

archaeologists interested in Maya cave use. This allowed graduate student James Brady to initiate the field of Maya cave archaeology based on his investigations of Naj Tunich in 1981–82. The lack of senior practitioners and champions decisively impacted the field and the attempts to establish an institutional basis for the emerging sub-discipline. This paper explores the initial efforts to establish Maya cave archaeology within this historical context.

14) DISCUSSION/COMMENT

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VIII. Other announcements

From **Bruce Trigger**, McGill University:

Work has begun on a second, extensively revised edition of *A History of Archaeological Thought*. This new edition will seek to take account of the vast numbers of publications relating to the history of archaeology that have appeared since 1989. Since then, the history of archaeology has grown into an established subdiscipline of archaeology with its own bulletins, symposia, encyclopedias, and texts. The annual output of publications has increased at least ten-fold, with much of the focus being on the history of archaeology in specific times and places. There is also vigorous debate about the analytical perspectives that are most appropriate for studying the history of archaeology. I suspect that these developments will make writing a second edition of my history an even more challenging project than was writing the first edition.

In addition, archaeology itself has changed radically since the late 1980s, as a result of the diversification of postprocessual archaeology and the steady growth of behavioural, evolutionary, and cognitive archaeology as proposed alternatives to processual archaeology. At the same time, the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union has resulted in the resurgence of culture-historical archaeology. Major changes have also occurred in the understanding of scientific method as it applies to archaeology. In the second edition I will strive to address these issues as well as to achieve greater inclusiveness by paying more attention to archaeology in Europe and the Third World, to classical and other historical archaeologies, and to issues such as (preeminently) gender. It is hoped that, by means of selective compression, all this can be accomplished without the second edition being much longer than the first one.

The proposed revisions will take account of published reviews of the first edition as well as comments that I have received from archaeologists working in many parts of the world since 1989. Additional suggestions from readers of this Bulletin would be greatly appreciated. I hope to have a manuscript ready to send to Cambridge University Press by December 31, 2005.