References are cited in order of 1) author, 2) date, 3) title, 4) publication facts, and 5) retrieval information, if any.

---

**ONE AUTHOR**

**A PRINT BOOK WITH ONE AUTHOR** (see page 201 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

Author, A. A. (Publication Year). *Title of the book*. Location of Publisher: Publisher.

Example:


**AN ONLINE BOOK FOUND ON A WEB SITE WITH ONE AUTHOR** (see page 203 in the APA 6 manual for more information)


Example:


**NOTE:** Do not underline, change the font color to blue, or place a period after the web address. The web address should not look like this: http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89051958619. If possible, do not split up the web address (keep the web address on the same line in your reference entry).

**AN ONLINE BOOK FOUND ON USING AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE WITH ONE AUTHOR**


Example of a book retrieved from the Books 24X7 database:

ONE EDITOR

A PRINT BOOK WITH ONE EDITOR (see page 184 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

Editor, A. A. (Ed.). (Publication Year). *Title of the book*. Location of Publisher: Publisher.

Example:


_____________________________________________

AN ONLINE BOOK FOUND ON A WEBSITE WITH ONE EDITOR (see page 184 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

Editor, A. A. (Ed.). (Publication Year). *Title of the book*. Location of Publisher: Publisher.

Example:


   http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89051958619

NOTE: Do not underline, change the font color to blue, or place a period after the web address. The web address should not look like this: http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89051958619. If possible, do not split up the web address (keep the web address on the same line in your reference entry).

If the entry was for an online book found on an electronic database, instead of using Retrieved from http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89051958619, you would list Retrieved from Name of the Database. A period would be placed after the name of the database.

_____________________________________________

TWO EDITORS

A PRINT BOOK WITH TWO EDITORS (see page 201 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

Editor, A. A., & Editor, B. B. (Eds.). (Publication Year). *Title of the book*. Location of Publisher: Publisher.

Example:


_____________________________________________
AN ONLINE BOOK FOUND ON A WEBSITE WITH TWO EDITORS (see page 184 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

Editor, A. A., & Editor, B. B. (Eds.). (Publication Year). Title of the book. Location of Publisher: Publisher.

Example:


NOTE: Do not underline, change the font color to blue, or place a period after the web address. The web address should not look like this: http://www.appblue.com. If possible, do not split up the web address (keep the web address on the same line in your reference entry). If the entry was for an online book found on an electronic database, instead of using Retrieved from http://www.appblue.com, you would list Retrieved from Name of the database. A period would be placed after the name of the database.

NO AUTHOR OR EDITOR

A PRINT BOOK WITH NO AUTHOR OR EDITOR (see page 183 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

The book title will be placed first in the entry. According to APA 6, the word Anonymous should be used in the Author position of a citation only if the author is listed as Anonymous in the book. If the word Anonymous is not listed as the author in the book, the book title should be used in the Author position.

Title of the book. (Publication Year). Location of Publisher: Publisher.

Example:


NO AUTHOR OR EDITOR OF AN ONLINE BOOK FOUND ON A WEBSITE (see page 183 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

The book title will be placed first in the entry. According to APA 6, the word Anonymous should be used in the Author position of a citation only if the author is listed as Anonymous in the book.


Example:


NOTE: Do not underline, change the font color to blue, or place a period after the web address. If possible, do not split up the web address (keep the web address on the same line in your reference entry). If the entry was for an online book found on an electronic database, instead of using Retrieved from http://www.onebookonlytobefound.com, you would list Retrieved from Name of the database. A period would be placed after the name of the database.
TWO TO SEVEN AUTHORS

A PRINT BOOK WITH TWO TO SEVEN AUTHORS (see page 184 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

NOTE: The example shows 3 authors. This example also shows that this is the 3rd edition of this print book. The information about the edition, the volume number, etc. is placed in parentheses following the title.


Example:


ONLINE BOOK FOUND ON A WEBSITE WITH TWO TO SEVEN AUTHORS (see page 184 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

NOTE: The example shows 3 authors. This procedure is used to list up to seven authors or editors. This example also shows the 3rd edition of this publication. The information about the edition, the volume number, etc. is placed in parentheses following the title.

Sometimes the web address can be long or complicated. Depending on the length of the web address, you can use the book publisher’s web address or a web address to the actual book. The reason for a reference entry is to provide directional information on where the source can be found.


Example:


NOTE: Do not underline, change the font color to blue, or place a period after the web address. If possible, do not split up the web address (keep the web address on the same line in your reference entry). If the entry was for an online book found on an electronic database, instead of using Retrieved from http://www.astbook.asteriskdocs.org/en/3rd_Edition/asterisk-book-html-chunk/index.html, you would list Retrieved from Name of the database. A period would be placed after the name of the database.
EIGHT OR MORE AUTHORS

PRINT BOOK WITH EIGHT OR MORE AUTHORS (see page 184 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

In this type of entry, the first six authors are listed, then three ellipsis points, and finally the last author's name. For example, for an entry with 9 authors, the first 6 authors and the 9th author would be listed.


Example:


NOTE: This entry listed the first six authors and the ninth author (Taylor, L. S.). The seventh author (Grayson, D. L.) and the eighth author (Bandy, J. J.) were not listed. If the entry was for a book found on a website, instead of using Salt Lake City, UT: Jewel Books, you would list Retrieved from http://xxxxx (the name of the web address). If possible, do not split up the web address (keep the web address on the same line). If the entry was for book found on an electronic database, instead of using Salt Lake City, UT: Jewel Books or Retrieved from http://xxxxx, you would list Retrieved from Name of the database. Be sure to put a period after the name of the database.

CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK THAT HAS AN AUTHOR

A CHAPTER OF A PRINT BOOK WITH TWO EDITORS – THERE IS AN AUTHOR FOR THE CHAPTER AND TWO EDITORS FOR THE BOOK (see page 203 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

If there was just one editor, (Ed.). would be used. xxx refers to the page numbers of the chapter.

Author, A. A. (Publication Year). Title of chapter. In A. A. Editor & B. B. Editor (Eds.), Title of the book (pp. xxx-xxx). Location of Publisher: Publisher.

Example:


NOTE: If the edited online book with a chapter author and two book editors was found on a website, the entry would be the same with the exception of the location of the publisher and the publisher's name. Instead of London, England: Springer Verlag, the entry would have Retrieved from http://www.springerverlag.book1234.html (the web address of the book or the web address of the publisher. Do not place a period after the web address). If the entry was for an online book found on a database, instead of using London, England: Springer Verlag or Retrieved from http://www.springerverlag.book1234.html, you would list Retrieved from Name of the database. Be sure to put a period after the name of the database.
REFERENCE ENTRIES

PRINT ENCYCLOPEDIA ENTRY WITH ONE AUTHOR AND NO EDITOR (see page 202 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

Author, A. A. (Publication Year). Title of entry in the encyclopedia. In Title of encyclopedia (1st ed., Vol. x, pp. xx-xx). Location of Publisher: Publisher.

NOTE: Be sure to place the right edition in the ed. section; x in the example refers to numbers; if the entry is only one page long, use p. instead of pp.

Example:


NOTE: If you use an online encyclopedia entry from a web site, the reference entry would be the same as above with the exception of the publisher location and the publisher. Instead of using Chicago, IL: Encyclopedia Britannica, you would list Retrieved from http://xxxxx (the web address. Do not place a period after the web address). If possible, do not split up the web address (keep the web address on the same line). If the entry was for an online encyclopedia entry found on a database, instead of using Chicago, IL: Encyclopedia Britannica or Retrieved from http://xxxxx, you would list Retrieved from Name of the database. Be sure to put a period after the name of the database.

PRINT DICTIONARY ENTRY (see page 202 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

Title of entry. (Publication Year). In Name of dictionary (x ed., p. x). Location of Publisher:

Publisher.

NOTE: If applicable, be sure to place the right edition in the ed. section; x in the example refers to numbers; if the entry is more than one page long, use pp. instead of p.

Example:

ONLINE DICTIONARY ENTRY FROM A WEBSITE (see page 205 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

Title of entry. (Publication Year). In Name of dictionary (x ed., p. x). Retrieved from http://xxxxxx

NOTE: Often a date may not be available for a website dictionary entry. If there is no date, use (n.d.). An edition or page number may not be available for an online dictionary entry. If not available, do not include in the reference list entry.

Example:


NOTE: Do not underline, change the font color to blue, or place a period after the web address. If possible, do not split up the web address (keep the web address on the same line in your reference entry).

ONLINE DICTIONARY ENTRY FROM AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE

Title of entry. (Publication Year). In Name of dictionary (x ed., p. x). Retrieved from Name of database.

Example:


NOTE: This example uses the Grolier Online Passport database collection, which is accessible through the Kentucky Virtual Library databases. It is also acceptable to use the Kentucky Virtual Library instead of Grolier Online Passport in the retrieval statement (i.e., Retrieved from the Kentucky Virtual Library). There was no page number.

BOOK FROM AN E-BOOK READER (i.e. Kindle, Nook, etc.)

ONLINE BOOK WITH ONE AUTHOR ON AN E-BOOK READER
(see the APA Blog site at http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2009/09/how-do-i-cite-a-kindle.html for more information on how to cite from an e-book reader)


NOTE: The web address in the retrieval statement is the web address of the website where you obtained the e-book. For example, you may have obtained an e-book from Amazon, so the http://xxxxxx would be http://www.amazon.com. Do not place a period after the web address.
Example:


**NOTE:** Always use the word “version” after the type of e-book format. The format is usually found on the website from which you downloaded the book to the e-book. Examples of this include: [Adobe Digital Editions version], [Nook eReader version], [Microsoft Reader version], etc.

---

**BOOK FOUND USING GOOGLE BOOKS**

**ONLINE BOOK FOUND USING GOOGLE BOOKS**
(see the APA Blog site at [http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2009/09/how-do-i-cite-a-kindle.html](http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2009/09/how-do-i-cite-a-kindle.html) for more information on how to cite a book that was found using Google books)


**NOTE:** The web address in the retrieval statement is the Google Books web address where you obtained the e-book. Try to use the complete web address and/or the book’s ID, not just http://books.google.com, because there could be more than one publisher reprinting an out-of-copyright book for a particular year. The entire web address will help the reader locate the correct book. In many cases, the complete Google books web address may be larger than a single line, in those cases, do not use hyphens; APA recommends to break the web address before any punctuation. Do not add a period after the web address. Do not underline the web address.

**Example:**


**NOTE:** If the book ID is available in the web address, you may be able to eliminate the rest of the web address. See the example below to see how the web address above has been changed. Before using this method, double-check the revised web address to ascertain that the correct book will appear. Remember that the purpose of a reference entry is to direct the reader to the correct source.

**Example:**


http://books.google.com/books?id=qaHRAAAAMAAJ