diffusionsenerator

William Firebrace

Marseille Mix: turn down the heat

cabanons, the huts beside the sea: Several men go fishing amongst the rocks: they leave in the early morning, their rods held high against their shoulders, waistcoat open, flannel shirts gaping; all have the same joyful appearance, a happy troop going down to capture the fish. Even those who don't fish are no less avid than the others for the racasse, girolles, gobis, crabs, and all that goes in the bouillabaisse... Is it not admirable that such people have found a recipe for happiness, even if it is a little dull to find it in a garlic sauce and a fish soup.

Andre Suares, usually so sardonic about his home-city of Marseille, describes in *Marsiho* the almost idyllic lifestyle of the true eaters of bouillabaisse, spending their spare time in the cabanons, the buts beside the sea:

a certain quantity, it was usually made for a group of people eating together. This suited the particular culture of Marseille, where teams of fishermen, or family groups could fish from the rocks, and eat their meal together in situ, cooked in a big dish on a fire made amongst the rocks. It was not a dish which anyone could eat alone, but belonged to the culture of the group.

kilos of whole fish (except for the angler fish, which should have the head removed), or less than four kilos of prepared fish. Four fine tomatoes, four fine potatoes, cut in thick slices. Soak in cold water. Ten minutes of fast boiling to create a mix of the water and oil. Put in the angler fish and the conger - compulsory. Cover with boiling water. After five minutes, no more, add the scorpion fish and other fishes, according to what is available in the market. Boil for four or five minutes (the fish are whole, but have been gutted and cleaned). The bouillabaisse is ready. It should be served immediately.

The stew is served poured over thick slices of bread, rubbed with garlic or with rouille (a spicy sauce of breadcrumbs, olive oil and chilis). The fish are served separately, whole but with the head, spine and bones removed. There may also be an accompaniment of aoili (a sauce, similar to mayonnaise, of egg yolks, garlic, mustard and olive oil).

The bouillabaisse is a communal dish. Originally it was made mostly from fish which could not be sold, fish which were ugly or not valued at the market. Since bouillabaisse needs a considerable variety of fish, and therefore needs to be made in

The dish has not one form but many, for there are innumerable receipts for bouillabaisse. Various restaurants in Marseille claim their recipe is the only authentic version, against the dubious degraded concoctions of their rivals. Lying somewhere amongst these kitchen squabbles is the usual Marseille search for a kind of origin, an origin which is long since lost and which probably

Marseille and bouillabaisse go together. The dish is a cliche image of the city, an instant association for visitors - and also part of its deeper reality.

If Marseille is a mix, then it is also a particular kind of mix, with particular elements added in a particular way, in a particular sequence. Some of these elements have been planned, most have emerged due to force of circumstances. Having become mixed together, often in ways that are no longer visible, the elements are then accepted and become formalised. Certain aspects of the mix, their unacceptably rough origins suitably concealed, become transformed and taken in as part of the bourgeois world. The gastronomic version of this city mix is bouillabaisse.

A mix does not imply that anything can be mixed to anything. A mix is not all inclusive. A mix is not a stew into which any ingredient may be thrown.

> never existed. There are even claims that recipe for bouillabaisse was brought from the east by the Phoceans, so that the two unreliable myths of origin, of the the city and of its dish, can be conveniently combined into one story, the worthy philosopher Greeks happily matched to authentic gastronomy of the sea.

> The worst heresy for Marseille, bordering on number of other despised gastronomic heresies. celery, with chillis or cayenne pepper, with any shellfish, with egg yolks, with spinach, with bouillabaisse is sometimes tound with squids, with which made only with seabass. But so-called poissons, which is mere fish soup, or bourride, gastronomy. It is clearly different from soupe de origin, and long become part of international to find sti mort sbrewtuo bellevert sed dsib Catalonia and the caldeirada from Portugal, the like other fish stews, such as the zarzuela, from origins it can no longer be real bouillabaisse. But nowhere else. If it escapes these pure and simple coves, made with the rock-fish from here and fishermen of the calenques, of the limestone surroundings, because it is a dish of the bouillabaisse can only be made in Marseille and its There also those who claim firmly that authentic

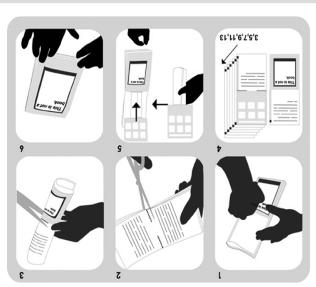
···· cooking, if only, ... well, that would be real ...

It's all an affair of fish, replied Sparrow, still breathing heavily. Fish and cookery and passion.

Passion? More passion! Passion for the sea. passion for its currents and depths. Only this feeling for the sea makes it possible for us to carry on living in this city.

They lay, contented, in the darkness, listening to the fine sound of the traffic passing below.

I his is a tragment from Marseille Mix, a forthcoming book exploring the city's literary, criminal, urban, gastronomic and cinematic aspects.



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daurade (seabream) scorpne (sea scorpion) saran (comber) saurel (mackerel) and various others. Some of these names from the fish terminology of Marseille become inevitably lost in the many fish. Some varieties may only exist in the coves south of Marseille, but the ecology of these coves is changing, along with the ecology of the Particular waters is thus changing also. Deluy gives the following 'lightly subversive' advice on the bouillabaisse made by his family in Gourdes. He recommends that the bouillabaisse should be cooked in a garibaldi, a pot wider at the should be cooked in a garibaldi, a pot wider at the should be cooked in a garibaldi, a pot wider at the

A handful of favouilles (small crabs) give their flavour to a good quantity of hot olive oil. After several minutes of heat, take out the crabs. Add to the oil a large chopped onion, two chopped bulb of fennel, zest of orange, some grains of pepper. Warm them up, without letting them go brown. Two or three pinches of saffron - for eight guests (minimum number of diners) and eight

to be concentrated, and the stock to cook rapidly.

top than the base, to allow the flavour of the fish

Many of these fish from the calenques have now become rarer, and more expensive to catch. Ugly fish like angler fish, once frowned upon, have become more acceptable to diners. The poor of Marseille can certainly no longer afford 'authentic' bouillabaisse. Its place as a popular dish has long been taken by the couscous, the pizza and other convenience meals.

It might be said that real bouillabaisse actually no longer exists, because the culture which produced it has now vanished. Both fishing and families have changed.

You need a group to eat bouillabaisse, you cannot eat it alone.

It was evening time. Sparrow and some acquaintances, Sophia, Michele, Doria, Marcel, Robert and some others of uncertain names were sitting in a restaurant beside the Vieux Port. Sparrow hated to eat in a group and had only come because of Sophia, with whom his relationship held some promise of development. He glanced at her, but she seemed to ignore him.

The table was dressed immaculately in white cloth. Smartly dressed waiters brought in the fish to be inspected for freshness. There seemed to be

some imaginary conversation taking place between humble fisherman and buyers. The waiters moved their arms with a sneering grace. Sparrow nodded in a knowing way. They waited a long while, engaged in an erratic group conversation. The wine was poured out, tasted, served. Nothing in particular seemed to be happening, but this seemed to be a part of the ceremony.

Everything to be slowed down, formalised, made almost absurd, as though something of vital importance was about to happen. The soup with the bread and the rouille was brought on and served out with care and precision. There was another long pause. Sparrow gazed again, sidewise at Sophia. Around them the restaurant seemed to be almost silent, in spite of the number of diners. Then came the fish, still whole, on their own plate, served by the waiters as a piece of distant theatre. The food was excellent but the environment so artificial that everything tasted faded, distant.

If only, said Sophia as she lay with Sparrow later in the bed of his hotel room, *if only the world of the original fishermen still existed, the rocks by the sea, the spray, the fire, the pan, the huts, the*

criminality, is naturally the Bouillabaisse Parisienne, a contradiction in terms, where butter is used instead of oil, and where even Pernod may be added.

The origin of the name has, appropriately enough for a dish of disputed origins, various explanations. It may come from the provenal *bouiabaissa* or *bolhabaisa*, meaning that the temperature of the liquid should be lowered. Or from the provencal *bouipeis*, combining boiling and fish (peis). Or again from the provencal, implying that the pot is *bout en bas* placed low down on a fire lit amongst some stones, cooking the fish which are not suitable to be sold. At any rate there is agreement that the source is provencal.

Amongst the fish found acceptable for a true bouillabaisse, according to the Marseille poet Henri Deluy, are racasse (angler fish) fielas (conga eel), vive (weever fish), loup (seabass), saint-pierre (john dory), grondin (gurnard), baudroie (angler), galinette (?), rouget (mullet), sar (silver bream), murene (moray eel), anguille (eel), labre (wrasse), garri (?), bavarelle (?), sole (sole), cavillon (gurnard), chapon (?), pajot (?), rouquier (red mullet?), (goldsinny wrasse)