



Supplement

Sweetness Beyond Desserts: The Cultural, Symbolic, and Botanical History of Angelica (*Angelica archangelica*) in Nordic Countries

Irene Teixidor-Toneu, Karoline Kjesrud, and Anneleen Kool

Table 1 starts on next page

Table 1. Summary of citations of angelica's use, origin or taste across references and centuries including, reference details, country or region that the reference refers to, vernacular names and languages, general and specific codes for use, plant parts used (if mentioned) and full, translated use descriptions.

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source		Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
			Reference	Page Line							
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndeggaard, 1978	-	-	Denmark	Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Food	stems	leaf vegetables	The bleached shoots can be eaten as celery and in salads as well as pickled in vinegar and sugar.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndeggaard, 1978	-	-	Denmark	Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Medicine	roots	blood, blood forming organs, immune mechanism	It warms and distributes blood. The root is used against blood clotting or to keep it running according to Paulli.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndeggaard, 1978	-	-	Denmark	Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Medicine	roots	culture-bound syndromes	The root is worn against spells. Used against nightmares due to spells and in case of broken marriage promises.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Denmark	Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Medicine	roots	digestive	In the 1400s it was recommended to eat in the mornings against food poisoning and vomiting. Distilled water of the plant or powdered root used for intestinal problems if the person is not constipated. Good against flatulence. The juice is dripped into a hollow painful tooth. Against bad mouth smell. The bleached shoots stimulate digestion. The root stimulates the stomach, counteracts colic and stomach ache.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Denmark	Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Medicine	-	ear	The juice is dripped into the ear to clear the ear drum.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Denmark	Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Medicine	roots	endocrine, metabolic, nutritional	Roots counteract scurvy.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Denmark	Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Medicine	-	female genital	Good in case of discontinued menses or missing menstruation.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndeggaard, 1978	-	-	-	Denmark	Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Medicine	roots	general, unspecified	Water distilled for the root is good for sweating. Roots are a component of universal panacea remedies. For intezrnal pain. After eating angelica, one cannot be harmed by poisoned water.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndeggaard, 1978	-	-	-	Denmark	Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Medicine	-	injuries	Juice or a powder of the plant heals old deep wounds as it helps flesh to grow. Seeds can be used in wounds, though don't have the same properties as roots.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndeggaard, 1978	-	-	-	Denmark	Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Medicine	-	musculoskeletal	A distillate is used as an analgesic on the limbs in case of rheumatic joints. Helps with bone problems.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndeggaard, 1978	-	-	-	Denmark	Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Medicine	roots	neurological	Smelling the root strengthens the brain or the root is worn around the neck on a red silk cord.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Denmark	Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Medicine	roots	other medicinal uses	In the 1400 a decoction of crushed root cooked with honey was put on the bite of a crazy dog. Smid writes that it expels poison. Smid writes that crushed angelica helps for the plague and malaria, the disease being expelled by sweat. Against the plague the dried root is used but also the root powder was sprinkled on the clothes against infection. Angelica balm was also rubbed on the temples, wrists and chest. A drink of the root is given against scarlet fever and jaundice.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndeggaard, 1978					Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Medicine	-	respiratory	In the 1400s a decoction cleaned the chest. Good for pneumonia, lung ulcers and vicious cough. Paulli writes that the root helps against cough and shortness of breath. Against breast disorders.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndeggaard, 1978					Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Medicine	roots	social problems	Roots used against anxiety.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndeggaard, 1978					Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Medicine	-	urological	Good against urinary problems. Diuretic. As a component of a remedy against bladder stones.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndeggaard, 1978					Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Veterinary	roots	conception, pregnancy, birth and postnatal	Roots were given to cows after birth so they don't get against the calf.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndeggaard, 1978					Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Veterinary	roots	culture-bound syndromes	Roots are part of a magical remedy for witchcraft in cattle, given as feed to enchanted hens and geese.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndeggaard, 1978					Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Veterinary	roots	general, unspecified	Roots are part of a panacea remedy against diseases in cattle.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Danish	kvan; hvonn; hvann; angelik	Veterinary	roots	other veterinary uses		Roots were given to cattle affected by the plague. Leaves are given to pigs for "pig death" (<i>svinedød</i>), to prevent infectious diseases in pigs.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Faroese	ædelurt	Food	-	-		The stem is eaten as a treat. Stalks in <i>tykmæk</i> are mixed with sweet cream and sugar is used to welcome travelers and guests.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Jóhansen, 1994	Debes, 1673; Svabo, 1959	-	1673;1959	Faroese	kvan	Food	stems	candy, chewing		Later authors in the Faroes tell us that <i>kvan</i> was mainly eaten by children as 'sweets' and was also served to travelers and guests. It was dipped in fresh cream and sugar and then eaten. <i>Kvan</i> is often given not only to children but also travelers, in the latter cases with cream and sugar added.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Jóhansen, 1994	Debes, 1673	-	1673	Faroe Islands	Faroese	kvan	Food	-	drink aromatisers	In modern times it has become a kind of hobby for some people to make a <i>kvan</i> garden. They use <i>kvan</i> to give snaps (an alcoholic drink) a special taste.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Jóhansen, 1994	Debes, 1673	-	1673	Faroe Islands	Faroese	kvan	Food	stems; roots	leaf vegetables	The inhabitants eagerly eat the large hollow stems, which bear no seeds. They first take the skin away, then remove the long fibers. The rest they can eat for pleasure, just as people in other countries eat fruit; in bad times they can even eat <i>Angelica</i> roots for food.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 1998	Jacobsen, 1971	-	1971	Faroe Islands	Faroese	hvonn	Food	stems	candy, chewing	Stems are eaten as a sweet, sometimes with creamy thick sour milk
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 1998	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	Faroese	hvonn	Food	stems	leaf vegetables	The tender shoots and flowering stalks are stripped of the outer skin and eaten.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	-	-	Food	-	candy, chewing	It was one of the few sweets available in the rural areas of the Nordic mountain regions, in Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe Islands
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Ægisson, 2012	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	-	-	Food	stems	candy, chewing	Stems traditionally served together with thick, creamy sour milk, this being offered as a treat
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Ægisson, 2012	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	-	-	Food	aerial parts	food additives unspecified	Mixed into rhubarb soup or as jelly, since WWII addition to rhubarb jam.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Ægisson, 2012	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	-	-	Food	aerial parts	leaf vegetables	Edible greens: eaten fresh, picked in the wild on the mountain sides.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndeggaard, 1978	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	Danish	kvan; hvønn; hvann; angelik	Food	-	alcoholic drinks	The root can be put on spirits and is an ingredient of many commercialized liquors (including an aquavit from Greenland). Angelica is also used outside Denmark to make vermouth, chartreuse and perfume.

Table 1. (Continued).

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USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	Faroese	ædelurt	Food	roots	root vegetables	Roots were also eaten.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	Faroese	ædelurt	Food	stems	candy, chewing	The stems were eaten with whipped cream and offered to travelers as a refreshment.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Jøhansen, 1994	Debes, 1673	-	1673	Faroe Islands	Faroese	kvan	Medicine	-	general, unspecified	It was mostly used for medicinal purposes, being supposed to cure almost every disease, especially the plague, but it was probably also eaten as we know it from the Faroes.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 1998	Rasmussen, 1951	-	1951	Faroe Islands	Faroese	hvonn	Medicine	-	general, unspecified	Used as a magical and medicinal plant.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Ægisson, 2012	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	-	-	Medicine	unspecified aerial parts	general, unspecified	Has been important as medicinal herb.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	Faroese	ædelurt	Medicine	-	other medicinal uses	When a contagious disease hit the village (typhoid, measles, influenza), you are angelica and walked with a bit of the plant in your pocket.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 1998	Rasmussen, 1951	-	-	Faroe Islands	Faroese	hvonn	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	live plant in situ	uncertainty, protection, affliction rituals	Planted on graveyards to keep away septic virus in a corpse.

Table 1. (Continued).

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USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	Faroese	ædelurt	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	-	uncertainty, protection, affliction rituals	Leaves where laid on the doorway, hallway, etc. as a guard against infections as “the strong smell prevented infections from spreading”.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	Faroese	ædelurt	Veterinary	leaves	conception, pregnancy, birth calving.	Given to cows after pregnancy, birth calving.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	Faroese	ædelurt	Veterinary	leaves	and postnatal injuries	Leaves were laid on wounds.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	Faroese	ædelurt	Veterinary	aerial parts	urological	A decoction of the plant was drunk for urination.
SE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Greenland	-	-	Food	-	candy, chewing	It was one of the few sweets available in the rural areas of the Nordic mountain regions, in Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe Islands
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Egišson, 2012	-	-	-	Greenland	-	-	Food	unspecified aerial	leaf vegetables	Used as food.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bonneval & Robert-Lamblin, 1979	-	-	-	Greenland	Tunumiisiut (Inuit)	kuanit; kuaradi	Food	parts stems; leaves	leaf vegetables	In Ammassalik, stems and leaves eaten raw or accompanied by a piece of raw fat. Children like to dip the stems in powdered sugar.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical	Bonneval & Robert-Lamblin, 1979	-	-	-	Greenland	Tunumiisiut (Inuit)	kuanit; kuaradi	Food	roots	root vegetables	In Ammassalik, roots are eaten and have a strong taste that burns the tongue.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bonneval & Robert-Lamblin, 1979	Thalbitzer, 1914	-	1914	Greenland	Tunumiisiut (Inuit)	kuanit; kuaradi	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	stems; leaves	entertainment	In Ammassalik, before the introduction of tobacco, it was the only stimulant used.
USE		Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Iceland	-	-	Food	-	candy, chewing	It was one of the few sweets available in the rural areas of the Nordic mountain regions, in Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Ægisson, 2012	-	-	-	Iceland	-	-	Food	stems	candy, chewing	Islands Stems traditionally served together with thick, creamy sour milk, this being offered as a treat
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Ægisson, 2012	-	-	-	Iceland	-	-	Food	aerial parts	condiments, spices	In modern Iceland, it is used as a fresh herb on meat or fish. It is also used as fodder for lambs to bring out a better spicy taste and fragrance in the meat.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Ægisson, 2012	Svanberg, 2008	-	2008	Iceland	-	-	Food	entire plant <i>ex situ</i> ; leaves; seeds; stems	leaf vegetables	All parts of the plant were used, were eaten fresh, fried or boiled (often in milk); or prepared in some other way. Edible greens: eaten fresh, picked in the wild on the mountain sides. Especially in eastern and southern Iceland.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Ægisson, 2012	Guðjónsson, 1941; Svanberg, 2008	-	1941;2008	Iceland	-	-	Food	roots	root vegetables	Roots were considered to be the most important part of the plant. All parts of the plant were used, were eaten fresh, fried or boiled (often in milk); or prepared in some other way.
USE	Interview	04_2019	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	hvönn	Food	leaves; roots; seeds	condiments, spices	Use the leaves chopped and on top of any dish. You can use it in oils and infusions. The roots can be used, dried and ground, as seasoning. Also the seeds; they can be dried, roasted and ground and sprinkled over some roasted vegetables, for example. Leaves are used as a condiment for lamb stew.

Table 1. (Continued).

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USE	Interview	04_2019	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	hvönn	Food	stems	other food uses	You can pickle the stems in vinegar or whey, this may become part of a dish (with meat or fish, for example).
USE	Interview	04_2019	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	hvönn	Food	stems	candy, chewing	You can candy the stems by putting them in a sugar syrup, bringing it to simmer and cool it down, and repeating this process several times. Then dehydrate them. This is very nice with coffee, like a sweet. Angelica can be infused into many desserts as well, like chocolate mousse or ice-cream.
USE	Interview	04_2019	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	hvönn	Food	-	non-alcoholic drinks	Various parts of angelica can be dried and then used for teas.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthhvönn	Food	roots	alcoholic drinks	The roots were distilled to make schnapps.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthhvönn	Food	stems	candy, chewing	Stalks were laid in a sugar solution and eaten as a dessert, often with cream
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthhvönn	Food	roots	cereals (and similar)	In Hornstrandir, the roots were put in sour whey and used in bread.

Table 1. (Continued).

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USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthhvönn	Food	roots	condiments, spices	Roots could also be treated in a mixture of salt and sugar and used in porridges.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthhvönn	Food	leaves	condiments, spices	Leaves were used in soups and sauces for added taste and the leaves were also used in broth.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthhvönn	Food	roots	drink aromatisers	The roots where sometimes chopped and boiled in skimmed milk, making a seasoned milk drink.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthhvönn	Food	stems	leaf vegetables	Stalks were eaten raw with fresh butter, put into soups and broths with angelica leaves and even rhubarb if available. Stalks were sometimes chopped and put into sour whey or eaten with <i>skyr</i> .
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthhvönn	Food	seeds	non-alcoholic drinks	Seeds, dried and crushed, were sometimes used instead as a coffee substitute.

Table 1. (Continued).

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USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthvönn	Food	roots	root vegetables	Angelica roots where the most commonly eaten roots in Iceland. Once dug, roots were stored separately in dry soil and buried deep enough to protect them from frost. It was eaten raw with dried fish, butter or tallow or just on its own.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthvönn	Industry and Crafts	roots	cosmetics, perfumes, cleaning	Roots were also used with other fragrant herbs to keep clothes fresh when they were stored in
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthvönn	Industry and Crafts	-	products musical instruments	poor quality wooden chests. Several flutes made from angelica stalks are kept in the National Museum of Iceland. Different tones could be produced by using flutes in different lengths and thicknesses.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Ægisson, 2012	-	-	-	Iceland	-	-	Medicine	unspecified parts aerial	general, unspecified	Has been important as medicinal herb.

Table 1. (Continued).

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USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthvönn	Medicine	-	digestive	Able to cure stomach aches, intestinal parasites, flatulence, toothaches, and other ailments.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthvönn	Medicine	roots	general, unspecified	Adding half a teaspoon of angelica root schnapps to Icelandic herbal tea was considered healthy.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthvönn	Medicine	-	respiratory	Able to cure side stitches, persistent coughs, chest pains.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthvönn	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	-	entertainment	Children have used angelica stalks as toys since they are hollow and strong and can be turned into water pistols.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthvönn	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	-	uncertainty, protection, affliction rituals	It was believed that having angelica indoors could keep the smell of death at bay.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Animal Food	roots	aerial parts fresh or dry	Considered to be nutritious animal fodder specially for cows and reindeer. Fed to reindeer to make them tamer and lock them inside.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Food	roots; stems	candy, chewing	Roots were also eaten as candies or sweets (in Seljord, Suldal, Ulvik, Aurland, Breim, Eikfjord, Jølster, Stryn, Foldereid and beyond). It is a recent custom to make jams out of the stalks.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Food	roots	drink aromatisers	Roots dried, grounded and added to cognac or other spirits for taste in Førde.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-v	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Food	leaves; inflorescences; stems	leaf vegetables	Flowers and leaves were eaten by adults and fed to children. Considered nutritious. Stems also eaten raw. Plant parts were also cooked in different ways like porridge or with milk. An old tradition to eat the stalks along with fish liver oil.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Food	stems	other food uses	Eaten by fishermen along with fish liver oil.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Food	inflorescence; leaves	non-alcoholic drinks	Roots were cut in thin slices and dried to make tea in Salange.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	-	-	Food	seeds	cereals (and similar)	Sámi could dried it and grinded it into flour to make bread.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	kvann and syrgas (Rumex acetosa) to it (in Velfjord, Mo i	-	-	-	-	Food	aerial parts	condiments, spices	Sámi could use the seeds as condiment in reindeer milk in Hattfjelldal and Veísand.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	kvann and syrgas (Rumex acetosa) to it (in Velfjord, Mo i	-	-	-	-	Food	aerial parts	preservatives	Sámi people preserved reindeer milk for the winters by adding kvann and syrgas (Rumex acetosa) to it (in Velfjord, Mo i Rana, Hattfjelldal, Veísand). The product was called gompa.
USE	Flora	Jørgensen et al., 2016	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	quanne; sløkke; sløke	Food	roots	cereals (and similar)	In Nordland, the root is ground and mixed with flower wand this is used to bake bread.
USE	Flora	Jørgensen et al., 2016	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	quanne; sløkke; sløke	Food	stems	leaf vegetables	The raw stems are eagerly eaten peeled. Norwegians make a soup popularly called mølje.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Flora	Jørgensen et al., 2016	-	-	-	Norway	Sámi	fadno; fatno; vadno; fadno-ruotas; fadno-raesse; bosk	Food	stems	leaf vegetables	The raw stems are eagerly eaten peeled. Sámi people divide it into narrow slices (as Norwegian farmers do with their flatbread) and eat it with oil of fish liver (called <i>tran</i>).
USE	Interview	01_2019	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Food	stems	other food uses	I cut the stems into slices and pickle them, adding sugar and vinegar.
USE	Interview	01_2019	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Food	stems	candy, chewing	Put the cut stems in a really heavy syrup, dry it, so candy it.
USE	Interview	01_2019	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Food	-	drink aromatisers	Used in "Marca" a bitter made of plants that grow in the forests around Oslo.
USE	Interview	01_2019	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Food	-	leaf vegetables	Used as a slightly overly aromatic celery.
USE	Interview	01_2019	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Food	-	condiments, spices	Chopped down used to give flavor to blue mussels.
USE	Interview	02_2019	.	-	-	Norway	Icelandic	hvönn	Food	leaves	condiments, spices	Sometimes we just use the leaves, chopped, on something, or make oil out of them. Sauces are made. As a condiment to meat soup.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Interview	02_2019	-	-	-	Norway	Icelandic	hvönn	Food	stems	other food uses	We pickle the stems in vinegar and a little sugar, or we ferment the leaves and mash them together with a little bit of salt, which becomes also acidic and really nice. Sometimes capers are made out of the seeds
USE	Interview	02_2019	-	-	-	Norway	Icelandic	hvönn	Food	-	leaf vegetables	. Chopped and added to a salad, especially potato salad. Stems are also eaten raw when they are young.
USE	Interview	02_2019	-	-	-	Norway	Icelandic	hvönn	Food	-	candy, chewing	Caramelized angelica as a dessert.
USE	Interview	03_2019	-	-	-	Norway	English	angelica	Food	stems	candy, chewing	Take the hollow stems and put them in a generous amount of sugar to candy them, then semi-dry those, and they are very nice as something to take with your coffee.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Interview	03_2019	-	-	-	Norway	English	angelica	Food	stems; seeds	condiments, spices	Leaves are very nice blitz into an oil. You can fry the leaves and get them crispy, which adds angelica's floral notes to the dish. You can use the seeds ground as part of a rub (of meat). Leaves are used to aromatize salt. The leaves can be used to brine a piece of fish or meat.
USE	Interview	03_2019	-	-	-	Norway	English	angelica	Food	leaves	non-alcoholic drinks	You can also dry the leaves and use them for infusions.
USE	Interview	03_2019	-	-	-	Norway	English	angelica	Food	roots	drink aromatisers	The roots are added to gins.
USE	Interview	03_2019	-	-	-	Norway	English	angelica	Food	stems	leaf vegetables	When the plant is very small, young in the spring, you can cut the stems and use them steamed like asparagus.
USE	Interview	03_2019	-	-	-	Norway	English	angelica	Food	stems	other food uses	A pickle can be made of the stems, and this can be transformed into jellies and jells, dressings.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Industry and Crafts	roots	cosmetics, perfumes, cleaning	Dried root would be hung indoors because it smelled good (in Voss, Jølster and Brekken).

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Industry and Crafts	-	products tools	Used to measure snow (in Trysil, Øksendal, Brekken and North of Rana).
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Medicine	roots	digestive	Used in Naustdal and Røldal to increase appetite and used against loss of appetite. In Telemark, Vestfold and Nord-Norge, roots used against stomach aches, colic and diarrhea.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Medicine	aerial parts	endocrine, metabolic, nutritional	Eating leaves was believed that the plant can help to cure vitamin deficiencies.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann; anelirot	Medicine	roots	general, unspecified	Roots were used for protection from infectious diseases, and believed to make one healthier in Nord Land and Østlandet.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Medicine	roots	other medicinal uses	Dry leaves used against fever in Lesaj and North of Rana.
USE	Flora	Jørgensen et al., 2016	Paulli	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	quanne; quan- root; sløjke; sløke	Medicine	roots	general, unspecified	Roots used medicinally.
USE	Flora	Jørgensen et al., 2016	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	quanne; quan- root;	Other	roots	-	-
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	sløjke; sløke kvann	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	entertainment	entertainment	Children have used different parts of the plant for various games.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	leaves	hallucinogen, narcotic, smokes	Roots were chewed instead of tobacco during difficult times (in Suldal, Jølster, Balestrand, Tolga, Øksnes, Vang, Oppdal, Gratangen, Østlandet, Trøndelag and beyond).
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	aerial parts	other social, symbolic and ritual uses	Traditions existed around going on long collective trips to collect the plant in the wild and bring it home (not specified why it was brought home).
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Social, Symbolic	-	other social, symbolic and	Believed to be related to fertility, but as it is an old belief, it is unclear how.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	-	-	and Ritual Social, Symbolic and Ritual	-	ritual uses other social, symbolic and ritual uses	ritual uses other Sámi people from social, symbolic Velfjord considered and ritual uses it to be holy.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Veterinary	-	conception, pregnancy, birth and postnatal	Dried plant parts were given to cows after they had given birth (in Tysfjord, Evanger, Velfjord, Berg, Øksnes). Given to cows when there was no butter from the milk.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Veterinary	roots	other veterinary uses	Roots were used to get rid of insects like moths and bedbugs (in Suldal, Røldal, Vestlandet, Voss, Oppdal).
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Veterinary	roots	other veterinary uses	Fed to reindeer to make them tamer and lock them inside.
USE	Diplomatarium	Þorkelsson, 1893	AM dipl isl	DI II 359.11	*1306>c1700 x	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannstóð	Other	-	-	Place description
USE	Diplomatarium	Þorkelsson, 1893	apogr 2170 x JS 143 4to x	DI III 224.12	*1367>c1700	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannstóð	Other	-	-	Place description
USE	Diplomatarium	Þorkelsson, 1893	AM dipl isl	DI IV 748.23	*1448>c1700	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannstóð	Other	-	-	Place description
USE	Diplomatarium	Þorkelsson, 1899-1902	apogr 407 x x Bps B II 4	DIV 262.15	c. 1461-510	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannskurdur	Other	-	-	Description of a church's assets
USE	Juridical	Keyser & Munch, 1846	AM 334 fol	Járms 300.7	c. 1271-1281	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvangarð	Other	-	-	If an unauthorized man goes in a angelica garden, men can punish him by taking his clothes
USE	Juridical	Ólafur Halldórsson, 1904	AM 351 fol	Jb 272.2	c. 1360-1400	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvangarð	Other	-	-	If an unauthorized man goes in a angelica garden, men can punish him
USE	Juridical	Ólafur Halldórsson, 1904	AM 347 fol	Jb AM 347 fol 7rb.23	c. 1350	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannstulður	Other	-	-	Law title: about fruit theft and angelica theft
USE	Juridical	Ólafur Halldórsson, 1904	GKS 3269	Jb 272.2 variant	c.1360-1400	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanntreitr	Other	-	-	If an unauthorized man goes in a angelica garden, men can punish him

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Juridical	Vilhjálmur Finsen, 1852	AM 315d fol	Grg 315d 223.20	c.1150-	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanner	Other	-	-	Law about stealing angelica
USE	Juridical	Vilhjálmur Finsen, 1852	GKS 1157 fol	Grg Kon II 94.18	1175 c.1250	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanir	Other	-	-	Law about burning land
USE	Literature	Finnur Jónsson, 1893-1900	AM 35,36 & 63 fol	HkriX 423.2	c.1675- 1700	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanrir	Other	whole plant	-	A man carries a fathom of angelica plants
USE	Poem	Grape,Kallste nius &	DG 11	Skáldatal 2	c.1300- 1325	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanmarkalfr	Other	whole plant	-	In a poem
USE	Literature	Thorell, 1977 Guðbrandur Vigfússon & Unger, 1862	GKS 1005 fol	FbrFlat 159.14	c.1387-1395	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanmjóli	Other	stems	-	A man holds around the stem of a angelica to avoid falling
USE	Juridical	Gustav	Kr 1x	BjarkExcY	c.1700-	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvønn	Other	-	-	Law about stealing angelica
USE	Literature	Storm, 1885 Helgason, 1924	GKS 2845 4to	ax 82b.29 HeiðrR 66.2	1725 c. 1450	Old Norse region	Old Norse	huanar	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	-	-	Angelica is part of a riddle
USE	Literature	Helgason, 1924	AM 597 b 4to x	HeiðrHx 70.29	c.1650- 1700	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanmarkalfr	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	the whole plant	-	Part of a riddle
USE	Literature	Helgason, 1924	GKS 2845 4to	HeiðrR 66.2	c.1450	Old Norse region	Old Norse	huanar	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	whole plant	-	"Hvanmarkalfr" part of riddle
USE	Literature	Ólafur Halldórsson, 1961	AM 61 fol	ÓT II 199.3	c.1350-1375	Old Norse region	Old Norse	huanir	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	whole plant	-	A man carries a fathom of angelica plants
USE	Literature	Ólafur Halldórsson, 1961	AM 61 fol	ÓT II 199.4	c.1350-1375	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanmjóllann	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	stems	-	The king took an angelica stem from the bundle and went back to the queen
USE	Literature	Ólafur Halldórsson, 1961	AM 61 fol	ÓT II 131.8	c.1350- 1375	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanmjólatrumba	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	stem	-	The king put an angelica stem in the mouth of a man, to let a snake pass through

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Literature	Björn Þórolfsson, 1923	AM 160 fol x	Hávx13:25	c. 1600 - 1700	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannir	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	-	-	In a battle, man cuts a rod as if it was angelica
USE	Literature	Cederschiöld, 1884	AM 580 4to	Bær 99.18	c.1300-1325	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannir	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	stems	-	Humiliation including cutting (and ruining) angelica plants
USE	Literature	Finnur Jónsson, 1893-1900	AM 35,36 & 63 fol	Hkrlix 423.3	c. 1675-1700	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannjólí	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	stem	-	The king took an angelica stem from the bundle and went back to the queen
USE	Literature	Finnur Jónsson, 1893-1900	AM 35,36 & 63 fol x	Hkrlix 401.1	c. 1675-1700	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannjólátrumba	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	stem	-	The king put an angelica stem in the mouth of a man, to let a snake pass through
USE	Literature	Finnur Jónsson, 1932	AM 310 4to	ÓT Odd 185.11	c. 1250-1275	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannjólí	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	whole plant	-	A man has a bundle of angelica plants on his back outside the church
USE	Literature	Finnur Jónsson, 1932	AM 310 4to	ÓT Odd 185.15	c. 1250-1275	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannjólí	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	-	-	The king gets one of the plants from the man on request
USE	Literature	Finnur Jónsson, 1932	AM 310 4to	ÓT Odd 185.17	c. 1250-1275	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannjólí	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	stems	-	The king cuts some pieces to the queen and she speaks about assets from her childhood
USE	Juridical	Keyser & Munch, 1846	AM 323 fol	Bl 272.8	c. 1325-1350	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannastulör	Other	-	-	Law title: about apple theft and <i>hvann</i> theft
USE	Juridical	Keyser & Munch, 1846	AM 323 fol	Bl 272.9	c. 1325-1350	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannagarð	Other	-	-	If an unauthorized man goes in a <i>hvann</i> garden, men can punish him

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Juridical	Ólafur Halldórsson, 1904	AM 351 fol	Jb 272.1	c. 1360-1400	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannastulður	Other	-	-	Law title: about <i>hvann</i> theft and turnip
USE	Juridical	Gustav Storm, 1885	Kr 1x	BjarkExcY ax 95.5	c.1700-1725	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanngarð	Other	-	-	If an unauthorized man goes in a <i>hvann</i> garden, men can punish him
USE	Flora	Linnaeus, 2011	-	-	-	Sweden	Swedish	-	Food	stems	leaf vegetables	The stems are collected and peeled before flowering and this is eagerly eaten.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Sweden	Swedish	kvanne	Food	-	candy, chewing	It was one of the few sweets available in the rural areas of the Nordic mountain regions, in Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe Islands
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Sweden	Swedish	kvanne	Food	-	condiments, spices	It can be used as a spice.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Sweden	-	-	Food	stems	leaf vegetables	whenever they came across a fresh stalk.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Sweden	-	-	Food	roots	root vegetables	Sámi could eat roots as well as flower buds.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Sweden	-	-	Food	Inflorescences	other food uses	Sámi could eat roots as well as flower buds.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Sweden	Swedish	kvanne	Industry and Crafts	roots	cosmetics, perfumes, cleaning products	The root could be burned indoors to spread a pleasant smoke.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Sweden	-	-	Industry and Crafts	stems	musical instruments	Sámi children have made pipes of its hollow stems. Also used as a flattering instrument among the Sámi.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Sweden	Swedish	kvanne	Medicine	-	endocrine, metabolic, nutritional	Important source of vitamin C.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Sweden	Swedish	kvanne	Medicine	-	general, unspecified	Used as a prophylactic. A bit of dried root would be kept in the mouth so the person would not smell anything nasty, and this would also protect against infectious diseases and cough. Angelica flowers were collected before they had developed and were cooked with whey of reindeer milk to a thick extract that was given in large quantities mixed with meat broth to the sick. This led to strong sweating. The root was used against colic.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011					Swedish	kvanne	Medicine	roots	other medicinal uses	Eating the root is a great remedy against snake bites (if the poison is not already spread) used in Transtrand and Älvdalen.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011					Swedish	kvanne	Medicine	roots	respiratory	A bit of dried root would be kept in the mouth so the person would not smell anything nasty, and this would also protect against infectious diseases and cough. In Härjedalen the root was used against pneumonia.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011					-	-	Medicine	roots	other food uses	Linnaeus observed its use among the Sámi: "The root could be mixed with reindeer milk."
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011					-	-	Medicine	roots	general, unspecified	Linnaeus observed its use among the Sámi: "the dried root of the first year's non-stalk-bearing plant is praised as the supreme means of health preservation until old age, and if any drug would be used by them, it would be for sure this". It could be mixed with reindeer milk.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Sweden	Swedish	kvanne	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	roots	hallucinogen, narcotic, smokes	A piece of root crushed was used as snuff. For it to take effect it had to be collected early in the spring, before the cuckoo began its mating season. Dried root was used by young people who had not yet dared to use tobacco.
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Sweden	Swedish	kvanne	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	roots	uncertainty, protection, affliction rituals	You brought with you small pieces of dried root when you have lively contact with foreign people. A bit of dried root would be kept in the mouth so the person would not smell anything nasty, and this would also protect against infectious diseases and cough. In Ångersjö, it was cultivated in farm because it was believe that snakes did not go to places where it grew because of the root's smell.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
USE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Sweden	-	-	Social, Symbolic and Ritual	roots	hallucinogen, narcotic, smokes	Linnaeus observed its use among the Sámi: "The root is chewed instead of tobacco".
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Jóhansen, 1994	Debes, 1673; Svabo, 1959	-	1673;1959	Faroe Islands	Faroese	kvan	-	-	-	Sweet.
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Jóhansen, 1994	Debes, 1673	-	1673	Faroe Islands	Faroese	kvan	-	-	-	Special taste.
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Jóhansen, 1994	Debes, 1673	-	1673	Faroe Islands	Faroese	kvan	-	-	-	Eagerly eaten, and eaten for pleasure, just as people in other countries eat fruit.
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 1998	Jacobsen, 1971	-	1971	Faroe Islands	Faroese	hvonn	-	-	-	Sweet.
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	Before trading posts became normal during the second half of the 17th century, angelica stems were some of the few sweet things that were available at all in the countryside of the northern mountain villages on Iceland and the Faroe islands.
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Egišson, 2012	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	Offered as a treat.
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg 2011	-	-	-	Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	Sweet.
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bonneval & Robert-Lamblin,	-	-	-	Greenland	Tunumiisiut (Inuit)	kuanit; kuaradi	-	-	-	Roots have a strong taste.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	Before trading posts became normal during the second half of the 17th century, angelica stems were some of the few sweet things that were available at all in the countryside of the northern mountain villages on Iceland and the Faroese islands.
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Agissson, 2012	-	-	-	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	Offered as a treat.
TASTE	Interview	04_2019	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	hvönn	-	-	-	It's very floral and very powerful. It is quite sweet, but other plants are sweeter. I would not say it is sweet, but there is definitely a sweet note to it.
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Bjarnadóttir & Hilmarsson, 2018	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	æthhvönn	-	-	-	The angelica imbued a strong and pleasant taste to schnapps.
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Iceland	Norwegian	kvann	-	-	-	Angelica was sweet and had a good taste.
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Iceland	Norwegian	kvann	-	-	-	Eaten fondly by fishermen, who considered a purifying treat.
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Iceland	Norwegian	kvann	-	-	-	The dried root smelled good.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
TASTE	Flora	Jørgensen et al., 2016	-	-	-	Iceland	Norwegian	quanne; quan-root; sløjke; sløke	-	-	-	Eagerly eaten.
TASTE	Interview	01_2019	-	-	-	Iceland	Norwegian	kvann	-	-	-	It is a quite aromatic celery (top celery, not root). It's quite confusing because it could be like liquorice, but it isn't, or dill, but it isn't. It has a very strong smell, with a perfume-like quality to it. The taste has lots of layers.
TASTE	Interview	02_2019	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	hvönn	-	-	-	It has a very distinctive taste and smell, like bittersweet, with a very floral flavor, sometimes I feel like there is a hint of liquorice in it, especially if you crush it. But I am not sure how to describe it, bittersweet, I guess.
TASTE	Interview	03_2019	-	-	-	Iceland	English	angelica	-	-	-	The taste is very floral, very green, fresh, fruity. It's a bit like cardamom, a bit like cummin. Sometimes it tastes a bit like liquorish, but it sis distinct in its own right, it does not really taste like something else. But it is very sweet, it is a sweet, fresh plant I think. But it is also potent.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
TASTE	Flora	Linnaeus, 2011	-	-	-	Iceland	Swedish	-	-	-	-	Eagerly eaten.
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	Iceland	Swedish	kvanne	-	-	-	Nicolai Lundinus (1670s) mentions that angelica stems are the delights (snacks) and summer fruits of the laps.
TASTE	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg, 2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The stems are delicacies and "summer fruits".
ORIGIN	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Ægisson, 2012	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	-	-	Agriculture	-	-	Well-kept angelica gardens have been a source of pride for households in the Faroe Islands
ORIGIN	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	Danish	kvan; hvønn; hvann; angelik	Agriculture	-	-	Grown in gardens (private, vicarage gardens). Apparently cultivated in Denmark at the end of the Middle Ages. According to Henrik Smid (1546), "Kvan is known everywhere in the country [...] and everyone wants it in their garden".
ORIGIN	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Ægisson, 2012	-	-	-	Faroe Islands	-	-	Wild	-	-	Picked in the wild from the mountain sides.
ORIGIN	Ethnobotanical literature	Brøndegaard, 1978	-	-	-	Greenland	-	-	Wild	-	-	Often land excursions are made on land or by boat to collect the plant.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
ORIGIN	Ethnobotanical literature	Svanberg & Ågisson, 2012	Svanberg, 2008	-	2008	Iceland	-	-	Wild	-	-	Picked in the wild from the mountain sides.
ORIGIN	Interview	04_2019	-	-	-	Iceland	Icelandic	hvönn	Wild	-	-	Harvested from the wild as it grows "everywhere" in Iceland.
ORIGIN	Interview	01_2019	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Agriculture	-	-	It is also grown by farmers and in private contexts (seeds available from the Norwegian Seed Savers exchange society) - most likely the vossakvann variety.
ORIGIN	Interview	03_2019	-	-	-	Norway	English	angelica	Agriculture	-	-	From farmer suppliers.
ORIGIN	Ethnobotanical literature	Høeg, 1974	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Wild	-	-	Collected from the wild. Often young men made group trips to collect angelica, partly just to eat it in the wild, but often to bring it back home.
ORIGIN	Interview	01_2019	-	-	-	Norway	Norwegian	kvann	Wild	-	-	Sourced from the wild (e.g., Enebakk).
ORIGIN	Interview	02_2019	-	-	-	Norway	Icelandic	hvönn	Wild	-	-	Wild harvested from the coastline nearby Oslo.
ORIGIN	Interview	03_2019	-	-	-	Norway	English	angelica	Wild	-	-	Foraged from the wild, either personally or through a professional forager.

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
ORIGIN	Diplomatarium	Jón Þorkelsson, 1896	Bps B III 3 x	DI III 515.28	*1394>c17 00	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannskúrdr	Agriculture	-	-	Harvested <i>kvann</i> in place description
ORIGIN	Diplomatarium	Jón Þorkelsson, 1897	AM dipl isl apogr 407 x x	DI IV 748.17	*1448>c17 00	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannskúrdr	Agriculture	-	-	Harvested <i>kvann</i> in place description
ORIGIN	Diplomatarium	Jón Þorkelsson, 1903-1907	? Cf.ed. cit.194-195	DI VII 196.18	*1494>c17 03	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannskúrdr	Agriculture	-	-	Harvested <i>kvann</i> in place description
ORIGIN	Diplomatarium	Jón Þorkelsson, 1906-1913	AM dipl isl apogr 839 x	DI VIII 517.18	*1514>c17 00	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvannskúrdr	Agriculture	-	-	Harvested <i>kvann</i> as a gift or payment to church
ORIGIN	Juridical	Keyser & Munch, 1846	Don Var 137 4to	Gul I 38.33	c. 1250- 1300	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanngarð	Agriculture	-	-	If a man makes himself a garden of <i>kvann</i> , he can bring it if he moves
ORIGIN	Juridical	Keyser & Munch, 1846	AM 60 4to	Landsl. 111.8	c. 1320	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanngarð	Agriculture	-	-	If a man makes himself a garden of <i>kvann</i> , he can bring it if he moves
ORIGIN	Juridical	Keyser & Munch, 1846	AM 56 4to	Landsl. 111.8		Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanngarð	Agriculture	-	-	If a man makes himself a garden of <i>kvann</i> , he can bring it if he moves
ORIGIN	Juridical	Keyser & Munch, 1846	AM 71 4to	Landsl. 111.8		Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanngarð	Agriculture	-	-	If a man makes himself a garden of <i>kvann</i> , he can bring it if he moves
ORIGIN	Juridical	Flom, 1925	NKS 1642 4to	Landsl Borg 128a.8	c.1320-1330	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanngarð	Agriculture	-	-	If a man makes himself a garden of <i>kvann</i> , he can bring it if he moves
ORIGIN	Juridical	Gustav Storm, 1885	NRA 2	Landsl Fig 2 125.23	c1302-1310	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanngarð	Agriculture	-	-	If a man makes himself a garden of <i>kvann</i> , he can bring it if he moves

Table 1. (Continued).

Report Type	Reference Type	Reference	Primary Source Reference	Primary Source Page Line	Primary Source Year	Area	Language	Vernacular Names	General Uses	Plant Parts	Specific Uses	Description
ORIGIN	Literature	Gudbrandur Vigfússon & Unger, 1862	GKS 1005 fol	FbrFlat 159,11	c.1387-1395	Old Norse region	Old Norse	huannir	Wild	whole plant	-	Two men seek uncultivated <i>kvann</i> plants to harvest
ORIGIN	Juridical	Keyser & Munch, 1846	GKS 1155 a fol x	Frost x 241.20	c. 1700	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanngarð	Agriculture	-	-	If a <i>hvanngarð</i> garden is made, bring half of it with.
ORIGIN	Juridical	Keyser & Munch, 1846	GKS 1155 a fol x	Frost x 253.18	c. 1700	Old Norse region	Old Norse	hvanngarð	Agriculture	-	-	If an unauthorized man goes in a <i>hvanngarð</i> garden, men can punish him

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