

Who's Who in the Renaissance

Richard Mulcaster: Spenser's teacher; a moderate in matters of vocabulary; a champion of English; Head Master of the Merchant Taylor's School.

John Hart: a spelling reformer; wrote *Orthographie* and *A Method or Comfortable Beginning for the Unlearned, Whereby they may bee taught to read English* (1570).

Sir John Cheke: purist by nature; unsympathetic to borrowings; a fine Classical scholar; enforced enrichment through native elements.

Thomas Wilson: wrote *Arte of Rhetorique* (1553); purist who opposed inhorn terms early but later admitted that some additions were inevitable and necessary.

Sir Thomas Elyot: wrote *Doctrinal of Princes* (1534), an experimental attempt to translate Greek into English; also translated Plato; a defender of English; wrote *Governour* (1530), the first book on education in English; accused of using inhorn.

Sir Thomas More: introduced many words through his writings; he and Elyot are referred to as "makers of English."

Robert Cawdrey: wrote *A Table of Alphabeticall Hard Words* (1604), the earliest dictionary explaining words in Latin and other foreign words.

Nathaniel Bailey: wrote *Universal Etymological English Dictionary* (1721), which attempted to list all the words in the language.

Edmund Spenser: author of *The Faerie Queene*, he is important to linguists because of his use of Chaucerisms as a way to increase English vocabulary. *The Shepherdes Calendar*, in particular, deliberately employs Chaucerisms.

William Shakespeare: in addition to his fame as an author, Shakespeare was liberal in matters of borrowing and is credited with introducing many words to the English language.