

[Click Here](#)





























[illegible]



[illegible]



on students' O.W.L. scores, and depending on the minimum requirements of the professor teaching the subject at the time, students were allowed to sit only a number of classes as long as they met said requirements. If the student didn't meet those requirements, they could not attend the N.E.W.T.-level classes, having to repeat the O.W.L.-level exams and the fifth-year exams. While students did have the opportunity to choose whether they wished to continue in particular subjects, those who began studying N.E.W.T.-level subjects in their sixth year were expected to carry on with the subject into the seventh year and sit the N.E.W.T. exam in that subject. Sixth-year students were initially excited to have more free time, but this extra time was intended to help them study and do homework, as many, if not all, teachers assigned more homework and gave more difficult lessons in their N.E.W.T.-level classes.[52] Main article: Seventh year The Head Boy pin A seventh-year was a student at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry who was in their seventh and final year of formal magical education. Seventh-years were typically seventeen to eighteen years of age, although some may be older if they have had to repeat a year. The seventh year contained the most important exams given at Hogwarts — the N.E.W.T.s.[52] Students concluded their N.E.W.T.-level studies in the seventh year, at the end of which they sat the N.E.W.T. exam pertaining to each of their subjects. A student in the seventh year would have the same schedule they had in the sixth year, and would sit only those classes in which they received O.W.L.s meeting the minimum requirement of the professor for that subject. However, not all students would take N.E.W.T.s, as some occupations required only O.W.L.s.[52] Every year, a male and female seventh-year were appointed Head Boy and Head Girl. In most cases, the Headmaster selected the Head students from the seventh-year Prefects. However, students that had never been Prefects, for example Harry's father James Potter, could still be selected.[1] The graduation would have the students ride the boats out from the boat dock under Hogwarts onto the black sea and land at Hogsmeade Station and ride the Hogwarts Express back to King's Cross Station.[123] Daily routine Professors McGonagall, Snape, and Umbridge The day would begin at 7:30 a.m. with breakfast in the Great Hall. During breakfast, the mail arrived in a flurry of hundreds of owls. A bell chime signalled the start of the first class at 9 a.m. The bell chimed again in one hour to signal the start of the next class.[1] There were two class periods before lunch, scheduled according to house, though N.E.W.T. students could have breaks during some of these. After lunch, there was another break and two more classes. If there was a heavy snowstorm in between periods, certain lessons that took place outside (such as Care of Magical Creatures) could be cancelled, since it would be difficult for students to traverse near the castle to the outside.[51] Dinner was served in the Great Hall towards the evening, after which the students were expected to be in their house common rooms for studying and socialising.[1] There were Astronomy classes at night on Wednesdays every week (usually midnight).[1] The students had to be in bed or in the common rooms by a certain time, after which was called 'after hours'. [1] The times were different for different years (for example, fifth years were allowed to be in the halls until 9:00 p.m.)[21] Recruitment "...both Beauxbatons and Durmstrang have a larger studentship than Hogwarts." — Hogwarts' student ratio[src] The room where the Quill and Book are kept Amongst the many towers of Hogwarts castle, there was a Small Locked Tower that housed the Quill of Acceptance and the Book of Admittance. These two artefacts constituted the only process by which students were selected for admission to Hogwarts. Whenever a magical child was born in Great Britain or Ireland, the Quill would detect it, float up out of its empty silver ink pot, and write their name in the Book. However, the Book monitored those same children and refused to allow the Quill to write their name until they displayed additional magical ability, since a Squib could initially have some residual magical aura from their wizard parent in infancy. The Quill's sensitivity, coupled with the Book's implacability, never made a mistake. The Book and Quill's decision was final, and no child was admitted into first year whose name had not been inscribed on the Book's yellowing pages. However, there were various examples of transfer students who arrived from other wizarding schools in later years. In all the centuries since the school was founded, until the 2008–2009 school year,[124] no student had ever visited the tower, and not since the Founders placed them there had the two artefacts been touched by human hands. Although, many Headmasters and Headmistresses have visited the tower over the years, where they hoped to see the Book and the Quill in action. Before school term Hogwarts acceptance letter Each year, the Hogwarts Deputy Headmaster sent letters to eligible witches and wizards who would be eleven years old at the start of the incoming term. These letters invited the children to be students at Hogwarts. If for any reason a letter did not reach its intended recipient, owls would continue delivering letters until the person received one (as was Harry Potter's experience when he turned eleven). The letter contained a list of needed supplies, signed by the Chief Attendant of Witchcraft Provisions, Lucinda Thomsonicle-Pocus, which included uniform clothing, spell books, and cauldrons. Letters were also sent to existing students to inform them of the new supplies needed. Students usually obtained school supplies at Diagon Alley in London.[1] Letters to Muggle-born witches and wizards, such as Hermione and Harry's mother Lily Evans, as well as Tom Marvolo Riddle (Voldemort) and Harry half-bloods who lived with Muggles and knew nothing of the wizarding world), who may not have been aware of their powers and were unfamiliar with the concealed wizarding world, were delivered in person by a member of Hogwarts staff, who then explained to the parents/guardians about magical society, and reassured them regarding this news. They also assisted the family in regards to buying supplies and gaining access to Diagon Alley.[51] Harry Potter's Hogwarts letters being delivered to privet drive Harry's letter was sent via normal owl delivery, since Professor Dumbledore had presumed that the Dursleys had explained to Harry about Hogwarts and the wizarding world. When no response came from the first, several more letters, each reflecting Harry's new location, were sent. Ultimately, Hagrid was dispatched to hand-deliver Harry's final letter. Once he found Harry, who was with the Dursleys in their vain attempt to keep all wizarding knowledge from Harry, Hagrid explained all about Harry's parents and what had really happened the night they died.[1] While Remus Lupin's father was a wizard, Dumbledore personally visited the family to invite the boy to Hogwarts given the fact that Remus had been afflicted by lycanthropy. Remus noted that it was only after Dumbledore became headmaster that he could have been accepted at Hogwarts.[87] Students were allowed to bring a cat, an owl or a toad.[1] but exceptions such as rats and Pygmy Puffs were made. Moreover, students did not have to pay tuition fee, because the British Ministry of Magic covered the cost of all students' magical education.[52][125] While most wizards and witches in Great Britain were educated in Hogwarts, they were not obligated to attend if they did not wish to, as some parents were noted to have home-educated their children (as Lyall Lupin originally intended to do for his son due to his condition) or send them abroad (as Lucius originally intended for his son Draco to Durmstrang Institute). This was temporarily changed in the 1997–1998 school year, in which the new Voldemort-installed regime mandated all eligible children to attend in order to weed out Muggle-borns from the school.[70] Quidditch Main article: Inter-House Quidditch Cup A 1991 Quidditch match Tryouts for House Quidditch teams happened at the very beginning of the school year. The Heads of house had a list of applicants, which they would pass on to the team captain, so the captain could schedule tryouts at their leisure. First years were usually prohibited from joining a Quidditch team, because they were usually inexperienced with brooms and were forbidden to own them in the first place.[1] However, exceptions had been made on both counts. Harry Potter was a noticeable exception, he was allowed to join the team in his first year and was the youngest Seeker in a century. Teams had different reputations; before Harry joined in 1991, the Gryffindor team was noted by McGonagall to be on a losing streak and that she could not bear any more of Severus Snape's boasting.[1] The Slytherin team was considered to have no qualms with cheating and unsportsmanlike conduct. It was noted that the Slytherin team recruited players of brute strength, rather than skill.[1][51][68][69][52] Holidays Students could go home for certain holidays such as Christmas and Easter. The students who chose to remain were treated to a feast along with some of the faculty.[1] Hogwarts Christmas feast When Christmas holidays ended, classes would begin again. In Harry Potter's second year, Gilderoy Lockhart organised a Valentine's Day celebration which was not continued after he left the school.[51] The Easter holidays were not as enjoyable as the Christmas ones, as students were overloaded with homework in preparation for their exams, which were taken at the end of the year. Students were not allowed to use magic over the summer holidays until they turned seventeen; magic was also banned in corridors.[1] Uniform Main article: Hogwarts uniform The students at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry were required to wear a uniform. The uniform consisted of a black robe and a black pointed hat (for daywear). Students wore their own socks and shoes. Students had to wear their uniforms during all lessons, and while eating meals or studying in the Great Hall. Students were allowed to wear their own clothes after lessons in their House dormitory and during the holidays. Most students were seen still wearing their uniforms in their house dormitory, most probably because they would need to change into their pyjamas to sleep before they go to bed, so they may feel that it is troublesome to change into their own clothes, then change again into their pyjamas.[1] Etymology J. K. Rowling speculated that she might have subconsciously produced the name Hogwarts from the Hogwort plant she saw when walking round Kew Gardens.[126] In the film Labyrinth, Sarah, acted by Jennifer Connelly, meets a goblin outside the gates of the Labyrinth who introduces himself as Hoggle. As they depart, she calls him "Hogwart" instead of his proper name, Hoggle. Also in the film Labyrinth, Jareth the Goblin King, acted by David Bowie, often calls his goblins by the wrong names and at one point he incorrectly calls Hoggle "Hogwart." It is, of course, possible that the name may have derived from the word "Warthog", but simply reversed. Behind the scenes The school's full name suggests that there must be a difference between witchcraft and wizardry, which are otherwise known simply as magic. It can be assumed that witchcraft is magic when performed by females and wizardry by males. According to Remus Lupin, attendance at Hogwarts by British students is not mandatory; they may be home schooled by their parents, or sent to another magical school.[127] (this rule was changed during the 1997–1998 school year, but was presumably restored after the demise of Voldemort.) It is likely this extended to Lucius Malfoy's also expressed interest in his son attending the Durmstrang Institute.[21] There are two Headmasters known to have held the title more than once; they were Minerva McGonagall and Albus Dumbledore. Original hand-drawn layout of Hogwarts J. K. Rowling revealed that Hogwarts is a state school, and the Ministry of Magic shoulders all of the school's financial needs.[10] There may be an exchange programme for Hogwarts and Iwermorny. The Damen Blue Line Subway Station in Chicago, Illinois, is, according to J. K. Rowling, where students make the exchange.[128] J. K. Rowling said she wanted a humorous motto for Hogwarts since so many schools have less pragmatic ones such as "Reach for the stars". Subjects in Hogwarts had different names in Rowling's earliest notes: Herbiology was called "Herbalism" and Transfiguration was called "Transfiguration/Metamorphosis." Core subjects were also different, with Divination, Alchemy, and a subject called simply "Beasts" all being compulsory from the first year. The school song is only sung in the first book, and partially by Hermione and Hagrid in the fourth film. However, the song is sung completely in the deleted scenes as a welcoming to the students of Beauxbatons and Durmstrang, which can be credited to one of the many eccentricities of Albus Dumbledore. A board game called Destination Hogwarts is based on the school and castle. In the Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone video game, a Muggle Studies Classroom is featured on the fifth floor, and an Ancient Runes Classroom is on the sixth floor. In Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince, Dumbledore believes that Hogwarts is the place Tom Riddle felt was his real home. Ironically, this is also how Harry Potter felt about Hogwarts which is why it was stated that Harry's stomach lurched when Dumbledore told him this. J. K. Rowling said in an interview that there are about one thousand students attending Hogwarts at any given time. Assuming that the number of students is divided equally according to House, gender and year, there would be 250 students per House, 125 boys and 125 girls. In a given House and in each year at the school, there would be around 36 students (250 divided by 7 equals 35.7), or 18 boys and 18 girls. However, the books mention no more than five students of the same gender, House and year. For example, no other Gryffindor boys in Harry's year besides Ron, Neville, Seamus and Dean are known. Assuming an equal division, that means there are 10 students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house the students who are actually in the book, e.g Harry, Ron, Neville, Hermion) Another theory is that Harry's year was an unusually small intake, due to the fact that the time at which those students would've been conceived was during the height of the First Wizarding War and many wizarding families may have been reluctant to bring children into the world at such a dangerous time. In Harry Potter: Hogwarts Mystery, Year 5, "THE CURSE-BREAKER'S GAMBIT" Achievement, which takes place during the 1989–1990 school year, Murphy McNully, Jacob's sibling, and Minerva McGonagall represented 0.018% of Hogwarts's population that year, which would mean that year there was a total population of 16,667 people at Hogwarts. This seems to contradict Rowling's statement, however that year could have had an unusually large intake or possibly there were around 15,000 non-student inhabitants at Hogwarts (such as ghosts).[129] It is rumoured that on the W.O.M.B.A.T. test, Rowena Ravenclaw had a dream that a wary hog was leading her to a lake and that's how Hogwarts got its name. J. K. Rowling has said in an interview that Hogwarts is a multi-faith school,[130] and later confirmed that every "religion/belief/non-belief system" is represented at Hogwarts other than Wicca.[131] as she felt this was a "different concept of magic" as compared to that taught at Hogwarts.[132] In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2, the Anti-Disapparition Jinx was lifted in 1998 as Draco Malfoy could apparate to Blaise Zabini and Gregory Goyle. OBS: This is only shown in the films, and the films are known to take liberties with the rules established in the books, often in the interest of dramatic effect or convenience. On the subject of house-elves, J. K. Rowling believed Helga Hufflepuff did what was the most moral thing to do at that time.[133] The students per year in one House, 70 per House and 280 in the whole school. The films also show, approximately, this number of students. Rowling's statement is supported by the fact that, when Harry sees his father doing his O.W.L. (in the Pensieve in Snape's office), there are over 150 students. Secondly, during a Quidditch match, everybody was supporting Gryffindor except around 200 Slytherins supporting their own. It is also possible that there are more dormitories that don't appear in the books and films. The only ones mentioned in the books are the ones that house