

Abstract. The Scotistic tradition has been consistently sustained in New Spain, to a greater extent than in other regions such as New Granada and Rio de la Plata, which present more diffuse outlines. A testimony of this persistence are some eighteenth century Franciscan courses on the Physics: although they include some modern materials, they maintain the structure and much of the contents of the teaching tradition of Scotus, especially Frassen's *Scotus academicus*. This paper reviews the courses of Physics of the friars: José Casanova Vasconcelos (1675), Manuel Enciso and Tejada (1725), Christopher Grande (1730), Pedro Gil Próspero Guerrero (1730) Joaquín Camacho Davilla (1733), Anselmo Céspedes (1734), Emiliano Millán de Zerezeda (1743), Pedro de Oronsoro (1744) Manuel Camino (1750), Francisco Acevedo (1772), José Manuel Chamorro (1773) and Felix de Castro (no year). They are all Conventual courses and they can all be traced to a common tradition, taking the oldest of them (late seventeenth century) as reference, given their rather scarce structural and doctrinal changes. In a systematic aspect, the exposition of the Physics follows Aristotle's book, a practice that had been abandoned by European Franciscan eighteenth century treatises (in some cases, giving brief references to other physical books of Aristotle). As for the doctrinal aspect, a fairly constant reference to Scotus is displayed, perhaps more as an expression of loyalty to the seventeenth-century Scotistic literature than as a developed exposition of his doctrine.

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