

## CONTENTS

JULY/AUGUST 2012

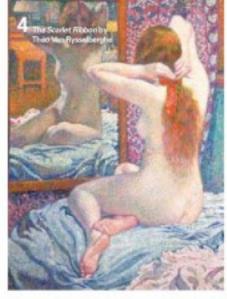
- 4 CALENDAR What's On & What's Up
- A LA CARTE
- 10 **BOUTIQUE BEAT** Footloose and Fancy



- 12 **DESIGN NOW** Inspired Ideas for Chic Summer Habitats
- 14 STREETS OF PARIS Coffee Cafés: The new wave

- 17 The Château de Tocqueville Ancestral home of the author of Democracy in America
- 21 WINE & SPIRITS Lillet: Licensed to Chill
- 24 ERENCH KITCHEN Herbs in a Midsummer Garden
- 28 FILM PICKS Top Films by Claude Miller
- 29 RENCONTRE Author David Foenkinos
- 31 LE MARCHÉ & CLASSIFIEDS









## offee Cafés

by Jennifer Ladonne

here's a new revolution underway in Paris, and like most French revolutions, it began in a café and confronts an injustice: the very had coffee.

To lament the caustic Parisian brew that often passes for espressoan express, or petit noir-is by now a given, but until 2005 few café customers took much notice. It was easy to overlook the coffee for the ritual: the demitasse, the tidy sugar packets, the people-watching and newspaper reading, the table outside in the sun (maybe), the right to linger all morning or all day for the price of a cup. This is café culture, but it's not coffee culture-a distinction central to the movement that is rapidly gaining momentum in the French capital.

Considering the state of coffee pretty much anywhere, it's not exactly sporting to pick on the French, but we foreigners do because we expect them to know better. Why wouldn't a people that raised food to an art form care more about the first thing they toss back in the morning? Why is a superb meal in a great restaurant destined for a bitter end?

"It's what the French are used to," says Antoine Netien, co-owner of Coutume Café, one of Paris's pioneering nouvelle vague coffee shops and roasters. And more to the point, "they don't know any better". Netien speaks from experience. A Lyonnais working in cinema, he moved to Melbourne, "where even the gas stations serve great coffee," he says, and had his first taste of an Australian espresso. Netien was hooked, and ended up learning the trade, first with one of Melbourne's top coffee aficionados and later with a prominent roaster. He won Australia's prestigious Golden Bean Award in 2007 and earned the status of master roaster.

According to Netien, the French petit noir, or express, a bitter cup in the best of times, became more uniformly so in the 1980s, when big suppliers, like Cafés Richard, made an offer café owners couldn't refuse-free machines and beans in return for brand lovalty. "Coffee became like any other café staple: beer, wine, sugar, toilet paper," says Netien. "The coffee all came from the same supplier, and it was all standard issue." Café workers weren't adequately trained, machines weren't properly cleaned and the beans were a routine blend of Robusta, one of two coffee varietals, and not the good one. (The other is Arabica.)

## The Guatemala connection

It took a bit of diplomacy to get the word out, and the goods. Enter Gloria Montenegro, the undisputed doyenne of the Paris coffee revolution. Montenegro was well acquainted with both sides of the coffee coin, having grown up in Guatemala near the growers from whom her mother would buy beans to roast at home. "When we were children, my mother would put a few drops of coffee in our milk," she recounts. After years of tasting good coffee from the local growers, Montenegro learned to be discerning. And as the former Guatemalan Ambassador to France, she was well connected, a handy asset when she opened her own café, the first in Paris dedicated to very high quality, single-origin coffees.

Since 2000, Montenegro had been traveling the world, meeting growers and suppliers, organizing tastings and educating herself in coffee culture, from bean to barista. "When you pick a coffee cherry the quality of your cup is already determined. All the rest is enhancing or destroying what nature created," says Montenegro. Her self-appointed task was to see that the noble coffee cherry received the treatment it, and the consumer, deserved. from start to finish. That meant education at every step of the process-the science of coffee, or, as Montenegro terms it, coffeeology.

In 2001, she began hosting an ongoing series of tastings at Café Procope, Paris's oldest café, where the city's first cup of coffee was served in 1686. From these dégustations, she and a dozen other connoisseurs designed an "oenologic" protocol to organize the world's coffees. Adopting wine terminology, their classification emphasizes the notion of terroir and the geographic, geologic and climatic factors-altitude, proximity to a volcano, degree of slope, biodiversity and more-that determine the specific aromatic qualities of the final brew. They also set out to award "grand cru" status to certain terroirs-no mean feat, with some 5 million coffee plantations in 72 coffee-producing nations.

Finally, in 2005, Montenegro opened La Caféothèque. Tucked in a 17th-century building on an old cobbled street near Paris's city hall, it was soon a haven for coffee lovers, who came as much for the fragrant, velvety espresso as for the camaraderie. As word got out, the little coffeehouse morphed into a sort of pilgrimage stop for international aficionados and enthusiasts seeking a good cup of joe.

## Passionate baristas

The point of Montenegro's efforts was to educate the consumer, and the best way to do that was to serve great coffee. Once the best



beans were identified, imported and properly roasted, it essentially came down to the person at end of the coffee chain, who could make or break the final product: the barista. A great barista, according to master of the trade Emilio Rodrigues, as quoted in La Caféothèque's Coffeeology manual, is "part sommelier, part oenologist, part bartender and part artist". He might have added part entrepreneur.

After La Caféothèque, it took some five years for the next wave of coffee-centric cafés to emerge, driven largely by a group of passionate young baristas, well-schooled in the global coffee movement. Iranian-American ex-New Yorker Merce Muse was first on the new scene. Nostalgic for her East 10th Street neighborhood café, in June 2010 she opened Merce and the Muse, a funky East Village-style coffeehouse in an undiscovered corner of the upper Marais. Furnished with mismatched furniture and flea market finds, the café has a laid back feel-except when it comes to the coffee. Muse traveled to the hallowed Coffee Collective in Copenhagen for her barista training, invested in the best machinery and took the plunge. Serving imaginative food, Muse's homemade pastries and outstanding coffee, the café drew more than just foreigners and local hipstersaspiring baristas also took note.

Frog Fight

In the last two years at least five more coffee cafés have sprung up, each with its own distinct appeal and personality.

"We were like a community of surfers in the middle of the Sahara," says Nicolas Clerc, co-owner of Télescope, near the Palais Royal, the city's newest-and most elegant-coffee outpost. A Parisian photographer and coffee lover, Clerc found his way to the Caféothèque, where he met American David Flynn, a barista there who'd learned his trade at Murky, a Washington, D.C. mecca, in his student days. Clerc traveled to New York for barista training before teaming up with Flynn to open Télescope. Clean-lined and calm, the café is a great place to while away a morning, savoring a pastry and an ambrosial coffee. But it's the partners' pure pleasure in what they're doingand some of Paris's most masterfully prepared coffee-that gives the place its glow.

Flynn is also the founder of Frog Fight, a monthly roving barista contest where six to eight baristas compete in front of a jury of peers and anyone else who pops in for the fun. More party than competition, coffee is savored and a good time is had by all.



A sometime Frog Fight host, sleek Le Bal Café is an art gallery, bookstore, restaurant and café on a cobbled, out-of-the-way enclave in the 18th arrondissement. A year ago, finding it was a challenge; now, just exit the Place de Clichy Métro station and follow the signs. Brunches at Le Bal are a congenial if crowded affair, the spare, well-lit room and the popular terrace attract a teeming mélange of young families, expats, tourists and groggy Parisians in desperate need of a fine coffee wakeup.

Founded by two chefs, Le Bal is a rare café where the food is as good as the coffee, or vice versa. Standard British dishes with a French twist-rabbit and lardon pie replaces steak and kidney-are fresh, inventive and marketdriven. Le Bal has given a group of talented baristas an important outlet, and the community spirit is palpable.

That spirit defines Paris's new coffee culture. Like any revolution, it takes a community of ardent, like-minded people. They're passionate about coffee and enthusiastic about each other-the young barista at the excellent Kooka Boora café refers to David Flynn as "awesome", the barista at Coutume Café recommends the new boutique-café Le Rocketship, where the coffee is "pretty serious". They're dedicated to spreading the word, and having a great time along the way. Télescope and Coutume offer seminars for professionals and amateurs, and Télescope hosts pop-up cafés around town. Bean samples are shared like cherished recipes, and while there's certainly competition, if the Frog Fight fun is any indication, it's friendly.

Paris is now poised for the third wave of coffee culture. With several cafés already planning offshoots, it's only a matter of time before the revolution transforms the Paris coffee scene. As Nicolas Clerc says: "Once you taste it, there's no going back." .

Coutume Café 47 rue de Babylone, 7th. La Caféothèque 52 rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, 4th. www.lacafeotheque.com Merce and the Muse 1 bis rue Charles-François Dupuis, 3rd.

www.merceandthemuse.com Télescope 5 rue Villedo, 1st. www.telescopecafe.com

Le Bal Café 6 impasse de la Défense, 18th. www.le-bal.fr

Kooka Boora 62 rue des Martyrs, 9th Le Rocketship 13 bis rue Henry Monnier, 9th. www.lerocketship.com

For more Streets of Paris: www.francetoday.com

