The rise of autoethnography, or self-reflective writing, can be traced from its modest beginning as a form of indigenous ethnography through its response to the crisis of representation in the human sciences. It is a mode of resistance to conventional ethnographic writing practices and silent authorship, and a narrative identity adopted by scholars around the world. Evocative autoethnography represents a genus for many types of first-person, vulnerable writing that call attention to subjectivity, emotionality, contingency, and a desire to bring readers into “feeling” contact and identification with the suffering of others. As an idea and an ideal, autoethnographic storytelling can be seen as an effort to devise an intermediate space between passion and intellect, subjectivity and analysis, ethnography and memoir, life and art.