

Archaeological network and Media study

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Introduction

study of the physical leftovers of ancient human life and activities by use of scientific methods Human traces includes anything from earliest stone weapons to modern-day man-made things that are buried or thrown away. Ancient and extinct cultures can be studied through archaeology.

Long before the birth of the "network society," networks shaped our social – and media – evolution. As a result, media have always been rooted in circulation and distribution networks, from the letter-writing networks of the proto-Italian aristocracy to the electrical networks that facilitated industrialization; from the Protestant Reformation's use of woodblock prints, pamphlets, and ballads to radio and television networks in the 20th century. Research on digital networks, the latest to reshape our socio-technical environment, is typically isolated from these histories.

Re-readings of synchronic network representations; uncovering alternative network visualisations that suggest an unfolding temporality or an effect of separation; or even developing new representations ourselves might be useful in attempting an archaeology of networked relationships. [20] A useful example may be found in Friedrich Kittler's historical analysis of networks, "The City is a Medium." [21] It is impossible to flatten the graph because it has numerous networks for trading, transportation and distribution that cannot be readily resolved into one full, transcendent picture of a network.

Medieval archaeology as well as the study of networks

To complicate the registers of temporality associated with contemporary networks, to offer new insights into the ways that networks are seen, felt and heard as historical, and to contribute to a more robust exploration of net culture, we propose network archaeology as an analytic that connects studies of networked media culture to a deeper, richer history of networking.

As we conceptualise this project, we draw inspiration from media archaeology's "undisciplined discipline." [22] To provide a concise description of media archaeology is difficult and ultimately unproductive because the non-discriminatory nature of media archaeology makes it impossible to define.

Digital Archaeology's Networks

While network archaeology expands the scope of media archaeology to include networks as well as other types of media, it also provides an opportunity to explain and develop the media archaeologist's approach, which is itself based on mapping networks. Huhtamo and Parikka claim that media archaeologists "move freely" across disciplines, "roaming," "rummaging," "leaping," and "travelling." [27] Because of its mobile nature, media archaeology may be seen as an interconnected network where diverse disciplines, concepts and organisations as well as traditional and non-traditional media artefacts serve as nodes.

Conclusion

Under the banner of network archaeology, we do not seek to create a new area of study or a new discipline that is fundamentally different from media archaeology, but rather to add a harmonic "polylogue" to the chorus of what media archaeology can become. [49] When we look at the connecting tissue between mediated sites via the lens of network archaeology, we can observe how networked activities, practises, and technologies have left traces. There is a history of connection that may be explored, concentrating on the residues or remnants of interactions in the absence of media technologies, ranging from the architectures in which connection took place (such as in parks); to the structures in which connection took place (such as in museums).

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Conflict of interest

There is no conflict disclosed in this article.



