

# maine-thesis — A LaTeX class file for the typesetting of a Masters or Doctorate Thesis at the University of Maine.\*

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Released ?

## Abstract

This class provides assistance for implementing the thesis formatting requirement of the Graduate School at the University of Maine. Upon the recommendation of their committee, students may follow the style manual of a leading journal or of a professional association for the use of field-specific terminology, formulas, signs, and other features of the text, as well as formats for documenting sources. The format requirements of the graduate school must be satisfied first, even if they depart from the style manual that has been adopted. Papers that have been published in a journal or other publication and are included in the thesis must be re-formatted to adhere to these guidelines.

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\*This file describes version ?, last revised ?.

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# 1 Introduction

This document is not intended to be an introduction on how to use  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . In fact, I will assume that you are familiar with basic  $\text{\LaTeX}$  commands and have typeset documents in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  before throughout this document. If you haven't, then I highly suggest finding a reference book or tutorial that will teach you the basics of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  and read through that first. There are several options available both in print and online (e.g. [Kopka:2004, Mittelbach:2004, Flynn:2005]). Which one you use is largely a matter of preference.

## 1.1 Installation

To install this class file you need to place it in `~/texmf/tex/latex/` where the “~” represents the location of your local texmf directory.<sup>1</sup> Since this changes from system to system, I can't be more specific than that, so check the documentation for your system.

## 1.2 Organizing your Thesis

While not required by the class file, I have some specific recommendations as to how you should organize the tex files that make up your thesis. These recommendations are designed to make editing and distribution of drafts easier and were followed in assembling this document. While I will go into more detail about this structure as I go over the various elements of the `maine-thesis.cls` file and how to use them, the basic message is to break the thesis up into multiple files. In particular, the break down that I use is:

**Main.tex** This file has the responsibility for coordinating all the other files, but contains very little of the actual body of the thesis.

**Front.tex** This file contains all the material which appears up to and including the Table of Contents.

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<sup>1</sup>The final path should not have `.../texmf/texmf/...` in it, just `.../texmf/...`

**Ch#.tex** The individual chapters of your thesis. By splitting out each thesis chapter into its own file, it will be easier to find where you want to work in any particular session as well as make generating draft copies of just part of the thesis easier.

**App#.tex** Like the chapter files, each appendix gets its own file.

**Biography.tex** The last element of the thesis, the biography of the author also gets its own file to avoid adding clutter to Main.tex.

**Figures** Since most of the figures you use in your thesis are likely to be separate image files which L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X will need access to when it typesets your thesis, I advise making a subfolder for your project where you can place these images. It'll make them easier to find later when you need to change them and keep the project root folder from getting too cluttered.

All of these files should be located in a single folder specifically created for this purpose. Since L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X creates several files when typesetting documents, this will keep all those files in one place and keep them from crowding up your usual documents folders.

In this documentation, I will be assuming that the above organization structure is in use. If you're using something else, you'll have to modify the instructions provided here accordingly.

If you are using these guidelines, however, it is highly useful if you set main.tex as the root project file for all other files in your L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X editor. You'll get fewer errors this way as you'll be able to order your editor to typeset the project without switching to Main.tex first, regardless of which file you're currently working on.

### 1.3 Organization of this document

If you've read the Table of Contents, you've no doubt noticed that each of the chapters in this document deals with one of the files listed above. In that chapter you'll find instructions for what has to be in that file. For the most part these are requirements of either the Graduate School or the maine-thesis.cls itself. Deviation from them may result in your document not typesetting correctly or in it not conforming to the Graduate School guidelines. If you follow all these instructions perfectly and the Graduate School still rejects your thesis on the basis of some formatting error, please contact me (camden.bock@maine.edu) with a full description of the problem that the Graduate School had with your thesis and I will make every effort to update the class file as quickly as possible.

### 1.4 Reporting a Bug or Formatting Problem

If you find a bug with this class file, please create a minimal working example which reproduces the bug and email it to camden.bock@maine.edu along with a description of the bug and any possible fixes you have tried (and whether they worked or not). For those not familiar with it, there are a couple of good descriptions on the web:

- <http://www.tex.ac.uk/cgi-bin/texfaq2html?label=minxampl>
- <http://www.minimalbeispiel.de/mini-en.html>

If you find a formatting problem with this class file, please create a minimal working example which reproduces the problem and email it to [camden.bock@maine.edu](mailto:camden.bock@maine.edu) along with a description of the formatting problem. If the problem was pointed out to you by the Graduate School, please indicate who in the Graduate School pointed the problem so that I can consult with them directly if needed. If available, a document which demonstrates what the desired formatting looks like should also be included.

For those with GitHub accounts (they are free), you can also submit formatting problems and bug reports via the GitHub repository: <https://gitlab.com/camden-bock/maine-thesis>. Please open a separate issue for each problem so that they can be tracked independently and make sure to upload a minimal working example. If you have some experience with programming, you may also submit Pull Requests with suggested changes.

I cannot guarantee any timeline on how quickly bugs or formatting problems will be dealt with, but I will make every effort to correct them as quickly as possible.

## 2 Main.tex

Main.tex is responsible for 5 things:

1. the loading of the class file and any packages you need to properly typeset your thesis,
2. the declaration of the principal variables in the thesis (author, title, advisor, etc.),
3. coordinating which files should be typeset at this particular time,
4. typesetting the title page of the thesis, and
5. placing and typesetting the references according to the style file you select.

We shall deal with each of these, though not necessarily in the order listed above.

### 2.1 Class and Package Loading

Like any other L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X project, a thesis set using maine-thesis.cls must start with a declaration of the document class:

```
\documentclass[options]{maine-thesis}
```

The options are as follows:

- 10pt** This option sets the font size to 10pt. This option is allowed by the graduate school for an official copy, but is not recommended (the smaller font size doesn't convert to microfilm as well as the default).
- 11pt** This option sets the font size to 11pt. This option is allowed by the graduate school for an official copy, but is not recommended (the smaller font size doesn't convert to microfilm as well as the default).



**12pt** This option sets the font size to 12pt. This is the default option, and doesn't normally need to be issued.

**unbound** This option sets the margins to equal width. This is the default option, and doesn't normally need to be issued.

**apa** This option changes the headings to follow the American Psychology Association style with one exception: italics are replaced by underlines (since italics in the headings is prohibited by the Graduate School). These heading styles are unnumbered and thus cross references using `\ref` will point to just the chapter.

**chicago** This option changes the headings to follow the Chicago style guidelines. These heading styles are unnumbered and thus cross references using `\ref` will point to just the chapter.

**headings** This option changes the headings to follow the example given in the Guidelines for unnumbered headings. As they are unnumbered, cross references using `\ref` will point to just the chapter.

**idecimal** This option changes the headings to follow the indented decimal example given in the Guidelines.

**jdecimal** This option is the default headings system (so you don't need to give it explicitly) and matches the left-justified decimal example given in the Guidelines.

**pagenumberbottom** This is the default option for the position of the page numbers. It places them in the middle of the bottom of the page.

**pagenumbertop** This option puts the page numbers in the upper right-hand corner of the page for body pages.

All of the above options are permitted in the official copy of your thesis. There are also several options which are intended to help you create copies of your thesis which are intended for some other purpose. They may not be used in the official copy of your thesis. These options are as follows:

**draft** This option does a few things:

- it marks the copy of the file as a draft by placing DRAFT in all four corners of each page (moving the page number to the bottom center if the top page style was selected),
- it marks any over full line with a black rectangle at the end,
- it allows `\comment{...}` commands to show in the outside margin (right-hand normally, but if `twoside` is also given, then it's the left-hand margin on even pages),
- it places the current date in the top center of each page, and
- it sets the font size to 10pt to reduce the document page count and save paper.

Taken together, these changes make this option useful when you want to distribute copies of your thesis (or parts thereof) to someone for feedback prior to completing it.

**oneside** This option sets the margins to allow for binding. This means the left-hand margin is enlarged to 1.5in. No other changes are made, but the larger margin leads to a reduced line length and thus different line breaking, page breaking, etc. When using this option you should review all manual page breaking decisions.

Since the Graduate School no longer requires a printed copy of the thesis, this option is mostly intended for when your department requires a bound copy for themselves using the old one-sided printing rules. You might want to consult with them about the possibility of using the twoside option below in order to save paper.

**twoside** This option sets the margins to allow for binding of a two sided printing. Thus odd number pages have a larger left-hand margin while even number pages have a larger right-hand margin. Chapters (or chapter equivalent elements) will always begin on an odd page. Finally, when page numbers are at the top (`pagenumbertop` option), they are shifted to always be on the outside edge of the page. As with the `oneside` option, the change in margins will affect line breaking and therefore page breaking as compared to the official copy of the thesis. Double check any manual page breaks to make sure they are still where you want them.

This option is useful for producing extra copies of your thesis that you want bound for your advisor, your committee members, yourself, or other people. When combined with the `10pt` option, it will result in the most economical printing (fewest number of pages).

**loftspacing** This option introduces extra spacing between the chapters in your list of figures, and list of tables. This makes it easier to see the change between chapters at a glance in those lists, but breaks the Graduate Schools strict double-spacing requirements.

If you issue more than one of the font size options, only the largest one will take effect. However, the `draft` option will always change the font size to 10pt, regardless of any other options issued. If you have the tex files for this documentation, you can see the effects of each of these options by editing the document class declaration in `Main.tex` and re-typsetting the document.

If you issue the `unbound` option explicitly, it will overrule both the `oneside` and `twoside` option as far as margins are concerned. Page number positions are still affected by `twoside` if page numbers at the top are being used.

Once you have declared the document class, it's time to load packages. There are far too many of these for me to possibly cover them all, but ones which have known issues are listed in [Appendix 6](#).

## 2.2 Variable Declarations

Once you've initialized all the stuff you need to typeset your document, it's time to start adding content. Since many elements of this content get used over and over again, the class file allows for you to declare them once and then places them in all the appropriate places.

### 2.2.1 Describe Yourself

The first batch of these variables that you'll declare are the title of your thesis, your name, the degrees you already hold, the degree you're going for, the specialty in which this degree is, and when you are graduating. These are declared with some fairly self explanatory commands:

```
\title{...}  
\author{...}  
\degreesheld{...}  
\degree{...}  
\program{...}  
\submitdate{...}
```

Note that you should use `\\` to separate multiple degrees if you have more than one. This will place them on separate lines (a Graduate School requirement). Also, your submit date should be "May," "August," or "December" and the appropriate year with no additional text.

### 2.2.2 Describe Your Committee

Next, you'll want to tell the class file about your committee. To do this, you'll need each committee member's full name and title (i.e. Ph.D., faculty position, etc., as in "John Smith, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Interesting Stuff"). Each member is declared with a separate command (use only the ones you need):

```
\principaladvisor[...]{...}  
\secondadvisor{...}  
  
\firstreader{...}  
\secondreader{...}  
\thirdreader{...}  
\fourthreader{...}  
\fifthreader{...}
```

Note that these commands are order sensitive as the class file uses the last one called to determine the number of committee members. I.e. if you call `\thirdreader{...}` after `\fifthreader{...}` then the class file will think that you have 3 committee members beyond your advisor(s) rather than 5.

If this automatic numbering of your committee isn't working for some reason, then there are two commands which you can issue after the members list to override the behavior: `\twoadvisors`, `\oneadvisor` and `\members{#}`. The first is used to change the number of advisors to two, the second sets it to one (one advisor is the default for the class file). The last tells the class file how many members your committee has (not including your advisor(s)). If you find that you have to issue these commands, please send me a minimal working example that duplicates the problem you experienced so that I can fix it.

In a couple of locations, the thesis requires the "short" name for your advisor. In this case, the advisor's title should simply be "Dr." (or whatever is appropriate) and should precede their name (as in "Dr. John Smith"). This short name can be defined in two ways. If you have just one advisor, then you can make use of the

first (optional) argument of `\principaladvisor` (the one appearing between the square brackets):

```
\principaladvisor[Dr.~John Smith]{John Smith, Ph.D., Associate Professor of  
Interesting Stuff}
```

If you have two advisors, then you should leave out the first argument for `\principaladvisor` and use the command `\principalshort` instead. For this command both names should appear as the argument to the command with their short titles separate:

```
\principaladvisor{John Smith, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Interesting Stuff}  
\secondadvisor{Jane Doe, Ph.D., Professor of More Interesting Stuff}  
\principalshort{Dr.~John Smith and Dr.~Jane Doe}
```

### 2.2.3 Number of Appendices

If you have more than one appendix, then you have to tell the class file this with the command `\multipleappendicestrue`. This is because the Graduate School requires different formatting for a document with a single appendix as opposed to one with multiple appendices (in particular as relating to lettering them and how they appear in the table of contents). By default, the class file assumes one appendix and will format it accordingly. If you have more than one, then this command will tell the class file to change to the multiple appendices format. If you don't have any appendices, then it shouldn't matter if you issue this command or not.

### 2.2.4 Document Type

By default, the class file will refer to your document as a dissertation. If your degree program refers to it as a thesis or project, then you'll want to tell the class file that. The command `\thesis` will change all occurrences of "dissertation" to "thesis" and `\project` will change them to "project."

## 2.3 Title page

Now that all the variables are declared, it's time to start the document itself. This consists of three commands:

```
\begin{document}  
\preliminary  
\maketitle
```

The first is the usual command that tells  $\text{\LaTeX}$  where the document starts. The second tells the class file that what comes next is the front matter of the thesis. This means that pages should be numbered with lowercase roman numerals. The last command creates the title page. Putting it here ensures that every copy of your thesis that you create will include a copy of the title page, making it easier to identify the document (especially important when you're handing out bits and pieces).

After the title page, it's time to include the rest of the preliminary material, but I don't suggest putting all of that in `Main.tex`. Instead, all of that should be put in `Front.tex`, a process which gets us to our next job for `Main.tex`: coordinating which files are to be processed at this time.

## 2.4 File Coordination

Chances are pretty good that your final thesis will be close to, if not well over, 100 pages. If all of that material were in a single file, finding where it is you want to edit something can be difficult. To make this easier,  $\text{\LaTeX}$  allows you to split the document up into multiple files and then use the `\include{...}` statement to tell the main file to add the contents of another file at this point. We're going to make use of that here. First off, we'll place all the front matter (copyright page, dissertation acceptance statement, library rights statement, abstract(s), preface, dedication, acknowledgements, and table of contents):

```
\include{Front}
```

Next comes the main body of the thesis, which is just a bunch of `\include{...}` statements: one for each chapter:

```
\include{Ch1}
\include{Ch2}
\include{Ch3}
...
...
...
```

## 2.5 Bibliography

After the main body of the thesis, it's time to set the bibliography. It should be noted that the Graduate School requires a single, all inclusive bibliography for your thesis, even if each chapter has its own bibliography.

Since citation styles and the required contents of the bibliography can vary dramatically from discipline to discipline, the Graduate School has no specific requirements for the this subsection. As a result, this class file contains no formatting specifications for the subsection beyond the margins and line spacing.

By default the name of this subsection is "REFERENCES" but you can change it to "WORKS CITED," "BIBLIOGRAPHY," or whatever is customary for your discipline. To do so you'll need to redefine the command `\bibname`. For example `\renewcommand{\bibname}{Works Cited}` will change the name to "WORKS CITED" (capitalization is enforced by the class file, so you don't need to worry about it when redefining `\bibname`). **This is a change from how the class file used to work.** This change serves to bring the class file more in line with usual  $\text{\LaTeX}$  expectations so that packages like `babel` will work more smoothly with the class file.

There are two ways of handling your bibliography: with `BIBTeX` and by hand.

### 2.5.1 BibTeX

If you're using BibTeX then you'll need to set several external parameters which tell the class file how to find and format the references. To do this use the following series of commands:

```
\bibfiles{...}  
\bibliographystyle{...}  
\references
```

The first command tells the class file where the bibliography entries are located. This should be a BibTeX file (i.e. one with a ".bib" extension).

The second command indicates the style the list should follow. There are a few styles built into BibTeX by default (plain, unsrt, alpha, abbrv) but there are also countless bibliography style files (".bst") out there that can achieve alternate formats. Consult with your advisor and committee about which bibliography style you should be using.

The last command simply tells the class file its time to typeset the reference list. Since this command manually adds an entry to the table of contents you will sometimes run into a peculiar bug within the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X kernel when using it. This bug causes the processing of manually added table of contents entries to be delayed until after the processing of a subsequent included file. The result is that if said file adds entries to the table of contents (by containing subsectioning commands, for instance) the manually added table of contents entry will be out of place. This can be fixed in one of two ways:

1. Use the `\input` command instead of `\include`. This command allows the placement of other files in the document just like `\include` but doesn't have the same file coordination capabilities described in subsection 2.8.
2. Place the command which manually adds to the table of contents inside an included file. If all table of contents entries are added from within an included file, then the bug about order won't manifest itself.

Since the bug is in the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X kernel, I cannot change the class file to fix it. As a result, if it effects you, try one of the two above fixes.

Don't forget that if you're using BibTeX you'll need to process your document at least 4 times for it to come out right: once with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, once with BibTeX, and twice more with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.

### 2.5.2 Bibliographies by hand

If you've elected to create your bibliography by hand then you simply need to use:

```
\begin{thebibliography}{...}  
...  
...  
...  
\end{thebibliography}
```

Since the contents and format of this environment is covered in most L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X manuals (e.g. subsection 11.3.1 in [Kopka:2004]), I'm not going to go over it here. Note that the same issue that effects `\references` applies to this environment.

## 2.6 More File Coordination

Having taken care of the bibliography, it's time to work on the appendices:

```
\appendix
\include{AppA}
\include{AppB}
...
...
...
```

The first command resets the chapter counter and changes it from numbers to letters. This means that from now on the `\chapter{...}` command will create “Appendix \*” (where “\*” is A, B, C, etc.) rather than “Chapter #” (where “#” is 1, 2, 3, etc.). It is necessary even if you have only one appendix (and thus don't want it lettered).<sup>2</sup> The subsequent commands point to and allow the inclusion of the various appendix files.

## 2.7 Biography

After the list of appendix inclusions you'll need to write your biography. According to the graduate school the requirements for the biography are as follows:

A biography of the candidate must be included in the thesis. It must be written in the third person and include the following information: place of birth, place of high school graduation, place and date of college graduation with degree(s) and major(s), professional or employment experience, scholarly publications, and memberships in professional or honorary societies. The last sentence must state, "S/He is a candidate for the——degree in —— from The University of Maine in Month, Year."

Obviously these are some very stringent requirements, but even so there is still a substantial amount of variation that might be introduced into any given biography so it's left up to you to write all but the last sentence of the biography (which has such specific required wording that the class file can do it for you). To format your biography correctly, it should be placed between `\begin{biography}` and `\end{biography}`. You might also consider placing it in a separate file which you then include (as I've done in this document) so that you can exclude it from draft copies of the thesis.

By default, the class file will use your full name (as defined by the `\author` command in the last sentence. This is allowed by the graduate school, but if you prefer to use a pronoun (as is suggested in the above requirements) then you should make use of the `\authorpronoun` command to indicate what your preferred pronoun is. It is recommended that you place this command in the preamble of the document along side the `\author` command, but technically it can appear anywhere before the biography environment.

Since the biography is required to be the last page of your thesis, the only command that should appear after it in your document is `\end{document}`, which will tell L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X that the document is finished.

---

<sup>2</sup>If your document has only one appendix, then the letter is left off completely and it is simply designated “Appendix”.

Thesis Element	Required or Optional
Copyright Page	Optional
Abstract	Required
Lay Abstract	Special <sup>a</sup>
Preface	Optional
Dedication	Optional
Acknowledgements	Optional
Table of Contents	Required

<sup>a</sup>See subsection 3.3

Table 1: The elements of the front matter for your thesis.

## 2.8 Using the File Coordination

In addition to breaking your thesis up into multiple smaller files, the `\include{...}` statements enable another feature of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  that should make your life much easier.

Let’s say during the editing process your committee requires you to make changes to chapter 3 but not any of the rest of the document. Once you’ve made those changes, do you have to retypeset the whole document and give it all to your committee just so they can approve those changes? Thanks to the `\include{...}` statements, the answer is no. Simply introduce the command `\includeonly{Ch3}` into the preamble of your document (somewhere before `\begin{document}`, I suggest just after the packages are loaded) and  $\text{\LaTeX}$  will only process chapter 3, but will look at the aux files for the other chapters so that any reference commands point to the right place. This will create a document which consists of the title page, chapter 3, and the reference list: a much smaller and easier file to be handing out to your committee. By changing the argument of this command you can control which chapter (or appendix) is typeset and can even typeset more than one (simply separate each file name by a comma as in “Ch2,Ch3,AppA” which will typeset chapters 2 and 3 and appendix A). Once you’re ready to typeset the whole document again, simply delete the `\includeonly{...}` command.

It should be noted that `\include{...}` not only adds the contents of the specified file to this one, it also starts a new page both before and after the file is read in (the equivalent of issuing `\clearpage`). As a result, you should only use it on files that should start and end on their own pages (like chapters) and not with those that can share their page space with something else (like a subsection in a chapter). As with spaces and carriage returns,  $\text{\LaTeX}$  always ignores multiple commands to start a new page in a row so two `\include{...}` statements in a row won’t create a blank page in between. If you have to place in a separate file some material which shouldn’t automatically start and end its own page, you’ll need to use `\input{...}` instead and there is no equivalent to `\includeonly{...}` for `\input{...}`.

## 3 Front.tex

The front matter of your thesis is primarily made up of special things that are required by the Graduate School, but also contains some optional elements. Table 1 provides a summary of these elements.



### 3.1 Copyright

```
\copyrightpage[copyright holder]{year}
```

This command creates a copyright page. This page is optional (unless you've taken the time to register the copyright, in which case it's required by law, not the Graduate School), so you can neglect this page if you want to. If you do issue it, there are a pair of arguments that it takes. The first (between “[” and “]”) specifies the copyright holder. This argument can be left off completely (in which case the “[” and “]” are also not necessary) and will default to you, the author. The second argument is required and declares the year of the copyright. If parts of your thesis were supported by grants or were previously published, you should consult with your advisor and the prior publishers to make sure that you specify these arguments correctly before including this page.

**Note:** In 2016 (v1.12 of this class file) the Graduate School switched to an electronic thesis submission process and eliminated the Dissertation Acceptance and Library Rights Statement pages which had previously surrounded the Copyright page. If you are recompiling an older thesis which contains these pages, then you will need to use earlier version of the class file.

### 3.2 University of Maine Graduate School Land Acknowledgment

```
\glsa{}
```

This command creates the University of Maine Graduate School Land Acknowledgment. This page is optional and takes no parameters. The land acknowledgment should be after the copyright page, as shown by the thesis template made by the Graduate School.

### 3.3 Abstract(s)

The graduate requires two abstracts, but only one has to appear in the bound dissertation.

This first abstract is the usual abstract you would write for a scholarly journal in your field. This is the abstract that must be in the bound thesis. It should be limited to 500 words for a Master's Thesis and 350 words for a Doctoral Thesis. It cannot contain formulas, tables, diagrams, or other illustrations. Typesetting your abstract is accomplished with the “abstract” environment:

```
\begin{abstract}  
...  
...  
...  
\end{abstract}
```

The second abstract is one suitable for a lay audience. This abstract is limited to 350 words regardless of the kind of degree you're getting and should not contain highly technical language. It should be written with the expectation that the

reader will have only minimal knowledge of your field as it may be “submitted [...] for publication in newspapers, magazines, and other media of interest to the general public, and it may be used in selecting nominees for regional and national competitions.” It must be accompanied by at least 5 keywords (for search engines to pick up on, presumably) and it may contain 1 (and only 1) image. If you didn’t create said image, then you need permission of the copyright holder to use it.

This abstract doesn’t have to be bound with your thesis, but must be submitted electronically to [crystal.burgess@maine.edu](mailto:crystal.burgess@maine.edu). When submitting this abstract, a Word document that is formatted correctly is preferred due to some copy/paste peculiarities between Adobe Reader and the form the grad school uses to upload the file to the web. If you don’t have access to Word, however, you can get away with a pdf version. This pdf version can be generated by this class file with the “layabstract” environment; the same environment you’d use to generate the lay abstract for inclusion in the bound copy:

```
\begin{layabstract}{...}
...
...
...
\end{layabstract}
```

In this case, the environment argument is the list of keywords, while the body of the abstract should be within between the environment commands. If you do include an image, do not enclose it within a figure environment as it should not appear in the List of Figures.

### 3.4 Dedication

If there is some person (or group of persons) to whom you want to dedicate your thesis, then you’ll need to use the dedication environment. This should be short, and is optional:

```
\begin{dedication}
...
\end{dedication}
```

### 3.5 Preface

If you want to include a preface to your thesis then you typeset it with the preface environment. This can be long or short and is optional.

```
\begin{preface}
...
...
...
\end{preface}
```

**Note:** The document structure within the Preface is unnumbered (a Graduate School requirement).

### 3.6 Acknowledgements

While considered optional by the Graduate School, the acknowledgments are the appropriate place to mention funding sources, collaborators, and anyone who helped with the writing or revision of your thesis. They are typeset with the acknowledgements environment:

```
\begin{acknowledgements}
...
...
...
\end{acknowledgements}
```

### 3.7 Table of Contents

The last element of the front matter is the table of contents. This actually consists of several lists, the first of which is actually called “Table of Contents” and contains the name and page numbers of chapters, subsections, subsubsections, and chapter-like elements. The other lists are all pseudo-optional. If they would be populated (i.e. if you have tables or figures), then they need to be there. If they are empty, then you can leave the empty list off. Typesetting these lists is handled with a series of commands:

```
\tableofcontents
\listoftables
\listoffigures
```

In addition, the Graduate School requires you to have other lists for “a consistent set of theorems, symbols, abbreviations or definitions” should such a set appear in your thesis. Some packages add `\listof*` commands to create and auto-populate the list for the element that they are support just like `\listoftables` and `\listoffigures` do for tables and figures. If so, you should probably use said command as it will make your life much easier (though pay attention to the formatting that the command creates, you may need to modify it manually). However, for those instances where the package doesn’t do so, there is a “listof” environment which you can use to manually create such a page:

```
\begin{listof}{...}
...
...
...
\end{listof}
```

### 3.8 File Close

The second to last line that should be in your Front file signals the start of the main body of the thesis with the command `\mainmatter`. This resets the page numbering, changes it to arabic numerals, switches to double spacing, and adds the word “Chapter” to your table of contents before your first chapter.

Since this isn't strictly creating a piece of the front matter of your thesis it might seem more logical to put this command in `Main.tex` after `\include{Front}`, however, this command suffers from the same bug that effects `\references`. However, since this command comes first in the document, it appears to be subject to it more reliably. Putting the command at the end of `Front.tex` dodges that bug (as would placing it at the beginning of `Ch1.tex`). It's not elegant, but it works.

The last line of `Front.tex` is `\endinput`. This command isn't technically necessary (i.e. your document will typeset just fine without it), but it is good programming practice to include it. If it is used, then anything that appears after it will be ignored by L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, making it a great way to create a scratch space at the end of each file where you can write notes to yourself. You don't even have to comment them out!

## 4 Chapters and Appendices

### 4.1 Chapters

While the chapters are probably the hardest part of the thesis for you to actually write, the class file requires very little in each chapter. Each chapter file should open with `\chapter{...}` and close with `\endinput`. In between is largely up to you, but there are a few things to keep in mind.

You cannot use `\include{...}` inside chapters because they are already included files. If you want to breakup a long chapter into multiple files, use `\input{...}` instead. Note that there is no `\input{...}` equivalent to `\includeonly{...}`. Every file inside an `\input{...}` command will be processed every time.

Figures and tables should be inside the figure and table environments, respectively, so that they are automatically inserted into the list of figures or tables. If the caption for a figure or table is particularly long, I also recommend using the optional argument in the `\caption[...]{...}` command to create a short version of the caption that will appear in the table of contents.

Footnotes inside figures or tables will be captured by the figure or table environment and thus won't appear anywhere in the document. There are several possible solutions for this problem, none of which are implemented by this class file, so if you want to put footnotes in your table, look into it.

### 4.2 Appendices

The file that contains an appendix looks just like a file that contains a chapter. It starts with `\chapter{...}` and ends with `\endinput`.

### 4.3 Headings

There are 5 levels of headings within a chapter or appendix: subsection, subsubsection, subsubsubsection, paragraph, and subparagraph. To create a heading (and start a new element at the appropriate level) simply issue the appropriate command (`\subsection`, `\subsubsection`, etc.). By default headings are numbered down to the subsubsubsection level using a decimal system (`<Chapter #>.<subsection #>.<Subsection #>.<Subsubsection #>`). You can change the depth to which headings are numbered with the command

`\setcounter{secnumdepth}{#}`. The argument should be a number between 0 (no headings are numbered) and 5 (all headings down to the subparagraph level are numbered). This command can be issued at anytime in your document and will affect the numbering from that point forward.

In addition to the options described in subsection 2.1 which automatically change the format of the headings to match a specific style, it is possible to manually change the formats by redefining the following commands:

```
\subsectionstyle
\subsubsectionstyle
\subsubsubsectionstyle
\paragraphstyle
\subparagraphstyle
```

These commands should take no arguments and consist purely of formatting commands (it is up to you to provide any punctuation a style might demand in the heading name itself). As an example, if you wanted to make subsection headings be underlined and boldfaced, you would need to issue the following command in your preamble:

```
\renewcommand*{\subsectionstyle}{\bfseries\underline}
```

If manually redefining the heading styles, remember that the Graduate School prohibits italics in headings.

Similarly there exist the following lengths which can be used to redefine where the text starts after a heading:

```
\subsectionpost
\subsubsectionpost
\subsubsubsectionpost
\paragraphpost
\subparagraphpost
```

These lengths should be altered in the preamble with a `\setlength` command. If the value the lengths are set to is positive, then they represent the vertical distance between the header and the first paragraph which follows (and should probably be a rubber length to give L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X some wiggle room in making things fit on a page). If they are negative then the absolute value represents the horizontal distance between the header and the first word of the paragraph which follows (and should probably be a fixed length). For example, the lengths for APA style headings are positive (and rubber) for `\subsectionpost` and `\subsubsectionpost`, but negative (and fixed) for the other three. This places subsection and subsubsection headers on their own line, but subsubsubsection, paragraph, and subparagraph headers are on the same line as the text which follows them. On the other hand, the default style uses positive (and rubber) lengths for `\subsectionpost`, `\subsubsectionpost`, and `\subsubsubsectionpost`, but negative (and fixed) lengths for `\paragraphpost` and `\subparagraphpost`.

For more on the difference between rubber and fixed lengths, consult your L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X reference book of choice.

## 5 Other Stuff

### 5.1 `\ignore`

The class file defines the command `\ignore{...}` which is very useful for removing large blocks of text from the thesis without deleting them. Anything within the argument is treated as if it was commented out and will not appear in the typeset document.

### 5.2 `\comment`

There is also a `\comment{...}` command. If the draft option was issued to the class file, the argument of this command will appear in the right hand margin in red with “NOTE:” preceding it in a smaller font (as can be seen in this file if you typeset it in draft mode). This makes it useful for adding reminders to yourself about things you still need to do, or questions for your advisor when you’re asking him to review a draft version of something. Without the draft option this command functions identically to `\ignore`.

[1] There is a comment here.

### 5.3 `\highlight`

The `\highlight` command is a useful companion to `\comment`. In draft mode it will highlight its argument (i.e., give it a yellow background). In final mode, the text appears normally.

### 5.4 `\pocket`

If you have supplementary materials such as a DVD or CD which will be stored in a pocket inside the cover of your thesis the Graduate school requires you to list these in the table of contents. This can be done with the `\pocket{...}` command. However, like the `\references` command, the entry in the table of the contents that this produces may be out of place if it is put in `Main.tex`. See subsection 2.5 for more details.

Table of contents entries created by this command have the status of chapters (or appendices, if you’ve already issued the `\appendix` command) and will increment the appropriate counter.

### 5.5 `\toclabel`

If you need to add a label into your table of contents then you can use the command `\toclabel{...}` to do so. Due to a bug in the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X kernel that effects this command you may need to put the command inside a chapter file rather than in `Main.tex`. Otherwise the label may not end up in the correct place in the TOC.

### 5.6 `\compresstitlepage`

In rare cases your title page may spill over onto a second page when typeset with double line spacing (generally due to a long title, many previous degrees, or committee members with long/multiple titles). When this happens, issue the command `\compresstitlepage` in your preamble. This will change the line spacing for the committee members to single line spacing. If that isn’t enough to get

[2] There is another comment here.

your title page onto one page, add the optional argument (“[2]”) to change the spacing for the rest of the title page to one-and-a-half spacing.

## 5.7 verbatim and \verb

Since the Graduate School doesn’t want the font to change during the course of the document, the verbatim environment and the `\verb` command have had their font changed from the standard typewriter font of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to the normal roman font. This required a change to the font encoding to get what you type in the verbatim environment to be the same characters that appear on the page. As a result, the mapping of quotation marks, “”, to close double quotes, ”, doesn’t work. To get ” you will need to type two close quotation marks, ’’, just like you have to type two two open quotation marks, ‘‘, to get the double open quotes, “.

## 5.8 Widows and Clubs

The graduate school requires that page breaks occur so that at least 3 lines of any paragraph are on a page. Thus, if a paragraph starts on a certain page at least the first three lines of that paragraph should be on that page. Likewise, if a paragraph ends on a page at least the last three lines of that paragraph should be on that page. This is an unusually stringent requirement for clubs (paragraph starts at the end of a page) and widows (paragraph ends at the beginning of a page) and one which is impossible to force L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to respect. The club penalty and widow penalty have been set high to large values so that at least two lines of each paragraph should appear on each page, but if the graduate school starts bugging you about this, you are going to have to play with this manually using `\pagebreak` and `\nopagebreak`. Do this only when preparing the *absolutely final copy* of the thesis as said manual breaks will stick around despite any subsequent edits to the document.

Likewise, the Graduate School has similar standards for the table of contents: at least 3 entries from any given chapter must be on the page (unless the chapter has fewer than 3 entries, in which case all entries should appear on the same page). I’ve done my best to make sure this happens, but I can’t possibly test every possible pattern of chapters, subsections, and subsubsections that you might have. If the graduate school is bugging you about this, then place `\addtocontents{toc}{\protect\pagebreak}` just before a chapter, subsection, or subsubsection to manually insert a page break into that position in your table of contents. This command can likewise be used to manually insert page breaks into the list of figures (lof) or the list of tables (lot) by changing the first argument. It also will run into the same bug that effects `\references`. See subsection 2.5 for more details. If you do have to do this, I’d also appreciate a minimal working example so that I can try to further fine tune the class file’s ability to do this automatically.

## 5.9 Thesis in a Foreign Language

The class file has not been tested on a thesis written in a foreign language and thus its behavior on such documents is not guaranteed. Support for these kinds of documents is planned for a future version, but probably won’t come until 2019

at the earliest. Contributions designed to make the class file work with foreign language theses are appreciated: `R.Springuel@umit.maine.edu`.

## 5.10 Hyphenation & Justification

At the graduate school request, automatic hyphenation is turned off and the document should be set left justified (`\raggedright` in LaTeX parlance). If this creates strange behavior for you, please let me know so that any possible bugs can be resolved.

## 5.11 5-dot Leader Minimum in TOC

As of v1.10 the this requirement should be obeyed automatically. If you run into problems here please report it to me (`camden.bock@maine.edu`). As a work around, you can fix this manually by either changing the appropriate title/caption, or by making use of the optional short title/caption built into the appropriate command.

# 6 Other Packages

This appendix lists the packages which have interesting behavior when used along side `maine-thesis.cls`. If you find a package that creates difficulties which isn't listed here, please email me the name of the package, the version you have, and the particular difficulty that you encountered.

## 6.1 Working Packages

While not thoroughly tested, the following packages have been used with this class file without incident:

- `acronym` (v1.35, last revised 2009/10/20)
- `epic` (v1.2, last revised 1986/06/01)
- `epstopdf` (v2.5, last revised 2010/02/09)
- `exclueonly` (v1.0, last revised 2003/03/14)
- `graphics` (v1.0o, last revised 2009/02/05)
- `graphicx` (v1.0f, last revised 1999/02/16)
- `hhline` (v2.03, last revised 1994/05/23)
- `natbib` (v8.31a, last revised 2009/11/07)
- `pdfpages` (v0.4j, last revised 2010/01/12)
- `tabularx` (v2.07, last revised 1999/01/07)
- `tabulary` (v0.9, last revised 2008/12/01)
- `float` (v1.3d, last revised 2001/11/08)



- subfig.sty (1.3, last revised 2005/06/28)<sup>3</sup>

If you experience a problem with any of these packages please make sure you have the version listed above or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

If you use a package other than one of the ones listed above without incident, please email me (camden.bock@maine.edu) the package name and version so that I can add it to the above list.

## 6.2 caption

This class file already formats captions for figures and tables according the requirements of the Graduate School. As a result, the caption package, which allows you to manipulate how these elements appear, should not be used.

## 6.3 color

The class file uses this package to color the `\comment` command in draft mode. As a result, any attempt to load this package with options by using `\usepackage` will result in an option clash error. Instead, pass whatever options for color you want to the class file and they will automatically be passed along to color when it is loaded.

The class file was tested with v1.0j, last revised 2005/11/14. If you're having problems with color, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

## 6.4 footmisc

The class file uses this package to eliminate the usual rule that occurs between the body of the text and the footnotes at the bottom of the page. As a result, any attempt to load this package with options by using `\usepackage` will result in an option clash error. Instead, pass whatever options for footmisc you want to the class file and they will automatically be passed along to footmisc when it is loaded.

The class file was tested with v5.5a, last revised 2009/09/15. If you're having problems with footmisc, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

## 6.5 hyperref

The hyperref package can be used to create many links within your document, making the digital copy easier to navigate. When links are created in the document, they can be highlighted in a variety of ways: colored boxes around the text, colored text, and small capitals. While these are necessary indicators of the presence of the link in an electronic document, they should not appear in the printed copy. As a result, you are advised to turn hyperref (comment out the load command) when typesetting the file for printing purposes. When you go back to

---

<sup>3</sup>*Note:* If you use the subfig package, the following warning will be raised: "Package caption Warning: Unsupported document class (or package) detected, usage of the caption package is not recommended." It should be safe to ignore this warning, if you don't use any other packages which manipulate the caption command. For anything beyond that, I can't make any guarantees on what will work and what won't.

typesetting with hyperlinks, you are likely going to need to trash the auxilarly (aux, toc, lof, lot, etc.) files to get the document to typeset correctly.

The class file was tested with v6.80n, last revised 2010/03/11. If you're having problems with hyperref, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

## 6.6 hyperref and ifthen

If a user defined command that calls the commands from the ifthen package (like `\equal`) is placed inside a subsectioning command, this is likely to raise a problem if hyperref is also being used, even if the user defined command is robust or protected. I have been unable to identify exactly what causes this error and can provide no fix. My only suggestion is to redefine your command so that it uses the TeX primitive `if` statements instead of the ifthen package.

This bug was observed with v6.80n, last revised 2010/03/11, of hyperref and v1.1c, last revised 2001/05/26, of ifthen.

## 6.7 soul

The class file uses this package for the `\highlight` command. As a result, any attempt to load this package with options by using `\usepackage` will result in an option clash error. Instead, pass whatever options for soul you want to the class file and they will automatically be passed along to soul when it is loaded.

The class file was tested with v2.4, last revised 2003/11/17. If you're having problems with soul, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

## 6.8 tocvsec2

The class file uses this package to control the table of contents depth. In particular, it is used to prevent preface subsections from being numbered and appearing in the table of contents and to prevent appendix subsections from appearing in the table of contents while still being numbered. If you need to use this package for some other purpose, you don't need to reload it.

The class file was tested with v1.2b, last revised 2010/02/27. If you're having problems with tocvsec2, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

## 6.9 hyphenat

The class file uses this package to turn off hyphenation for the entire document. As a result, any attempt to load this package with options by using `\usepackage` will result in an option clash error. Since the only options for this package either disable all hyphenation (the option being used by the class file) or enable it for monospaced (typewriter-style) fonts which aren't allowed in a thesis (the graduate school wants a single font used throughout the document), you shouldn't have to load this package anyway.

The class file was tested with 2009/09/02 v2.3c. If you're having problems with hyphenat, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

## 6.10 geometry

The class file uses this package to set the margins and paper size. As a result, any attempt to load this package with options by using `\usepackage` will result in an option clash error. Since the graduate school has very specific requirements for the margins and paper size, both of which are set by the class file, you shouldn't need to load this package anyway.

The class file was tested with v5.6, last revised 2010/09/12. If you're having problems with geometry, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

## 6.11 iftex

The class file uses this package to test for the use of the PDF<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> engine. This engine adds some spurious tags to the pdf, but also provides a command, `\pdfsuppressstexinfo` to get rid of them. If we see this engine, we use the command to remove those tags. If you need this package, then simply make use of it. There is no need to load it (especially as it has no options).

The class file was tested with v0.2, last revised 2013/04/04. If you're having problems with iftex, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

# 7 University of Maine Thesis Typesetting Requirements

These requirements for typesetting were retrieved from [The Graduate School at The University of Maine](#). The requirements are listed throughout the implementation section to, generally, clearly identify the intended function of sections of the class, for easy future modification.

## 8 Class Usage

### 8.1 Commands

The following is a guide to the key commands and environments used in the thesis template, listed in the order you would likely use them while writing your thesis. Each entry includes a macro block and instructions for its use.

`\title{...}` The title of your dissertation in inverted pyramid format. Use line breaks to ensure that your title is shaped as an inverted pyramid if multiple lines.

`\author{...}` Your name

`\degreesheld{...}` Degrees that you currently hold, with institutions listed. Use line breaks as needed

`\degree{...}` The name of your degree (e.g., Masters of Science)

`\program{...}` The name of your degree program

`\submitdate{...}` The date of submission (May, Dec or Aug) and the Year

<code>\principaladvisor[...]{...}</code>	The name of your principal advisor. Short title in square brackets, full title in braces.
<code>\firstreader{...}</code>	The name of your first committee member, who is not an advisor.
<code>\preliminary</code>	This command in <code>main.tex</code> prepares the document for the preliminary pages, such as the abstract and table of contents, which are typically numbered with Roman numerals.
<code>\mainmatter</code>	This command is used in <code>main.tex</code> to signal the start of the main content of your thesis. It resets page numbering and changes the numbering style from Roman to Arabic.
<code>\references</code>	This command automatically generates and formats your bibliography section using the entries in <code>references.bib</code> that have been cited in the document.

## 8.2 Environments

<code>appendices</code>	The <code>appendices</code> command should wrap all of the chapters included in the appendix.
<code>\abstract{...}</code>	This environment defines the abstract section. The <code>\input</code> command is used to pull the content of your abstract from the <code>front/abstract.tex</code> file.
<code>\layabstract{...}</code>	This environment is used for a non-technical abstract. The <code>...</code> should be replaced with keywords, and the content is pulled from <code>front/layabstract.tex</code> .
<code>\dedication{...}</code>	This optional environment is for your thesis dedication. The dedication text is written in <code>front/dedication.tex</code> .
<code>\acknowledgements{...}</code>	This optional environment is for your acknowledgements. The acknowledgements text is written in <code>front/acknowledgements.tex</code> .
<code>\biography</code>	This environment is for the author's biography. The content for this section is located in <code>front/biography.tex</code> .

## 8.3 Options

This document outlines the various options available when using the `main-thesis.cls` document class. These options are grouped by function to help you easily configure your thesis or dissertation.

**12pt** Sets the base font size to 12 points. Replace with 10pt or 11pt as needed.

### 8.3.1 Document Mode

These options define the general style and layout of the document.

<b>draft</b>	Enables draft annotations and sets the font size to 10 points for faster compilation. It also adds a "DRAFT" watermark to the pages.
<b>oneside</b>	Configures the document for one-sided printing. This is the default setting.
<b>twosided</b>	Configures the document for two-sided printing, which affects page margins and headers.
<b>unbound</b>	Adjusts the left margin to 1 inch for digital submission. This is the default setting.

## 8.4 Heading Styles

These options control the formatting and numbering of section headings.

- `apa` Applies APA7 (American Psychological Association) heading styles.
- `chicago` Applies Chicago heading styles.
- `headings` Applies a specific set of University of Maine thesis heading styles from an earlier version of the DOCX thesis guide.
- `idecimal` Applies a decimal heading style for numbering.
- `jdecimal` Applies a justified decimal heading style for numbering. This is the default setting.

## 8.5 Caption and Spacing

These options modify the appearance of captions and line spacing.

- `legacycaptions` Uses the previous version of caption formatting.<sup>4</sup>
- `loftspacing` Adjusts spacing in the List of Figures and List of Tables.

## 8.6 Page Numbering Style

These options dictate where the page numbers appear on the page.

- `pagenumberbottom` Places the page number at the bottom center of the page. This is the default setting.
- `pagenumbertop` Places the page number at the top of the page.

## 8.7 Other Options

- `citestyle=style` Sets the citation style to the specified style. The default is `authoryear`, but you can pass any option to `biblatex` or `biber`. See `biblatex` and `biber` documentation for more information about citation style.
- `table` Provides additional options for styling tables.
- `xcdraw` Used for chemical drawing with the `xcolor` package.

# 9 Using the Thesis Template

This section provides an overview of the file structure and instructions for getting started with the provided LaTeX thesis template. Download the contents of this repository, and copy the contents of ‘template’ to any directory you would like to use to work on your thesis.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>4</sup>This may be deprecated in the future.

<sup>5</sup>We hope to publish on overleaf soon to make this easier

## 9.1 File Structure

The template is organized into a modular file structure to make editing and content management more straightforward. The primary file is `main.tex`, which compiles all other sections. The main directories and key files are laid out as follows:

```
.
  .latexmkrc
  appendix/
    AppA.tex
    AppB.tex
  front/
    abstract.tex
    acknowledgements.tex
    biography.tex
    customlist.tex
    dedication.tex
    landacknowledgement.tex
    layabstract.tex
  skeleton/
    appendicies.tex
    chapters.tex
    front.tex
    metadata.tex
  thesis/
    Ch1.tex
    Ch2.tex
    Ch3.tex
    figures/
      fig1.tex
    tables/
      table1.tex
      table2.tex
  main.tex
  references.bib
```

## 9.2 Getting Started

Follow these steps to customize the template for your thesis:

### 1. Update Your Information:

- Edit the `skeleton/metadata.tex` file to input your thesis title, author name, previously earned degrees, the degree being granted, your program, and the graduation date. You also need to list your principal advisor and committee readers.

### 2. Add Front Matter:

- The `skeleton/front.tex` file includes the abstract, dedication, and acknowledgements sections. You can add your content by editing the files in the `front/` directory, such as `front/abstract.tex`, `front/dedication.tex`, and `front/acknowledgements.tex`.

### 3. Write Your Chapters:

- The main body of your thesis is managed in the `thesis/` directory. The `skeleton/chapters.tex` file includes the sample chapters `Ch1.tex`, `Ch2.tex`, and `Ch3.tex`. You can add new chapters by creating a new `.tex` file in this directory and including it in `skeleton/chapters.tex` with the `\input{}` command.
- You can add figures and tables by creating new files in the `thesis/figures/` and `thesis/tables/` directories respectively, and then including them in your chapters.

### 4. Manage Appendices:

- If you have appendices, you can add them to the `appendix/` directory and include them in `skeleton/appendicies.tex`.

### 5. Add References:

- Your bibliography is handled by the `references.bib` file. Add your citations to this file, and the template will automatically format them in the bibliography.

### 6. Compile Your Document:

- The template uses `lualatex` for compilation. For a full compilation, including the bibliography, you should use a build tool like `latexmk`. You can compile the document by running the command `latexmk -pdf main.tex` in your terminal.

## 9.3 Other Useful Commands

If you are new to  $\text{\LaTeX}$  this will help you get started with the fundamentals.

**\input** This is a fundamental command used throughout the template to import the content of another `.tex` file into the current document.

**blindtext** Commands from the `blindtext` package are used for generating placeholder text, lists, and mathematical formulas. They are a helpful way to visualize the final layout of the document before adding your own content.

**changes** These commands from the `changes` package are very helpful for communicating and reviewing changes between versions in draft mode. See the `changes` package documentation for more information.

- `comment`
- `highlight`
- `added`
- `deleted`
- `replaced`

- `\caption[...]{...}` This command adds a caption to a figure or table. The optional argument in square brackets provides a short title for the List of Figures/Tables, and the mandatory ... provides the full caption text.
- `\parencite` This command from biblatex is used for in-text citations. The argument is the citation key from your `references.bib` file. See biblatex and biber for more information about citation styles. Biblatex generally intergrates well with reference managers for consistent citations. Other commands are available for providing author or year seperately in text, or for numeric and other citation styles.

## 10 Common Formatting Errors

This section is continued from the formatting requirements page at the University of Maine's Graduate School Thesis Guide.

### 10.1 Abstract Formatting Errors

All abstracts must have the below information on the same page as the abstract. This information must match the title page. The only difference between the title page and the abstract is the spacing: the abstract should have single spacing for the degree information.

### 10.2 Pagination Errors

The Title Page through Chapter 1 should be numbered using Roman numerals (iii, iv, v, ). The title page should be counted but not numbered. The Abstract will not have page numbers nor be counted. The body of the dissertation should be numbered using Arabic numbers (1, 2, 3, ). The first page of the body of the text should begin with page 1. All page numbers should be either top right or bottom center.

### 10.3 Figure and Table Errors

Figures and tables must be placed within the text, as close to their first mention as possible.<sup>6</sup> Figures and tables that span more than one page must be labeled on each page. Any second and subsequent page of the figure/table must include the (Continued) notation.<sup>7</sup> This applies to figure captions as well as images. Each page of a figure/table must be accounted for and appropriately labeled.<sup>8</sup> All figures/tables must have a unique number. They may not repeat within the dissertation.

### 10.4 Window and Orphan Errors

A single line cannot appear alone at the top or bottom of a page. Widow/orphan Control is an option in Word to prevent this. W/O also applies in the reference section. While a lone heading or subheading at the bottom of the page is not

<sup>6</sup>figure placement is handled automatically by L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

<sup>7</sup>this currently requires manually creating two figures to add continued to the short title

<sup>8</sup>please use the 'ref' and 'label' system in latex



technically a widow/orphan, this must be moved to the next page to accompany its text.

## 10.5 Horizontal Figures & Tables Errors

Any figures/tables placed in a horizontal orientation must be rotated for readability. Insert a section break to rotate the page.<sup>9</sup>

Page numbers must be placed in the same location on all pages of the dissertation, centered, at the bottom or top of the page.<sup>10</sup> Page numbers may not appear under the table/figure.

## 10.6 Supplemental Figures & Tables Errors

Supplemental figures and tables must be placed in an appendix at the back of the dissertation.<sup>11</sup> They should not be placed at the back of the chapter.

## 10.7 Appendices Errors

Appendices should be able to stand alone. Formatting applies to figures, tables, etc. There should be no Appendix A if there is no Appendix B. It can be labeled Appendix in this case.<sup>12</sup>

## 10.8 Biography Errors

The biography is required and will be on the last page of the document. This must be listed in the Table of Contents. The last OR only sentence must read S/He/They is/are a candidate for the <degree type> degree in <program> from the University of Maine in <month> <year>.<sup>13</sup>

## 10.9 Post PDF Conversion Formatting Errors

The entire document should be checked after all revisions, and before submitting to the Graduate School, to spot any inconsistencies or PDF conversion glitches.

## 10.10 Leader Dots Errors

Leader dots must be present in the Table of Contents, List of Figures, and List of Tables. The 5 Dot leader rule is the most common mistake. There can be no text within 5 dots of the listed page number.<sup>14</sup> For example, if a title is longer than one line, it must be broken into two lines. The top and bottom lines cannot extend any closer than the 5 spaces.

---

<sup>9</sup>in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X we do not use section breaks for this, but we have landscape package to support

<sup>10</sup>This needs clarification from the graduate school, whether the bottom is in print or digital form

<sup>11</sup>this requires clarification, can one appendix contain multiple figures and tables without additional prose?

<sup>12</sup>Appendix labeling is handled by the maine-thesis class.

<sup>13</sup>This is automatically inserted by the maine-thesis class.

<sup>14</sup>While this is not handled precisely by the maine-thesis class, we have attempted to set the parameters for this to automatically occur whenever possible. Please review manually. Insert a line break when needed to correct. In a future version, the parameters for tuning for different fonts will be exposed

## 11 Example

Here is a straightforward example to illustrate how these macros, if you are building the document from scratch. We recommend that you use the provided template from GitLab or Overleaf<sup>15</sup>.

```
1 (*example)
2 \documentclass[jdecimal, citestyle=apa, 11pt]{maine-thesis}
```

Default options 12pt and final copy Add draft for a faster compiling option with watermarks.

Include necessary packages here

```
3 \usepackage{mwe}
4 \usepackage{blindtext}
```

Replace contents of ... with your own information.

```
5 \title{An essay upon the vasomotor changes in tabes dorsalis}
```

Title of thesis

```
6 \author{Mary Morstan}
```

Author's name: First Middle Last

```
7 \degreesheld{Bachelor of Medicine, University of Edinburg \\\
8 Master of Surgery, University of Edinburg}
```

Previously earned degree(s), institution(s) and year(s).

```
9 \degree{Doctor of Medicine}
```

Degree to be granted

```
10 \program{School of Medicine}
```

Degree granting department or program

```
11 \submitdate{May 1885}
```

Month and year of graduation (do not separate with a comma)

Advisor's [short title and name]name, long title

```
12 \principaladvisor[Dr. Seuss]{Dr. Seuss, Professor of Literature}
```

```
13 % %\principalshort{...}
```

Shortened advisor name for abstract. See guidelines for example. Should include Dr. as title.

If you have more than one advisor then you'll should delete the first argument ("[...]") above and uncomment the following commands

```
14 % %\secondadvisor{...}
```

Include all committee members names and titles

```
15 \firstreader{Dr. Dolittle, Vetinary School}
```

```
16 \secondreader{Dr Watson, Medical School}
```

If necessary (i.e. for a doctorate), include extra committee members. Else, comment out or delete any that are unnecessary

```
17 \thirdreader{Dr. Digory Kirke, Professor of Geography of Magical Lands}
```

Begin the document.

```
18 \begin{document}
```

---

<sup>15</sup>coming soon

Tag preliminarry material and produce front matter

```

19 \preliminary
20 \maketitle

21 \begin{abstract}
22 \Blindtext
23 \end{abstract}

24 % Replace the ... with the list of keywords
25 \begin{layabstract}{...}

    blindtext is used to generate random text for the example.

26 \blindtext
27 \end{layabstract}

    Commands for the required lists
28 \tableofcontents

    Sets the document spacing and pagestyle.
29 \mainmatter

    Main text of the thesis. Use of the ‘input’ command will make later editing
much easier.
30 \chapter{Observations of Medicine}
31 \blindtext
32
33 \chapter{Deducatinos about Disease}
34 \blindtext

    Include this before any appendices.
35 \begin{appendices}
36 \chapter{Some extras}
37 \blindtext
38 \end{appendices}

    end the document
39 \end{document}
40 </example>

```

## 12 Change Log

### 12.1 v2.0

#### 12.1.1 File Structure and Maintenance

- The v1 class was a single, manually maintained `.cls` file.
- In v2, `maine-thesis.dtx`, is a single source file that generates both the class file (`maine-thesis.cls`) and its documentation. This allows for a more streamlined and automated maintenance process.
- The `dtx` file format is part of a larger build system that uses `l3build` for unpacking and generating a CTAN-ready package.

### 12.1.2 Package and Dependency Updates

- The v1 class file used older packages for a variety of tasks.
- The v2 class has been refactored to use modern packages. For example, it now uses `biblatex` with the `biber` backend for citation management[cite: 1, 3, 5]. The previous version did not specify the use of these packages and appears to have a simpler citation approach.
- New dependencies were added, including `fontspec`, `microtype`, `hyperref`, `csquotes`, `titlesec`, and `etoolbox`, which provide more robust font, typography, hyperlinking, and title formatting capabilities.

### 12.1.3 Formatting and User Interface

- The v1 class managed heading styles using a numerical counter (`\setcounter{head}`) with `\ifcase` logic.
- The v2 `maine-thesis.cls` uses named macros like `\apaheadings`, `\chicagoheadings`, and `\idecimalheadings` for a clearer and more direct way to set heading formats.
- The v2 provides a unified command for caption formatting with `\DeclareCaptionFormat{thesis}`. The original class handled captions through a redefinition of `\makecaption` and other low-level commands.
- The title page and abstract environments were completely redesigned with the `\maketitlehooka` and `\maketitlehookd` commands, allowing for more precise control over the layout.

### 12.1.4 Code and Variable Changes

- The v1 class contained deprecated commands like `\libraryrights` and `\dissacceptance`.
- The v2 class removes these deprecated commands and replaces them with a `\ClassError` message, informing the user that the Graduate School no longer requires them.
- The `\preliminary` command in the v2 version now sets the `tocdepth` and `secnumdepth` to 1, while the v1 version used a different command for this purpose (`\settocdepth{chapter}`).
- The `\appendix` command in the v2 class now uses `\gdef` to globally change `\chaptername` to “Appendix” and the chapter counter to use alphabetical characters (`\thechapter{\@Alph{c}chapter}`).

`\comment` The `comment` command is now pulled from the ‘changes’ packages with more extensive functionality. In v1.14 this command uses the `todonotes` package to create margin notes but also checks a conditional (`ifdraft`) to ensure the notes only appear in draft mode.

`\highlight` The highlight command is now pulled from the ‘changes’ packages with more extensive functionality. In v1.14 this command uses the soul package to create margin notes but also checks a conditional (ifdraft) to ensure the notes only appear in draft mode.

`\appendix` The appendix command should no longer be used to define appendices; however it is still supported in the appendix package. (replacing custom appendix and heading table of contents functionality.

`\multipleappendicestrue` This command, located in `main.tex`, is a conditional that tells the template to use multiple appendices. If you only have one appendix, you should comment this line out. This has been replaced with the multiappendices option for the class.

## 12.2 Changes in v1.16

- Added University of Maine Graduate School Land Acknowledgment

## 12.3 Changes in v1.15

- Add APPENDICES to title of first Appendix and TOC when multiple appendices are present.

## 12.4 Changes in v1.14

- Ensured double spacing in chapter titles.
- Removed extra space above chapter titles.
- Removed extra space between chapters in list of figures and list of tables. This is implemented as an option, you can add the space back (for unofficial copies) with the `loftspacing` option.
- Changed “The University of Maine” to “the University of Maine” in the auto-sentence of the author biography.
- Reduce space between title and author name on abstract pages.
- Remove Chapter heading from TOC.
- Fixed problem with link target (when using `hyperref`) and page number in TOC for reference section.
- changed “The University of Maine” to “the University of Maine” in the auto-sentence of the author biography.
- Improved capitalization enforcement for chapter headings and TOC entries. This should make redefining section names (as when using `babel`) much easier.
- Dropped 2-volume support. (Graduate School no longer needs a printed copy of the thesis.)
- Page number placement now controlled by a class option. It’s also more consistent in its application as a result.

- Extra space before “Chapter” label in TOC has been removed.
- “Chapter” and “Appendix” in chapter headings is now printed in all upper-case.
- Tweaks to make 5-dot minimum in TOC leaders better respected. Thanks to pmbean6 for this fix.
- Use a pronoun instead of author name for the last sentence of author biography. Users now need to define their preferred pronoun with the `\authorpronoun` command. Do not forget to capitalize the first letter of the pronoun. If no pronoun is provided, then the full author name will appear in the last sentence of the biography.
- When figure/table captions are too long to go into the table of contents, the graduate school wants the entry in the table of contents to match the first sentence of caption exactly. To facilitate this the `\caption` command has been redefined so that the optional argument, if given, is automatically prepended to the caption text. Older theses, for which this new behavior would be undesirable, can turn it off with the `legacycaptions` option.
- On title page, when the name and title of an advisor or committee member is long enough to wrap to a second line, that second line will be indented 1.5em (the same as the indentation of a paragraph in the body of the thesis).

## 12.5 Changes in v1.13

- Short form of advisor’s name can now be entered as an optional argument of `\principaladvisor`.
- Bugfix: `idecimal` and `jdecimal` heading styles were suppressing the section numbers. Thanks to pmbean6 for this fix.
- Margin widths have been tweaked a little so that they more closely conform to the guidelines. Thanks to pmbean6 for this fix.
- If you edited the class file to get justified text back, then subsection headings were being indented in `jdecimal` style. This has been fixed in preparation for later changes. Thanks to pmbean6 for this fix.
- Package conflict with float package has been resolved. Thanks to pmbean6 for this fix. Those updating thesis should change `listof` environments to `thesislist`.
- Bugfix: The default setting of `\parindent` was being forced to 0, which was not as intended.
- Indentation for the headings has been decoupled from `\parindent` and is now tied to `\headindent`.
- Added some basic metadata (title and author) handling when `hyperref` is loaded. Thanks to pmbean6 for this enhancement

- Adjusted page numbering to account for removal of Dissertation Acceptance page.

## 12.6 Changes in v1.12

- Eliminated Dissertation Acceptance and Library Rights Statement pages.

## 12.7 Changes in v1.11

- Replaced “thesis” with \@type on Library Rights page.
- Labels for signature lines now use the same size font as the rest of the thesis (they were formerly reduced).
- Gap between the title and the text on Dissertation Acceptance and Library Rights page has been reduced.
- Mandatory sentence at the end of the Author Biography (and which the class file produces automatically) is no longer its own paragraph.
- The default headings system has been modified to make it match more closely with the justified decimal example in the Guidelines.
- Two additional headings systems (headings and idecimal) have been added. These are based on the headings and indented decimal examples in the Guidelines.
- Improved Widow/Orphan protection in the TOC.
- Improved Widow/Orphan protection in bibliography.

## 12.8 Changes in v1.10

- Alignment of multi-line table of contents entries for Appendices altered
- 5-dot leader minimum code reworked to be more robust

## 12.9 Changes in v1.9

- Acceptance Page title consolidated to a single line.
- Removed “Submitted for graduation...” from Acceptance Page.

## 12.10 Changes in v1.8

- Hyphenation disabled.
- Full justification disabled.

### 12.11 Changes in v1.7

- Added `\highlight` command.
- Modifications to `\pocket` to make its ToC entries match other chapter-level entries.
- Added two-volume support.
- Made some modifications to help with widow/orphan control in the ToC.

### 12.12 Changes in v1.6

- **Changed line length for multiple line entires in the ToC.**
- **Removed the multiple appendices “Appendices” header from the ToC.**
- Added twoside option.
- Added unbound option.
- Added hooks to alter heading styles.
- Added `chicago` and `apa` option to switch headings automatically to the appropriate style.

### 12.13 Changes in v1.5

- License Changed to LPPL v1.3c.
- Generalized Dissertation Acceptance Page.
- Changed to signature line on Library Rights Page.
- Fixed delimiter in figure and table captions.
- Unified `\copyrightyear{...}` and `\copyrightpage` into single command.
- Refined support for two advisors and number of committee members.
- Removed support for External Reader on title page.
- Created patch code to fix list of tables and list of figures when `hyperref` is used.
- Added `layabstract` environment.
- Added `listof` environment.
- Changed font for verbatim environment and `\verb` command.
- Fixed typesetting of dedication.
- General file maintenance.
- Added insertion of “Appendices” to ToC when there are multiple appendices.



- Modified biography environment to auto-generate the last sentence.
- Made identification of number of advisors and committee members automatic.
- Removed `\appsection{...}` as it is redundant with `\section*{...}`.
- Changed way “Chapters” and “Appendices” are added to the TOC.
- Added `tocvsec2` dependance to make the change in TOC depth for the front matter and appendices automatic.
- Modified preface environment to make the non-numbering of its sections, subsections, etc automatic.
- Reserved `\part` for multiple volume support.
- Added `\pocket`.
- Defined a pseudo `\texorpdfstring` command for use in chapter titles. When `hyperref` is loaded (and defines the command properly) this has the effect of hiding `\MakeUppercase` commands from `hyperref`.
- Made Preface, Dedication, and Acknowledgements double spaced.
- Created type variables and commands that allows switching to “thesis” or “project” instead of “dissertation.”
- Removed footnote rule.
- Renamed `\labelchaptersintoc` to `\toclabel`, generalized its function, and made it compatible with `hyperref`.
- Added commands to compress title page when needed.

## 12.14 Changes prior to v1.5

This list is not entirely complete but is a best reconstruction as I can manage. Changes were not logged prior to v1.5.

- Added Dissertation Acceptance Page
- Added support for 6 member committees
- Removed Boldface from TOC entries
- Reduced size of chapter and section headers to match text font, both in place and TOC entries
- Added support for two advisors

## 13 Implementation of Class. Package Definition

```
41 (*package)
42 (@@=maine-thesis)

43 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
44 \ProvidesClass{maine-thesis}[2025/09/01 v2.0 University of Maine Thesis]
```

### 13.1 Initial Variables

```
45 \newif\ifdraft\draftfalse
46 \newif\iftwoside\twosidefalse
47 \newif\ifmt@official\mt@officialtrue
48 \newif\ifunbound\unboundfalse
49 \newif\ifmt@legacycaptions\mt@legacycaptionsfalse
50 \newif\ifmt@loftspace\mt@loftspacefalse
51 \newcommand\docsize{}
52 \newcommand\side{oneside}
53 \newcounter{secnumdefault}
54 \setcounter{secnumdefault}{3}
55 \newcounter{head}
56 \setcounter{head}{1000}
57 \def\@margg{1.5in}
58 \def\mt@pagestyle{bottom}
```

## 14 Declare Options

```
10pt
59 \DeclareOption{10pt}{\renewcommand\docsize{10pt}\PassOptionsToClass{10pt}{report}}

11pt
60 \DeclareOption{11pt}{\renewcommand\docsize{11pt}\PassOptionsToClass{11pt}{report}}

12pt
61 \DeclareOption{12pt}{\renewcommand\docsize{12pt}\PassOptionsToClass{12pt}{report}}
```

### 14.1 Draft Mode

The ‘draft’ option enables a "draft mode" for the document. It sets the ‘ifdraft’ conditional to true, which can be used by other parts of the class to show or hide draft-specific content.

```
draft
62 \DeclareOption{draft}{\drafttrue}
```

When in draft mode, it defaults to a 10pt font size for faster compilation.

```
63 \ExecuteOptions{10pt}
```

The ‘draft’ option is passed to the underlying ‘report’ class to show draft annotations (like black squares for overfull hboxes).

```
64 \PassOptionsToClass{draft}{report}
65 \PassOptionsToPackage{draft}{changes}
```

Defines a command to display a "DRAFT" watermark or text.

```
66 \newcommand{\drafttext}{\sffamily\small{DRAFT}}
```

Sets a conditional to false, which might hide official marks.

```
67 \mt@officialfalse
68 }
```

## 14.2 Page Layout

These options control the page layout, specifically whether the document is for a one-sided or two-sided print. These options are standard and should be passed to the report class.

twoside

```
69 \DeclareOption{twoside}{\mt@officialfalse\unboundfalse\twosidettrue\renewcommand\side{twoside}}
```

oneside

```
70 \DeclareOption{oneside}{\mt@officialfalse\unboundfalse\renewcommand\side{oneside}\def\@margg{1in}}
```

The ‘unbound’ option sets the class for single-sided printing with a smaller left margin, which is suitable for documents that will not be bound.

unbound

```
71 \DeclareOption{unbound}{\mt@officialtrue\unboundtrue\def\@margg{1in}}
```

## 14.3 Multiple Appendices

### 14.4 Pass options to appendix package

This replaces the multipleappendicestrue commands

multiappendices

```
72 \DeclareOption{multiappendices}{\PassOptionsToPackage{toc,titletoc, title}{appendix}}
73 % \end{macrocode}
74 % \end{macro}
75 % \subsection{Heading Style Options}
76 % The following options allow the user to choose from different heading styles.
77 %
78 % \begin{macro}{\HeadingStyle}
79 % \begin{macrocode}
80 \def\HeadingStyle{}
```

Define an empty macro as a placeholder

apa

```
81 \DeclareOption{apa}{
82 \setcounter{secnumdefault}{3}
83 \setcounter{head}{0}
84 \def\HeadingStyle{apa}}
```

chicago

```
85 \DeclareOption{chicago}{
86 \setcounter{secnumdefault}{3}
87 \setcounter{head}{1}
88 \def\HeadingStyle{chicago}}
```

headings

```
89 \DeclareOption{headings}{  
90   \setcounter{secnumdefault}{3}  
91   \setcounter{head}{2}  
92   \def\HeadingStyle{mainethesis}}
```

idecimal

```
93 \DeclareOption{idecimal}{  
94   \setcounter{secnumdefault}{3}  
95   \setcounter{head}{3}  
96   \def\HeadingStyle{idecimal}}
```

jdecimal

```
97 \DeclareOption{jdecimal}{  
98   \setcounter{secnumdefault}{3}  
99   \setcounter{head}{1000}  
100  \def\HeadingStyle{jdecimal}}
```

## 14.5 Captions

The ‘`legacycaptions`’ option changes the caption formatting.

```
101 \DeclareOption{legacycaptions}{\mt@legacycaptionstrue}
```

## 14.6 Pagination

These options control the placement of page numbers.

```
102 \DeclareOption{pagenumberbottom}{\def\mt@pagestyle{bottom}}  
103 \DeclareOption{pagenumbertop}{\def\mt@pagestyle{top}}
```

/subsectionPass options to report class This passes any unknown option directly to the underlying ‘report’ class. This is a catch-all to make the class compatible with standard report options.

```
104 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{report}}
```

## 14.7 Spacing Modifiers

The ‘`loftspacing`’ option enables a specific spacing setting.

```
105 \DeclareOption{loftspacing}{\mt@loftspacetrue\mt@officialfalse}
```

## 14.8 Options to pass to xcolor package

These options are specifically for the ‘xcolor’ package. They intercept the options from ‘documentclass’ and pass them to ‘xcolor’ before it’s loaded, preventing an option clash.

```
106 \DeclareOption{table}{\PassOptionsToPackage{table}{xcolor}}  
107 \DeclareOption{xcdraw}{\PassOptionsToPackage{xcdraw}{xcolor}}
```

## 14.9 Citation style

This defines a macro to store the citation style provided by the user.

```
108 \newcommand*{\@citestyle}{authoryear}
```

This option takes the value passed to ‘citestyle’ (e.g., ‘apa’) and redefines the ‘@citestyle’ macro with that value.

```
109 \DeclareOption{citestyle}{%
110   \renewcommand*{\@citestyle}{#1}%
111 }
```

This command sets the default citation style if none is specified.

```
112 \ExecuteOptions{citestyle=authoryear}
```

## 14.10 Execution of Options

This is the final execution block. It’s crucial for processing all the options that have been declared and passed.

sets the default font

```
113 \ExecuteOptions{12pt,unbound}
```

```
114 \ProcessOptions
```

## 14.11 Changes Package

Pass final to changes if draft is not provided as an option. This will disable related document markup.

```
115 \ifdraft{}\else{\PassOptionsToPackage{final}{changes}}\fi
```

# 15 Import Required Packages

Depending on your system, there are different methods for installing packages, but generally they are sourced from CTAN. If you are using Overleaf, all of these packages are installed for you by default. On Fedora, they are all included within texlive-scheme-full, which can be installed with dnf.

## report 15.1 Report Class

```
116 \LoadClass[\docsize,\side]{report}[2022/07/02 v1.4n Standard LaTeX document
class]
```

## 15.2 Fonts

fontenc

```
117 \RequirePackage[T1]{fontenc}[2024/06/01 v2.0h Standard LaTeX package]
```

Provides the T1 font encoding, which allows for correct hyphenation of accented characters and improves overall text rendering.

fontspec

```
118 \RequirePackage{fontspec}[2022/01/15 v2.8a Font selection for XeLaTeX and
LuaLaTeX]
```

Provides advanced font selection with LuaLaTeX and XeLaTeX, allowing for the use of system fonts and OpenType/TrueType font features.

`microtype`

```
119 \RequirePackage{microtype}[2023/03/13 v3.1a Micro-typographical refinements
(RS)]
```

Enhances the appearance of justified text through micro-typographical adjustments like character protrusion and font expansion.

### 15.3 Table of Contents, List of Tables and List of Figures

The List of Tables and the List of Figures (if any) appear as individual pages.

A List of Tables/Figures is necessary even if there is only one table or figure.

If the text of the manuscript contains a consistent set of theorems, symbols, abbreviations, or definitions, those should be listed in a List of Theorems, Symbols, Abbreviations, or Definitions respectively. These lists are included in the Table of Contents.

- Tables/figures must be numbered and titled. Further explanatory information provided in a caption that is not part of the title should not appear on the List of Tables/Figures.
- The tables/figures are numbered separately from each other. Each group is numbered consecutively throughout the entire manuscript or by chapter using a decimal numbering system (e.g., the third table in chapter two will be Table 2.3., and the third figure in chapter two will be Figure 2.3.). The same system should be used for numbering figures AND tables.
- All tables/figures must fit into the required page margins.
- The title and caption of the table/figure are part of the text and must be the same font size and style of the body of the manuscript. It is acceptable for the font within the table/figure to be as small as 9-point font.
- Tables/figures must be placed in the text as they are mentioned. If the Table/Figure is larger than one-half of the page it must be placed on a page of its own.
- Tables/figures that extend onto a second page must be labeled Table/Figure # Continued
- Appendix tables/figures must be numbered separately (e.g., the third table in Appendix A would be numbered Table A.3.) and must be included in the List of Tables.
- Photographs must be originals or high-quality reproductions. All photographs must have captions.

`tocloft`

```
120 \RequirePackage[titles]{tocloft}[2017/08/31 v2.3i parameterised ToC, etc.,
typesetting]
```

Offers extensive customization of the table of contents, list of figures, and list of tables.

## 15.4 Formatting

`newunicodechar`

121 `\RequirePackage{newunicodechar}[2018/04/08 v1.2 Defining Unicode characters]`

Provides a command to define new Unicode characters, which is essential for modern typesetting.

`textcomp`

122 `\RequirePackage{textcomp}[2020/02/02 v2.0n Standard LaTeX package]`

Provides a wide range of symbols and characters not available in default LaTeX fonts, such as the trademark symbol.

`textcomp`

`nth`

123 `\RequirePackage[super]{nth}[2002/02/27]`

Adds commands for typesetting ordinal numbers (e.g., 1st, 2nd, 3rd) with correct superscripting.

`nth`

## 15.5 Numbers, Special Characters, and Chemical Formulas

`mhchem`

124 `\RequirePackage[version=4]{mhchem}[2021/12/31 v4.09 for typesetting chemical formulae]`

Provides an easy way to write chemical formulas and equations.

`textgreek`

125 `\RequirePackage{textgreek}[2011/10/09 v0.7 Greek symbols in text]`

Provides commands for typesetting Greek letters in text mode.

`siunitx`

126 `\RequirePackage{siunitx}[2023-03-14 v3.2.3 A comprehensive (SI) units package]`

Provides a powerful command for typesetting SI units and numbers with proper spacing and formatting.

`geometry`

127 `\RequirePackage{geometry}[2020/01/02 v5.9 Page Geometry]`

This package provides a flexible interface to control the document's page layout. Within this class, it's used to set the document margins, including the left margin based on the 'unbound' option.

## 15.6 References and Citations

`biblatex`

128 `\RequirePackage[backend=biber, style=\@citestyle, doi = true, autopunct = true, date=year]{biblatex}[2024/03/05 v3.19]`

A powerful package for managing bibliographies and citations.

## 15.7 Appendices

Each Appendix must be listed by its title and page number. If there is only one Appendix, it is listed by the name Appendix and its title. Therefore, an Appendix A should not be listed unless there is an Appendix B.

**appendix** The appendix package provides the ‘appendix’ command for legacy support as well as the ‘appendicies’ environment.

```
129 \RequirePackage[titletoc, title]{appendix}
130 % \end{macrocode}
131 % \end{macro}
132 %
133 % \subsection{Figures and Tables}
134 % Figures: A FIGURE is a graphic illustration (chart, graph, diagram, photo,
    map, or plate).
135 % Figures may be professionally prepared or drawn by the author.
136 % In either case, they must be of letter-quality print.
137 %
138 % Figures & Tables must be placed as close as possible to their first mention
    in the text.\footnote{\LaTeX handles this with the figure environment}
139 % If a table or figure with the caption is larger than 2/3 of a page, it must
    be moved to a separate page.
140 % Tables and figures referred to in the text may not be placed at the end
    of the chapter or the end of the dissertation.
141 %
142 % \begin{macro}{tabularx}
143 % \begin{macrocode}
144 \RequirePackage{tabularx}[2023/12/11 v2.12a]
```

This package provides the ‘tabularx’ environment, which is an extension of the standard ‘tabular’ environment. It includes a new column type, ‘X’, that automatically adjusts its width to fill the specified table width. This is essential for creating tables that span the full text width of your document.

**hyperref**

```
145 \RequirePackage{hyperref}[2023-02-07 v7.00v Hypertext links for LaTeX]
Creates hyperlinks within the document, making the table of contents, citations,
and external links clickable.
```

**csquotes**

```
146 \RequirePackage{csquotes}[2022-09-14 v5.2n context-sensitive quotations (JAW)]
Provides context-sensitive quotation facilities, automatically handling nesting and
language-specific rules.
```

**graphicx**

```
147 \RequirePackage{graphicx}[2021/09/16 v1.2d Enhanced LaTeX Graphics (DPC,SPQR)]
A fundamental package for including graphics files in a document.
```

### 15.7.1 Landscape Figures and Tables

Landscape orientation figures and tables must be oriented as such by inserting a section break and rotating the page. This makes the figure/table readable in digital format.



`rotating`

148 `\RequirePackage{rotating}`[2016/08/11 v2.16d rotated objects in LaTeX]

Provides environments for rotating objects such as figures and tables.

`lscape`

149 `\RequirePackage{lscape}`[2020/05/28 v3.02]

Provides a landscape environment to rotate pages. For PDF output, the ‘pdfscape’ package is required to correctly set the page orientation.

`pdfscape`

150 `\RequirePackage{pdfscape}`[2022-10-27 v0.13 Display of landscape pages in PDF]

Adds PDF support to the ‘lscape’ environment, ensuring landscape pages are displayed correctly in PDF viewers.

### 15.7.2 Caption

Captions must be on the same page as the figure on the table.<sup>16</sup> If the table exceeds one page, the caption should go on the first page and the second page will be labeled as table/figure continued.<sup>17</sup>

`caption`

151 `\RequirePackage[margin=10pt,font=small,labelfont=bf,labelsep=none]{caption}`[2023/03/12 v3.6j Customizing captions (AR)]

Provides an interface to customize the captions of figures and tables.

`float`

152 `\RequirePackage{float}`[2001/11/08 v1.3d Float enhancements (AL)]

Provides the H placement specifier for floats, giving more precise control.

`booktabs`

153 `\RequirePackage{booktabs}`[2020/01/12 v1.61803398 Publication quality tables]

Provides commands for drawing professional-looking horizontal rules in tables.

`xcolor`

154 `\RequirePackage{xcolor}`[2022/06/12 v2.14 LaTeX color extensions (UK)]

An extended version of the ‘color’ package, providing more color models and table coloring features.

`multirow`

155 `\RequirePackage{multirow}`[2021/03/15 v2.8 Span multiple rows of a table]

Provides a command to create cells that span multiple rows in a table.

`longtable`

156 `\RequirePackage{longtable}`[2021-09-01 v4.17 Multi-page Table package (DPC)]

Provides an environment for creating tables that can span multiple pages.

---

<sup>16</sup>currently, we use a short title and a caption description

<sup>17</sup>currently, this must be handled manually, where the description is null for the second page.

## 15.8 Document Markup

### `todonotes`

157 `\RequirePackage[colorinlistoftodos]{todonotes}` [2023/01/31]

Provides commands for adding margin notes and todo lists during drafting.

### `soul`

158 `\RequirePackage{soul}` [2003/11/17 v2.4]

Provides commands for letter-spacing, underlining, and highlighting text.

### `lineno`

159 `\RequirePackage{lineno}` [2023/01/19 line numbers on paragraphs v5.1]

'lineno' is enabled when in draft mode for easier review Adds line numbers to a document, useful during the drafting process.

### `changes`

160 `\RequirePackage[]{changes}`

The main advantage of the changes package is its flexibility. You can define different authors with their own colors, which is great for showing who made which edits in a collaborative document. When you're ready to submit the final version of your manuscript, you don't need to manually remove all the change markup. You can simply add the final option to the package in your preamble.

The changes package provides commands to mark up text as additions, deletions, or replacements.

## 15.9 Table of Contents, Titles and Headings

### `tocbibind`

161 `\RequirePackage{tocbibind}` [2010/10/13 v1.5k extra ToC listings]

Adds the bibliography, index, and lists of figures/tables to the table of contents.

### `titlesec`

162 `\RequirePackage{titlesec}` [2021/07/05 v2.14 Sectioning titles]

Offers a powerful interface to sectioning commands, allowing for custom headings.

### `textcase`

163 `\RequirePackage{textcase}` [2022/07/10 v1.03 Text only upper/lower case changing (DPC)]

Provides robust commands for changing the case of text.

### `titling`

164 `\RequirePackage{titling}` [2004/08/17 v2.1d]

Provides greater control over the typesetting of the title page.

### `setspace`

165 `\RequirePackage{setspace}` [2022/12/04 v6.7b set line spacing]

Provides support for setting line spacing, such as single, one-and-a-half, and double spacing.

## 15.10 Other Packages

**hyphenat**

```
166 \RequirePackage[none]{hyphenat}[2009/09/02 v2.3c]
```

Provides fine control over hyphenation.

**iftex**

```
167 \RequirePackage{iftex}[2022/02/03 v1.0f TeX engine tests]
```

Provides a conditional command to check which TeX engine is being used.

**etoolbox**

```
168 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}[2020/10/05 v2.5k e-TeX tools for LaTeX (JAW)]
```

A set of tools for programming in LaTeX, providing macros for conditionals.

**xstring**

```
169 \RequirePackage{xstring}[2013/10/13 v1.7c]
```

Provides commands for advanced string manipulation.

**afterpackage**

```
170 \RequirePackage{afterpackage}[2006/01/17 v1.1]
```

Provides a command to execute code after a specific package has been loaded.

## 15.11 Endnotes & Footnotes

Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page or at the end of a chapter; endnotes appear on a separate page at the end of the text before the Bibliography. The notes are numbered consecutively throughout the text by a raised Arabic numeral (e.g. 12) which corresponds to the number of the note at the bottom of the page or at the end of the text.

This is handled by the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>Xbase report class, and no additional packages are needed. Do not use the ‘footnote’ package, as it breaks compatibility with other packages. Consider ‘footnotehyper’ if more advanced controls are needed.

## 16 Additional Variables

### 16.1 Title

This should be defined in an inverted pyramid format, but must be manually constructed by the user.

```
171 \def\@title{}
```

### 16.2 Author Name

```
172 \def\@author{}
```

### 16.3 Author’s Pronouns

```
173 \def\@authorpronoun{}
```

### 16.4 Author’s Previous Degrees

```
174 \def\@degreesheld{}
```

## 16.5 Author's Current Degree

For example, Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Science

```
175 \def\@degree{}
```

## 16.6 Author's Current Program

```
176 \def\@program{}
```

## 16.7 Author's Submission Date

May, December or August and Year

```
177 \def\@submitdate{}
```

## 16.8 Advisors

```
178 \def\@principaladvisor{}
```

```
179 \def\@secondadvisor{}
```

```
180 \def\@principalshort{}
```

## 16.9 Committee Members

```
181 \def\@firstreader{}
```

```
182 \def\@secondreader{}
```

```
183 \def\@thirdreader{}
```

```
184 \def\@fourthreader{}
```

```
185 \def\@fifthreader{}
```

## 16.10 Dissertation Tag

```
186 \def\@type{Dissertation}
```

```
187 \def\@LastLevel{0}
```

## 16.11 Initialize Conditionals

```
188 \newif\ifcopyrightpage\copyrightpagefalse
```

```
189 \newif\ifbigtitlepage\bigtitlepagefalse
```

```
190 \newif\ifverybigtitlepage\verybigtitlepagefalse
```

```
191 \newif\ifapp\appfalse
```

## 16.12 Initialize Counts

```
192 \newcount\numcomm \numcomm=4
```

```
193 \newcount\numadv \numadv=1
```

## 16.13 Define Section Names

```
194 \renewcommand*\contentsname{Table of Contents}
```

```
195 \renewcommand*\bibname{References}
```

```
196 \renewcommand*\indexname{INDEX}
```

```
197 \renewcommand*\chaptername{Chapter}
```

```
198 \newcommand*\listname{List of}
```

```
199 \newcommand*\chapternamep{\chaptername s}
```

```
200 \newcommand*\prefacename{Preface}
```

```
201 \newcommand*\acknowledgename{Acknowledgments}
```

```
202 \newcommand*\landacknowledgename{Land Acknowledgments}
```

```

203 \newcommand*\dedicationname{Dedication}
204 \newcommand*\bioname{Biography of the Author}

```

## 17 Internal Mapping and Logic

```

205 \renewcommand{\author}[1]{%
206     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@author{#1}\fi}
207 \newcommand{\authorpronoun}[1]{%
208     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@authorpronoun{#1}\fi}
209 \renewcommand{\title}[1]{%
210     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@title{#1}\fi}
211 \newcommand{\degreesheld}[1]{%
212     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@degreesheld{#1}\fi}
213 \newcommand{\degree}[1]{%
214     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@degree{#1}\fi}
215 \newcommand{\program}[1]{%
216     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@program{#1}\fi}
217 \newcommand{\submitdate}[1]{%
218     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@submitdate{#1}\fi}
219 \newcommand{\principaladvisor}[2][\empty]{%
220     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@principalshort{\sloppy#1}\fi%
221     \ifx\empty#2\empty\else\gdef\@principaladvisor{\sloppy#2}\fi%
222     }
223 \newcommand{\secondadvisor}[1]{%
224     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@secondadvisor{\sloppy#1}\fi
225     \twoadvisors}
226 \newcommand{\principalshort}[1]{%
227     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@principalshort{#1}\fi}
228 \newcommand{\firstreader}[1]{%
229     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@firstreader{\sloppy#1}\fi
230     \members{1}}
231 \newcommand{\secondreader}[1]{%
232     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@secondreader{\sloppy#1}\fi
233     \members{2}}
234 \newcommand{\thirdreader}[1]{%
235     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@thirdreader{\sloppy#1}\fi
236     \members{3}}
237 \newcommand{\fourthreader}[1]{%
238     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@fourthreader{\sloppy#1}\fi
239     \members{4}}
240 \newcommand{\fifthreader}[1]{%
241     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@fifthreader{\sloppy#1}\fi
242     \members{5}}
243 \newcommand{\bibfiles}[1]{%
244     \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@bibfiles{#1}\fi}
245 \newcommand{\members}[1]{\numcomm=#1}
246 \newcommand{\twoadvisors}{\numadv=2}
247 \newcommand{\oneadvisor}{\numadv=1}
248 \newcommand{\thesis}{
249     \gdef\@type{Thesis}}
250 \newcommand{\project}{
251     \gdef\@type{Project}}
252 \newcommand{\compressitlepage}[1][1]{
253     \ifcase#1

```

```

254         \relax
255     \or
256         \bigtitlepagetrue
257     \or
258         \bigtitlepagetrue
259         \verybigtitlepagetrue
260     \fi
261 }
262 \renewcommand{\bibname}{References}

```

## 18 General Formatting

### 18.1 Line Numbering on Draft Mode

```

263 \ifdraft{\linenumbers}\fi

```

## 19 Style and Format

### 19.1 Recommended Fonts & Point Size

The texts body font must also be used in headers, page numbers, and footnotes.<sup>18</sup>. Exceptions are made only for tables and figures created with different software and inserted into the document.

- Arial 10 pt
- Century 11 pt
- Courier New 10 pt
- Garamond 12 pt<sup>19</sup>
- Georgia 11 pt
- Lucida Bright 10 pt
- Microsoft Sans Serif 10 pt
- Tahoma 10 pt
- Times New Roman 12 pt
- Trebuchet MS 10 pt
- Verdana 10 pt

```

264 \setmainfont{EB Garamond}

```

---

<sup>18</sup>we use fontspec to load system fonts with XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX

<sup>19</sup>In the maine-thesis class, we set EBGaramond as default since it is widely available.

## 19.2 Geometry

- Page Size: Standard Letter 8.5 by 11 inches
- Margins: 1 inch for all margins
- Spacing: Double spacing except for degree information on the Abstract & Block quotations, footnotes, and bibliographies: single spacing within each entry but double-spacing between each entry

```
265 \geometry{
266     letterpaper,
267     margin=1in,
268     left=@margg,
269     headsep=0.4in,
270     headheight=14pt,
271     footskip=30pt,
272     marginparwidth=40pt,
273     marginparsep=10pt}
```

## 19.3 Additional Page Format

```
274 \setlength{\droptitle}{-60pt} %% adjust headspace of title page and chapter
    headings as needed.
275 \setcounter{secnumdepth}{\value{secnumdefault}}
276 \setcounter{tocdepth}{\value{secnumdefault}}
277 \raggedbottom
278 \raggedright
279 \parindent=1.5em\relax
280 \markboth{}{}
281 % \subsection{Prevent Widows and Orphans}
282 \clubpenalty=10000
283 \widowpenalty=10000
```

## 19.4 Font Parameter

```
284 \def\verbatim@font{\rmfamily}
```

## 19.5 Spacing for Title Page and Headings

\loftspacing

```
285 \newcommand*\loftspacing{10}
```

## 20 Caption Format

This customized the output from the captions package

- Tables/figures must be numbered and titled. Further explanatory information provided in a caption that is not part of the title should not appear on the List of Tables/Figures.
- The tables/figures are numbered separately from each other. Each group is numbered consecutively throughout the entire manuscript or by chapter using a decimal numbering system (e.g., the third table in chapter two will be Table 2.3., and the third figure in chapter two will be Figure 2.3.). The same system should be used for numbering figures AND tables.

- All tables/figures must fit into the required page margins.
- The title and caption of the table/figure are part of the text and must be the same font size and style of the body of the manuscript. It is acceptable for the font within the table/figure to be as small as 9-point font.
- Tables/figures must be placed in the text as they are mentioned. If the Table/Figure is larger than one-half of the page it must be placed on a page of its own.
- Tables/figures that extend onto a second page must be labeled Table/Figure # Continued
- Appendix tables/figures must be numbered separately (e.g., the third table in Appendix A would be numbered Table A.3.) and must be included in the List of Tables.
- Photographs must be originals or high-quality reproductions. All photographs must have captions.

```

286 \DeclareCaptionFormat{thesis}
287 {
288     \textbf{\#1\#2}\textit{\small \#3}
289 }
290 \captionsetup{format=thesis}

```

## 21 Heading Format Definitions

addot

```

291 \def\adddot#1{\#1.\thinspace}
292 % \end{macro}
293 % \begin{macro}{addul}
294 \def\addul#1{\underline{\#1}}
295 % \end{macro}
296 % \begin{macro}{adddotul}
297 \def\adddotul#1{\underline{\#1}.\thinspace}

```

\apaheadings The APA 7 format uses a five-level heading system. The critical features are:

- Level 1 (Chapter): Centered and bold, with uppercase text.
- Levels 2 & 3 (Section & Subsection): Flush left, with level 2 bold and level 3 bold and italic.
- Levels 4 & 5 (Subsubsection & Paragraph): Run-in headings, meaning the text follows on the same line. Level 4 is bold, and level 5 is bold and italic. Both are followed by a period.

```

298 \newcommand{\apaheadings}{%

```

Chapter Titles

```

299     \titleformat{\chapter}[display]{\normalfont\centering\bfseries}{\@chapapp\thinspace
\thechapter}{-3pt}{\MakeTextUppercase}
300     \titlespacing{\chapter}{0pt}{50pt}{15pt}

```



First Level Headings

```
301 \titleformat{\section}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesection}{0em}{}
302 \titlespacing{\section}{0pt}{3.5ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{2.3ex plus .2ex}
```

Second Level Headings

```
303 \titleformat{\subsection}{\normalfont\bfseries\itshape}{\thesubsection}{0em}{}
304 \titlespacing{\subsection}{0pt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{1.5ex plus
.1ex}
```

Third Level Headings

```
305 \titleformat{\subsubsection}[runin]{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesubsubsection}{1em}{\addot
306 \titlespacing{\subsubsection}{\parindent}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{0pt}[1em]
```

Fourth Level Headings

```
307 \titleformat{\paragraph}[runin]{\normalfont\bfseries\itshape}{\theparagraph}{1em}{\addot
308 \titlespacing{\paragraph}{\parindent}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{0pt}[1em]
309 }
```

`\chicagoheadings` The Chicago format, as defined here, has a clear hierarchy with varying alignment and capitalization. Its critical features are:

- Levels 1 & 2 (Chapter & Section): Centered. Level 1 is bold and uppercase, while level 2 is regular and uppercase.
- Level 3 (Subsection): Flush left, bold, and italic. The text is also in uppercase.
- Level 4 (Subsubsection): Flush left with normal roman font. The text is in sentence case.
- Level 5 (Paragraph): A run-in heading that is bold and italic, followed by a period.

```
310 \newcommand{\chicagoheadings}{%
```

Level 1: Centered, Boldface, Headline-style

```
311 \titleformat{\chapter}[display]{\normalfont\centering\bfseries}{\@chapapp\thinspace
\thechapter}{-3pt}{\MakeTextUppercase}
312 \titlespacing{\chapter}{0pt}{50pt}{15pt}
```

Level 2: Centered, Regular, Headline-style

```
313 \titleformat{\section}{\normalfont\centering\normalsize}{\thesection}{1.5ex}{\MakeTextUpp
314 \titlespacing{\section}{0pt}{3.5ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{2.3ex plus .2ex}
```

Level 3: Flush Left, Bold Italic, Headline-style

```
315 \titleformat{\subsection}{\normalfont\bfseries\itshape\normalsize}{\thesubsection}{0em}{
316 \titlespacing{\subsection}{0pt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{1.5ex plus
.1ex}
```

Level 4: Flush left, Roman type, Sentence-style

```
317 \titleformat{\subsubsection}{\normalfont\normalsize}{\thesubsubsection}{0em}{}
318 \titlespacing{\subsubsection}{0pt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{0pt plus
.1ex}
```

Level 5: Run in, Bold Italic, Sentence-style, with period

```
319 \titleformat{\paragraph}[runin]{\normalfont\bfseries\itshape}{\theparagraph}{1em}{\addot
320 \titlespacing{\paragraph}{\parindent}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{0pt}[1em]
321 }
```

`\mainethesisheadings` The format that was provided in the old DOCX template from the Graduate School

- Underlining: It uses underlining for several heading levels.
- Levels 1-3: Level 1 (Chapter) is centered and bold. Level 2 and 3 (Section and Subsection) are flush left and bold. Level 2 is followed by an underline, and level 3 is a run-in heading that is bold, followed by a period and underline.
- Levels 4-5: The fourth- and fifth-level headings are also run-in, with the fourth being bold and underlined, and the fifth (paragraph) being regular text with a period and underline.

322 `\newcommand{\mainethesisheadings}{%`

Chapter Titles

323 `\titleformat{\chapter}[display]{\normalfont\centering\bfseries}{\@chapapp\thinspace`  
`\thechapter}{-3pt}{\MakeTextUppercase}`  
 324 `\titlespacing{\chapter}{0pt}{50pt}{15pt}`

First Level Headings

325 `\titleformat{\section}{\normalfont\bfseries}{}{0pt}{\addul}`  
 326 `\titlespacing{\section}{0pt}{3.5ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{2.3ex plus .2ex}`

Second Level Headings

327 `\titleformat{\subsection}{\normalfont\bfseries}{}{0pt}{}`  
 328 `\titlespacing{\subsection}{0pt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{1.5ex plus .1ex}`

Third Level Headings

329 `\titleformat{\subsubsection}[runin]{\normalfont\bfseries}{}{0pt}{\adddotul}`  
 330 `\titlespacing{\subsubsection}{0pt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{0pt}`

Fourth Level Headings

331 `\titleformat{\paragraph}[runin]{\normalfont}{}{0pt}{\adddotul}`  
 332 `\titlespacing{\paragraph}{0pt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{0pt}`  
 333 }

`\idecimalheadings` The iDecimal format emphasizes a clear decimal numbering system. Its critical features are:

- Numbering: All heading levels are numbered, which is more explicit than some other styles.
- Consistency: The style maintains a consistent use of bold for all heading levels.
- Alignment: Headings are flush left, except for the chapter title, which is centered.
- Run-in Headings: The last two levels are run-in, with a period at the end.

334 `\newcommand{\idecimalheadings}{%`  
 335 `\setcounter{tocdepth}{4}`

Chapter Titles: Centered and bold

```
336 \titleformat{\chapter}[display]{\normalfont\centering\bfseries}{\@chapapp\thinspace
\thechapter}{1em}{}
337 \titlespacing{\chapter}{0pt}{50pt}{15pt}
```

Level 1 Headings: Bold, followed by a line break

```
338 \titleformat{\section}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesection}{1em}{}
339 \titlespacing{\section}{0pt}{3.5ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{2.3ex plus .2ex}
```

Level 2 Headings: Bold, followed by a line break

```
340 \titleformat{\subsection}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesubsection}{1em}{}
341 \titlespacing{\subsection}{0pt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{1.5ex plus
.1ex}
```

Level 3 Headings: Bold, run-in with a period, with 1em spacing between number and title

```
342 \titleformat{\subsubsection}[runin]{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesubsubsection}{1em}{\addot
343 \titlespacing{\subsubsection}{\parindent}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{0pt}{1em]}
```

Level 4 Headings: Bold, run-in with a period, with 1em spacing

```
344 \titleformat{\paragraph}[runin]{\normalfont\bfseries}{\theparagraph}{1em}{\addot}
345 \titlespacing{\paragraph}{\parindent}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{0pt}{1em}
346 }
```

`\jdecimalheadings` The jDecimal format, or Justified Decimal System, is characterized by its use of indentation in a justified, decimal format.

- Indentation: It uses increasing indentation for lower-level headings. For example, subsection has 1.5em indentation, and subsubsection has 3.8em.
- Uppercase: It uses uppercase for both chapters and sections.
- Consistency: Like the iDecimal format, it uses bolding for most levels to provide emphasis.

```
347 \newcommand{\jdecimalheadings}{%
348 % \begin{macrocode}
349 % Chapter Titles
350 \titleformat{\chapter}[display]{\normalfont\centering\bfseries\normalsize}{\@chapapp
\thinspace \thechapter}{-3pt}{\MakeUppercase}
351 \titlespacing{\chapter}{0pt}{0pt}{15pt}
```

First Level Headings

```
352 \titleformat{\section}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesection}{1.5ex}{\MakeTextUppercase}
353 \titlespacing{\section}{0pt}{1.5ex plus .2ex minus 0pt}{.3ex plus .2ex}
```

Second Level Headings

```
354 \titleformat{\subsection}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesubsection}{1.5ex}{}
355 \titlespacing{\subsection}{1.5em}{0.3ex plus .2ex minus 0pt}{.2ex plus
.1ex}
```

Third Level Headings

```
356 \titleformat{\subsubsection}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesubsubsection}{1.5ex}{}
357 \titlespacing{\subsubsection}{3.8em}{0.2ex plus .1ex minus 0pt}{0.2ex
plus .1ex}
```

Fourth Level Headings

```
358 \titleformat{\paragraph}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\theparagraph}{1.5ex}{}
359 \titlespacing{\paragraph}{7.0em}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{3.25ex plus
1ex minus .2ex}
```

Fifth Level Headings

```
360 \titleformat{\subparagraph}{\normalfont\hspace{1.5em}}{\thesubparagraph}{1.5ex}{\addul}
361 \titlespacing{\subparagraph}{7.0em}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{3.25ex
plus 1ex minus .2ex}
362 }
```

## 21.1 Implement Heading from Options Flag

Use Justified Decimal System style as default

```
363 \ifdefined\HeadingStyle
364 \csname\HeadingStyle headings\endcsname
365 \else
366 \jdecimalheadings
367 \fi
```

## 22 Page Style

### 22.1 Bottom of Page

```
368 \newcommand{\ps@bottom}{%
369 \renewcommand{\@oddhead}{%
370 \ifdraft\drafttext\hfil\today\hfil\drafttext\else\fi}%
371 \renewcommand{\@evenhead}{\@oddhead}
372 \renewcommand{\@oddfoot}{%
373 \ifdraft\drafttext\hfil\thepage
374 \hfil\drafttext\else\hfil\thepage\hfil\fi}
375 \renewcommand{\@evenfoot}{\@oddfoot}
376 }
```

### 22.2 Empty Page

```
377 \renewcommand{\ps@empty}{%
378 \renewcommand{\@oddhead}{%
379 \ifdraft\drafttext\hfil\today\hfil\drafttext\else\fi}%
380 \renewcommand{\@evenhead}{\@oddhead}
381 \renewcommand{\@oddfoot}{%
382 \ifdraft\drafttext\hfil\drafttext\else\fi}
383 \renewcommand{\@evenfoot}{\@oddfoot}
384 }
```

### 22.3 Top of Page

```
385 \newcommand{\ps@top}{%
386 \renewcommand{\@oddhead}{%
387 \ifdraft\drafttext\hfil\today\hfil\drafttext\else\thepage\fi}%
388 \renewcommand{\@evenhead}{%
389 \ifdraft\drafttext\hfil\today\hfil\drafttext\else\thepage\fi}%
390 \renewcommand{\@oddfoot}{%
391 \ifdraft\drafttext\hfil\thepage\hfil\drafttext\else\fi}%

```

```

392 \renewcommand{\@evenfoot}{\@oddfoot}%
393 }

```

## 22.4 Plain Page

```

394 \pagestyle{\mt@pagestyle}
395 \renewcommand{\ps@plain}{\csname ps@\mt@pagestyle\endcsname}

```

## 23 Title Page Format

The Title Page is the first page of the manuscript. It is considered page i, but the number does not appear on the page. The following should be **CENTERED** included on the title page:

- Title of thesis in ALL CAPS, bold, and inverted pyramid format
- The students full name as it appears in University records
- Previous degree(s) earned
- A statement of fulfilling requirements for the degree sought
- Institution name The Graduate School
- Institution name The University of Maine
- The month and year of the students graduation date
- The advisory committee members (single space & left justify if necessary to keep on one page)

Note: The first name(s) listed is the Advisors (or Co-Advisors) and their title(s) followed by the names and titles of the remaining committee members. Do not include degrees such as Dr. on the title page. <sup>20</sup> This page is to acknowledge committee members exclusively, Readers are recognized in the Acknowledgements.

### 23.1 Parameters for Make Title

The maine-thesis class now uses `maketitle` instead of `titlepage`.

```

396 \date{}
397 % \end{macrocode}
398 %% an empty date prevents the date from displaying on the title page
399
400 % \subsubsection{Pre Title Formatting}
401 % \begin{macrocode}
402 \pretitle{
403 \begin{center}
404
405 \bfseries\MakeTextUppercase
406 }

```

---

<sup>20</sup>this requires review of the package specifications, and additional documentation for its use

### 23.1.1 Post Title Formatting

```
407 \posttitle{
408     \end{center}
409 }
```

### 23.1.2 Pre Author Formatting

```
410 \preauthor{
411     \begin{center}
412     By \\
413 }
```

### 23.1.3 Post Author Formatting

```
414 \postauthor{
415     \\
416     \@degreesheld
417     \end{center}
418 }
```

### 23.1.4 Title Page Hook Formatting

```
419 \renewcommand{\maketitlehooka}{
420     \thispagestyle{empty}
421     \ifverybigtitlepage
422         \onehalfspacing
423     \else
424         \doublespacing
425     \fi
426 }

427 \renewcommand{\maketitlehookd}{
428     \begin{center}
429         A \MakeTextUppercase{\@type}\[4pt]
430         Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the\\
431         Requirements for the Degree of\\
432         \expandafter{\@degree}\\
433         (in \expandafter{\@program})\\
434         \vskip 0.5in
435         The Graduate School\\
436         The University of Maine\\
437         \expandafter{\@submitdate}
438         \vfill
439     \end{center}
440     \ifbigtitlepage
441         \singlespacing
442     \fi
443     \begin{flushleft}
444     Advisory Committee:
445     \begin{list}{}{
446         \setlength{\itemsep}{0pt}%
447         \setlength{\topsep}{0in}%
448         \setlength{\partopsep}{0pt}%
449         \setlength{\itemindent}{-\parindent}%
450         \setlength{\leftmargin}{1cm}%
451     }
452 }
```

Check if the principal advisor is defined before printing

```

452         \ifx\@principaladvisor\empty\else
453             \item{\@principaladvisor, %
454                 \ifnum\numadv=2%
455                     Co-%
456                 \fi%
457                 Advisor}
458         \fi
Check for second advisor before printing
459         \ifx\@secondadvisor\empty\else
460             \item{\@secondadvisor, Co-Advisor}
461         \fi
Check for each reader before printing
462         \ifx\@firstreader\empty\else
463             \item{\@firstreader}
464         \fi
465         \ifx\@secondreader\empty\else
466             \item{\@secondreader}
467         \fi
468         \ifx\@thirdreader\empty\else
469             \item{\@thirdreader}
470         \fi
471         \ifx\@fourthreader\empty\else
472             \item{\@fourthreader}
473         \fi
474         \ifx\@fifthreader\empty\else
475             \item{\@fifthreader}
476         \fi
477     \end{list}
478     \end{flushleft}
479     \clearpage
480 }

```

## 24 Table of Contents Formatting

All chapter divisions and subsections must be included in the Table of Contents and labeled exactly as they appear in the text.

### 24.1 Unlisted Sections

The Copyright page, Abstract, and Table of Contents are NOT listed in the Table of Contents. <sup>21</sup>

### 24.2 Chapter Divisions and Subsections

All chapter divisions and subsections must be listed in the Table of Contents. Regardless of the system of headings being used for organizing the text of the manuscript (headings system or decimal system), all sub-divisions should be indented appropriately in the Table of Contents. One system should be used consistently throughout the entire manuscript to define the chapter divisions and subsections. <sup>22</sup>

---

<sup>21</sup>this is handled within each of the environment definitions

<sup>22</sup>five styles are provided here

## 24.3 Table of Contents Font Specs

```
481 \renewcommand{\cftchapfont}{\normalfont\bfseries}
482 \renewcommand{\cftchappagefont}{\normalfont}
483 \renewcommand{\cftloftitlefont}{\normalfont\bfseries}
```

## 24.4 Define Environment for Custom Thesis List

```
484 \newenvironment{thesislist}[1]{%
485     \chapter*{\listname\ #1}
486     \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\texorpdfstring{\MakeTextUppercase{\listname\
487         \begingroup
488         \parindent=0pt
489         \leftskip=0pt
490 }{\par\endgroup}}
```

Define Leader Dots

## 24.5 Leader Dots in the Table of Contents

Leader dots must be used to connect the chapter divisions/subsection headings to their respective page numbers. A minimum of 5 leader dots between the chapter divisions/subsections and the page numbers is required (i.e. the text of the headings should not extend into the area where the page numbers are placed).

```
491 \renewcommand{\cftdotsep}{2}
492 \renewcommand{\cftchapleader}{\cftdotfill{\cftdotsep}}
493 \renewcommand{\cftsecleader}{\cftdotfill{\cftdotsep}}
494 \renewcommand{\cftsubsecleader}{\cftdotfill{\cftdotsep}}
495 \renewcommand{\cftfigleader}{\cftdotfill{\cftdotsep}}
496 \renewcommand{\cfttableleader}{\cftdotfill{\cftdotsep}}
497 \renewcommand{\contentsname}{Table of Contents}
```

### 24.5.1 Ensuring that Leaders Dots meet 5-dot-rule

These should eventually be exposed as options with default values. `cftsecindent` and `cftsecnumwidth` define where the title starts.

```
498 \setlength{\cftsecindent}{1em}
499 \setlength{\cftsecnumwidth}{3em}
```

`cftsetrmarg` and `cftsetpnumwidth` define where the dotted leader ends and where the page number starts.

```
500 \cftsetrmarg{3cm}
```

Sets the right margin for the TOC entry

```
501 \cftsetpnumwidth{0.5cm}
```

Sets the width for the page number box

## 25 Abstract Environment

An abstract (not paginated), which is a clearly written, concise summary of the thesis, must be included in the manuscript. It describes the problem, the procedures or methods used, and the results and conclusions of the research. Since



doctoral abstracts are included in Dissertation Abstracts International, it is extremely important to write accurately. Formulas, diagrams, or other illustrations are not included in the abstract.

The heading of the abstract should be centered and include:

- Title of the thesis in ALL CAPS, bold, and inverted pyramid format
- The authors full name
- The name of the thesis advisor (including degree Dr.)
- A statement that the thesis is fulfilling requirements for a degree sought in a particular department
- The month and year of the students graduation date

502 `\newcounter{mt@page}`

**abstract**

```

503 \renewenvironment{abstract}{%
504     \doublespacing
505     \begin{center}
506         {\bfseries\MakeTextUppercase{\@title}}\\
507         By\space\@author\\[4pt]
508         \@type\ %
509         \ifnum\numadv=2%
510             Co-Advisors: \@principalshort and \@secondadvisor
511         \else
512             Advisor: \@principalshort
513         \fi
514         \vskip 0.33in
515         \singlespacing
516         An Abstract of the \@type\ Presented\\
517         in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the\\
518         Degree of \@degree\\
519         (in \@program)\\
520         \@submitdate
521         \vskip 36pt plus 2pt minus 12pt
522     \end{center}
523     \doublespacing
524     \begin{group}\par
525         \pagestyle{empty}
526 }
527 {\cleardoublepage
528     \par\endgroup
529 }
```

## 25.1 Lay Abstract Environment

**layabstract** This parallels the lay abstract, as an abbreviated version with slight changes to the title text.

```

530 \newenvironment{layabstract}[1]{%
531     \doublespacing
532     \begin{center}
```

```

533      {\bfseries\MakeTextUppercase{\@title}}\
534      By\space\@author\|[4pt]
535      \@type\ %
536      \ifnum\numadv=2%
537          Co-%
538      \fi%
539      Advisor%
540      \ifnum\numadv=2%
541          s%
542      \fi%
543      : \@principalshort
544      \vskip 0.33in
545      \singlespacing
546      A Lay Abstract of the \@type\ Presented\
547      in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the\
548      Degree of \@degree\
549      (in \@program)\
550      \@submitdate
551      \vskip 26pt plus 2pt minus 12pt
552  \end{center}
553  Keywords: \MakeLowercase{#1}
554  \vskip 26pt plus 2pt minus 12pt
555  \doublespacing
556  \begingroup\par
557  \pagestyle{empty}
558 }
559 {\cleardoublepage
560  \par\endgroup
561 }

```

## 26 Acknowledgements Environment

acknowledgements

```

562 \newenvironment{acknowledgements}{%
563     \chapter*{\acknowledgename}
564     \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\texorpdfstring{\MakeTextUppercase{\acknowledgename}}{\acknowledgename}}
565     \doublespacing
566     \begingroup
567 }{\par\endgroup}

```

## 27 Land Acknowledgements Environment

University of Maine graduate students are expected to include a statement in their final thesis or dissertation that acknowledges that their graduate study has taken place on the ancestral lands of the Wabanaki Tribal Nations. The Graduate School acting through the Graduate Board recommends two nonexclusive options for a tribal land acknowledgement. The first option is to include the statement that was developed by the Presidents Council on Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion and adopted by the University of Maine in the acknowledgments section of the thesis/dissertation.<sup>23</sup> The second option, which may be especially relevant

---

<sup>23</sup>The ‘glsa’ command supports this default option.

to graduate students undertaking qualitative research studies is to include a researcher positionality statement in the thesis/dissertation. <sup>24</sup>

Graduate programs supporting option two should provide resources to graduate students electing this option. The development of a researcher positionality statement that acknowledges the land may be used to complement the formal University land acknowledgment statement or may be used as an alternative to this statement.

## 27.1 Custom Land Acknowledgements

landacknowledgements

```
568 \newenvironment{landacknowledgements}{%
569     \chapter*{\landacknowledgementname}
570     \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\texorpdfstring{\MakeTextUppercase{\landacknowledgementname}}{}}
571     \doublespacing
572     \begingroup
573 }{
574     \cleardoublepage
575     \par\endgroup
576 }
```

## 27.2 Graduate School Land Acknowledgement

Default GLSA Land Acknowledgement. Please check to see if this has been updated and file an issue as necessary to patch.

glsa

```
577 \newcommand{\glsa}{%
578     \chapter*{UNIVERSITY OF MAINE GRADUATE SCHOOL LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT}
579     The University of Maine recognizes that it is located on Marsh Island
in the homeland of Penobscot people, where issues of water and territorial
rights, and encroachment upon sacred sites, are ongoing. Penobscot homeland
is connected to the other Wabanaki Tribal Nations the Passamaquoddy, Maliseet,
and Micmacthrough kinship, alliances, and diplomacy. The University also recognizes
that the Penobscot Nation and the other Wabanaki Tribal Nations are distinct,
sovereign, legal and political entities with their own powers of self-governance
and self-determination.
580     \vfill
581     \clearpage
582 }
```

## 28 Pagination

- Pagination: Check pagination carefully. Account for all pages.
- The Title Page is counted as page i but the number does not appear on the page.
- Excluding the Abstract, all other pages of the thesis are numbered including display (optional) pages.

---

<sup>24</sup>The LandAcknowledgements Environment supports this option.

- The preliminary pages, starting with the Copyright Notice (if included), are marked by lowercase Roman numerals (ii, iii, iv, v, vi, etc.).
- Beginning with the first page of the text, all pages including the appendices, are numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.). The following table displays the proper pagination of all parts of the thesis and which pages should be listed on the Table of Contents.
- Page numbers appear either on the top right or bottom center of the page. Page numbers need not fall within the required margins of the text, yet they must not appear closer than half an inch from the top, one inch from the right, or half an inch from the bottom edge of the page. The page numbers location and font style must be consistent throughout the manuscript.

`\preliminary` Contents following this tag are front matter with roman numeral page numbering

```
583 \newcommand{\preliminary}{%
584     \pagenumbering{roman}
585     \setcounter{tocdepth}{1}
Sets the ToC depth to chapters and above
586     \setcounter{secnumdepth}{1}
587 }
Sets the section numbering depth to chapters and above
```

`\mainmatter` Contents following this tag are considered chapters

```
588 \newcommand{\mainmatter}{%
589     \cleardoublepage
590     \doublespacing
591     \pagenumbering{arabic}
592     \setcounter{tocdepth}{\value{secnumdefault}}
593     \setcounter{secnumdepth}{\value{secnumdefault}}
594 }
```

## 29 Biography Environment

The Biography of the Author page is the LAST page of the thesis. A biography of the candidate must be included in the thesis.

For privacy reasons, students may exclude personal information. In such a case, the only line on the biography will read: ‘Name/Pronoun’ is/are a candidate for the ‘DEGREE TYPE’ degree in ‘FIELD OF STUDY’ from The University of Maine in ‘Month’ ‘Year’. If a student chooses to include a biography, it must be written in the third person. The absolute last line MUST read: ‘Name/Pronoun’ is/are a candidate for the ‘DEGREE TYPE’ degree in ‘FIELD OF STUDY’ from The University of Maine in ‘Month’ ‘Year’.

`biography`

```
595 \newenvironment{biography}{%
596     \chapter*{\bioname}
597     \addtocontents{toc}{\protect\nopagebreak}
598     \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\texorpdfstring{\MakeTextUppercase{\bioname}}{\bioname}}
599     \begingroup
600     \doublespacing
```

```

601 \thispagestyle{plain}
602 }{%
This section adds the required text as the last sentence of the biography.
603 \par
604 \ifx\@authorpronoun\empty
605 \@author
606 \else
607 \@authorpronoun
608 \fi%
609 \ is a candidate for the \@degree\ degree in \@program\ from The University
of Maine in \@submitdate.\par\endgroup
610 }

```

## 30 Copyright Page

Unless the manuscript has been formally registered (copyrighted), this page is optional. If the student chooses to acknowledge his or her rights as an author, a copyright notice should be placed as the sole text on a page immediately following the title page. The page is numbered but a listing does not appear on the Table of Contents. The copyright notice is centered vertically and horizontally within the margins. Unless there are special terms under which the work has been copyrighted the text of the notice may take either of the two forms below. Consider Creative Commons as an option for obtaining copyright.

Use of Third-Party Content: For additional information regarding the use of copyrighted materials, please visit the U.S. Copyright Office website at <http://www.copyright.gov>

\copyrightpage

```

611 \newcommand{\copyrightpage}{%
612 \setcounter{page}{3}
we must manually set the copyright page because of the runtime call of preliminary.
613 \copyrightpagetrue
614 \onehalfspacing
615 \thispagestyle{plain}
616 \hbox{ }
617 \vfill
618 \begin{center}
619 \copyright \the\year{} \space \@author\\
620 All Rights Reserved
621 \end{center}
622 \vfill
623 \clearpage
624 }

```

## 31 Dedication Environment

This page is for the author to express professional and/or personal indebtedness. Permission(s) to use previously copyrighted materials, receipt of grant funds, recognition of readers, etc. are acknowledged on this page. Students must be consistent with the use of the third (the author) or first person throughout. This

page is optional, but if included, it is paginated (lowercase Roman numerals) and listed in the Table of Contents.

The use of copyrighted materials can be mentioned on the Acknowledgments page. Any copyright permission letters related to the manuscript should be included in an appendix.

dedication

```
625 \newenvironment{dedication}{%
626     \chapter*{\dedicationname}
627     \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\texorpdfstring{\MakeTextUppercase{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}
628     \vskip 0.5in
629     \doublespacing
630     \begin{group}
631     \begin{center}
632 }{\end{center}}\par\endgroup}
```

## 32 Preface Environment

This is an optional section in the front matter.

preface

```
633 \newenvironment{preface}{%
634     \chapter*{\prefacename}
635     \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\texorpdfstring{\MakeTextUppercase{\prefacename}}{\prefacename}}
636     \doublespacing
637     \begin{group}\setcounter{secnumdepth}{0}
638 }{\setcounter{secnumdepth}{\value{secnumdefault}}}\par\endgroup}
```

## 33 Custom Formatting for References

The graduate school allows for field-specific citation styles, but requires. Note that the citation style is specified in the class options above and implemented with Biblatex and Biber.

The references command will render the references on a new page.

```
639 \newcommand{\references}{%
640     \cleardoublepage
641     \singlespacing}
```

The references are added to the table of contents as a chapter.

```
642     \phantomsection
643     \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\texorpdfstring{\MakeTextUppercase{\bibname}}{\bibname}}
```

The bibliography is printed from Biblatex and Biber.

```
644     \printbibliography
645 }
```

## 34 Legacy Document Markup

This command is a custom macro that discards its argument, effectively making the text disappear. It doesn't rely on any external package for this functionality.

ignore

```
646 \newcommand{\ignore}[1]{}
```

```
647 \end{package}
```

## 35 Future Work: Class Development Needs

### 35.1 Local Names and Functions

This package has a number of local functions and names that should not be called outside of the class. These should be refactored appropriately.

### 35.2 Exposing Options

There are a few parameters that would be useful to expose to the user to help them fine tune their document if there are small differences in font, spacing, etc.

### 35.3 Documentation

The documentation needs further review for completeness and clarity. It may be helpful to add a guide for transitioning through breaking changes to v1.

### 35.4 Output Format Approval & Continual Review

We are currently working to ensure that the defaults within this package provide the correct formatting for the graduate school, and that as many of their requirements are

### 35.5 CTAN Availability

We are currently working to make this available on CTAN for easy access, and availability of updates when format requirements are changed or bugs can be patched.

### 35.6 GitLab automated Builds

We are currently working to ensure that GitLab is able to automatically release builds, and ideally upload them to CTAN when patches are made.

### 35.7 Overleaf Availability

We are working to provide a template on Overleaf. Ideally, it would either fetch the class from GitLab or from CTAN.

## 36 Index

Numbers written in *italic* refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in *roman* refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

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