The need for detailed studies of the doctrinal relationships between scholastic and humanist thinkers had long been indicated, but even today the number of such studies is far from satisfactory. It will not be enough to focus only on the influence of some canonical figures in medieval philosophy such as Thomas Aquinas or John Duns Scotus, but rather, the dynamic nature, development, and changes in the scholastic schools between the fourteenth and the sixteenth centuries must be reflected in such a history of the reception of scholasticism in Renaissance and Early Modern philosophies.
In the present study I wish to discuss the relationship and possible influence of the thirteenth-century master Henry of Ghent (c. 1217–1293) on the fifteenth-century thinker Giovanni Pico della Mirandola (1463–1494). More specifically, I would like to deal with questions such as which texts of Henry were read and used by Pico and how did Pico used Henry's authority in the different contexts of his writings. Focusing on the thirteen theses dedicated to Henry among Pico's 900 Theses (1486), and on some of the references to Henry in his Apology (1487), I shall try to trace these theses and references back to Henry's oeuvre, in order to compare Henry's original intention with the way Pico has used his opinions. The aim of such a comparison is to determine whether we can identify a specific influence of the medieval philosopher on the young and ambitious Renaissance philosopher.

Pico's admiration towards scholastic philosophy is evident in his writings. In his 1485 famous letter to his humanist friend Ernolao Barbaro, which contains Pico's dramatic apology for the scholastic philosopher and his attack on the humanist rhetorician, we find, just before the fictitious speech by the scholastic, what seems like Pico's confession:

I have experienced this matter, both often on other occasions and in that most recent letter you wrote me, in which, while attacking those barbarian philosophers who, as you say, are regarded everywhere as sordid, crude, uncultivated, who [even] while being alive were not alive, they are much less alive [now] when they are dead; and if they were now alive they

---
