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# History of the recognition of organic geochemistry in geoscience

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#### Abstract

The discipline of organic geochemistry is an outgrowth of the application of the principles and methods of organic chemistry to sedimentary geology. Its origin goes back to the last part of the nineteenth century and the first part of the twentieth century concurrent with the evolution of the applied discipline of petroleum geochemistry. In fact, organic geochemistry was strongly influenced by developments in petroleum geochemistry. Now, however, organic geochemistry is considered an umbrella geoscience discipline of which petroleum geochemistry is an important component. Published by Elsevier Science Ltd.

#### 1. Origin

There is a general consensus that organic geochemistry as a scientific discipline began in the 1930s with the first modern study of the geochemistry of organic molecules by Alfred Treibs (1936) (English translation in Kvenvolden, 1980). Treibs discovered and described porphyrin pigments in shale, oil, and coal. Free-base as well as metalcomplex porphyrins were identified in these geological materials and demonstrated to be degradation products from chlorophyll and hemin. This discovery showed that there is a linkage between biochemicals in living matter and compounds found in geochemical organic matter on earth. For his work, Treibs is regarded as the "father of organic geochemistry".

#### 2. Organizations

It was almost 30 years later, however, before organic geochemistry was formally organized and recognized as a geoscience. The close ties between organic geochemistry and petroleum geochemistry are evident in this recognition. Petroleum geochemistry began to gain recognition as a scientific discipline in 1959 when a meeting

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entitled "General Petroleum Geochemistry Symposium" was held at Fordham University in New York, in conjunction with the 5th World Petroleum Congress. During the same year, the Organic Geochemistry Division (OGD) of The Geochemical Society (GS) was organized by B. Nagy and met for the first time in 1960 with the Geological Society of America in Denver, Colorado. By early 1961, OGD was recognized as an integral part of GS. The officers of OGD from 1959 to 2003 are shown in Table 1.

# 3. Conferences

Following the organization and recognition of OGD, two series of conferences began and have continued to the present. In September 1962, the 1st International Meeting on Organic Geochemistry was held in Milan, Italy, with U. Colombo as Chairperson. International Meetings on Organic Geochemistry have met consistently every other year, except for a three year hiatus between 1968 and 1971 (Table 2). The 20th meeting in this sequence was held in 2001 in Nancy, France. In 1963, a Gordon Research Conference entitled "Origin of Petroleum," co-chaired by H. Smith and F. Rossini, was held at Tilton School, New Hampshire. For the next six years, Gordon Research Conferences were convened and dealt with broad issues in geochemistry, including petroleum geochemistry. Gordon Research Conferences

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Table 1 Officers of the Organic Geochemistry Division (OGD) of The Geochemical Society

Years	Chairperson	Secretary	
1959–1960	B. Nagy	E.G. Baker	
1960—1961	H. Smith	I. Breger	
1961-1962	P. Witherspoon	I. Breger	
1962-1963	J. Hunt	J. Vallentyne	
1963-1964	R. Siever	J. Vallentyne	
1964-1965	I. Breger	W. Meinschein	
1965-1966	G. Erdman	W. Meinschein	
1966-1967	R. Bader	W. Meinschein	
1967-1968	J. Vallentyne	E. Hare	
1968-1969	W. Meinschein	E. Bray	
1969-1970	D. Spencer	E. Bray	
1970-1971	K. Kvenvolden	E. Bray	
1971-1972	R. McIver	V. Swanson	
1972-1973	P. Given	V. Swanson	
1973-1974	W. Robinson	V. Swanson	
1974–1975	S. Silverman	R. Mitterer	
1975-1976	W. Sackett	R. Mitterer	
1976-1977	I. Kaplan	R. Mitterer	
1977-1978	W. Orr	Sr. M. Murphy	
1978-1979	C. Barker	Sr. M. Murphy	
1979-1980	J. Palacas	Sr. M. Murphy	
1980-1981	J. Winters	Sr. M. Murphy	
1981-1982	T. Hoering	Sr. M. Murphy	
1982-1983	R. Mitterer	Sr. M. Murphy	
1983-1984	G. Claypool	C. Lee	
1984-1985	J. Zumberge	C. Lee	
1985-1986	R. Gagosian	C. Lee	
1986-1987	M. Schoell	S. Palmer/J. Whelan	
1987-1989	J. Hayes	J. Whelan/S. Macko	
1989-1991	P. Meyers	S. Macko	
1991-1993	C. Lee	S. Macko	
1993-1995	J. Curiale	S. Macko	
1995-1997	J. Hedges	S. Macko	
1997-1999	M. Lewan	S. Macko	
1999-2001	M. Engel	P. Ostrom	
2001-2003	K. Peters	P. Ostrom	

devoted specifically to organic geochemistry began in 1968, with S. Silverman as Chairperson, and have been held every other year since then, at Holderness School, New Hampshire. The 1968 conference was titled 'Organic Geochemistry,' but in 1970 and 1972 the conferences were simply titled 'Geochemistry' (although organic geochemistry was the main topic). From 1974 to the present, the name 'Organic Geochemistry' has been used (Table 3).

#### 4. Journal and textbooks

With the proliferation of research stimulated by these conferences, the need for a specialty journal became evident, and the journal *Organic Geochemistry* was established in 1977 by I.A. Breger. He served as Editor from 1978 until 1982, the time of his death, when E.W. Baker assumed the editorship. With the organization by P.A. Schenck and colleagues of the European Association of Organic Geochemists (EAOG) in 1983 (Table 4), the journal became affiliated with EAOG, and in 1985, the publication was designated as the Official Journal of the EAOG. Table 5 lists the editors and co-editors of *Organic Geochemistry* since 1978.

In addition to the journal *Organic Geochemistry*, several books and compilations of papers, which serve as textbooks on the subject, have been prepared. Examples are Breger (1963), Eglinton and Murphy (1969), Swain (1970), Philp (1985), Johns (1986), Moldowan et al. (1992), Whelan and Farrington (1992), Engel and Macko (1993), Killops and Killops (1993), and Peters and Moldowan (1993). Textbooks and compilations of papers focusing on petroleum geochemistry have also been published: Nagy and Colombo (1967), Tissot and Welte (1978, 1984), Hunt (1978, 1995), Waples (1981), Brooks (1981, 1983), Brooks and Welte (1984) and Waples (1985).

### 5. Awards

In recognition of the organic geochemical discoveries made in the 1930s by Treibs (1936), an award was created in his name. The Alfred E. Treibs Award is given for "outstanding contributions to Organic Geochemistry," and was awarded to A.E. Treibs (honorary) and to the first designated recipient, G.T. Philippi, in 1979. As of 2001, there have been 16 recipients, with A.G. Douglas designated to receive the award in 2002 (Table 6). The Pieter A. Schenck Award, named for the lead organizer of EAOG, is given every second year to a scientist under 35 years of age who has made a major contribution to any specific area of organic geochemistry or related field. The first awardee was J. Sinninghe Damsté in 1993; the awardee for 2001 was K. Grice (Table 6). The Australian Organic Geochemistry Medal for lifetime achievement in organic geochemistry was first awarded to J. Smith in 1991 and has been given approximately every other year since. R. Summons will receive the honor in 2002 (Table 6).

### 6. Community

The community of organic geochemists is composed of many individuals. The accompanying foldout shows "A Community in Organic Geochemistry"—a pictorial record with 132 individuals who have contributed to the field over the past 40 years. The photographs were taken mostly by the author at the International Meetings and Gordon Research Conferences. The collection of photographs is an extensive, but by no means comprehen-

Table 2International Meetings on Organic Geochemistry

No.	Year	Place	Chairperson(s)	Editors of Proceedings
1	1962	Milan, Italy	U. Colombo	U. Colombo and G. Hobson
2	1964	Rueil-Malmaison, France	M. Louis	G. Hobson and M. Louis
3	1966	London, U.K.	G. Hobson	G. Hobson and G. Speers
4	1968	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	E. Eisma	P. Schenck and I. Havenaar
5	1971	Hannover, Germany	H. v. Gaertner	H. v. Gaertner and H. Wehner
6	1973	Rueil-Malmaison, France	B. Tissot	B. Tissot and F. Bienner
7	1975	Madrid, Spain	J. Gómez Angulo	R. Campos and J. Goñi
8	1977	Moscow, USSR	N. Vassoevich	N. Vassoevich
9	1979	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, U.K.	A. Douglas	A. Douglas and J. Maxwell
10	1981	Bergen, Norway	M. Bjorøy et al.	M. Bjorøy et al.
11	1983	The Hague, The Netherlands	P. Schenck	P. Schenck et al.
12	1985	Jülich, Germany	D. Leythaeuser	D. Leythaeuser and J. Rullkötter
13	1987	Venice, Italy	L. Mattavelli	L. Mattavelli and L. Novelli
14	1989	Paris, France	B. Durand	B. Durand and F. Behar
15	1991	Manchester, U.K.	D. Manning	C. Eckardt et al.
16	1993	Stavanger, Norway	K. Øygard	N. Telnœs et al.
17	1995	Donostia-San Sebastian, Spain	J. Grimalt	VII Parts w/ 24 Guest Editors
18	1997	Maastricht, The Netherlands	B. Horsfield	B. Horsfield et al.
19	1999	Istanbul, Turkey	M. Yalçın	M. Yalçın and S. Inan
20	2001	Nancy, France	P. Landais	R. Michels et al.

Table 3 Gordon Research Conferences on Organic Geochemistry (Holderness School, New Hampshire)

Year	Chairperson
1968	S. Silverman
1970	W. Orr
1972	G. Hodgson
1974	J. Winters
1976	J. Hunt
1978	R. McIver
1980	E.W. Baker
1982	W. Seifert
1984	K. Kvenvolden
1986	J. Zumberge
1988	J. Hayes
1990	M. Schoell
1992	J. Whelan
1994	M. Lewan
1996	R. Alexander
1998	K. Peters
2000	J. Hedges
2002	M. McCaffrey

sive, look-back at the organic geochemical community. For the purpose of the foldout, the photographs are organized into twelve organic geochemical categories. These categories represent an attempt to summarize individual contributions to organic geochemistry in one

Table 4 Officers of the European Association of Organic Geochemists (EAOG)

Years	Chairperson	Secretary
1983-1990	P.A. Schenck	R.G. Schaefer
1990-1993	G. Eglinton	S.R. Larter
1994-1995	G. Eglinton	B. Horsfield
1995-1999	B. Horsfield	J. Rullkötter
1999-2002	B. Horsfield	S. Derenne
2002-	R.L. Patience	S. Derenne

or two words, a task that is impossible, but practical for the purpose of this foldout.

### 7. Summary

Organic geochemistry as an organized and recognized geoscience has enjoyed a relatively short but rich history extending over a little more than 40 years. During this time, the field has enhanced scientific knowledge concerning organic matter from organic molecules to kerogen, as these organic substances play various roles on the geologic stage, from the earliest Precambrian to the present, and including extra-terrestrial materials. The future of Organic Geochemistry looks bright. The increasing recognition of the importance of biogeochemical processes in geoscience provides fertile ground

1978–1982	1983–1986	1987–1988	1989–1992	1992–
I.A. Breger	E.W. Baker	E.W. Baker P.A. Schenck	E.W. Baker A.G. Douglas	J.A. Curiale A.G. Douglas E.W. Baker, emeritus

Table 5
Editors of the journal Organic Geochemistry

# Table 6

Awards in organic geochemistry

Year	Recipient		
Recipients of th	he Alfred E. Treibs Award (Honorary Award to		
A.E. Treibs in $1979$ )			
1979	G.T. Philippi		
1980	B.P. Tissot		
1981	G. Eglinton		
1982	J. M. Hunt		
1983	D.H. Welte		
1984	W.K. Seifert		
1985	P. Albrecht		
1987	T.C. Hoering		
1989	J.R. Maxwell		
1991	J.W. deLeeuw		
1993	I.R. Kaplan		
1995	K.A. Kvenvolden		
1996	P.L. Parker		
1998	J.M. Hayes		
2000	J.I. Hedges		
2001	J.W. Smith		
2002	A.G. Douglas		
Recipients of th	ne P.A. Schenck Award		
1993	J. Sinninghe Damsté		
1995	M. McCaffrey		
1997	K. Freeman		
1999	S. Schouten		
2001	K. Grice		
Recipients of th	ne Australian Organic Geochemistry Medal		
1991	J. Smith		
1993	B. Johns		
1995	T. Powell		
1996	D. McKirdy		
1998	R. Alexander		
2000	B. Batts		
2002	R. Summons		

for the application of the principles and practices of organic geochemistry.

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# Associate Editors-J. Curiale and A. Douglas

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