecorated, remodeled, restored, or reconstructed, often with an ideological or aesthetic agenda, whose Middle Ages do we experience when we visit a building described as "medieval"?

## Recommends

1. For reviews of the database, see Lindsey Gurn, "The Medieval Kingdom of Sicily Image Database," *ARLIS/NA*, April 2017, <https://www.arlisa.org/publications/multimedia-technology-reviews/155-the-medieval-kingdom-of-sicily-image-database> (accessed December 2018), as well as Marco Rosario Nobile, "Medioevo meridionale interpretato in un sito della Duke University," *Il disegno di architettura* 41 (2017): 6-20, [https://www.academia.edu/3357897/Medioevo\\_meridionale\\_reinterpretato\\_in\\_un\\_sito\\_della\\_Duke\\_University](https://www.academia.edu/3357897/Medioevo_meridionale_reinterpretato_in_un_sito_della_Duke_University) (accessed December 2018).

2. The noted architectural historian James Ackerman (1919-2016), for example, who was in the US army during the invasion of Italy in 1944-1945, made a notebook of drawings of South Italian sites.

^ PREV

^ SUBMIT