

## 9. Further Reading.

### 1. Works Related to Philosophy of Happiness by the Author.

a) [Philosophy of Happiness Book](#). 1000 pages, Kindle, E-pub, and PDF e-book, hardcover, and paperback. Comprehensive coverage of common issues pertaining to a philosophy of happiness.

b) [Knowing Book Series](#). Six-part series of philosophical quotes and poems. 226 pages each, Kindle and paperback. Companions to the Philosophy of Happiness book that avail readers of more apportioned and casual approaches toward an exploration of their happiness.

c) [Philosophic Reflections](#). A collection of essays revealing Martin Janello's motivations, illustrations, and resulting considerations of philosophical exploration. Examples of experiences and interests that can form one's philosophy. Free of charge download of 43-page PDF e-book.

d) [Philosophy of Happiness YouTube Channel](#). Contains a video from which this introduction was derived. Regular videos on issues of happiness and its philosophy.

e) [Philosophy of Happiness Website](#). Additional opportunities to explore the philosophy of happiness with more information and excerpts of the Philosophy of Happiness book and other materials. Contains FAQ, Forum, Blog, and Contact sections.

2. **Encyclopedias.** Some encyclopedias continue in traditional parts to perpetuate false myths of separation and superiority of Anglo-Saxon analytical philosophy vis-à-vis so-called Continental philosophy, let alone non-Western philosophy traditions, which were widely ignored until recently. Significant work is in process to fix this unprofessional, embarrassing parochial bias in English language resources, pushed along by the fact that English has become the lingua franca of philosophy. Inclusiveness is most effectively achieved by the worldwide inclusion of contributors and editors. I advise to look for this in your searches.

a) **Wikipedia.** Use of Wikipedia on subjects of this article is highly discouraged since its pseudo-democratic, anonymously autocratic and bureaucratic method [inherently lacks quality and reliability](#). I found its entries to be uneven, ranging from the occasionally scholarly to mostly amateurish or agenda-driven treatments beset by incomprehension, shallowness, errors, omissions, and misrepresentations. The problem is that, apart from extremes of this range, the difference may not be apparent to unfamiliar readers. The indiscriminate listing of Wikipedia on top of search engine results despite its [decline](#) makes sampling what it says enticing. However, I believe anybody trying to get to the core of happiness and its philosophy - or just casually reviewing the subject to see what they can find - would do themselves a great disservice being misdirected or discouraged by its inept, incorrect, and incomplete information. Any of the alternatives cited below offer vastly superior reliability, orientation, organization, insight, and context.

b) [Encyclopedia Britannica](#). Alright for general orientation, but varying quality level and at times odd or antiquated statements and choices of importance and language. Convoluting references. Free with ads. Subscription with 7-day free trial then, \$74.95/year or \$8.99 monthly. I suggest skipping it.

c) [Encyclopedia.com](#). A better-written and better-organized up-to-date on-line encyclopedia with material from over 200 individual encyclopedias and reference books from reputable publishers, including Oxford University Press, Columbia, and Cengage. Free access with minimal ads. Recommended as a start.

d) [Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy](#). Established in 1995. Free of charge. An on-line academic research tool with about 1600 entries. Good effort to increase coverage of non-Western philosophies. Focus on continual updating by entry authors with editor oversight. Governed by a table of contents that is really an eclectic alphabetical index. Suffers from lack of organization among articles, holes in coverage, weak cross-referencing, and insufficient contextualizing of topics. Excellent if sometimes too short on the topics it covers. Comprehensive bibliographies. A bit unwieldy for beginners. Unless you are looking for something specific that this encyclopedia might cover, you might prefer one of the encyclopedias below.

e) [Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy](#). Established in 1995. Free of charge. Well-written online research tool for wide range of readers. Written and maintained by an impressive roster of professionals plus an editing board from around the world. Peer-reviewed academic level information on a growing, already rather comprehensive range of philosophers and topics. Good effort to increasingly take account of philosophy as a worldwide phenomenon and discipline. Searchable by alphabetical index or categories (“browse by topic”). Excellent in the content it covers. Comprehensive bibliographies. Recommended.

f) [Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy](#). Originally published in 1998 in hard-copy as 10-volume set and CD-ROM, 8680 pages. Expanded on-line version by subscription to libraries only. Free search of articles, article summaries, introductory articles, and earlier versions of revised or replaced articles. Over 2,800, regularly updated entries. Impressive navigation tools, context, and cross-referencing. Summaries and overviews give good expositions. Valiant effort to incorporate non-western philosophies. Print version is getting a little long in the tooth on developing subjects. The limitation of this encyclopedia to libraries is regrettable because this is otherwise an eminently accessible, precise, and comprehensive research tool that I think is unmatched in the English language. Check with your library how you can get access.

g) [Encyclopedia of Philosophy](#). 10-volume set, 2nd edition, 2005, 6200 pages. Originally published by Macmillan Reference USA in 1967. Now only available as e-book with 7799 pages. 2,100+ entries of varied detail. Substantially updated and expanded since 1<sup>st</sup> edition, yet replacing worthwhile parts. Good non-Western philosophy content. Mostly comprehensible without any philosophical training. Includes a thematic outline of contents and solid bibliographies. Because it is much less expensive than Routledge Encyclopedia, chances are better that your local community library may have it. A good research tool. But if you have a choice, go with the Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy, particularly if your library makes its online version available. If you are not a library goer, you probably will be best served by the Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy, comparing notes maybe with the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy.

**h) Single-Volume Philosophy Encyclopedias or Dictionaries.** This compressed format can convey very general ideas of the field and elicit interest to find out more. However, its alphabetical organization confuses and hides context and development. This, together with the abbreviations and generalizations this sort of summarization requires, can dead-end inquiries more than assisting them. Conversely, readers may get the impression they grasped philosophical phenomena when this is outright impossible based on these summaries. They can only give outlines whose meaning cannot be unlocked without further study. This may be fine for mechanical school learning and testing, but not for inquisitive study. Even as a starting point, compressed encyclopedias waste time and effort in skimming that can be better spent. With this warning, here are the better ones in declining sequence of recommendation:

i) The [Concise Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy](#). 1st ed. 2000, 1030 pages, hardcopy, paperback. Summaries of all 2000 entries from the 10-volume Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Good.

- ii) [The Shorter Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy](#). 1st ed. 2005, 1104 pages, hardcopy, e-book, and on-line. Abridged version of the 10-volume Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Selective.
- iii) [The Cambridge Dictionary of Philosophy](#). 2nd ed. 2015, 1201 pages, hardcopy, paperback, e-book.
- iv) [The Oxford Companion to Philosophy](#). 2nd ed. 2005, 1076 pages, hardcopy and on-line.
- v) [Blackwell Companion to Philosophy](#). 2nd edition 2008, 976 pages. Introductory text book taking a run through traditional Western philosophy, highlighting key issues and arguments. Didactic style for school and test purposes. Limited glossary and reading references. Somewhat useful. Attempts to connect philosophy with current issues, but engages in questionable categorizations and judgments.

### 3. Monographs, Handbooks.

a) [The Routledge Philosophers](#). A series of ca. 30 books introducing Western philosophers and discussing highlights and context of their work. Includes chronology, glossary, summaries, and suggestions for additional reading. Recommended.

b) [Cambridge Companions to Philosophy](#). 130 volumes. Introductions through conglomerates of essays, each of which authored by different scholars. Interesting assortments of views, but rather topical and eclectic. Although the style is geared toward general comprehension, the disparate content of these companions may be too disorienting for a novice. I suggest first getting a solid basis in the covered topics.

c) [Oxford Handbooks Online](#). Excellent collections of articles on themes and specialized areas of philosophy. Similar to Cambridge Companions, but aimed at more advanced readers and the propulsion of discussion. This suggests preparation at a higher level. Subscription only offered to institutions.

d) [Wadsworth Philosophers Series](#). Out of print, but many titles still available new and used. Over 100 titles on philosophers in the Eastern and Western traditions. Concise, well-written introductions to philosophers and their work with adequate but sometimes incomplete coverage of major points.

e) [Rowohlt Monographien](#). This fantastic German series is sadly out of print since 2017, but some titles still available new and many used. Online version pulled as well. Over 700 titles, hundreds of them on philosophers and their work. Excellent introductions with thorough enablement of further studies.

f) [Les Collections Microcosme](#). This great French out-of-print series of publisher Editions du Seuil contained among other sections treatises about philosophers and their works, Écrivains de Toujours (1951-1981 and 1994-2000), and about religions and their promoters, Maîtres Spirituels (1955-1998).

### 4. Source Texts and Reading Introductions.

a) **Public Domain Sites**. The age of many philosophical texts and secondary literature places most of them within the public domain. A great number of them are freely accessible through these sites:

[Project Gutenberg](#) / [Internet Archive](#) / [Open Library](#) / [Internet Classics Archive](#) / [Open Culture](#)

b) [Dover Philosophical Classics](#), [Western Philosophy and Religion](#), [Eastern Philosophy and Religion](#). A good set of mainstream introductions and texts. Discounted selection in [Thrift Editions](#).

c) [Oxford World's Classics Philosophy](#). About 75 reprints and translations of mainstream classic texts. Substantial introductions, notes, chronologies, and bibliographies in support of the texts.

d) [Penguin Classics](#) & [Portable Series](#). Reprints and translations of traditional texts.

e) [Routledge Philosophic Classics](#). Anthology series of traditional categories with introductions.

f) [Blackwell Philosophy Anthology](#) & [Readings History of Philosophy](#). Key texts with comments.

#### 5. Comprehensive Philosophy Publishers.

a) [Routledge](#). 8000 titles. Clearly categorized. Gold standard in selection and quality.

b) [Oxford](#). Over 8000 books and dozens of journals, well-organized, much on-line.

c) [Springer](#). 6200+ books and 475+ series, 60+ journals. E-books and print. Some in German.

d) [Brill](#). 4250+ books, 37 journals. Some in German. E-books and print.

e) [De Gruyter](#). 7200+ books, 45 journals. Some in German. E-books and print.

f) [Bloomsbury](#). Thousands of titles. Interesting world philosophy entries. E-books and print.

g) [Rowman & Littlefield](#). Thousands of titles. Well-organized catalog. E-books and print.

h) [Cambridge](#). 3300+ book titles. Well-organized. E-books and print.

i) [MacMillan Palgrave](#). 3000+ books, 67 series, 7 journals. Basic to specialized. E-books and print.

j) [Penguin Randomhouse](#). 1000+ books, well-organized print catalog.

k) [Hackett](#). 450+ print titles. Introductions to philosophies and philosophers plus translations. Presence in classical philosophy and texts but also modern traditional philosophy.

l) [Wiley](#). Includes Blackwell. 400 titles, mostly e-books and print. Well-organized.

m) **Other Publishers.** [Harvard](#), [Yale](#), [Columbia](#), [Cornell](#), [Stanford](#), [Chicago](#), [Notre Dame](#), [Edinburgh](#), [McGill](#), [Indiana](#), [Princeton](#), [MIT](#), [Imprint Academic](#), [Polity](#), [Michigan](#), [Open Court](#), [Northwestern](#), [UCal](#).

#### 6. Search Tools for Philosophy Publications.

a) [Philpapers](#). A comprehensive index and bibliography of philosophy. Comprehensively monitors all sources of research content in philosophy. Also hosts the [largest open access archive in philosophy](#).

b) [JSTOR](#). Digital library. Access to 12 million plus academic journal articles, books, and primary sources, including philosophy. [Basic access free, increased access through participating libraries or paid](#).

**7. Popular Titles.** Philosophy isles of actual and virtual bookstores have become infested with series recognizable by hooks in their name or otherwise suggesting philosophical popularization. Titles I reviewed are, with very few exceptions, caricatures with romanced catchphrases, slogans, and dumbed-down descriptions. They might impress at cocktail parties unless someone asks questions. At best, they hold some entertainment value in their over-simplifications and desperate strain for popularity and sales.