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## □ Visual Archaeologies: Editorial Introduction

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For the last three decades, archaeologists have been trying to develop new ways of telling the past - or manifesting it - through text and new media. Visuality, in particular, has gained much prominence through the development of new forms of digital imagery. At the same time, there has been a call for more aesthetic explorations in archaeology that go beyond the hyperreality of virtual archaeology and deploy both old and new media in creative ways, including photography (Pétursdóttir and Olsen 2014), video (Witmore 2004), drawing (Wickstead 2013; Hale, this volume), performance (Pearson and Shanks 2001), comic strip art (Brate and Hanberger 2012; Kiddey et al. 2016; Starzmann and Papoli, this issue; Zarankin, this issue), art installation, collage and other artistic work (Bailey 2014, 2017). In fact, archaeologists (and antiquarians before them) have always been experimenting with different forms of visual discourse, from early engravings and watercolours to digital photogrammetry. There is no doubt that the visual has a dark history of domination in modernity, and archaeology is part of this (Thomas 2008; Wickstead 2009); but the visual can also be a tool to explore aspects that often fall outside the realm of conventional scientific practice, such as the self (Harrison and Schofield 2009), as in the work by Starzmann and Papoli and by Zarankin (this issue), marginalized lives (Kiddey et al. 2016); archaeological practices outside academia (Finlay, this issue), the process of knowledge production and sharing (Brate and Hanberger 2012; Hale, this issue) and, more generally, everything that is outside the focus of mainstream research.

In this exploration of the margins, visual experimentation and contemporary archaeology coincide, as both are interested in what is left out, for being too recent or banal. Here we can include several essays included in the present issue, such as the work of Pablo Arboleda on the material effects of the real-estate crisis in Spain; Sreedeep Bhattacharya's trip to a tourist destination in India after the travellers have departed and Eve Campbell's documentation of contemporary shrines of the Virgin Mary in Ireland. Neither Arboleda nor Bhattacharya are archaeologists, but their sensibility toward the material, ruination and the mundane is shared by contemporary archaeology. Campbell, in turn,

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relies on one of the foundations of the discipline – typology – that has been tapped so successfully by artists (Becher and Becher 2004).

Developing new visual tools is not just good for presenting results, but also for a more reflexive and creative understanding of the process of (collective) knowledge production, as seen in Hale's essay, or in Finlay's: careful recording of an abandoned workspace of an avocational archaeologist, which brings up important questions about the nature of archaeological documentation. Epistemological reflection is also present in the autoarchaeologies of Zarankin and of Starzmann and Papoli. Both Zarankin and Papoli are archaeologists working on the contemporary, and both have a long-term commitment with the dark side of the recent past and with creative experimentation (e.g. Papoli et al. 2013; Zarankin and Senatore 2014). It is perhaps not a coincidence that they have chosen the same medium - comics - to express themselves. Comics have been used in archaeology before but, aside from a few exceptions (Brate and Hanberger 2012; Kiddey et al. 2016), more as an educational tool to reach the wider public than as a viable form of presenting and discussing research. Comics as a documentary method has instead recently been explored widely in journalism and anthropology: documentary comics include the works of Sacco (2007; see also Walker 2010) and Igort (2016), whereas illustration has been playing an increasingly important role in ethnography (Ramos 2004; Causey 2017; Estalella 2020). There are even theses and ethnographic monographies that have been published in comic format (Hamdy and Nye 2017). It is regrettable that a discipline in which drawing has always played such a prominent role has not reflected more on this practice, in contrast to writing (Joyce 2002; Lucas 2019) and photography (Shanks and Svabo 2013; McFayden and Hicks 2019). Critique, in fact, has focused on the content of what is being represented (particularly archaeological reconstructions), not on the medium. But the medium, as Hale shows in this issue, can also be good for thinking: work presented in this issue presents new possibilities for discussing the epistemic and rhetorical implications of illustration in archaeology.

It is not a coincidence that the intersections between visuality and contemporary archaeology have figured so prominently in the *Journal of Contemporary Archaeology* from its beginnings (Pétursdóttir and Olsen 2014; Kiddey *et al.* 2016; Thomas *et al.* 2017). On the one hand, the visual is often the best way to convey the complex nature of our times, to overcome the limitations of logocentric arguments and to look at what is left outside discourse; but on the other hand, the archaeology of the contemporary past is, and has to be, open, reflective and experimental – even risky. It has to challenge conventional ways of practising the discipline, while building bridges towards other forms of expression and different fields of practice. Visual experimentation is an excellent way to start.



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