

one of the first methods for teaching Spanish to deaf-mutes together with sketches of Portuguese and Italian phonetics and grammar, H. set out some theses for a general theory of grammar based on his experience with deaf-mutes. Moreover, H. edited other linguistic works that remain unpublished and are preserved in different libraries, such as an Italian grammar for Spanish speakers, some texts about writing kept in the Spanish National Library, and the drafts of a collection of microgrammars in multiple languages kept together with his working papers in the Archivum Romanum Societatis Iesu (Ms. Opp. Nn. 342) and in the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana (Codex Vaticanus Latini 9801–3).

H.'s works provide one of the first attempts to classify the world's languages using a unique method based exclusively on linguistic mechanisms. He obtained very notable results in his taxonomies of South American languages and in his identification of other groups like Malayo-Polynesian. His intuitions about concepts such as the substratum or the relationship between linguistics and history and his connections with W. von Humboldt must also be highlighted, although H.'s linguistic ideas have to be assessed in the context of the Enlightenment and his own Jesuit affiliation, which means that his theories are determined by his religious beliefs.

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Hesseling, Dirk Christiaan, b. July 15, 1859, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, d. Apr. 6, 1941, Wassenaar, the Netherlands; highly original classicist, sociolinguist and creolist.

Born into a well-to-do bourgeois family, H. studied classical languages, in particular ancient Greek, at Leiden University, where he discovered that his real interests lay with language as spoken by living beings. To develop that interest, he went to Paris after finishing his studies at Leiden, to study modern Greek with Legrand and Psichari. There he became friends with Hubert Pernot, with whom he collaborated for many years on the development of Greek. In 1893 he was appointed *privaatdocent* (unsalaried lecturer) in Byzantine and modern Greek at Leiden University, which appointed him to a chair in that subject in 1907, after which he was elected into the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences. He retired in 1929.

H. was widely known for his linguistic prowess, which included a command of English, French, Latin, ancient and modern Greek, Hebrew, Russian, German, Spanish, Portuguese and a number of Creole languages. His doctoral thesis, *De Usu Coronarum Apud Graecos Capita Selecta* (Selected Chapters on the Use of Wreaths among the Greeks), of 1886, was still of the conventional kind in classical studies of the period. Soon, however, he turned to the question of how modern Greek grew out of classical Greek, which forced him to consider the Greek *koine* that developed in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East during the Hellenistic period. This again sparked his interest in sociolinguistic phenomena, in particular phenomena of language contact and language transplant. Wishing to consider the development of the Greek *koine* in the context of a general theory of linguistic change as a result of language contact and transplant, he turned to the study of Afrikaans, the language of the Dutch settlers in South Africa, about which he published a major work in 1899. From there he proceeded to a study of the Negerhollands of the Virgin Islands (1905), to Papiamentu, the creole language of Curaçao, to Canadian

French, to Ceylon-Dutch, and finally to creolization processes in general.

H. held that languages generally tend to develop under the influence of social factors and corresponding functional demands, more than because of language-internal or language-universal forces. He thus opposed the trends apparent in the thinking of the Neogrammarians of the period and felt more at home with their critics, such as H. → Schuchardt, Francisco Adolpho Coelho or Lucien Adam, who stressed the role of substrate languages, even though he did not always support their views either. He disagreed with Schuchardt in that he placed greater emphasis on the 'baby-talk' factor in the genesis of creoles, while Schuchardt emphasized the 'foreigner-talk' factor. Yet H. was prepared to accept that both factors may have contributed jointly (1979: 64–68). He disagreed more strongly with Adam, who held that creole languages are fundamentally just the original Asian or African languages of the (slave or laborer) creole speakers, but with the lexical items taken from the European languages of the masters. On the other hand, he did not reject relexification phenomena entirely. It was with Coelho that he found himself most in agreement. As is apparent from the correspondence between H. and Schuchardt (Gilbert 1994), H. was instrumental in getting Schuchardt, then over 70, to publish the latter's now famous *Die Sprache der Saramakkaneger in Surinam* with the Royal Dutch Academy in Amsterdam in 1914 (the book contains, besides an introduction full of information, a uniquely valuable collection of 18th and 19th century texts, including an 18th century dictionary of Saramaccan by the Moravian missionary Schumann).

Together with Schuchardt, Coelho and Adam, Hesseling counts as one of the fathers of creolistics, now a flourishing and important branch of linguistic studies, but which was looked down upon in his day as a slightly vulgar pursuit of linguistic curiosities, unworthy of 'real' academics. His views are still relevant today, as many of the questions he broached have not yet found their definitive answer.

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and transl. by T. L. Markey & P. T. Roberge, introd. by P. Muysken & G. Meijer, Ann Arbor, MI (Linguistica Extranea 4).

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Pieter A. M. Seuren

Hesselman, Bengt Ivar, b. Dec. 21, 1875, Stockholm, d. Apr. 6, 1952, Uppsala, Sweden; Scandinavianist, language historian and dialectologist, especially of Swedish.

H. received his doctorate and became a docent of Nordic languages in Uppsala in 1902 and became professor of the same subject in Gothenburg in 1914 and in Uppsala in 1919 (after A. → Noreen).

H.'s greatest scholarly achievement is his utilization of the popular dialects and the place names in all the Nordic countries in discussing the history of Swedish and the common Nordic language. In this respect he is deeply original. His results silenced talk of a Swedish standard language with sound laws of its own. His doctoral thesis (1902) clarified a central point in the phonetic history of Swedish and enhanced the results of his first printed publication (1901). H.'s opinion on the division of the Swedish dialects (1905) is also generally accepted today.

H. focused on dialects in other publications as well, e.g. on Swedish short *i* and *y* (1909), a frequently quoted book and the first work where he applied a dialect-geographical method when trying to solve a diachronic problem. After dealing with a special problem with the book on *umlaut* and stress in the Nordic languages (1945), he published his *magnum opus*, an outline of the history of Swedish. (1948/52). Here he draws on his incomparably extensive knowledge of dialects, place names, and sound changes in all of the Nordic languages. Especially notable is his utilization of place names. The book remained a torso; only the chapters *Ljudförsvagning* ('sound weakening') and *Ljudförändring* ('sound change') were completed before his death. H. was a prominent place name scholar in a series of papers (e.g. 1930).

Together with Olof Östergren and Ruben G. Berg H. founded (1900) the journal *Språk och Stil*, which was followed by *Nysvenska Studier* (1921), ed. by H. and Östergren. These two journals have been of great importance in the study of language and style in Sweden.

H. was an inspiring teacher, continuously spreading new thoughts and ideas. His methodologically instructive seminars in the 1930s