

“Duri et agrestes”
Thomas Aquinas (1225-74)
on those who don't gamble¹

Introduction

The purpose of this bibliography is to present the worldwide printed literature on the games of **roulette**, **baccarat** and **trente-et-quarante**, as well as related aspects of casino gambling. No limits with regards to publication language or date were applied.

With regards to **baccarat**, no distinction was made regarding its variants *chemin-de-fer*, *punto banco*² or *banque*. Thus *baccarat* refers to any version of this game whereby one hand (*banker*) plays against one or two opposing hands (*ponte*). Hereby it is of no importance if the bank is held by the casino or a player, or if several *ponte* share their wager.

Bibliographies and library catalogues are book directories. They differ in their correlation to the materials listed. Bibliographies only maintain that the included titles have sometime, somewhere been published, whereas catalogues proof the existence of a certain item in a certain location. This bibliography attempts to join both aspects. The main sources for this compilation were library catalogues, thus it can be assumed that almost all titles included actually exist in at least one copy somewhere. Any such cataloguing of course must remain incomplete. Particularly in relation to the subject, still being considered immoral by certain sections³ of society. Frequently relevant titles are being published privately and not distributed through regular channels. Therefore they are not found in the usual book-trade catalogues or (national) bibliographies.

Topical Coverage

The titles listed in this compilation were collected using the following guidelines:

Anything concerning the games of **roulette**, **baccarat** and **trente-et-quarante**. Gambling systems regardless of their worth, are collected in a separate section, unless they are listed in standard bibliographic sources, in which case they

1) Politely translated: like “rustic country-bumkins.” This in response to the question he poses in *Summa theologica*: “in ludis possit esse aliqua virtus.”

2) In Las Vegas often referred to as *shimmy*.

3) Usually of the bible-bashing variety. Often the same “pillars of society” who shout: *Amen to that!*, every time a kindergarden in some far away country gets “collaterally damaged” by “surgical precision” bombing.

received a regular entry (most French materials).

A selection of titles, covering the areas of:

- ◆ **Calculus of probability**, its beginnings, and introductory⁴ works,
- ◆ **Gambling related laws and regulations** as well as **fiscal aspects** thereof. It was attempted to give for each country or territory one exemplary work, to provide a stepping stone for further research (most pertinent titles will be found in law bibliographies). Such items are annotated [Jur.], monographs are collected in a separate section *Juridica*. (Including taxation and related fiscal aspects),
- ◆ **Historical aspects of gambling** (including dicing) in general. Annotated: [Hist.], about 200 works.
- ◆ **History and descriptions of casinos** or locations where gambling is permitted (including some travel guides). Also annotated: [Hist.],
- ◆ **Novels** only when their contents is almost purely casino gambling related. Annotated [Roman],
- ◆ Descriptions and explanations of gambling **games not in use anymore** (Euchre, Faro, L'Hombre etc.),
- ◆ **Design and architecture** of casinos. [Arch.],
- ◆ **“Gambling Studies”⁵** and casino **management**.

Furthermore selected titles on gambling related aspects:

- ◆ **Sociology** and **“public policy,”** unless hostile to gambling. [Soz.],

4) To a level not exceeding what can be expected of an average American college graduate with a M.Sc. in *basket weaving* to comprehend.

5) It should be noted, that generally a neo-liberal ideology has come to permeate university culture, giving (largely unquestioned) primacy to commercial imperatives. In particular academics have come under heavy pressure from funding industries. Therefore the stronger the relationship between researcher and providers, the more tainted a study will be. This connexion, corrupting objective research, is not always as obvious as in William *☞* Eadington's work. (Note for example the influence the US and Australian governments, on behalf of their industry sponsors, exert on state funded research with regards to climate change.)

Various epistemological approaches to studies, standard in a particular branch of science, may distract from a neutral and objective point of view. The above has in detail been spelt out by: Borell, J.; Boulet, J.; **Values, Objectivity and Bias in Gambling Research**; in: Smith, Garry et al, *Research and Measurement Issues in Gambling Studies*, Burlington 2007 (Academic), ISBN13 978-0-12-370856-4, S567-92

- ◆ **Psychology** [Psy.] and behavioural aspects of gambling (risk aversion, gambler's decision making etc.),
- ◆ **Playing cards**, which for many games are the “tools of the trade.” (Including their history⁶ and production process),

It should be noted that these areas are better covered by existing bibliographies.

Some titles about:

- ◆ **Slot machines** (“one armed bandits”), when used in a casino setting (e.g. excluding “pokies” in Australian “clubs.”). Annotated [Slots],
- ◆ **Blackjack** (also know as “21”). Most published works are variations or expansions of E. O. Thorp's theories of card counting,
- ◆ **“Exotic”** gambling games (not necessarily always played in casinos, e.g. Two-Up⁷, abia, ma-cheok),
- ◆ Roulette like games: **Boule, petits cheveaux**⁸
- ◆ Basics of **gambling theory** (Monte-Carlo Method), when related to casino gambling,
- ◆ **collectors items**,
- ◆ Horse racing, sports betting, stock market speculation etc.

as many of these works cover, at least partially, casino related aspects.

6) Mostly of the European tradition. The Chinese and Indian traditions are barely researched.

7) *Two-up* is an Australian coin-tossing game, and only offered in casinos Down-Under. Two coins are placed on a small board (“kip”). To win, the player (“spinner”) has to toss the coins in such a way that they land with the same, previously announced, side up – three times in a row. Payout is 7,5:1; the banker's advantage 3.12%. Bettors outside the ring bet on “heads” or “tail” for each toss, with an even money pay-out. Play is directed by a casino employee referred to as “boxer.” It is usually played using old Australian pennies, aptly showing a kangaroo on the “tail” side. On ANZAC Day (25. April) the game may be played in public. Formerly professional cheats were trained in special two-up schools.

8) In this game there are only 18 holes, numbered 1 to 9, each number appearing twice. 1, 3, 6 and 8 are black; 2, 4, 7, and 9 are red. The 5 is yellow and has the same effect as the Zéro in roulette. Instead of a small ivory ball, one of India rubber is used. Wins on single number are paid 7:1, those on pairs 3:1, even chances 1:1. The bank's advantage is a whooping 11,1% (1/9) on all chances.

Petits chevaux is a precursor of Boule. It offered the same wagers, but instead of a ball determining the winning number, a mechanical device simulating a horse-race *en miniature* was operated. Because of this some Boule games are decorated with pictures of horses. Electronic versions can still be found in European gambling halls. *Petits chevaux* and Boule were the only gambling games permitted in Switzerland before the legalisation of casinos in 1999. The last German casino to phase it out was Baden-Baden in 2003 where it was offered under the name of *Klondyke*, during the annual Iffezheimer week of races.

Works pretending to aid the gambler through interpretation of dreams, parapsychic effort etc. are annotated [**Okkult**].

The rarer, older or more exotic⁹ was given preference.

Excluded was **anti-gambling propaganda**, be they of the moralising or religious nature. This also applies to literature on **lotteries**. Furthermore works on **pathological gambling**¹⁰ are excluded, as these will be found in medical bibliographies. The rapidly growing field **internet gambling**¹¹ was also (mostly) excluded, as few materials, mainly relating to legal aspects, have been published (The understanding of internet gambling in general is still limited).

Compilation was completed in July 2007. *In toto* slightly more than 5000 gambling related works are listed, of which approximately 3200 are monographs in the main section.

Time frame and geographical areas of coverage

Worldwide coverage of works on *Roulette*, *Baccarat* and *Trente-et-Quarante* without regards to publication language was only attempted for the sections ***Monographs*** and ***Periodicals***. The available sources permitted coverage of the following periods:

9) including rather odd subjects, the best example probably being: Anderson, Art; *Casinos and their Ashtrays ...*

10) It should be noted, that the dominant Western school of thought on this originated in North American psychiatry and clinical psychology and has shaped the thinking about gambling behaviour and problem gambling. A multitheoretical approach using a plurality of methods is needed here. Research into gambling tends to be characterized by homogenizing theories and individualistic assumptions based on American cultural values. Published research is mostly limited to English speaking countries with lingering puritan sentiment.

11) As of October 2006, 465 companies operated nearly 1100 online-casinos through approx. 2500 sites. These were based mainly in jurisdiction with lax licensing conditions, most of them in the Caribbean (viz. Costa Rica, Belize, Antigua, Dutch Antilles, but also Gibraltar, Malta and by Indian tribes in Canada amongst others). It has been guesstimated that a total of 14-23m gamblers - of which 4m were Americans, 7m from the Asia-Pacific region - wagered around \$12b in online casinos, which would account for a 4-6% share of total gambling worldwide (☞ <http://www.online.casinocity.-com>). US Congress in Oct. 2006 passed a law (easily circumventable) banning credit card companies from processing transactions with online casino operators.

The first printed books purely on roulette appeared around 1840, those covering card and other gambling games from the second half of the seventeenth century. Some on chess and dicing earlier. Calculus of probability as a separate branch of mathematics developed from the 18th century. Works on blackjack, craps and gambling theory were first published in the last century. While compiling this bibliography it became apparent that works on gambling related sociology and psychology had to be considered as well.

Available sources permitted the coverage of the following periods, and of countries (historical borders):

Fully from the beginning of letterpress printing:

- ◆ Germany,
- ◆ France,
- ◆ USA¹² (1650 onwards),
- ◆ British Empire

Almost completely from 1800:

- ◆ Spain (and parts of Latin America),
- ◆ Switzerland, Austria,
- ◆ The Low Countries (Holland, Belgium),
- ◆ Scandinavia (excepting Finland),
- ◆ Portugal,
- ◆ Italy,
- ◆ Canada;

- ◆ Australia (from ca. 1850),
- ◆ New Zealand (from 1900 partially, completely since 1960),
- ◆ Japan fully from the beginning of the *Shōwa*-Era (1926), earlier works in part,
- ◆ Some Hebrew and Chinese language materials.

12) Where gambling, even in it's more harmless forms, like church-yard raffles, still carries the stigma of social unacceptability. No US state authorises a lottery or casinos simply for people to enjoy. Americans carry too much Puritanism in their psyches to allow them to do that. Unfortunately this shows in most "public policy" materials published in the US. (Of course other idiocies are also disseminated. Mainly by way of "political correctness" [read: thought control] through certain three-letter government agencies and US controlled media conglomerates. Prime example: the harrassment of smokers, regardless of the leaf used.)

No sources were available for:

- ◆ India (English titles after independence) and native languages
- ◆ Greece and Turkey

Few sources exist for Africa south of the Sahara (excepting RSA), the existing ones contained little of relevance.

For lack of language skills sources in Arabic, Cyrillic, Korean script, also catalogues from the Balkans, Indochina, Thailand and India (native languages) could not be checked. Where transliterated sources gave pertaining material it was included.

Furthermore, few sources for the Caribbean and Pacific Island countries were available. These promise to be of interest, even if there are few local publishing houses, as some of these territories have become gambler's destinations.¹³

Above list of areas not, or only partially, covered may seem quite long. However, when considering that normally in territories where casino gambling is banned no pertinent literature¹⁴ will be published, this appear less of a problem.

Archival sources and other non-print material are not included. Differing from most other bibliographies published academic exercises and theses are to a large extent included. Annotated [**Dipl.-Arb.**] for any academic exercise, degree or diploma up to Master's level, [**Diss.**] for doctoral theses.

For ideological reasons¹⁵ sources from the Soviet Union (1917-90; official gambling ban 1928) and their Eastern European sphere of influence (1945-90) needed not be checked. This also applies to the Muslim world, Islam being a religion that is opposed to just about any type of entertainment¹⁶ (☞ Siddiqui; *Why Islam bans ...*). This is equally true of the classical Jewish attitude towards

13) e. g. the Solomon Islands, which boast the highest casino to population ratio worldwide.

14) For example: the Nicaraguan National Bibliography contains only one relevant entry: The law banning gambling of 1903.

15) This is not to imply that the author considers shareholder-value capitalism a superior form of societal organization.

16) The compiler does not consider the alternatives offered to be overly "entertaining." Be it the "mounting" of camels or the sipping of overly sweet mint tea in an Afghan cave for years on end, before one straps a few sticks of dynamite around one's waist to blow up a bus full of school children ...

gambling. Even though, some titles from these areas have found their way into this bibliography.

Over the last two decades there has been a noticeable trend towards permitting casino gambling in many countries, casting aside many previous moral constraints (usually for the sake of expected tax revenue). Most notably in Switzerland, Canada, countries of Southern Africa (Namibia, Mauritius) and parts of the East-Asian Pacific region (New Zealand, Malaysia). In many countries the debate is still on (e.g. Japan, Taiwan, Philippines).

It should be noted, that sources consulted covered almost all countries and periods where casino gambling was legal. Thus most relevant literature will have found its way into this bibliography.

Sources Consulted and Hints for Further Research

Originally it was intended to list all sources consulted, but as these in the end amounted to several hundred this was omitted. Basically all available national bibliographies, printed library catalogues, directories of periodicals and content bibliographies were consulted. Additionally all online library catalogues of major depositories, accessible by *www* or *telnet*,¹⁷ many of them several times as their scope expanded tremendously over the years.

Difficulties in locating materials were due to the fact that many works (notably system scripts) were never distributed through regular book-trade channels, often produced in a fly-by-night manner. Therefore few copies found their ways into depository libraries, even though virtually all nations have designated certain institutions. Particularly older materials are not yet included in searchable online catalogues and require[d] personal visits to libraries during holidays.

Anybody wanting to achieve a complete overview is advised to consult previously published bibliographies. Titles listed in them were only included in the ***Monographs*** section in cases where the compiler could independently verify the

17) in itself already an obsolete technology.

existence of a title. It was not intended to duplicate or copy previous works. Thus referring to the works in the ***Bibliography*** chapter is essential.

For European printed pre-1800 books on games Dr. Zollinger's compilation (to date only Volume I to 1700) is highly recommended. For English language titles Jessel/Horr (to 1905) and Gardner (to 1980) are indispensable. No similar compilation for the French language seems to exist, although most books on casino gambling between 1865 and the Great War were published in that language. Here the catalogues of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*¹⁸ – together with the catalogues of Nice and the poorly documented *Bibliothèque Luis Notari* of Monaco – must serve as a substitute.

Dedicated gambling collections in the US can be found in the *Dickinson Library* (Special Collection on Gambling¹⁹), Las Vegas, as well as the following:

- 1; *Anita Peabody Collection*, De Paul Library²⁰ in Chicago;
 - 2; the *Louisiana State Library* holds about 500 works on Poker, published during the 19th century;
 - 3; Photographs of gambling and related activities are collected by the *Photo Archives* of the Museum of New Mexico Library;
 - 4; *Clark County Library*, Las Vegas;
 - 5; About 12000 volumes on Horse racing and betting are collected in the *National Sporting Library*, Middlesborough, Virginia;
- other countries:
- 6; *Institut für Spielforschung*, Salzburg, Austria;
 - 7; down under, the *Australian National University* took over the excellently documented Gambling Collection (to 1997 in the University of Western Sydney).

Apart from Salzburg no special collections exist in Europe, although most libraries in locations where casinos exist[ed] will hold material, mainly of local interest. Most notably this would be, apart from the obvious Nice, Monaco and Spa, places like Baden (near Vienna), Wiesbaden, Bad Ems, Bad Pyrmont in Germany, Taormina in Sicily etc. *Henry Price's* collection of ca. 8000 volumes, mainly on parapsychology, has been absorbed into the stock of the British Library.

18) online as *BN-OPALE+*

19) printed catalogue (1972) ☞ ***Bibliographies***: Powell; also: Anderl, 1978

20) about 900 Vol. ☞ ***Bibliographies***: De Paul University

The 30000 or so volumes of the *Van-der-Linde-Niemeijeriana* collection, held by the Royal Dutch Library in the Hague, mainly consists of books on chess (which in the 17th century was a game heavily gambled on). The printed catalogue of 1955/74 is by now available online.

Of interest might be the playing card collections of the Germanic *Nationalmuseum*, Nuremberg, the London City Guildhall, the *Spielkartenmuseums* at Leienfeld-Echterdingen (Germany) and Issy-les-Moulineaux (Switzerland). Playing cards and their history are comparatively well documented. Most recently by the bibliographies of Monsieur *T. Depaulis* and the publications of the *International Playing Card Society*. Nevertheless this compilation contains some works on cards as they are the “tools of trade” for many casino games.

For historical reasons library cataloging in Britain and the United States has become centrally standardised much earlier than on the continent. The *Dewey-Decimal-Classification*²¹ (since 1876) and the *Library of Congress subject headings* permit much easier access²² to subject related research in different locations.

Relevant Dewey-numbers (which vary slightly between various editions):

Roulette: 794.922, 795.4, 795.01 (systems)

Baccarat: 794.42

Gambling in general: 794.9

Laws: 343.72, 345.027 (criminal), 345.3-9, 351.762, 363.42 (supervision), 364.172 (criminology)

Casino interior design and architecture: 690.576, 725.76

Gambling – ethics: 175.9, 261.833 172 (theology), 291.178 331 72 (christian morals)

Gambling devices: 685.82, 688.752

Mathematics, statistics: 519.283

Pertinent Library of Congress classification numbers, used in most US libraries are:

Pathological Gambling, psychological aspects: HV6713...

Cheating: GV1247...

Gambling in general: GV1302...

Dicing, Craps: GV1303...

Trente-et-Quarante: GV1311.T...

21) and the UDC (Universal Decimal Classification) and NDC (Nippon Decimal Classification) derived from it.

22) as anybody not holding a degree in library science will attest, after having attempted to fight his way through the finer points of the *PI* (Prussian Instructions) of 1911 or, worse still, the *Einlegeordnung* of the Bavarian State Library.

Slots: GV1311.S...

Lottery: GV1311.L...

Sociology (in a broad sense): HV6722..., HV6724...

Roulette: GV1309...

Anybody wanting to research patents on gambling and roulette-related apparatus should check international classifications A63F... or US-class 273.

Finally, the compiler would like to emphasize that this bibliography is not a strictly scientific collection, but also aimed at the average person with an interest in gambling, to assist in finding books (and may be the odd hint for one's "system") not necessarily found in book stores (any more).