

Herb

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In general use, **herbs** are any plants used for food, flavoring, medicine, or fragrances for their savory or aromatic properties. Culinary use typically distinguishes herbs from spices. *Herbs* refer to the leafy green or flowering parts of a plant (either fresh or dried), while *spices* are produced from other parts of the plant (usually dried), including seeds, berries, bark, roots and fruits.

In botanical English, the word "herb" is also used as a synonym of "herbaceous plant".

Herbs have a variety of uses including culinary, medicinal, and in some cases, spiritual. General usage of the term "herb" differs between culinary herbs and medicinal herbs. In medicinal or spiritual use any of the parts of the plant might be considered "herbs", including leaves, roots, flowers, seeds, root bark, inner bark (and cambium), resin and pericarp.

The word "herb" is pronounced /ˈhɜːrb/ in the UK,^[1] but /ˈɜːrb/ is common among North American speakers and those from other regions where h-dropping occurs.

<h2>Contents</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 History2 Culinary herbs3 Medicinal herbs4 Sacred herbs5 Herbal cosmetics6 See also7 References8 External links



Basil and green onions, common culinary herbs

History

As far back as 5000 BCE, Sumerians used herbs in medicine. Ancient Egyptians used fennel, coriander and thyme around 1555 BCE. In ancient Greece, in 162 CE, a physician by the name of Galen was known for concocting complicated herbal remedies that contained up to 100 ingredients.^[2]

Culinary herbs

Culinary herbs are distinguished from vegetables in that, like spices, they are used in small amounts and provide flavor rather than substance to food.

Herbs can be perennials such as thyme or lavender, biennials such as parsley, or annuals like basil. Perennial herbs can be shrubs such as rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, or trees such as bay laurel, *Laurus nobilis* – this contrasts with botanical herbs, which by definition cannot be woody plants. Some plants are used as both herbs and spices, such as dill weed and dill seed or coriander leaves and seeds. Also, there are some herbs such as those in the mint family that are used for both culinary and medicinal purposes.



A bundle of thyme

Medicinal herbs

Some plants contain phytochemicals that have effects on the body. There may be some effects when consumed in the small levels that typify culinary "spicing", and some herbs are toxic in larger quantities. For instance, some types of herbal extract, such as the extract of St. John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) or of kava (*Piper methysticum*) can be used for medical purposes to relieve depression and stress. However, large amounts of these herbs may lead to toxic overload that may involve complications, some of a serious nature, and should be used with caution.

Herbs have long been used as the basis of traditional Chinese herbal medicine, with usage dating as far back as the first century CE^[3] and far before. In India, the Ayurveda medicinal system is based on herbs. Medicinal use of herbs in Western cultures has its roots in the Hippocratic (Greek) elemental healing system, based on a quaternary elemental healing metaphor. Famous herbalist of the Western tradition include Avicenna (Persian), Galen (Roman), Paracelsus (German Swiss), Culpepper (English) and the botanically inclined Eclectic physicians of 19th century/early 20th century America (John Milton Scudder, Harvey Wickes Felter, John Uri Lloyd). Modern pharmaceuticals had their origins in crude herbal medicines, and to this day, some drugs are still extracted as fractionate/isolate compounds from raw herbs and then purified to meet pharmaceutical standards.

Certain herbs contain psychoactive properties that have been used for both religious and recreational purposes by humans since the early Holocene era, notably the leaves and extracts of the cannabis and coca plants. The leaves of the coca plant have been chewed by people in northern Peruvian societies for over 8,000 years,^[4] while the use of cannabis as a psychoactive substance dates back to the first century CE in China and northern Africa.^[5]

The indigenous peoples of Australia developed herbal medicine based on plants that were readily available to them. The isolation of the indigenous people meant the remedies developed were for far less serious diseases, this was from not contracting western illnesses. Herbs such as river mint, wattle and eucalyptus were used for coughs, diarrhea, fever and headaches.^[2]

Sacred herbs

Herbs are used in many religions. For example, myrrh (*Commiphora myrrha*) and frankincense (*Boswellia* species) in Hellenistic religion, the nine herbs charm in Anglo-Saxon paganism, neem (*Azadirachta indica*) leaves, bael (*Aegle marmelos*) leaves, holy basil or *tulsi* (*Ocimum tenuiflorum*), turmeric or "haldi" (*Curcuma longa*), cannabis in Hinduism, and white sage in Wicca. Rastafari also consider cannabis to be a holy plant.

Siberian shamans also used herbs for spiritual purposes. Plants may be used to induce spiritual experiences for rites of passage, such as vision quests in some Native American cultures. The Cherokee Native Americans use both white sage and cedar for spiritual cleansing and smudging.

Herbal cosmetics

The use of herbal cosmetics dates back to around six centuries ago in the European and Western countries. Mixtures and pastes were often concocted to whiten the face. During the 1940s, herbal cosmetics took a turn with the emerging red lipstick color, with every year gaining a more intense red. Herbal cosmetics come in many forms, such as face creams, scrubs, lipstick, natural fragrances, and body oils.^[6]

See also

- Apothecary
- Epazote
- Herbaceous plant
- Herb chopper
- Herb farm
- Herb garden
- International Herb Association
- List of culinary herbs and spices
- Pot herb
- Prehistoric medicine
- Strewing herb



A garden of herbs

References

1. *Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary & Thesaurus*, Cambridge University Press: headword "Herb" Online version (<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/herb?q=herb>)
2. Tapsell, L. C., Hemphill, I., Cobiac, L., Sullivan, D. R., Fenech, M., Patch, C. S., Roodenrys, S., Keogh, J. B., Clifton, P. M., Williams, P. G., Fazio, V. A. & Inge, K. E. (2006). "Health benefits of herbs and spices: The past, the present, the future". *Medical Journal of Australia*. **185** (4): S1–S24.
3. "Chinese Herbal Medicine". Retrieved 2007-12-19.
4. Dillehay et al (2010). "Early Holocene coca chewing in northern Peru" p. 939–959
5. Ernest Abel, *Marijuana, The First 12,000 years* (Plenum Press, New York 1980) [1] (<http://druglibrary.org/schaffer/hemp/history/first12000/1.htm>)
6. Shivanand, P., Nilam, M., Viral, D. (2010). "Herbs play an important role in the field of cosmetics". *International Journal of PharmTech Research*. **2** (1): 632–639.

External links

-  Media related to Herbs at Wikimedia Commons
- §182.10 Spices and other natural seasonings and flavorings that are generally recognized as safe (http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&sid=786bafc6f6343634fbf79fedca7061e1&rgn=div5&view=text&node=21:3.0.1.1.13&idno=21#se21.3.182_110), US Code of Federal Regulations

Retrieved from "<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Herb&oldid=752509862>"

Categories: Herbs

-
- This page was last modified on 1 December 2016, at 17:46.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.