**A Retrospective of 22 Years of Archaeogeophysical investigations with richard freund**

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Over the period from July 1999 until July 2022, Richard Freund, an ordained rabbi, historian, biblical archaeologist, and scholar of Jewish ethics, used geoscience, and geophysics in particular, to investigate approximately 50 sites in Israel, Spain, Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia. Over this period he authored four popular books on these archaeological and geoscientific research expeditions, and co-edited about eight other scholarly collections. Freund died of cancer on July 14, 2022, at the age of 67. While Freund’s approach to “non-invasive” archaeology was not unique, it was highly unusual in many of the geographic areas and historical periods where he used geophysical methods. Even more unusual was Freund’s use of geophysical methods not simply to map sites, but to answer very specific questions, often of tremendous historic importance. Freund extended tremendous energy in historical research to focus the field geophysical efforts so that field work at even relatively large sites might be completed in a few weeks, or days, or sometimes even hours. Many of the hypotheses that he posed and, at least tentatively if not convincingly answered, addressed questions that vexed historians, archaeologists, and even the general public for decades. A few of the more well-known sites where geophysics played a crucial role in unraveling the site histories include Bethsaida, an archaeological site presently two kilometers from the Sea of Galilee, which Freund hypothesized was the site of the fishing village where five of Jesus’s apostles lived; Qumran, where the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered; Har Karkom, the leading contender for the Mount Sinai of the Bible; the Donana wetlands of Southern Spain, the most likely location of the legendary city of Atlantis; and numerous iconic and infamous Holocaust sites such as the Mila 18 command bunker in the Warsaw Ghetto and the Sobibor extermination camp in eastern Poland. The co-authors of this paper, along with students and colleagues, carried out these various geophysical field investigations. This presentation will describe some of the more important of these various exploration programs; we will show some of the more intriguing data sets; and where excavations have followed the geophysical investigations, we will show how well excavations and archaeological interpretations correlated with the previous geophysical surveys.