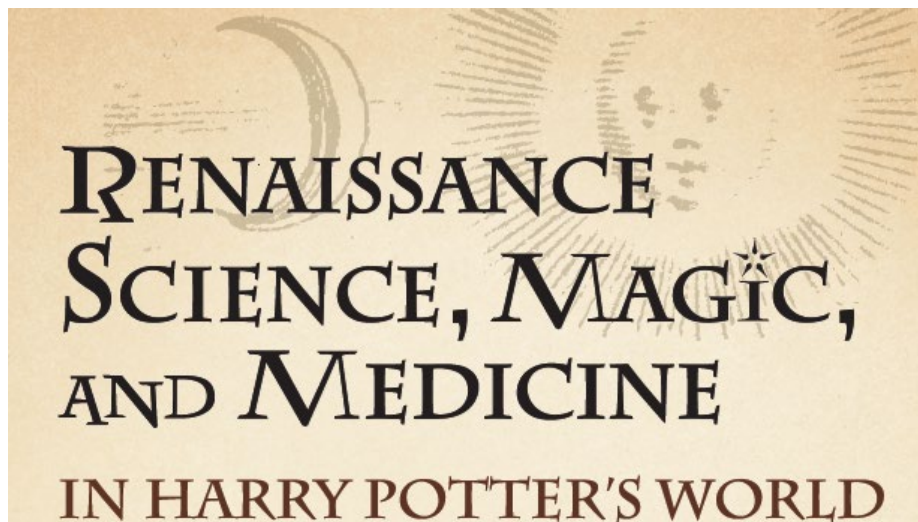


NLM Traveling Exhibitions

PR Information



www.nlm.nih.gov/sciencemagicmedicine

The National Library of Medicine produced *Renaissance Science, Magic, and Medicine in Harry Potter's World*, guest curated by Elizabeth J. Bland and public historian and educator Mark A. Waddell, PhD (Michigan State University).

The traveling banner exhibition and companion website explore the plants, animals, and magic featured in the *Harry Potter* book series, which were influenced by Renaissance thinkers and traditions that played an important role in the development of Western science. *Renaissance Science, Magic, and Medicine in Harry Potter's World* explores the intersection of these worlds in the NLM's History of Medicine collection.

[Renaissance Science, Magic, and Medicine](#) includes an [education component](#) with a university module and a [digital gallery](#) that features a curated selection of fully digitized items from the historical collections of the NLM, which are also available in their entirety in [NLM Digital Collections](#).

Please include this courtesy line with all public announcements about the project:

The National Library of Medicine produced this exhibition and companion website.

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PR Information

Host venues for *Renaissance Science, Magic, and Medicine in Harry Potter's World* receive the following PR images. For your reference, there are brief captions for the images. Please include their corresponding **courtesy** noted below when using them.



Alchemy, the process of transforming base metals, figures heavily in the plot of the first book, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, published in the United States as *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. Practitioners believed alchemy, the supposed process of transforming base metals, would help them create the magical and coveted philosopher's stone, which historical thinkers believed was able to turn all metals to gold and produce an elixir of eternal life.

Illustration of an alchemy workshop from *Opus Medico-Chymicum* (The medical-chemical work), Johanna Mylius, 1618
Courtesy National Library of Medicine



This volume catalogued hundreds of plant species and their uses, including those of the poisonous mandrake.

Hortus Sanitatis (Garden of Health), published by Jakob Meydenbach, 1491
Courtesy National Library of Medicine



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Illustration of an apothecary lesson from *Liber de Arte Distillandi de Compositis* (Book of the art of distillation of compound bodies), Hieronymus Brunschwig, 1512
Courtesy National Library of Medicine



Ambroise Paré believed that studying nature was important to understanding the world. He understood that everything on earth had been perfectly created, including the odd and unusual creatures he often wrote about in his works.

Illustration of merpeople, from *The works of that famous surgeon Ambroise Paré*, Ambroise Paré, 1634
Courtesy National Library of Medicine