Mathematics and astronomy

In 1762, José Celestino Mutis inaugurated the chair of mathematics at Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario in order to "spread the mathematical and physical sciences, with the important purpose of training youngsters in their philosophical studies", according to his words. The chair also was the space for his students to meet rational mechanics and texts of the most important thinkers of the time. Among them we find *Principia* by Isaac Newton and Heliocentric System by Nicholas Copernicus.

For a naturalist of the 18th century, recognizing the world order was a way of verifying God's work. Mutis was not only satisfied by corroborating it, but it also convinced him to become a clergyman. He was ordained on the 19th of December, 1772. Caucasian, European and scientist, being ordained was a new addition to the series of characteristics that made him a man of privileges in the American world.

He was also interested in astronomy. Thanks to his negotiations and to the support received from Viceroy Antonio Caballero y Góngora, the Astronomical Observatory was built in Santa Fe de Bogotá between 1802 and 1803, America's oldest observatory. Popayán born Francisco José de Caldas, scientist who had joined the Royal Botanical Expedition in 1802 with the task of collecting Cinchona barks and plants in the Province of Quito, was appointed as its director.

> Observatorio Astronómico Drawing by J.J. Crane Engraving published in the Papel Periódico Ilustrado (1881-1887) Bogotá

Mutis, mathematics professor Pablo Antonio García del Campo (1744-1814) 1801 Oil painting on canvas 198 x 134cm Colegio Mayor Nuestra Señora del Rosario



Observatorio Astronómico

2001

Photographed by Juan Camilo Segura













