In the autumn of 1921 Gerhard Ritter published the first volume of his trilogy on late scholasticism: *Marsilius von Inghen und die okkamistische Schule in Deutschland*. At the time Ritter conceived his project and for many years thereafter, there was no doubt about the existence and importance of the reality expressed in the second half of his title. Since Louis XI’s prohibition of the *doctrina* of the *doctores renovatores* at Paris in 1474, a group of names in late scholasticism—names no doubt supplied by the Realist opponents of the Nominalists—have been linked in a tradition that was traced back to Ockham. Within this tradition, variously understood in later historiography by the supposedly interchangeable labels of *Nominalistae*, *Terministae*, *Occamistae*, or *via moderna*, were placed Ockham, Adam Wodeham, John Buridan, Gregory of Rimini, John of Mirecourt, Marsilius of Inghen, Albert of Saxony, John Dorp, and Pierre d’Ailly. To that list the subsequent *apologia* by the Nominalists added the name of Jean Gerson.

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1 G. Ritter, *Marsilius von Inghen und die okkamistische Schule in Deutschland* (Heidelberg, 1921). The other volumes in his *Studien zur Spätscholastik* were *Via Antiqua und Via Moderna auf den deutschen Universitäten des XV. Jahrhunderts* (Heidelberg, 1922) and *Neue Quellenstücke zur Theologie des Johann von Wesel* (Heidelberg, 1926–1927).

2 Printed many times, the standard edition of the text is found in F. Ehrle, *Der Sentenzenkommentar Peters von Candia des Pisaner Papiestes Alexanders V*, FzS, Beiheft 9 (Münster i.W., 1925), pp. 313–314.

3 *Ibid.*: “(...) quam sit quorundam aliorum Doctorum Renovatorum doctrina, ut puta Guillelmi Okam, Monachi Cisterciensis [= John of Mirecourt], de Arimino [= Gregory of Rimini], Buridani, Petri de Alliaco, Marsiliï, Adam, Dorp, Alberti de Saxonia, suorumque similium, quam nonnulli, ut dictum est, eiusdem Universitatis Studentes, quos Nominales, seu Terministas vocant, imitari non verentur.”


The inclusion of Gerson by the 1474 *Nominalistae* was probably based on their desire
It should be noted, as Neal Ward Gilbert already pointed out, that the names in this list in Louis’s 1474 Edict were not labeled “Nominalists” but “renovating doctors” whose doctrine had inspired late fifteenth-century Nominalistae or Terministae at Paris. Those listed were not described as members of a school but as authoritative sources for a school. Moreover, some of those named, such as Ockham, Buridan, Marsilius of Inghen, Albert of Saxony, and John Dorp, were known for their works in logic and their Aristotelian commentaries, although Ockham and Marsilius had also written important theological works. Others, such as Wodeham, Mirecourt, Rimini, and d’Ailly were theologians who applied principles of Terminist logic to theological problems. Finally, while only two of those named were English authors, the others—all Parisian scholars, three of whom belonged to the English-German Nation—could be viewed as English-influenced.
