This manual is a technical reference for all internal elements used by LilyPond and all Scheme functions it provides. This information can be used to create tweaks and extensions, from simple output settings to advanced Scheme programming.

For more information about how this manual fits with the other documentation, or to read this manual in other formats, see Section “Manuals” in General Information. If you are missing any manuals, the complete documentation can be found at https://lilypond.org/.
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## 4 Scheme functions

### Appendix A Indices

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1 Music definitions

1.1 Music expressions

1.1.1 AbsoluteDynamicEvent
Create a dynamic mark.

Syntax: \( \text{note}\{x\} \), where \( x \) is a dynamic mark like \( \text{\textbackslash{ppp}} \) or \( \text{\textbackslash{sfz}} \). A complete list is in file ly/dynamic-scripts-init.ly.

Event classes: absolute-dynamic-event (page 49), dynamic-event (page 52), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Dynamic_engraver (page 463), and Dynamic_performer (page 463).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'AbsoluteDynamicEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(post-event
  event
  dynamic-event
  absolute-dynamic-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.2 AdHocJumpEvent
Insert a JumpScript.

Syntax: \( \text{\textbackslash{jump}} \text{\textbackslash{mark up}} \)

Example: \( \text{\textbackslash{jump}} \text{\textquoteright{Gavotte I D.C.}} \)

Event classes: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Bar_engraver (page 446), and Jump_engraver (page 471).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'AdHocJumpEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(ad-hoc-jump-event
  event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.3 AdHocMarkEvent
Insert markup as a rehearsal mark without advancing the rehearsal mark sequence.

Syntax: \( \text{\textbackslash{mark}} \text{\textbackslash{mark up}} \)

Example: \( \text{\textbackslash{mark}} \text{\textquoteright{A}} \)

Event classes: ad-hoc-mark-event (page 50), mark-event (page 54), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).
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Accepted by: Mark_tracking_translator (page 476).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'AdHocMarkEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(ad-hoc-mark-event mark-event event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.4 AlternativeEvent

Create an alternative event.

Event classes: alternative-event (page 50), music-event (page 55), StreamEvent (page 58), and structural-event (page 59).

Accepted by: Timing_translator (page 497).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'AlternativeEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(alternative-event structural-event event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.5 AnnotateOutputEvent

Print an annotation of an output element.

Event classes: annotate-output-event (page 50), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Balloon_engraver (page 446).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'AnnotateOutputEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(event annotate-output-event post-event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.6 ApplyContext

Call the argument with the current context during interpreting phase.

Properties:

iterator-ctor (procedure):
  ly:apply-context-iterator::constructor
  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.
name (symbol):
   'ApplyContext
   Name of this music object.

types (list):
   '(apply-context)
   The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.7 ApplyOutputEvent
Call the argument with all current grobs during interpreting phase.
   Syntax: \applyOutput #'context func
   Arguments to func are 1. the grob, 2. the originating context, and 3. the context where func is called.
   Event classes: apply-output-event (page 50), layout-instruction-event (page 53),
   music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).
   Accepted by: Output_property_engraver (page 482).
   Properties:
      name (symbol):
         'ApplyOutputEvent
         Name of this music object.
      types (list):
         '(event apply-output-event)
         The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.8 ArpeggioEvent
Make an arpeggio on this note.
   Syntax: note-\arpeggio
   Event classes: arpeggio-event (page 50), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).
   Accepted by: Arpeggio_engraver (page 445).
   Properties:
      name (symbol):
         'ArpeggioEvent
         Name of this music object.
      types (list):
         '(post-event arpeggio-event event)
         The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.9 ArticulationEvent
Add an articulation marking to a note.
   Syntax: notexy, where x is a direction (| for up or _ for down), or LilyPond’s choice (no direction specified),
   and where y is an articulation (such as -., ->, \tenuto, \downbow). See the Notation Reference for details.
Event classes: articulation-event (page 50), music-event (page 55), script-event (page 57), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Beat_engraver (page 451), Beat_performer (page 451), Drum_note_performer (page 461), Note_performer (page 482), and Script_engraver (page 488).

Properties:

name (symbol):
   'ArticulationEvent
   Name of this music object.

 types (list):
   '(post-event
event
   articulation-event
   script-event)
   The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.10 BarCheckEvent

Check whether this music coincides with the start of the measure.

Event classes: bar-check-event (page 50), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Timing_translator (page 497).

Properties:

name (symbol):
   'BarCheckEvent
   Name of this music object.

 types (list):
   '(bar-check-event event)
   The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.11 BarEvent

Force a bar line.

Syntax: \bar type

Example: \bar "!"

Event classes: bar-event (page 50), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Timing_translator (page 497).

Properties:

name (symbol):
   'BarEvent
   Name of this music object.

 types (list):
   '(bar-event event)
   The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.12 BassFigureEvent

Print a bass-figure text.

Event classes: bass-figure-event (page 50), music-event (page 55), rhythmic-event (page 57), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Figured_bass_engraver (page 464).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'BassFigureEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(event rhythmic-event bass-figure-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.13 BeamEvent

Start or stop a beam.

Syntax for manual control: c8-[ c c-] c8

Event classes: beam-event (page 50), music-event (page 55), span-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Beam_engraver (page 450), Beam_performer (page 451), and Grace_beam_engraver (page 468).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'BeamEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(post-event event beam-event span-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.14 BeamForbidEvent

Specify that a note may not auto-beamed.

Event classes: beam-forbid-event (page 51), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Auto_beam_engraver (page 445), and Grace_auto_beam_engraver (page 467).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'BeamForbidEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(post-event event beam-forbid-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.15 BendAfterEvent
A drop/fall/doit jazz articulation.

Event classes: bend-after-event (page 51), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Bend_engraver (page 452).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'BendAfterEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(post-event bend-after-event event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.16 BendSpanEvent
Used to signal where a bend spanner starts and stops.

Event classes: bend-span-event (page 51), music-event (page 55), span-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Bend_spanner_engraver (page 452).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'BendSpanEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(bend-span-event post-event span-event event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.17 BreakDynamicSpanEvent
End an alignment spanner for dynamics here.

Event classes: break-dynamic-span-event (page 51), break-span-event (page 51), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Dynamic_engraver (page 463).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'BreakDynamicSpanEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(post-event
break-span-event
break-dynamic-span-event event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.18 **BreathingEvent**

A short span of silence that shortens the previous note.

Syntax: `note\breathe`

Event classes: breathing-event (page 51), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Breathing_sign_engraver (page 453), and Note_performer (page 482).

Properties:

- **midi-length** (procedure):
  - `breathe::midi-length`
    - Function to determine how long to play a note in MIDI. It should take a moment (the written length of the note) and a context, and return a moment (the length to play the note).

- **name** (symbol):
  - 'BreathingEvent
    - Name of this music object.

- **types** (list):
  - '(event breathing-event)
    - The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.19 **CaesuraEvent**

A short span of silence that does not shorten the previous note.

Syntax: `note\caesura`

Event classes: caesura-event (page 51), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Bar_engraver (page 446), Caesura_engraver (page 453), and Divisio_engraver (page 460).

Properties:

- **name** (symbol):
  - 'CaesuraEvent
    - Name of this music object.

- **types** (list):
  - '(caesura-event event)
    - The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.20 **ClusterNoteEvent**

A note that is part of a cluster.

Event classes: cluster-note-event (page 51), melodic-event (page 54), music-event (page 55), rhythmic-event (page 57), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Cluster_spanner_engraver (page 456).

Properties:

- **iterator-ctor** (procedure):
  - `ly:rhythmic-music-iterator::constructor`
    - Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.
name (symbol):
  'ClusterNoteEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(cluster-note-event
   melodic-event
   rhythmic-event
   event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.21 CodaMarkEvent

Add a coda mark.

  Event classes: coda-mark-event (page 51), music-event (page 55), StreamEvent (page 58), and structural-event (page 59).
  Accepted by: Bar_engraver (page 446), and Mark_tracking_translator (page 476).

Properties:
  name (symbol):
    'CodaMarkEvent
    Name of this music object.

  types (list):
    '(coda-mark-event structural-event event)
    The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.22 CompletizeExtenderEvent

Used internally to signal the end of a lyrics block to ensure extenders are completed correctly when a Lyrics context ends before its associated Voice context.

  Event classes: completize-extender-event (page 52), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).
  Accepted by: Extender_engraver (page 464).

Properties:
  name (symbol):
    'CompletizeExtenderEvent
    Name of this music object.

  types (list):
    '(completize-extender-event event)
    The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.23 ContextChange

Change staves in Piano staff.

  Syntax: \change Staff = new-id

Properties:
  iterator-ctor (procedure):
    ly:change-iterator::constructor
    Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.
name (symbol):
  'ContextChange
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  'translator-change-instruction
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

### 1.1.24 ContextSpeccedMusic

Interpret the argument music within a specific context.

Properties:

iterator-ctor (procedure):
  ly:context-specced-music-iterator::constructor
  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

length-callback (procedure):
  ly:music-wrapper::length-callback
  How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

name (symbol):
  'ContextSpeccedMusic
  Name of this music object.

start-callback (procedure):
  ly:music-wrapper::start-callback
  Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

types (list):
  '(context-specification music-wrapper-music)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

### 1.1.25 CrescendoEvent

Begin or end a crescendo.

Syntax: `note\< ... note\>!

An alternative syntax is `note\cr ... note\endcr.

Event classes: crescendo-event (page 52), music-event (page 55), span-dynamic-event (page 58), span-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Dynamic_engraver (page 463), and Dynamic_performer (page 463).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'CrescendoEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(post-event
     span-event
     span-dynamic-event
crescendo-event
event)

The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.26 DalSegnoEvent

Add a D.S. or similar instruction.

Event classes: dal-segno-event (page 52), music-event (page 55), StreamEvent (page 58), and structural-event (page 59).

Accepted by: Bar_engraver (page 446), Jump_engraver (page 471), and Volta_engraver (page 500).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'DalSegnoEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(dal-segno-event structural-event event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.27 DecrescendoEvent

Begin or end a decrescendo.

Syntax: note> ... note!

An alternative syntax is note\decr ... note\enddecr.

Event classes: decrescendo-event (page 52), music-event (page 55), span-dynamic-event (page 58), span-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Dynamic_engraver (page 463), and Dynamic_performer (page 463).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'DecrescendoEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(post-event
  span-event
  span-dynamic-event
  decrescendo-event
  event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.28 DoublePercentEvent

Used internally to signal double percent repeats.

Event classes: double-percent-event (page 52), music-event (page 55), rhythmic-event (page 57), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Double_percent_repeat_engraver (page 461).
Properties:

name (symbol):
  'DoublePercentEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(event double-percent-event rhythmic-event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.29 DurationLineEvent
Initiate a duration line.

Syntax: note\-

Event classes: duration-line-event (page 52), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Duration_line_engraver (page 462).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'DurationLineEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(duration-line-event post-event event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.30 EpisemaEvent
Begin or end an episema.

Event classes: episema-event (page 52), music-event (page 55), span-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Episema_engraver (page 464).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'EpisemaEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(post-event span-event event episema-event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.31 Event
Atomic music event.

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'Event
  Name of this music object.
types (list):
  '(event)

  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.32 EventChord

Explicitly entered chords.

When iterated, elements are converted to events at the current timestep, followed by any articulations. Per-chord postevents attached by the parser just follow any rhythmic events in elements instead of utilizing articulations.

An unexpanded chord repetition ‘q’ is recognizable by having its duration stored in duration. Properties:

iterator-ctor (procedure):
  ly:event-chord-iterator::constructor

  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

length-callback (procedure):
  ly:music-sequence::event-chord-length-callback

  How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

name (symbol):
  'EventChord

  Name of this music object.

to-relative-callback (procedure):
  ly:music-sequence::event-chord-relative-callback

  How to transform a piece of music to relative pitches.

types (list):
  '(event-chord simultaneous-music)

  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.33 ExtenderEvent

Extend lyrics.

Event classes: extender-event (page 52), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Extender_engraver (page 464).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'ExtenderEvent

  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(post-event extender-event event)

  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.34 **FineEvent**

End the performance, not necessarily at the written end of the music.

Event classes: fine-event (page 52), music-event (page 55), StreamEvent (page 58), and structural-event (page 59).

Accepted by: Bar_engraver (page 446), Divisio_engraver (page 460), Jump_engraver (page 471), Timing_translator (page 497), and Volta_engraver (page 500).

Properties:

- **iterator-ctor** (procedure):
  - `ly:fine-iterator::constructor`
  
  Function to construct a `music-event-iterator` object for this music.

- **name** (symbol):
  - `'FineEvent`
  
  Name of this music object.

- **types** (list):
  - `'(fine-event event)`
  
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.35 **FingerGlideEvent**

Initiate a line connecting two equal fingerings. This line represents a finger gliding on a string.

Syntax: `note\glide-finger`

Event classes: finger-glide-event (page 53), music-event (page 55), span-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:

- **name** (symbol):
  - `'FingerGlideEvent`
  
  Name of this music object.

- **types** (list):
  - `'(finger-glide-event post-event event)`
  
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.36 **FingeringEvent**

Specify what finger to use for this note.

Event classes: fingering-event (page 53), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Fingering_engraver (page 465), Fretboard_engraver (page 466), and Tab_note_heads_engraver (page 494).

Properties:

- **name** (symbol):
  - `'FingeringEvent`
  
  Name of this music object.
1.1.37 FootnoteEvent

Footnote a grob.

Event classes: footnote-event (page 53), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:

   name (symbol):
      'FootnoteEvent
      Name of this music object.

   types (list):
      '(event footnote-event)
      The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.38 GlissandoEvent

Start a glissando on this note.

Event classes: glissando-event (page 53), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Glissando_engraver (page 467).

Properties:

   name (symbol):
      'GlissandoEvent
      Name of this music object.

   types (list):
      '(post-event glissando-event event)
      The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.39 GraceMusic

Interpret the argument as grace notes.

Properties:

   iterator-ctor (procedure):
      ly:grace-iterator::constructor
      Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

   length (moment):
      #<Mom 0>
      The endpoint of this music. This property is unhappily named in that it does not account for any initial grace notes: the full length of the music is length minus the start time. A value of INF-MOMENT indicates indefinite length.
name (symbol):
'GraceMusic
Name of this music object.

start-callback (procedure):
ly:grace-music::start-callback
Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

types (list):
'(grace-music music-wrapper-music)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.40 HarmonicEvent
Mark a note as harmonic.
Event classes: harmonic-event (page 53), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).
Not accepted by any engraver or performer.
Properties:

name (symbol):
'HarmonicEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(post-event event harmonic-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.41 HyphenEvent
A hyphen between lyric syllables.
Event classes: hyphen-event (page 53), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).
Accepted by: Hyphen_engraver (page 470).
Properties:

name (symbol):
'HyphenEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(post-event hyphen-event event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.42 InitialContextMusic
Enter the initial context of the argument and ignore the rest of it.
Syntax: \initialContextFrom music
Properties:

iterator-ctor (procedure):
ly:initial-context-music-iterator::constructor
Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

length (moment):
  #<Mom 0>
  The endpoint of this music. This property is unhappily named in that it does not account for any initial grace notes: the full length of the music is length minus the start time. A value of INF-MOMENT indicates indefinite length.

name (symbol):
  'InitialContextMusic
  Name of this music object.

to-relative-callback (procedure):
  ly:relative-octave-music::no-relative-callback
  How to transform a piece of music to relative pitches.

types (list):
  '(initial-context-music)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.43 KeyChangeEvent
Change the key signature.

Syntax: \key name scale
Event classes: key-change-event (page 53), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Key_engraver (page 472), and Key_performer (page 473).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'KeyChangeEvent
  Name of this music object.

to-relative-callback (procedure):
  #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/define-music-types.scm:337:33
(x p)>
  How to transform a piece of music to relative pitches.

types (list):
  '(key-change-event event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.44 LabelEvent
Place a bookmarking label.

Event classes: label-event (page 53), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Paper_column_engraver (page 483).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'LabelEvent
  Name of this music object.
types (list):
  '(label-event event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.45 LaissezVibrerEvent
Don't damp this chord.
  Syntax: note\laissezVibrer
  Event classes: laissez-vibrer-event (page 53), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).
  Accepted by: Laissez_vibrer_engraver (page 474).
  Properties:
    name (symbol):
      'LaissezVibrerEvent
      Name of this music object.
    types (list):
      '(post-event event laissez-vibrer-event)
      The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.46 LigatureEvent
Start or end a ligature.
  Event classes: ligature-event (page 54), music-event (page 55), span-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).
  Accepted by: Kievan_ligature_engraver (page 473), Ligature_bracket_engraver (page 474), Mensural_ligature_engraver (page 478), and Vaticana_ligature_engraver (page 499).
  Properties:
    name (symbol):
      'LigatureEvent
      Name of this music object.
    types (list):
      '(span-event ligature-event event)
      The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.47 LineBreakEvent
Allow, forbid or force a line break.
  Event classes: break-event (page 51), line-break-event (page 54), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).
  Accepted by: Page_turn_engraver (page 483), and Paper_column_engraver (page 483).
  Properties:
    name (symbol):
      'LineBreakEvent
      Name of this music object.
types (list):
  '(line-break-event break-event event)

The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.48 LyricCombineMusic

Align lyrics to the start of notes.

Syntax: \lyricsto voicename lyrics

Properties:

iterator-ctor (procedure):
  ly:lyric-combine-music-iterator::constructor

Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

length (moment):
  #<Mom infinity>

The endpoint of this music. This property is unhappily named in that it does not account for any initial grace notes: the full length of the music is length minus the start time. A value of INF-MOMENT indicates indefinite length.

name (symbol):
  'LyricCombineMusic

Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(lyric-combine-music)

The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.49 LyricEvent

A lyric syllable. Must be entered in lyrics mode, i.e., \lyrics { twinkle4 twinkle4 }.

Event classes: lyric-event (page 54), music-event (page 55), rhythmic-event (page 57), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Lyric_engraver (page 474), and Lyric_performer (page 474).

Properties:

iterator-ctor (procedure):
  ly:rhythmic-music-iterator::constructor

Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

name (symbol):
  'LyricEvent

Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(rhythmic-event lyric-event event)

The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.50 MeasureCounterEvent
Used to signal the start and end of a measure count.

Event classes: measure-counter-event (page 54), music-event (page 55), span-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Measure_counter_engraver (page 477).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'MeasureCounterEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(measure-counter-event span-event event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.51 MeasureSpannerEvent
Used to signal the start and end of a measure spanner.

Event classes: measure-spanner-event (page 54), music-event (page 55), span-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Measure_spanner_engraver (page 477).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'MeasureSpannerEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(measure-spanner-event span-event event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.52 MultiMeasureArticulationEvent
Articulations on multi-measure rests.

Event classes: multi-measure-articulation-event (page 54), music-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'MultiMeasureArticulationEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(post-event
    event
    multi-measure-articulation-event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.53 MultiMeasureRestEvent

Used internally by MultiMeasureRestMusic to signal rests.

Event classes: general-rest-event (page 53), multi-measure-rest-event (page 54),
music-event (page 55), rhythmic-event (page 57), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Current_chord_text_engraver (page 459), and
Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479).

Properties:

- iterator-ctor (procedure):
  `ly:rhythmic-music-iterator::constructor`
  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

- name (symbol):
  `'MultiMeasureRestEvent`
  Name of this music object.

- types (list):
  `'(event rhythmic-event
general-rest-event
multi-measure-rest-event)`

  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is
  processed.

1.1.54 MultiMeasureRestMusic

Rests that may be compressed into multi-measure rests.

Syntax: \R2.*4 for 4 measures in 3/4 time.

Properties:

- elements-callback (procedure):
  `mm-rest-child-list`
  Return a list of children, for use by a sequential iterator. Takes a single
  music parameter.

- iterator-ctor (procedure):
  `ly:sequential-iterator::constructor`
  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

- name (symbol):
  `'MultiMeasureRestMusic`
  Name of this music object.

- types (list):
  `'(multi-measure-rest)`
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is
  processed.

1.1.55 MultiMeasureTextEvent

Texts on multi-measure rests.

Syntax: \R\markup { "bla" }

Event classes: multi-measure-text-event (page 54), music-event (page 55), and
StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479).
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Properties:

name (symbol):
'MultiMeasureTextEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
' (post-event event multi-measure-text-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.56 Music
Generic type for music expressions.

Properties:

name (symbol):
'Music
Name of this music object.

types (list):
' ()
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.57 NoteEvent
A note.

Outside of chords, any events in articulations with a listener are broadcast like chord articulations, the others are retained.

For iteration inside of chords, See Section 1.1.32 [EventChord], page 12.

Event classes: melodic-event (page 54), music-event (page 55), note-event (page 55), rhythmic-event (page 57), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Beat_engraver (page 451), Beat_performer (page 451), Bend_spanner_engraver (page 452), Completion_heads_engraver (page 456), Current_chord_text_engraver (page 459), Drum_note_performer (page 461), Drum_notes_engraver (page 461), Finger_glide_engraver (page 465), Fretboard_engraver (page 466), Note_heads_engraver (page 481), Note_name_engraver (page 481), Note_performer (page 482), Part_combine_engraver (page 484), Phrasing_slur_engraver (page 484), Slur_engraver (page 490), and Tab_note_heads_engraver (page 494).

Properties:

iterator-ctor (procedure):
ly:rhythmic-music-iterator::constructor
Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

name (symbol):
'NoteEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(event note-event rhythmic-event melodic-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
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1.1.58 NoteGroupingEvent
Start or stop grouping brackets.
Event classes: music-event (page 55), note-grouping-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).
Accepted by: Horizontal_bracket_engraver (page 470).
Properties:
   name (symbol):
     'NoteGroupingEvent
     Name of this music object.
   types (list):
     '(post-event event note-grouping-event)
     The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.59 OttavaEvent
Start or stop an ottava bracket.
Event classes: music-event (page 55), ottava-event (page 55), and StreamEvent (page 58).
Accepted by: Ottava_spanner_engraver (page 482).
Properties:
   name (symbol):
     'OttavaEvent
     Name of this music object.
   types (list):
     '(ottava-event event)
     The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.60 OverrideProperty
Extend the definition of a graphical object.
Syntax: \override [ context . ] object property = value
Properties:
   iterator-ctor (procedure):
     ly:push-property-iterator::constructor
     Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.
   name (symbol):
     'OverrideProperty
     Name of this music object.
   types (list):
     '(layout-instruction-event
      override-property-event)
     The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
   untransposable (boolean):
     #t
     If set, this music is not transposed.
1.1.61 **PageBreakEvent**

Allow, forbid or force a page break.

Event classes: break-event (page 51), music-event (page 55), page-break-event (page 56), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Page_turn_engraver (page 483), and Paper_column_engraver (page 483).

Properties:
- name (symbol):
  - 'PageBreakEvent
    - Name of this music object.
- types (list):
  - '(break-event page-break-event event)
    - The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.62 **PageTurnEvent**

Allow, forbid or force a page turn.

Event classes: break-event (page 51), music-event (page 55), page-turn-event (page 56), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Page_turn_engraver (page 483), and Paper_column_engraver (page 483).

Properties:
- name (symbol):
  - 'PageTurnEvent
    - Name of this music object.
- types (list):
  - '(break-event page-turn-event event)
    - The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.63 **PartCombineMusic**

Combine two parts on a staff, either merged or as separate voices.

Properties:
- iterator-ctor (procedure):
  - ly:part-combine-iterator::constructor
    - Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.
- length-callback (procedure):
  - ly:music-sequence::maximum-length-callback
    - How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.
- name (symbol):
  - 'PartCombineMusic
    - Name of this music object.
- start-callback (procedure):
  - ly:music-sequence::minimum-start-callback
    - Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.
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1.1.64 PartialEvent
An event announcing a partial measure.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), partial-event (page 56), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Timing_translator (page 497).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'PartialEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(partial-event event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.65 PartialSet
Create an anacrusis or upbeat (partial measure).

Properties:

elements-callback (procedure):
   make-partial-set
   Return a list of children, for use by a sequential iterator. Takes a single music parameter.

iterator-ctor (procedure):
   ly:sequential-iterator::constructor
   Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

length-callback (procedure):
   ly:music-sequence::cumulative-length-callback
   How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

name (symbol):
'PartialSet
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(partial-set)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.66 PercentEvent
Used internally to signal percent repeats.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), percent-event (page 56), and StreamEvent (page 58).
Accepted by: Percent_repeat_engraver (page 484).

Properties:
- `name (symbol)`: 'PercentEvent
  Name of this music object.
- `types (list)`: '(event percent-event rhythmic-event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.67 PercentRepeatedMusic

Repeats encoded by percents and slashes.

Properties:
- `elements-callback (procedure)`: make-percent-set
  Return a list of children, for use by a sequential iterator. Takes a single music parameter.
- `iterator ctor (procedure)`: ly:percent-repeat-iterator::constructor
  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.
- `length-callback (procedure)`: ly:calculated-sequential-music::length
  How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.
- `name (symbol)`: 'PercentRepeatedMusic
  Name of this music object.
- `start-callback (procedure)`: ly:calculated-sequential-music::start
  Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.
- `types (list)`: '(repeated-music percent-repeated-music)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.68 PesOrFlexaEvent

Within a ligature, mark the previous and the following note to form a pes (if melody goes up) or a flexa (if melody goes down).

Event classes: music-event (page 55), pes-or-flexa-event (page 56), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Vaticana_ligature_engraver (page 499).

Properties:
- `name (symbol)`: 'PesOrFlexaEvent
  Name of this music object.
types (list):
  '(pes-or-flexa-event event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.69 PhrasingSlurEvent
Start or end phrasing slur.
Syntax: note\( and note\)
Event classes: music-event (page 55), phrasing-slur-event (page 56), span-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).
Accepted by: Phrasing_slur_engraver (page 484).
Properties:
  name (symbol):
    'PhrasingSlurEvent
    Name of this music object.
  types (list):
    '(post-event span-event event phrasing-slur-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.70 PostEvents
Container for several postevents.
This can be used to package several events into a single one. Should not be seen outside of the parser.
Properties:
  name (symbol):
    'PostEvents
    Name of this music object.
  types (list):
    '(post-event post-event-wrapper)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.71 PropertySet
Set a context property.
Syntax: \set context.prop = scheme-val
Properties:
  iterator-ctor (procedure):
    ly:property-iterator::constructor
    Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.
  name (symbol):
    'PropertySet
    Name of this music object.
1.1.72 PropertyUnset

Restores the default setting for a context property. See Section 1.1.71 [PropertySet], page 26.

Syntax: \unset context.prop

Properties:

  iterator-ctor (procedure):
  ly:property-unset-iterator::constructor
  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

  name (symbol):
  'PropertyUnset
  Name of this music object.

  types (list):
  '(layout-instruction-event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.73 QuoteMusic

Quote preprocessed snippets of music.

Properties:

  iterator-ctor (procedure):
  ly:music-wrapper-iterator::constructor
  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

  length-callback (procedure):
  ly:music-wrapper::length-callback
  How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

  name (symbol):
  'QuoteMusic
  Name of this music object.

  start-callback (procedure):
  ly:music-wrapper::start-callback
  Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

  types (list):
  '(music-wrapper-music)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.74 **RehearsalMarkEvent**

Insert a rehearsal mark.

**Syntax:** `\mark marker`

**Example:** `\mark 3`

Event classes: `mark-event` (page 54), `music-event` (page 55), `rehearsal-mark-event` (page 56), and `StreamEvent` (page 58).

Accepted by: `Mark_tracking_translator` (page 476).

**Properties:**

- `name (symbol):` 'RehearsalMarkEvent
  
  Name of this music object.

- `types (list):` '([rehearsal-mark-event mark-event event])
  
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.75 **RelativeOctaveCheck**

Check if a pitch is in the correct octave.

**Properties:**

- `name (symbol):` 'RelativeOctaveCheck
  
  Name of this music object.

- `to-relative-callback (procedure):` `ly:relative-octave-check::relative-callback`
  
  How to transform a piece of music to relative pitches.

- `types (list):` '([relative-octave-check])
  
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.76 **RelativeOctaveMusic**

Music in which the assignment of octaves is complete.

**Properties:**

- `iterator-ctor (procedure):` `ly:music-wrapper-iterator::constructor`
  
  Function to construct a `music-event-iterator` object for this music.

- `length-callback (procedure):` `ly:music-wrapper::length-callback`
  
  How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in `scm/define-music-types.scm`.

- `name (symbol):` 'RelativeOctaveMusic
  
  Name of this music object.
Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

to-relative-callback (procedure):
ly:relative-octave-music::relative-callback
How to transform a piece of music to relative pitches.

types (list):
'(music-wrapper-music relative-octave-music)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.77 RepeatSlashEvent
Used internally to signal beat repeats.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), repeat-slash-event (page 56), rhythmic-event (page 57), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Slash_repeat_engraver (page 489).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'RepeatSlashEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(event repeat-slash-event rhythmic-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.78 RepeatTieEvent
Ties for starting a second volta bracket.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), repeat-tie-event (page 56), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Repeat_tie_engraver (page 487).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'RepeatTieEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(post-event event repeat-tie-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.79 RestEvent
A Rest.

Syntax: r4 for a quarter rest.

Event classes: general-rest-event (page 53), music-event (page 55), rest-event (page 57), rhythmic-event (page 57), and StreamEvent (page 58).
Accepted by: Completion_rest_engraver (page 457), Current_chord_text_engraver (page 459), Figured_bass_engraver (page 464), and Rest_engraver (page 487).

Properties:

- **iterator-ctor (procedure):**
  
  `ly:rhythmic-music-iterator::constructor`

  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

- **name (symbol):**

  `'RestEvent`

  Name of this music object.

- **types (list):**

  `'(event rhythmic-event general-rest-event rest-event)`

  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

### 1.1.80 RevertProperty

The opposite of Section 1.1.60 [OverrideProperty], page 22: remove a previously added property from a graphical object definition.

Properties:

- **iterator-ctor (procedure):**

  `ly:pop-property-iterator::constructor`

  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

- **name (symbol):**

  `'RevertProperty`

  Name of this music object.

- **types (list):**

  `'(layout-instruction-event)`

  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

### 1.1.81 ScriptEvent

Add an articulation mark to a note.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), script-event (page 57), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:

- **name (symbol):**

  `'ScriptEvent`

  Name of this music object.

- **types (list):**

  `'(event)`

  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.82 SectionEvent
Add a section division, which is typically written as a thin double bar line.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), section-event (page 57), StreamEvent (page 58), and structural-event (page 59).

Accepted by: Bar_engraver (page 446), and Divisio_engraver (page 460).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'SectionEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(section-event event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.83 SectionLabelEvent
Mark the beginning of a named passage. Does not imply a section division.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), section-label-event (page 57), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Mark_tracking_translator (page 476).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'SectionLabelEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(section-label-event event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.84 SegnoMarkEvent
Add a segno mark or bar line.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), segno-mark-event (page 57), StreamEvent (page 58), and structural-event (page 59).

Accepted by: Bar_engraver (page 446), and Mark_tracking_translator (page 476).

Properties:

name (symbol):
'SegnoMarkEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(segno-mark-event structural-event event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.85 SegnoRepeatedMusic
Repeats with alternatives placed sequentially and marked with segno, Coda, D.C., etc.

Properties:

- `elements-callback (procedure)`:
  ```lisp
define-music-type SegnoRepeatedMusic (make-volta-set)
  Return a list of children, for use by a sequential iterator. Takes a single music parameter.
```

- `iterator-ctor (procedure)`:
  ```lisp
  define-music-type SegnoRepeatedMusic (ly:volta-repeat-iterator::constructor)
  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.
```

- `length-callback (procedure)`:
  ```lisp
  define-music-type SegnoRepeatedMusic (ly:calculated-sequential-music::length)
  How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.
```

- `name (symbol)`:
  ```lisp
  'SegnoRepeatedMusic
  Name of this music object.
```

- `start-callback (procedure)`:
  ```lisp
  define-music-type SegnoRepeatedMusic (ly:calculated-sequential-music::start)
  Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.
```

- `types (list)`:
  ```lisp
  '(segno-repeated-music
    folded-repeated-music
    repeated-music)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
```

1.1.86 SequentialAlternativeMusic
Repeat alternatives in sequence.

Syntax: \alternative { alternatives }

Properties:

- `elements-callback (procedure)`:
  ```lisp
  define-music-type SequentialAlternativeMusic (make-volta-set)
  Return a list of children, for use by a sequential iterator. Takes a single music parameter.
```

- `iterator-ctor (procedure)`:
  ```lisp
  define-music-type SequentialAlternativeMusic (ly:alternative-sequence-iterator::constructor)
  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.
```

- `length-callback (procedure)`:
  ```lisp
  define-music-type SequentialAlternativeMusic (ly:music-sequence::cumulative-length-callback)
  How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.
```
name (symbol):
  'SequentialAlternativeMusic
  Name of this music object.

start-callback (procedure):
  ly:music-sequence::first-start-callback
  Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

types (list):
  '(sequential-music sequential-alternative-music)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.87 SequentialMusic
Music expressions concatenated.
Syntax: \sequential { ... } or simply { ... }
Properties:
  elements-callback (procedure):
    #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/define-music-types.scm:649 (m)>
    Return a list of children, for use by a sequential iterator. Takes a single music parameter.
  iterator-ctor (procedure):
    ly:sequential-iterator::constructor
    Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.
  length-callback (procedure):
    ly:music-sequence::cumulative-length-callback
    How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

name (symbol):
  'SequentialMusic
  Name of this music object.

start-callback (procedure):
  ly:music-sequence::first-start-callback
  Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

types (list):
  '(sequential-music)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.88 SimultaneousMusic
Music playing together.
Syntax: \simultaneous { ... } or << ... >>
Properties:
  iterator-ctor (procedure):
    ly:simultaneous-music-iterator::constructor
Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

**length-callback** (procedure):
- `ly:music-sequence::maximum-length-callback`
How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in `scm/define-music-types.scm`.

**name** (symbol):
- `'SimultaneousMusic`
Name of this music object.

**start-callback** (procedure):
- `ly:music-sequence::minimum-start-callback`
Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in `scm/define-music-types.scm`.

**to-relative-callback** (procedure):
- `ly:music-sequence::simultaneous-relative-callback`
How to transform a piece of music to relative pitches.

**types** (list):
- `'(simultaneous-music)`
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

### 1.1.89 SkipEvent

Filler that takes up duration, but does not print anything.

Syntax: `s4` for a skip equivalent to a quarter rest.

Event classes: `music-event` (page 55), `rhythmic-event` (page 57), `skip-event` (page 57), and `StreamEvent` (page 58).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:

**iterator-ctor** (procedure):
- `ly:rhythmic-music-iterator::constructor`
Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

**name** (symbol):
- `'SkipEvent`
Name of this music object.

**types** (list):
- `'(event rhythmic-event skip-event)`
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

### 1.1.90 SkipMusic

Filler that takes up duration, does not print anything, and also does not create staves or voices implicitly.

Syntax: `\skip duration`

Properties:

**iterator-ctor** (procedure):
- `ly:simple-music-iterator::constructor`
Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.
name (symbol):
  'SkipMusic
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(event skip-event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.91 SkippedMusic
Filler that takes up duration, does not print anything, and also does not create staves or voices implicitly.

Syntax: \skip music

Properties:

  iterator-ctor (procedure):
  ly:simple-music-iterator::constructor
  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

  length-callback (procedure):
  ly:music-wrapper::length-callback
  How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

  name (symbol):
  'SkippedMusic
  Name of this music object.

  start-callback (procedure):
  ly:music-wrapper::start-callback
  Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

  types (list):
  '(skipped-music music-wrapper-music)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.92 SlurEvent
Start or end slur.

Syntax: note( and note)

Event classes: music-event (page 55), slur-event (page 57), span-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Slur_engraver (page 490), and Slur_performer (page 490).

Properties:

  name (symbol):
  'SlurEvent
  Name of this music object.

  types (list):
  '(post-event span-event event slur-event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.93 **SoloOneEvent**

Print ‘Solo 1’.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), part-combine-event (page 56), solo-one-event (page 57), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Part_combine_engraver (page 484).

Properties:

name (symbol):

'SoloOneEvent
Name of this music object.

part-combine-status (symbol):

'solo1
Change to what kind of state? Options are solo1, solo2 and unisono.

types (list):

'(event part-combine-event solo-one-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.94 **SoloTwoEvent**

Print ‘Solo 2’.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), part-combine-event (page 56), solo-two-event (page 57), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Part_combine_engraver (page 484).

Properties:

name (symbol):

'SoloTwoEvent
Name of this music object.

part-combine-status (symbol):

'solo2
Change to what kind of state? Options are solo1, solo2 and unisono.

types (list):

'((event part-combine-event solo-two-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.95 **SostenutoEvent**

Depress or release sostenuto pedal.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), pedal-event (page 56), sostenuto-event (page 58), span-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485), and Piano_pedal_performer (page 486).

Properties:

name (symbol):

'SostenutoEvent
Name of this music object.
types (list):
  '(post-event event pedal-event sostenuto-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.96 SpacingSectionEvent

Start a new spacing section.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), spacing-section-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Spacing_engraver (page 490).

Properties:
  name (symbol):
    'SpacingSectionEvent
    Name of this music object.
  types (list):
    '(event spacing-section-event)
    The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.97 SpanEvent

Event for anything that is started at a different time than stopped.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), span-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).
Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:
  name (symbol):
    'SpanEvent
    Name of this music object.
  types (list):
    '(event)
    The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.98 StaffHighlightEvent

Start or stop a staff highlight.

Syntax: \staffHighlight, \stopStaffHighlight.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), span-event (page 58), staff-highlight-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Staff_highlight_engraver (page 492).

Properties:
  name (symbol):
    'StaffHighlightEvent
    Name of this music object.
  types (list):
    '((staff-highlight-event span-event event)
    The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.99 **StaffSpanEvent**

Start or stop a staff symbol.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), span-event (page 58), staff-span-event (page 58), and StreamEvent (page 58).

Accepted by: Staff_symbol_engraver (page 492).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'StaffSpanEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(event span-event staff-span-event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.100 **StringNumberEvent**

Specify on which string to play this note.

Syntax: \number

Event classes: music-event (page 55), StreamEvent (page 58), and string-number-event (page 59).

Accepted by: Bend_spanner_engraver (page 452), Fretboard_engraver (page 466), and Tab_note_heads_engraver (page 494).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'StringNumberEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(post-event string-number-event event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.101 **StrokeFingerEvent**

Specify with which finger to pluck a string.

Syntax: \rightHandFinger text

Event classes: music-event (page 55), StreamEvent (page 58), and stroke-finger-event (page 59).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'StrokeFingerEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(post-event stroke-finger-event event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.102 SustainEvent

Depress or release sustain pedal.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), pedal-event (page 56), span-event (page 58), StreamEvent (page 58), and sustain-event (page 59).

Accepted by: Piano_pedal_ engraver (page 485), and Piano_pedal_performer (page 486).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'SustainEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(post-event event pedal-event sustain-event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.103 TempoChangeEvent

A metronome mark or tempo indication.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), StreamEvent (page 58), and tempo-change-event (page 59).

Accepted by: Metronome_mark_ engraver (page 478).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'TempoChangeEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(event tempo-change-event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.104 TextMarkEvent

A textual mark.

Syntax: \textMark markup or \textEndMark markup.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), StreamEvent (page 58), and text-mark-event (page 59).

Accepted by: Text_mark_ engraver (page 495).

Properties:

name (symbol):
  'TextMarkEvent
  Name of this music object.

types (list):
  '(text-mark-event event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.105 TextScriptEvent

Print text.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), script-event (page 57), StreamEvent (page 58), and text-script-event (page 60).

Accepted by: Text_ engraver (page 495).

Properties:

name (symbol):
' TextScriptEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(post-event script-event text-script-event event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.106 TextSpanEvent

Start a text spanner, for example, an octavation.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), span-event (page 58), StreamEvent (page 58), and text-span-event (page 60).

Accepted by: Text_spanner_ engraver (page 496).

Properties:

name (symbol):
' TextSpanEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(post-event span-event event text-span-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.107 TieEvent

A tie.

Syntax: note--

Event classes: music-event (page 55), StreamEvent (page 58), and tie-event (page 60).

Accepted by: Drum_note_performer (page 461), Note_performer (page 482), Tie_ engraver (page 496), and Tie_performer (page 496).

Properties:

name (symbol):
' TieEvent
Name of this music object.

types (list):
'(post-event tie-event event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.108 **TimeScaledMusic**

Multiply durations, as in triplets.

Syntax: \times\textit{fraction music}, e.g., \times 2/3 \{ ... \} for triplets.

Properties:

- \textit{iterator-ctor} (procedure):
  - \texttt{ly:tuplet-iterator::constructor}
  - Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

- \textit{length-callback} (procedure):
  - \texttt{ly:music-wrapper::length-callback}
  - How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as
    initializer in \texttt{scm/define-music-types.scm}.

- \textit{name} (symbol):
  - 'TimeScaledMusic
  - Name of this music object.

- \textit{start-callback} (procedure):
  - \texttt{ly:music-wrapper::start-callback}
  - Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can
    only be defined as initializer in \texttt{scm/define-music-types.scm}.

- \textit{types} (list):
  - '\texttt{(time-scaled-music)}
  - The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is
    processed.

1.1.109 **TimeSignatureEvent**

An event created when setting a new time signature

- Event classes: \textit{music-event} (page 55), \textit{StreamEvent} (page 58), and
  \textit{time-signature-event} (page 60).

- Accepted by: \textit{Time_signature_engraver} (page 497), and \textit{Time_signature_performer}
  (page 497).

Properties:

- \textit{name} (symbol):
  - 'TimeSignatureEvent
  - Name of this music object.

- \textit{types} (list):
  - '\texttt{(event time-signature-event)}
  - The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is
    processed.

1.1.110 **TimeSignatureMusic**

Set a new time signature

Properties:

- \textit{elements-callback} (procedure):
  - \texttt{make-time-signature-set}
  - Return a list of children, for use by a sequential iterator. Takes a single music param-
iterator-ctor (procedure):
    ly:sequential-iterator::constructor
    Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

name (symbol):
    'TimeSignatureMusic
    Name of this music object.

types (list):
    '(time-signature-music)
    The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.111 TransposedMusic
Music that has been transposed.

Properties:

iterator-ctor (procedure):
    ly:music-wrapper-iterator::constructor
    Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

length-callback (procedure):
    ly:music-wrapper::length-callback
    How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

name (symbol):
    'TransposedMusic
    Name of this music object.

start-callback (procedure):
    ly:music-wrapper::start-callback
    Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

to-relative-callback (procedure):
    ly:relative-octave-music::no-relative-callback
    How to transform a piece of music to relative pitches.

types (list):
    '(music-wrapper-music transposed-music)
    The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.112 TremoloEvent
Unmeasured tremolo.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), StreamEvent (page 58), and tremolo-event (page 60).

Accepted by: Stem_engraver (page 493).

Properties:

name (symbol):
    'TremoloEvent
    Name of this music object.
types (list):
  '(post-event event tremolo-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.113 TremoloRepeatedMusic
Repeated notes denoted by tremolo beams.
Properties:
  elements-callback (procedure):
    make-tremolo-set
    Return a list of children, for use by a sequential iterator. Takes a single music parameter.
  iterator-ctor (procedure):
    ly:sequential-iterator::constructor
    Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.
  length-callback (procedure):
    ly:calculated-sequential-music::length
    How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.
  name (symbol):
    'TremoloRepeatedMusic
    Name of this music object.
  start-callback (procedure):
    ly:calculated-sequential-music::start
    Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.
  types (list):
    '(repeated-music tremolo-repeated-music)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.114 TremoloSpanEvent
Tremolo over two stems.
Event classes: music-event (page 55), span-event (page 58), StreamEvent (page 58), and tremolo-span-event (page 60).
Accepted by: Chord_tremolo_engraver (page 455).
Properties:
  name (symbol):
    'TremoloSpanEvent
    Name of this music object.
  types (list):
    '(event span-event tremolo-span-event)
The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.115 **TrillSpanEvent**

Start a trill spanner.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), span-event (page 58), StreamEvent (page 58), and trill-span-event (page 60).

Accepted by: Trill_spanner_engraver (page 498).

Properties:

- name (symbol): 'TrillSpanEvent
  - Name of this music object.

- types (list):
  - '(post-event span-event event trill-span-event)
  - The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.116 **TupletSpanEvent**

Used internally to signal where tuplet brackets start and stop.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), span-event (page 58), StreamEvent (page 58), and tuplet-span-event (page 60).

Accepted by: Tuplet_engraver (page 499).

Properties:

- name (symbol): 'TupletSpanEvent
  - Name of this music object.

- types (list):
  - '(tuplet-span-event span-event event post-event)
  - The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.117 **UnaCordaEvent**

Depress or release una-corda pedal.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), pedal-event (page 56), span-event (page 58), StreamEvent (page 58), and una-corda-event (page 60).

Accepted by: Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485), and Piano_pedal_performer (page 486).

Properties:

- name (symbol): 'UnaCordaEvent
  - Name of this music object.

- types (list):
  - '(post-event event pedal-event una-corda-event)
  - The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.118 UnfoldedRepeatedMusic

Repeated music which is fully written (and played) out.

Properties:

- **elements-callback (procedure):**
  
  ```scheme```
  make-unfolded-set
  ```scheme```

  Return a list of children, for use by a sequential iterator. Takes a single music parameter.

- **iterator-ctor (procedure):**
  
  ```scheme```
  ly:sequential-iterator::constructor
  ```scheme```

  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

- **length-callback (procedure):**
  
  ```scheme```
  ly:calculated-sequential-music::length
  ```scheme```

  How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in `scm/define-music-types.scm`.

- **name** (symbol):
  
  `'UnfoldedRepeatedMusic`

  Name of this music object.

- **start-callback (procedure):**
  
  ```scheme```
  ly:calculated-sequential-music::start
  ```scheme```

  Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in `scm/define-music-types.scm`.

- **types** (list):
  
  ```scheme```
  `(repeated-music unfolded-repeated-music)
  ```scheme```

  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.119 UnfoldedSpeccedMusic

Music that appears once repeated music is unfolded.

Properties:

- **iterator-ctor (procedure):**
  
  ```scheme```
  ly:music-iterator::constructor
  ```scheme```

  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

- **length** (moment):
  
  ```scheme```
  #<Mom 0>
  ```scheme```

  The endpoint of this music. This property is unhappily named in that it does not account for any initial grace notes: the full length of the music is `length` minus the start time. A value of `INF-MOMENT` indicates indefinite length.

- **name** (symbol):
  
  `'UnfoldedSpeccedMusic`

  Name of this music object.

- **types** (list):
  
  ```scheme```
  `(unfolded-specification music-wrapper-music)
  ```scheme```

  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.120 UnisonoEvent

Print ‘a 2’.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), part-combine-event (page 56), StreamEvent (page 58), and unisono-event (page 60).

Accepted by: Part_combine_engraver (page 484).

Properties:

name (symbol):
 'UnisonoEvent
 Name of this music object.

part-combine-status (symbol):
 'unisono
 Change to what kind of state? Options are solo1, solo2 and unisono.

types (list):
 '(event part-combine-event unisono-event)
 The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.121 UnrelativableMusic

Music that cannot be converted from relative to absolute notation. For example, transposed music.

Properties:

iterator-ctor (procedure):
 ly:music-wrapper-iterator::constructor
 Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

length-callback (procedure):
 ly:music-wrapper::length-callback
 How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

name (symbol):
 'UnrelativableMusic
 Name of this music object.

start-callback (procedure):
 ly:music-wrapper::start-callback
 Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

to-relative-callback (procedure):
 ly:relative-octave-music::no-relative-callback
 How to transform a piece of music to relative pitches.

types (list):
 '(music-wrapper-music unrelativable-music)
 The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
Chapter 1: Music definitions

1.1.122 VoiceSeparator
Separate polyphonic voices in simultaneous music.

Syntax: \ \ 

Properties:

* name (symbol): 'VoiceSeparator
  Name of this music object.

* types (list):
  ' (separator)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.123 VoltaRepeatEndEvent
Signal the end of a volta-style repeat. Multiple end events per start event can be expected when there are alternative endings.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), StreamEvent (page 58), structural-event (page 59), and volta-repeat-end-event (page 61).

Accepted by: Divisio_engraver (page 460), Lyric_repeat_count_engraver (page 475), Repeat_acknowledge_engraver (page 486), and Signum_repetitionis_engraver (page 489).

Properties:

* name (symbol): 'VoltaRepeatEndEvent
  Name of this music object.

* types (list):
  ' (volta-repeat-end-event structural-event event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.124 VoltaRepeatStartEvent
Signal the start of a volta-style repeat.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), StreamEvent (page 58), structural-event (page 59), and volta-repeat-start-event (page 61).

Accepted by: Divisio_engraver (page 460), and Repeat_acknowledge_engraver (page 486).

Properties:

* name (symbol): 'VoltaRepeatStartEvent
  Name of this music object.

* types (list):
  ' (volta-repeat-start-event structural-event event)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
1.1.125 **VoltaRepeatedMusic**

Repeats with alternatives placed sequentially.

Properties:

- **elements-callback** (procedure):
  ```
  make-volta-set
  ```
  Return a list of children, for use by a sequential iterator. Takes a single music parameter.

- **iterator-ctor** (procedure):
  ```
  ly:volta-repeat-iterator::constructor
  ```
  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

- **length-callback** (procedure):
  ```
  ly:calculated-sequential-music::length
  ```
  How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in `scm/define-music-types.scm`.

- **name** (symbol):
  ```
  'VoltaRepeatedMusic
  ```
  Name of this music object.

- **start-callback** (procedure):
  ```
  ly:calculated-sequential-music::start
  ```
  Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in `scm/define-music-types.scm`.

- **types** (list):
  ```
  '(volta-repeated-music
   folded-repeated-music
   repeated-music)
  ```
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

1.1.126 **VoltaSpanEvent**

Used internally to signal where volta brackets start and stop.

Event classes: `music-event` (page 55), `span-event` (page 58), `StreamEvent` (page 58), and `volta-span-event` (page 61).

Accepted by: `Volta_engraver` (page 500).

Properties:

- **name** (symbol):
  ```
  'VoltaSpanEvent
  ```
  Name of this music object.

- **types** (list):
  ```
  '(volta-span-event span-event event post-event)
  ```
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.
**1.1.127 VoltaSpeccedMusic**

Music for a specific volta within repeated music.

Properties:

- **iterator-ctor** (procedure):
  
  ly:volta-specced-music-iterator::constructor
  
  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

- **length-callback** (procedure):
  
  ly:music-wrapper::length-callback
  
  How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

- **name** (symbol):
  '
  '
  VoltaSpeccedMusic
  
  Name of this music object.

- **start-callback** (procedure):
  
  ly:music-wrapper::start-callback
  
  Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

- **types** (list):
  
  '(volta-specification music-wrapper-music)
  
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

**1.1.128 VowelTransitionEvent**

A vowel transition between lyric syllables.

Event classes: music-event (page 55), StreamEvent (page 58), and vowel-transition-event (page 61).

Accepted by: Hyphen_engraver (page 470).

Properties:

- **name** (symbol):
  '
  '
  VowelTransitionEvent
  
  Name of this music object.

- **types** (list):
  
  '(post-event vowel-transition-event event)
  
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

**1.2 Music classes**

**1.2.1 absolute-dynamic-event**

Music event type absolute-dynamic-event is in music objects of type AbsoluteDynamicEvent (page 1).

Accepted by: Dynamic_engraver (page 463), and Dynamic_performer (page 463).

**1.2.2 ad-hoc-jump-event**

Music event type ad-hoc-jump-event is in music objects of type AdHocJumpEvent (page 1).

Accepted by: Bar_engraver (page 446), and Jump_engraver (page 471).
1.2.3 ad-hoc-mark-event
Music event type ad-hoc-mark-event is in music objects of type AdHocMarkEvent (page 1).
   Accepted by: Mark_tracking_translator (page 476).

1.2.4 alternative-event
Music event type alternative-event is in music objects of type AlternativeEvent (page 2).
   Accepted by: Timing_translator (page 497).

1.2.5 annotate-output-event
Music event type annotate-output-event is in music objects of type AnnotateOutputEvent (page 2).
   Accepted by: Balloon_engraver (page 446).

1.2.6 apply-output-event
Music event type apply-output-event is in music objects of type ApplyOutputEvent (page 3).
   Accepted by: Output_property_engraver (page 482).

1.2.7 arpeggio-event
Music event type arpeggio-event is in music objects of type ArpeggioEvent (page 3).
   Accepted by: Arpeggio_engraver (page 445).

1.2.8 articulation-event
Music event type articulation-event is in music objects of type ArticulationEvent (page 3).
   Accepted by: Beat_engraver (page 451), Beat_performer (page 451),
   Drum_note_performer (page 461), Note_performer (page 482), and Script_engraver
   (page 488).

1.2.9 bar-check-event
Music event type bar-check-event is in music objects of type BarCheckEvent (page 4).
   Accepted by: Timing_translator (page 497).

1.2.10 bar-event
Music event type bar-event is in music objects of type BarEvent (page 4).
   Accepted by: Timing_translator (page 497).

1.2.11 bass-figure-event
Music event type bass-figure-event is in music objects of type BassFigureEvent (page 5).
   Accepted by: Figured_bass_engraver (page 464).

1.2.12 beam-event
Music event type beam-event is in music objects of type BeamEvent (page 5).
   Accepted by: Beam_engraver (page 450), Beam_performer (page 451), and
   Grace_beam_engraver (page 468).
1.2.13 beam-forbid-event
Music event type beam-forbid-event is in music objects of type BeamForbidEvent (page 5).
   Accepted by: Auto_beam_engraver (page 445), and Grace_auto_beam_engraver (page 467).

1.2.14 bend-after-event
Music event type bend-after-event is in music objects of type BendAfterEvent (page 6).
   Accepted by: Bend_engraver (page 452).

1.2.15 bend-span-event
Music event type bend-span-event is in music objects of type BendSpanEvent (page 6).
   Accepted by: Bend_spanner_engraver (page 452).

1.2.16 break-dynamic-span-event
Music event type break-dynamic-span-event is in music objects of type BreakDynamicSpanEvent (page 6).
   Accepted by: Dynamic_engraver (page 463).

1.2.17 break-event
Music event type break-event is in music objects of type LineBreakEvent (page 17), PageBreakEvent (page 23), and PageTurnEvent (page 23).
   Accepted by: Page_turn_engraver (page 483), and Paper_column_engraver (page 483).

1.2.18 break-span-event
Music event type break-span-event is in music objects of type BreakDynamicSpanEvent (page 6).
   Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.19 breathing-event
Music event type breathing-event is in music objects of type BreathingEvent (page 7).
   Accepted by: Breathing_sign_engraver (page 453), and Note_performer (page 482).

1.2.20 caesura-event
Music event type caesura-event is in music objects of type CaesuraEvent (page 7).
   Accepted by: Bar_engraver (page 446), Caesura_engraver (page 453), and Divisio_engraver (page 460).

1.2.21 cluster-note-event
Music event type cluster-note-event is in music objects of type ClusterNoteEvent (page 7).
   Accepted by: Cluster_spanner_engraver (page 456).

1.2.22 coda-mark-event
Music event type coda-mark-event is in music objects of type CodaMarkEvent (page 8).
   Accepted by: Bar_engraver (page 446), and Mark_tracking_translator (page 476).
1.2.23 **completize-extender-event**
Music event type completize-extender-event is in music objects of type CompletizeExtenderEvent (page 8).
   Accepted by: Extender_engraver (page 464).

1.2.24 **crescendo-event**
Music event type crescendo-event is in music objects of type CrescendoEvent (page 9).
   Accepted by: Dynamic_performer (page 463).

1.2.25 **dal-segno-event**
Music event type dal-segno-event is in music objects of type DalSegnoEvent (page 10).
   Accepted by: Bar_engraver (page 446), Jump_engraver (page 471), and Volta_engraver (page 500).

1.2.26 **decrescendo-event**
Music event type decrescendo-event is in music objects of type DecrescendoEvent (page 10).
   Accepted by: Dynamic_performer (page 463).

1.2.27 **double-percent-event**
Music event type double-percent-event is in music objects of type DoublePercentEvent (page 10).
   Accepted by: Double_percent_repeat_engraver (page 461).

1.2.28 **duration-line-event**
Music event type duration-line-event is in music objects of type DurationLineEvent (page 11).
   Accepted by: Duration_line_engraver (page 462).

1.2.29 **dynamic-event**
Music event type dynamic-event is in music objects of type AbsoluteDynamicEvent (page 1).
   Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.30 **episema-event**
Music event type episema-event is in music objects of type EpisemaEvent (page 11).
   Accepted by: Episema_engraver (page 464).

1.2.31 **extender-event**
Music event type extender-event is in music objects of type ExtenderEvent (page 12).
   Accepted by: Extender_engraver (page 464).

1.2.32 **fine-event**
Music event type fine-event is in music objects of type FineEvent (page 13).
   Accepted by: Bar_engraver (page 446), Divisio_engraver (page 460), Jump_engraver (page 471), Timing_translator (page 497), and Volta_engraver (page 500).
1.2.33 **finger-glide-event**

Music event type *finger-glide-event* is in music objects of type *FingerGlideEvent* (page 13).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.34 **fingering-event**

Music event type *fingering-event* is in music objects of type *FingeringEvent* (page 13).

Accepted by: *Fingering_engraver* (page 465), *Fretboard_engraver* (page 466), and *Tab_note_heads_engraver* (page 494).

1.2.35 **footnote-event**

Music event type *footnote-event* is in music objects of type *FootnoteEvent* (page 14).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.36 **general-rest-event**

Music event type *general-rest-event* is in music objects of type *MultiMeasureRestEvent* (page 20), and *RestEvent* (page 29).

Accepted by: *Current_chord_text_engraver* (page 459).

1.2.37 **glissando-event**

Music event type *glissando-event* is in music objects of type *GlissandoEvent* (page 14).

Accepted by: *Glissando_engraver* (page 467).

1.2.38 **harmonic-event**

Music event type *harmonic-event* is in music objects of type *HarmonicEvent* (page 15).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.39 **hyphen-event**

Music event type *hyphen-event* is in music objects of type *HyphenEvent* (page 15).

Accepted by: *Hyphen_engraver* (page 470).

1.2.40 **key-change-event**

Music event type *key-change-event* is in music objects of type *KeyChangeEvent* (page 16).

Accepted by: *Key_engraver* (page 472), and *Key_performer* (page 473).

1.2.41 **label-event**

Music event type *label-event* is in music objects of type *LabelEvent* (page 16).

Accepted by: *Paper_column_engraver* (page 483).

1.2.42 **laissez-vibrer-event**

Music event type *laissez-vibrer-event* is in music objects of type *LaissezVibrerEvent* (page 17).

Accepted by: *Laissez_vibrer_engraver* (page 474).

1.2.43 **layout-instruction-event**

Music event type *layout-instruction-event* is in music objects of type *ApplyOutputEvent* (page 3).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.
1.2.44 **ligature-event**
Music event type ligature-event is in music objects of type LigatureEvent (page 17).
   Accepted by: Kievan_ligature_engraver (page 473), Ligature_bracket_engraver (page 474), Mensural_ligature_engraver (page 478), and Vaticana_ligature_engraver (page 499).

1.2.45 **line-break-event**
Music event type line-break-event is in music objects of type LineBreakEvent (page 17).
   Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.46 **lyric-event**
Music event type lyric-event is in music objects of type LyricEvent (page 18).
   Accepted by: Lyric_engraver (page 474), and Lyric_performer (page 474).

1.2.47 **mark-event**
Music event type mark-event is in music objects of type AdHocMarkEvent (page 1), and
RehearsalMarkEvent (page 28).
   Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.48 **measure-counter-event**
Music event type measure-counter-event is in music objects of type MeasureCounterEvent (page 19).
   Accepted by: Measure_counter_engraver (page 477).

1.2.49 **measure-spanner-event**
Music event type measure-spanner-event is in music objects of type MeasureSpannerEvent (page 19).
   Accepted by: Measure_spanner_engraver (page 477).

1.2.50 **melodic-event**
Music event type melodic-event is in music objects of type ClusterNoteEvent (page 7), and
NoteEvent (page 21).
   Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.51 **multi-measure-articulation-event**
Music event type multi-measure-articulation-event is in music objects of type MultiMeasureArticulationEvent (page 19).
   Accepted by: Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479).

1.2.52 **multi-measure-rest-event**
Music event type multi-measure-rest-event is in music objects of type MultiMeasureRestEvent (page 20).
   Accepted by: Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479).

1.2.53 **multi-measure-text-event**
Music event type multi-measure-text-event is in music objects of type MultiMeasureTextEvent (page 20).
   Accepted by: Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479).
1.2.54 music-event

Music event type music-event is in music objects of type AbsoluteDynamicEvent (page 1), AdHocJumpEvent (page 1), AdHocMarkEvent (page 1), AlternativeEvent (page 2), AnnotateOutputEvent (page 2), ApplyOutputEvent (page 3), ArpeggioEvent (page 3), ArticulationEvent (page 3), BarCheckEvent (page 4), BarEvent (page 4), BassFigureEvent (page 5), BeamEvent (page 5), BeamForbidEvent (page 5), BendAfterEvent (page 6), BendSpanEvent (page 6), BreakDynamicSpanEvent (page 6), BreathingEvent (page 7), CaesuraEvent (page 7), ClusterNoteEvent (page 7), CodaMarkEvent (page 8), CompletizeExtenderEvent (page 8), CrescendoEvent (page 8), DalSegnoEvent (page 8), DecrescendoEvent (page 8), DoublePercentEvent (page 9), DurationLineEvent (page 9), EpisemaEvent (page 10), ExtenderEvent (page 10), FineEvent (page 10), FingerGlideEvent (page 10), FingeringEvent (page 10), FootnoteEvent (page 10), GlissandoEvent (page 10), HarmonicEvent (page 10), HyphenEvent (page 10), KeyChangeEvent (page 10), LabelEvent (page 10), LaissezVibrerEvent (page 10), LigatureEvent (page 10), LineBreakEvent (page 10), LyricEvent (page 10), MeasureCounterEvent (page 10), MeasureSpannerEvent (page 10), MultiMeasureArticulationEvent (page 10), MultiMeasureRestEvent (page 10), MultiMeasureTextEvent (page 10), NoteEvent (page 10), NoteGroupingEvent (page 10), OttavaEvent (page 10), PageBreakEvent (page 10), PartialEvent (page 10), PercentEvent (page 10), PesOrFlexaEvent (page 10), PhrasingSlurEvent (page 10), RehearsalMarkEvent (page 10), RepeatSlashEvent (page 10), RepeatTieEvent (page 10), RestEvent (page 10), ScriptEvent (page 10), SectionEvent (page 10), SectionLabelEvent (page 10), SegnoMarkEvent (page 10), SkipEvent (page 10), SlurEvent (page 10), SoloOneEvent (page 10), SostenutoEvent (page 10), SpacingSectionEvent (page 10), SpanEvent (page 10), StaffHighlightEvent (page 10), StaffSpanEvent (page 10), StringNumberEvent (page 10), StrokeFingerEvent (page 10), SustainEvent (page 10), TempoChangeEvent (page 10), TimeSignatureEvent (page 10), TextMarkEvent (page 10), TextScriptEvent (page 10), TextSpanEvent (page 10), TieEvent (page 10), TrillSpanEvent (page 10), TremoloEvent (page 10), TremoloSpanEvent (page 10), UnaCordaEvent (page 10), UnisonoEvent (page 10), VoltaRepeatEndEvent (page 10), VoltaRepeatStartEvent (page 10), VoltaSpanEvent (page 10), and VowelTransitionEvent (page 10).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.55 note-event

Music event type note-event is in music objects of type NoteEvent (page 21).

Accepted by: Beat_ engraver (page 51), Beat_ performer (page 51), Bend_spanner_ engraver (page 52), Completion_heads_ engraver (page 56), Current_chord_text_ engraver (page 55), Drum_note_ performer (page 51), Drum_notes_ engraver (page 51), Finger_glide_ engraver (page 51), Fretboard_ engraver (page 56), Note_heads_ engraver (page 51), Note_name_ engraver (page 51), Note_ performer (page 52), Part_combine_ engraver (page 54), Phrasing_slur_ engraver (page 54), Slur_ engraver (page 50), and Tab_note_heads_ engraver (page 49).

1.2.56 note-grouping-event

Music event type note-grouping-event is in music objects of type NoteGroupingEvent (page 52).

Accepted by: Horizontal_bracket_ engraver (page 50).

1.2.57 ottava-event

Music event type ottava-event is in music objects of type OttavaEvent (page 52).

Accepted by: Ottava_spanner_ engraver (page 52).
1.2.58 **page-break-event**
Music event type `page-break-event` is in music objects of type `PageBreakEvent` (page 23).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.59 **page-turn-event**
Music event type `page-turn-event` is in music objects of type `PageTurnEvent` (page 23).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.60 **part-combine-event**
Music event type `part-combine-event` is in music objects of type `SoloOneEvent` (page 36), `SoloTwoEvent` (page 36), and `UnisonoEvent` (page 46).

Accepted by: `Part_combine_engraver` (page 484).

1.2.61 **partial-event**
Music event type `partial-event` is in music objects of type `PartialEvent` (page 24).

Accepted by: `Timing_translation` (page 497).

1.2.62 **pedal-event**
Music event type `pedal-event` is in music objects of type `SostenutoEvent` (page 36), `SustainEvent` (page 39), and `UnaCordaEvent` (page 44).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.63 **percent-event**
Music event type `percent-event` is in music objects of type `PercentEvent` (page 24).

Accepted by: `Percent_repeat_engraver` (page 484).

1.2.64 **pes-or-flexa-event**
Music event type `pes-or-flexa-event` is in music objects of type `PesOrFlexaEvent` (page 25).

Accepted by: `Vaticana_ligature_engraver` (page 499).

1.2.65 **phrasing-slur-event**
Music event type `phrasing-slur-event` is in music objects of type `PhrasingSlurEvent` (page 26).

Accepted by: `Phrasing_slur_engraver` (page 484).

1.2.66 **rehearsal-mark-event**
Music event type `rehearsal-mark-event` is in music objects of type `RehearsalMarkEvent` (page 28).

Accepted by: `Mark_tracking_translation` (page 476).

1.2.67 **repeatslash-event**
Music event type `repeat-slash-event` is in music objects of type `RepeatSlashEvent` (page 29).

Accepted by: `Slash_repeat_engraver` (page 489).

1.2.68 **repeat-tie-event**
Music event type `repeat-tie-event` is in music objects of type `RepeatTieEvent` (page 29).

Accepted by: `Repeat_tie_engraver` (page 487).
1.2.69 **rest-event**
Music event type rest-event is in music objects of type RestEvent (page 29).

Accepted by: Completion_rest_engraver (page 457), Figured_bass_engraver (page 464), and Rest_engraver (page 487).

1.2.70 **rhythmic-event**
Music event type rhythmic-event is in music objects of type BassFigureEvent (page 5), ClusterNoteEvent (page 7), DoublePercentEvent (page 10), LyricEvent (page 18), MultiMeasureRestEvent (page 20), NoteEvent (page 21), RepeatSlashEvent (page 29), RestEvent (page 29), and SkipEvent (page 34).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.71 **script-event**
Music event type script-event is in music objects of type ArticulationEvent (page 3), ScriptEvent (page 30), and TextScriptEvent (page 40).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.72 **section-event**
Music event type section-event is in music objects of type SectionEvent (page 31).

Accepted by: Bar_engraver (page 446), and Divisio_engraver (page 460).

1.2.73 **section-label-event**
Music event type section-label-event is in music objects of type SectionLabelEvent (page 31).

Accepted by: Mark_tracking_translator (page 476).

1.2.74 **segno-mark-event**
Music event type segno-mark-event is in music objects of type SegnoMarkEvent (page 31).

Accepted by: Bar_engraver (page 446), and Mark_tracking_translator (page 476).

1.2.75 **skip-event**
Music event type skip-event is in music objects of type SkipEvent (page 34).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.76 **slur-event**
Music event type slur-event is in music objects of type SlurEvent (page 35).

Accepted by: Slur_engraver (page 490), and Slur_performer (page 490).

1.2.77 **solo-one-event**
Music event type solo-one-event is in music objects of type SoloOneEvent (page 36).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.78 **solo-two-event**
Music event type solo-two-event is in music objects of type SoloTwoEvent (page 36).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.
1.2.79 sostenuto-event
Music event type sostenuto-event is in music objects of type SostenutoEvent (page 36).

Accepted by: Piano_pedal_ engraver (page 485), and Piano_pedal_performer (page 486).

1.2.80 spacing-section-event
Music event type spacing-section-event is in music objects of type SpacingSectionEvent (page 37).

Accepted by: Spacing_ engraver (page 490).

1.2.81 span-dynamic-event
Music event type span-dynamic-event is in music objects of type CrescendoEvent (page 9), and DecrescendoEvent (page 10).

Accepted by: Dynamic_ engraver (page 463).

1.2.82 span-event
Music event type span-event is in music objects of type BeamEvent (page 5), BendSpanEvent (page 6), CrescendoEvent (page 9), DecrescendoEvent (page 10), EpisemaEvent (page 11), FingerGlideEvent (page 13), LigatureEvent (page 17), MeasureCounterEvent (page 19), MeasureSpannerEvent (page 19), PhrasingSlurEvent (page 26), SlurEvent (page 35), SostenutoEvent (page 36), SpanEvent (page 37), StaffHighlightEvent (page 37), StaffSpanEvent (page 38), SustainEvent (page 39), TextSpanEvent (page 40), TremoloSpanEvent (page 43), TrillSpanEvent (page 44), TupletSpanEvent (page 44),UnaCordaEvent (page 44), and VoltaSpanEvent (page 48).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.83 staff-highlight-event
Music event type staff-highlight-event is in music objects of type StaffHighlightEvent (page 37).

Accepted by: Staff_highlight_ engraver (page 492).

1.2.84 staff-span-event
Music event type staff-span-event is in music objects of type StaffSpanEvent (page 38).

Accepted by: Staff_symbol_ engraver (page 492).

1.2.85 StreamEvent
Music event type StreamEvent is in music objects of type AbsoluteDynamicEvent (page 1), AdHocJumpEvent (page 1), AdHocMarkEvent (page 1), AlternativeEvent (page 2), AnnotateOutputEvent (page 2), ApplyOutputEvent (page 3), ArpeggioEvent (page 3), ArticulationEvent (page 3), BarCheckEvent (page 4), BarEvent (page 4), BassFigureEvent (page 5), BeamEvent (page 5), BeamForbidEvent (page 5), BendAfterEvent (page 6), BendSpanEvent (page 6), BreakDynamicSpanEvent (page 6), BreathingEvent (page 7), CaesuraEvent (page 7), ClusterNoteEvent (page 7), CodaMarkEvent (page 8), CompletizeExtenderEvent (page 8), CrescendoEvent (page 9), DalSegnoEvent (page 10), DecrescendoEvent (page 10), DoublePercentEvent (page 10), DurationLineEvent (page 11), EpisemaEvent (page 11), ExtenderEvent (page 12), FineEvent (page 13), FingerGlideEvent (page 13), FingeringEvent (page 13), FootnoteEvent (page 14), GlissandoEvent (page 14), HarmonicEvent (page 15), HyphenEvent (page 15), KeyChangeEvent (page 15), KeyChangeEvent (page 16), LabelEvent (page 16), LaissezVibrerEvent (page 17), LigatureEvent (page 17), LineBreakEvent
1.2.86 string-number-event
Music event type string-number-event is in music objects of type StringNumberEvent (page 38).

Accepted by: Bend_spanner_engraver (page 452), Fretboard_engraver (page 466), and Tab_note_heads_engraver (page 494).

1.2.87 stroke-finger-event
Music event type stroke-finger-event is in music objects of type StrokeFingerEvent (page 38).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.88 structural-event
Music event type structural-event is in music objects of type AlternativeEvent (page 2), CodaMarkEvent (page 8), DalSegnoEvent (page 10), FineEvent (page 13), SectionEvent (page 31), SegnoMarkEvent (page 31), VoltaRepeatEndEvent (page 47), and VoltaRepeatStartEvent (page 47).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.89 sustain-event
Music event type sustain-event is in music objects of type SustainEvent (page 39).

Accepted by: Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485), and Piano_pedal_performer (page 486).

1.2.90 tempo-change-event
Music event type tempo-change-event is in music objects of type TempoChangeEvent (page 39).

Accepted by: Metronome_mark_engraver (page 478).

1.2.91 text-mark-event
Music event type text-mark-event is in music objects of type TextMarkEvent (page 39).

Accepted by: Text_mark_engraver (page 495).
1.2.92 **text-script-event**
Music event type text-script-event is in music objects of type TextScriptEvent (page 40).

   Accepted by: Text_engraver (page 495).

1.2.93 **text-span-event**
Music event type text-span-event is in music objects of type TextSpanEvent (page 40).

   Accepted by: Text_spanner_engraver (page 496).

1.2.94 **tie-event**
Music event type tie-event is in music objects of type TieEvent (page 40).

   Accepted by: Drum_note_performer (page 461), Note_performer (page 482),
   Tie_engraver (page 496), and Tie_performer (page 496).

1.2.95 **time-signature-event**
Music event type time-signature-event is in music objects of type TimeSignatureEvent (page 41).

   Accepted by: Time_signature_engraver (page 497), and Time_signature_performer (page 497).

1.2.96 **tremolo-event**
Music event type tremolo-event is in music objects of type TremoloEvent (page 42).

   Accepted by: Stem_engraver (page 493).

1.2.97 **tremolo-span-event**
Music event type tremolo-span-event is in music objects of type TremoloSpanEvent (page 43).

   Accepted by: Chord_tremolo_engraver (page 455).

1.2.98 **trill-span-event**
Music event type trill-span-event is in music objects of type TrillSpanEvent (page 44).

   Accepted by: Trill_spanner_engraver (page 498).

1.2.99 **tuplet-span-event**
Music event type tuplet-span-event is in music objects of type TupletSpanEvent (page 44).

   Accepted by: Tuplet_engraver (page 499).

1.2.100 **una-corda-event**
Music event type una-corda-event is in music objects of type UnaCordaEvent (page 44).

   Accepted by: Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485), and Piano_pedal_performer (page 486).

1.2.101 **unisono-event**
Music event type unisono-event is in music objects of type UnisonoEvent (page 46).

   Not accepted by any engraver or performer.
Chapter 1: Music definitions

1.2.102 volta-repeat-end-event
Music event type volta-repeat-end-event is in music objects of type VoltaRepeatEndEvent (page 47).

Accepted by: Divisio_engraver (page 460), Lyric_repeat_count_engraver (page 475), Repeat_acknowledge_engraver (page 486), and Signum_repetitionis_engraver (page 489).

1.2.103 volta-repeat-start-event
Music event type volta-repeat-start-event is in music objects of type VoltaRepeatStartEvent (page 47).

Accepted by: Divisio_engraver (page 460), and Repeat_acknowledge_engraver (page 486).

1.2.104 volta-span-event
Music event type volta-span-event is in music objects of type VoltaSpanEvent (page 48).

Accepted by: Volta_engraver (page 500).

1.2.105 vowel-transition-event
Music event type vowel-transition-event is in music objects of type VowelTransitionEvent (page 49).

Accepted by: Hyphen_engraver (page 470).

1.3 Music properties

absolute-octave (integer)
The absolute octave for an octave check note.

alteration (number)
Alteration for figured bass.

alteration-bracket (boolean)
Put brackets around bass figure alteration.

alternative-dir (direction)
Indicates that an alternative-event is the first (-1), middle (0), or last (1) of group of alternate endings.

alternative-number (non-negative, exact integer)
The index of the current alternative element, starting from one.

articulation-type (symbol)
Key for script definitions alist.

articulations (list of music objects)
Articulation events specifically for this note.

associated-context (string)
Name of the context associated with this \lyricsto section.

associated-context-type (symbol)
Type of the context associated with this \lyricsto section.

augmented (boolean)
This figure is for an augmented figured bass (with + sign).

augmented-slash (boolean)
This figure is for an augmented figured bass (back-slashed number).
automatically-numbered (boolean)
    Should a footnote be automatically numbered?

autosplit-end (boolean)
    Duration of event was truncated by automatic splitting in Completion_heads_engraver.

bar-type (string)
    The type of bar line to create, e.g., "|

bass (boolean)
    Set if this note is a bass note in a chord.

beat-structure (list)
    A beatStructure to be used in autobeaming.

bracket-start (boolean)
    Start a bracket here.
    TODO: Use SpanEvents?

bracket-stop (boolean)
    Stop a bracket here.

break-penalty (number)
    Penalty for line break hint.

break-permission (symbol)
    Whether to allow, forbid or force a line break.

cautions (boolean)
    If set, this alteration needs a cautionary accidental.

cart (symbol)
    Tag identifying the musical scope of a context change. The change applies to the nearest enclosing music with this tag.

change-to-id (string)
    Name of the context to change to.

change-to-type (symbol)
    Type of the context to change to.

class (symbol)
    The class name of an event class.

color (color)
    The color of a highlight.

context (context)
    The context to which an event is sent.

context-id (string)
    Name of context.

context-type (symbol)
    Type of context.

create-new (boolean)
    Create a fresh context.

delta-step (number)
    How much should a fall change pitch?
denominator (integer)
   Denominator in a time signature.

digit (non-negative, exact integer)
   Digit for fingerling.

diminished (boolean)
   This bass figure should be slashed.

direction (direction)
   Print this up or down?

drum-type (symbol)
   Which percussion instrument to play this note on.

duration (duration)
   Duration of this note or lyric.

element (music)
   The single child of a Music_wrapper music object, or the body of a repeat.

elements (list of music objects)
   A list of elements for sequential of simultaneous music, or the alternatives of repeated music.

elements-callback (procedure)
   Return a list of children, for use by a sequential iterator. Takes a single music parameter.

error-found (boolean)
   If true, a parsing error was found in this expression.

figure (integer)
   A bass figure.

fine-folded (boolean)
   True in a fine-event that is issued from within a folded repeat (segno or volta).

footnote-text (markup)
   Text to appear in a footnote.

force-accidental (boolean)
   If set, a cautionary accidental should always be printed on this note.

grob-property (symbol)
   The symbol of the grob property to set.

grob-property-path (list)
   A list of symbols, locating a nested grob property, e.g., (beamed-lengths details).

grob-value (any type)
   The value of the grob property to set.

horizontal-direction (direction)
   This is RIGHT for \textMark, and LEFT for \textEndMark.

id (symbol)
   The ID of an event.

input-tag (any type)
   Arbitrary marker to relate input and output.

inversion (boolean)
   If set, this chord note is inverted.
iterator-ctor (procedure)
  Function to construct a music-event-iterator object for this music.

label (non-negative, exact integer)
  Sequence number of a mark. 1 is first.

last-pitch (pitch)
  The last pitch after relativization.

length (moment)
  The endpoint of this music. This property is unhappily named in that it does not account
  for any initial grace notes: the full length of the music is length minus the start time. A
  value of $\text{INF-MOMENT}$ indicates indefinite length.

length-callback (procedure)
  How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer
  in $\text{scm/define-music-types.scm}$.

line-break-permission (symbol)
  When the music is at top-level, whether to allow, forbid or force a line break.

metronome-count (number or pair)
  How many beats in a minute?

midi-extra-velocity (integer)
  How much louder or softer should this note be in MIDI output? The default is 0.

midi-length (procedure)
  Function to determine how long to play a note in MIDI. It should take a moment (the
  written length of the note) and a context, and return a moment (the length to play the
  note).

moment (moment)
  The moment at which an event happens.

music-cause (music)
  The music object that is the cause of an event.

name (symbol)
  Name of this music object.

no-continuation (boolean)
  If set, disallow continuation lines.

numerator (integer)
  Numerator of a time signature.

octavation (integer)
  This pitch was octavated by how many octaves? For chord inversions, this is negative.

once (boolean)
  Apply this operation only during one time step?

ops (any type)
  The operations to apply during the creation of a context.

origin (input location)
  Where was this piece of music defined?

ottava-number (integer)
  The octavation for $\text{ottava}$. 
page-break-permission (symbol)
  When the music is at top-level, whether to allow, forbid or force a page break.

page-label (symbol)
  The label of a page marker.

page-marker (boolean)
  If true, and the music expression is found at top-level, a page marker object is instanciated instead of a score.

page-turn-permission (symbol)
  When the music is at top-level, whether to allow, forbid or force a page turn.

part-combine-status (symbol)
  Change to what kind of state? Options are solo1, solo2 and unisono.

pitch (pitch)
  The pitch of this note.

pitch-alist (list)
  A list of pitches jointly forming the scale of a key signature.

pop-first (boolean)
  Do a revert before we try to do an override on some grob property.

procedure (procedure)
  The function to run with \applycontext. It must take a single argument, being the context.

property-operations (list)
  Do these operations for instantiating the context.

property-path (symbol)
  The path of a property.

quoted-context-id (string)
  The ID of the context to direct quotes to, e.g., cue.

quoted-context-type (symbol)
  The name of the context to direct quotes to, e.g., Voice.

quoted-events (vector)
  A vector of with moment and event-list entries.

quoted-music-clef (string)
  The clef of the voice to quote.

quoted-music-name (string)
  The name of the voice to quote.

quoted-transposition (pitch)
  The pitch used for the quote, overriding \transposition.

quoted-voice-direction (direction)
  Should the quoted voice be up-stem or down-stem?

repeat-body-start-moment (moment)
  In a D.S. event, the moment of the segno.

repeat-count (non-negative, exact integer)
  The number of times to perform a \repeat.

return-count (non-negative, exact integer)
  The number of times to perform a D.S.
search-direction (direction)
    Limits the scope of \context searches.

slash-count (integer)
    The number of slashes in a single-beat repeat. If zero, signals a beat containing varying durations.

span-direction (direction)
    Does this start or stop a spanner?

span-text (markup)
    The displayed text for dynamic text spanners (e.g., cresc.).

span-type (symbol)
    What kind of dynamic spanner should be created? Options are 'text and 'hairpin.

spanner-id (index or symbol)
    Identifier to distinguish concurrent spanners.

start-callback (procedure)
    Function to compute the negative length of starting grace notes. This property can only be defined as initializer in scm/define-music-types.scm.

string-number (integer)
    The number of the string in a StringNumberEvent.

symbol (symbol)
    Grob name to perform an override or revert on.

tags (list)
    List of symbols that for denoting extra details, e.g., \tag \#'part ... could tag a piece of music as only being active in a part.

tempo-unit (duration)
    The unit for the metronome count.

text (markup)
    Markup expression to be printed.

to-relative-callback (procedure)
    How to transform a piece of music to relative pitches.

tonic (pitch)
    Base of the scale.

tremolo-type (integer)
    Speed of tremolo, e.g., 16 for c4:16.

trill-pitch (pitch)
    Pitch of other note of the trill.

tweaks (list)
    An alist of properties to override in the backend for the grob made of this event.

type (symbol)
    The type of this music object. Determines iteration in some cases.

types (list)
    The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

untransposable (boolean)
    If set, this music is not transposed.
value (any type)
   Assignment value for a translation property.

void (boolean)
   If this property is #t, then the music expression is to be discarded by the toplevel music handler.

volta-depth (non-negative, exact integer)
   The depth in the repeat structure.

volta-numbers (number list)
   Volte to which this music applies.

what (symbol)
   What to change for auto-change.
   FIXME: Naming.

X-offset (number)
   Offset of resulting grob; only used for balloon texts.

Y-offset (number)
   Offset of resulting grob; only used for balloon texts.
2 Translation

2.1 Contexts

2.1.1 ChoirStaff

Identical to StaffGroup except that the contained staves are not connected vertically.

This context creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528), InstrumentName (page 610), SpanBarStub (page 683), StaffGrouper (page 686), SystemStartBar (page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), SystemStartSquare (page 703), and VerticalAlignment (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:

- Revert grob property extra-spacing-width in DynamicText (page 589),
- Set context property instrumentName to ()
- Set context property localAlterations to #f.
- Set context property localAlterations to ()
- Set context property shortInstrumentName to ()
- Set context property systemStartDelimiter to 'SystemStartBracket.
- Set context property topLevelAlignment to #f.
- Set grob property extra-spacing-width in DynamicText (page 589), to #f.

This is not a ‘Bottom’ context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type Staff (page 305).

Context ChoirStaff can contain ChoirStaff (page 68), ChordNames (page 98), Devnull (page 110), DrumStaff (page 111), Dynamics (page 129), FiguredBass (page 135), FretBoards (page 136), GrandStaff (page 138), GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), KievanStaff (page 193), Lyrics (page 216), MensuralStaff (page 219), NoteNames (page 243), OneStaff (page 247), PetrucciStaff (page 248), PianoStaff (page 272), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305), StaffGroup (page 317), TabStaff (page 360), VaticanaLyrics (page 382), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

- Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)
  Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

- instrumentName (markup)
  The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property labels following lines.

- shortInstrumentName (markup)
  See instrumentName.

- shortVocalName (markup)
  Name of a vocal line, short version.
vocalName (markup)
Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Span_arpeggio_engraver (page 491)
Make arpeggios that span multiple staves.
Properties (read)
connectArpeggios (boolean)
If set, connect arpeggios across piano staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

Span_bar_stub_engraver (page 491)
Make stubs for span bars in all contexts that the span bars cross.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SpanBarStub (page 683).

System_start_delimiter_engraver (page 493)
Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a SystemStartBar, SystemStartBrace, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartSquare spanner).
Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
systemStartDelimiter (symbol)
Which grob to make for the start of the system/staff? Set to SystemStartBrace, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartBar.
systemStartDelimiterHierarchy (pair)
A nested list, indicating the nesting of a start delimiters.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SystemStartBar (page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), and SystemStartSquare (page 703).

Vertical_align_engraver (page 499)
Catch groups (staves, lyrics lines, etc.) and stack them vertically.
Properties (read)
alignAboveContext (string)
Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.
alignBelowContext (string)
Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.
hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffGrouper (page 686), and VerticalAlignment (page 728).
2.1.2 ChordGrid

Creates chord grid notation. This context is always part of a ChordGridScore context.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305).

This context creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531), ChordSquare (page 556), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), GridChordName (page 603), PercentRepeat (page 656), PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), StaffSymbol (page 688), SystemStartBar (page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), SystemStartSquare (page 703), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob property `font-size` in BarLine (page 531), to 3.
- Set grob property `hair-thickness` in BarLine (page 531), to 2.
- Set grob property `kern` in BarLine (page 531), to 5.
- Set grob property `line-positions` in StaffSymbol (page 688), to: `'(13.5 13.5)`
- Set grob property `thickness` in StaffSymbol (page 688), to 2.
- Set grob property `thickness` in SystemStartBar (page 700), to 2.

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.

This context cannot contain other contexts.

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

**Alteration_glyph_engraver** (page 444)

Set the `glyph-name-alist` of all grobs having the `accidental-switch-interface` to the value of the context’s `alterationGlyphs` property, when defined.

Properties (read)

- `alterationGlyphs` (list)
  Alist mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print accidentals.

**Axis_group_engraver** (page 446)

Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

Properties (read)

- `currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

- `hasAxisGroup` (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

- `keepAliveInterfaces` (list)
  A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with `remove-empty` set around for.

Properties (write)

- `hasAxisGroup` (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.
Bar_engraver (page 446)
Create bar lines for various commands, including $$\bar{}$$.
If forbidBreakBetweenBarLines is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.
Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), caesura-event (page 51),
coda-mark-event (page 51), dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52),
section-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57),

Properties (read)
caesuraType (list)
An alist

    ((bar-line . bar-type)
     (breath . breath-type)
     (scripts . script-type...)
     (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))

specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at $$\caesura$$. All
entries are optional.
bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-
bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of
the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional
entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations at-
tached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this
second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set;
the function is free to return a different value. The transform function
can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the en-
graver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a
BarLine at the current moment.

doubleRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where the end of one $$\repeat volta$$ coincides with the
start of another. The default is ‘:\ldots:’.
doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one
$$\repeat volta$$ and the beginning of another. The default is ‘:\ldots:.S.:’.
endRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the end of a $$\repeat volta$$. The default is ‘:\ldots’.
ednRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a
$$\repeat volta$$. The default is ‘:\ldots:S’.

fineBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at $$\fine$$. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the
repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an
annotation. The default is ‘:\ldots’.

fineSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with $$\fine$$. The de-
fault is ‘:\ldots:S’. 
fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the start of a \repeat volta. The default is '| .S.|:'.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar line.

measureBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.

printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning of the piece.

printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, '((command args...))', but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '((start-repeat))' may be given as '(start-repeat).

end-repeat return-count
End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go back from this point to the beginning of the section.

start-repeat repeat-count
Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this section.

volta text
If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a volta bracket.

sectionBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is '| |'.

segnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is 'S'.

segnoStyle (symbol)
A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

startRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is '.|:'.

startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a \repeat volta. The default is 'S.|:'.

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line would normally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in mid measure where the next system begins with a segno. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is '| |'.
whichBar (string)
The current bar line type, or '()' if there is no bar line. Setting this explicitly in user code is deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set it.

Properties (write)
currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531).

Chord_square_engraver (page 455)
Engrave chord squares in chord grids.

Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ChordSquare (page 556).

Current_chord_text_engraver (page 459)
Catch note and rest events and generate the appropriate chord text using chordNameFunction. Actually creating a chord name grob is left to other engravers.

Music types accepted: general-rest-event (page 53), and note-event (page 55),

Properties (read)
chordNameExceptions (list)
An alist of chord exceptions. Contains (chord . markup) entries.

chordNameFunction (procedure)
The function that converts lists of pitches to chord names.

chordNoteNamer (procedure)
A function that converts from a pitch object to a text markup. Used for single pitches.

chordRootNamer (procedure)
A function that converts from a pitch object to a text markup. Used for chords.

majorSevenSymbol (markup)
How should the major 7th be formatted in a chord name?

noChordSymbol (markup)
Markup to be displayed for rests in a ChordNames context.

Properties (write)
currentChordCause (stream event)
Event cause of the chord that should be created in this time step (if any).

currentChordText (markup)
In contexts printing chord names, this is at any point of time the markup that will be put in the chord name.
Double_percent_repeat_ engraver (page 461)
Make double measure repeats.
Music types accepted: double-percent-event (page 52),
Properties (read)

- countPercentRepeats (boolean)
  If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

- measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
  Length of one measure in the current time signature.

- repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
  A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning
  whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed
  when countPercentRepeats is set.

Properties (write)

- forbidBreak (boolean)
  If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
  quested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoublePercentRepeat
(page 581), and DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583).

Grid_chord_name_ engraver (page 469)
Read currentChordText to create chord names adapted for typesetting within a
chord grid.
Properties (read)

- currentChordCause (stream event)
  Event cause of the chord that should be created in this time step (if
  any).

- currentChordText (markup)
  In contexts printing chord names, this is at any point of time the markup
  that will be put in the chord name.

- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signatu-
  re, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): GridChordName (page 603).

Output_property_ engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),
Percent_repeat_ engraver (page 484)
Make whole measure repeats.
Music types accepted: percent-event (page 56),
Properties (read)

- countPercentRepeats (boolean)
  If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
  etc.).
repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning
whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed
when countPercentRepeats is set.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PercentRepeat (page 656),
and PercentRepeatCounter (page 657).

StaffSymbolEngraver (page 492)
Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.
Music types accepted: staff-span-event (page 58),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).

SystemStartDelimiterEngraver (page 493)
Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a SystemStartBar, SystemStartBrace,
SystemStartBracket or SystemStartSquare spanner).
Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).
systemStartDelimiter (symbol)
Which grob to make for the start of the system/staff? Set to
SystemStartBrace, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartBar.
systemStartDelimiterHierarchy (pair)
A nested list, indicating the nesting of a start delimiters.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SystemStartBar
(page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), and
SystemStartSquare (page 703).

2.1.3 ChordGridScore
Top-level context replacing Score in chord grid notation. Compared to Score, it uses propor
tional notation, and has a few other settings like removing bar numbers.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Score (page 280), and
Timing (page 280).

This context creates the following layout object(s): BreakAlignGroup (page 547),
BreakAlignment (page 547), CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554), CodaMark
(page 563), ControlPoint (page 567), ControlPolygon (page 568), Footnote (page 598),
GraceSpacing (page 603), JumpScript (page 612), LeftEdge (page 623), MetronomeMark
(page 638), NonMusicalPaperColumn (page 646), PaperColumn (page 654), Parentheses
(page 655), RehearsalMark (page 661), SectionLabel (page 669), SegnoMark
(page 671), SpacingSpanner (page 681), StaffGrouper (page 686), TextMark (page 706),
VerticalAlignment (page 728), VoltaBracket (page 731), and VoltaBracketSpanner
(page 733).

This context sets the following properties:
• Set context property additionalPitchPrefix to "."
• Set context property aDueText to "a2".
• Set context property alterationGlyphs to \#f.
• Set context property alternativeRestores to:
'\measurePosition
measureLength
measureStartNow
lastChord)

• Set context property associatedVoiceType to 'Voice.
• Set context property autoAccidentals to:
  '((Staff #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/music-functions.scm:1718:0

• Set context property autoBeamCheck to default-auto-beam-check.
• Set context property autoBeaming to #t.
• Set context property autoCautionaries to '().
• Set context property barCheckSynchronize to #f.
• Set context property barNumberFormatter to robust-bar-number-function.
• Set context property barNumberVisibility to first-bar-number-invisible-and-no-parenthesized-

• Set context property beamHalfMeasure to #t.
• Set context property breathMarkDefinitions to:
  '((altcomma
    (text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)>
    "scripts.raltcomma")
  (caesura
    (text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)>
    "scripts.caesura.straight")
  (chantdoublebar
    (extra-spacing-width -1.0 . 0.0)
    (stencil
      .
      #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::finalis (_)>)
    (Y-offset . 0.0))
  (chantfullbar
    (extra-spacing-width -1.0 . 0.0)
    (stencil
      .
      #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::divisio-maxima (_)>)
    (Y-offset . 0.0))
  (chanthalfbar
    (extra-spacing-height
      .
      #<procedure item::extra-spacing-height-including-staff (grob)>)
    (extra-spacing-width -1.0 . 0.0)
    (stencil
      .
      #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::divisio-maior (_)>)
    (Y-offset . 0.0))
  (chantquarterbar
    (extra-spacing-height
      .
      #<procedure item::extra-spacing-height-including-staff (grob)>)
    (extra-spacing-width -1.0 . 0.0)
    (stencil
      .
      #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::divisio-minima (_)>))
Set context property breathMarkType to 'comma.

Set context property caesuraType to: '((breath . caesura))

Set context property centerBarNumbers to #f.

Set context property chordNameExceptions to:
'(((#<Pitch e' > #<Pitch gis' >)
  #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
  ("+"))
((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' >)
  #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
  (((#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
    (#+)))))
((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' > #<Pitch bes' >)
  #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
  (((#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
    ("\"))))
((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' > #<Pitch beses' >)
  #<procedure concat-markup (layout props args)>
  ((#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
    ("7")))))
((#<Pitch e' > #<Pitch g' > #<Pitch b' > #<Pitch fis'' >)
  #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
  ("7")))
• Set context property chordNameFunction to ignatzek-chord-names.
• Set context property chordNameLowercaseMinor to #f.
• Set context property chordNameSeparator to:
  '('#<procedure hspace-markup (layout props amount)> 0.5)
• Set context property chordNoteNamer to '().
• Set context property chordPrefixSpacer to 0.
• Set context property chordRootNamer to note-name->markup.
• Set context property clefGlyph to "clefs.G".
• Set context property clefPosition to -2.
• Set context property clefTranspositionFormatter to clef-transposition-markup.
• Set context property codaMarkFormatter to #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/translation-functions.scm:222:4 (number context)>.
• Set context property completionFactor to unity-if-multimeasure.
• Set context property crescendoSpanner to 'hairpin.
• Set context property cueClefTranspositionFormatter to clef-transposition-markup.
• Set context property dalSegnoTextFormatter to format-dal-segno-text.
• Set context property decrescendoSpanner to 'hairpin.
• Set context property doubleRepeatBarType to ":::"
• Set context property doubleRepeatSegnoBarType to "| .S | :".
• Set context property drumStyleTable to #<hash-table>.
• Set context property endRepeatBarType to "| .".
• Set context property endRepeatSegnoBarType to "| .S".
• Set context property explicitClefVisibility to:
  #(#t #t #t)
• Set context property `explicitClefVisibility` to:
  `#(#f # t # t)`
• Set context property `explicitKeySignatureVisibility` to:
  `#(#t # t # t)`
• Set context property `extendersOverRests` to `#t`.
• Set context property `extraNatural` to `#t`.
• Set context property `figuredBassAlterationDirection` to `-1`.
• Set context property `figuredBassFormatter` to `format-bass-figure`.
• Set context property `figuredBassLargeNumberAlignment` to `0`.
• Set context property `figuredBassPlusDirection` to `-1`.
• Set context property `figuredBassPlusStrokedAlist` to:
  `'((2 . "figbass.twoplus")
   (4 . "figbass.fourplus")
   (5 . "figbass.fiveplus")
   (6 . "figbass.sixstroked")
   (7 . "figbass.sevenstroked")
   (9 . "figbass.ninestroked"))`
• Set context property `fineBarType` to `"|."`.
• Set context property `fineSegnoBarType` to `"|.S"`.
• Set context property `fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType` to `"|.S.|:"`.
• Set context property `fineText` to "Fine".
• Set context property `fingeringOrientations` to:
  `(up down)`
• Set context property `firstClef` to `#t`.
• Set context property `forbidBreakBetweenBarLines` to `#t`.
• Set context property `graceSettings` to:
  `'((Voice Stem direction 1)
   (Voice Slur direction -1)
   (Voice Stem font-size -3)
   (Voice Flag font-size -3)
   (Voice NoteHead font-size -3)
   (Voice TabNoteHead font-size -4)
   (Voice Dots font-size -3)
   (Voice Stem length-fraction 0.8)
   (Voice Stem no-stem-extend #t)
   (Voice Beam beam-thickness 0.384)
   (Voice Beam length-fraction 0.8)
   (Voice Accidental font-size -4)
   (Voice AccidentalCautionary font-size -4)
   (Voice Script font-size -3)
   (Voice Fingering font-size -8)
   (Voice StringNumber font-size -8))`
• Set context property `harmonicAccidentals` to `#t`.
• Set context property `highStringOne` to `#t`.
• Set context property `initialTimeSignatureVisibility` to:
  `#(#f # t # t)`
• Set context property instrumentTransposition to \(<\text{Pitch}\ c'>\).
• Set context property keepAliveInterfaces to:
  '(bass-figure-interface
   chord-name-interface
   cluster-beacon-interface
   dynamic-interface
   fret-diagram-interface
   lyric-syllable-interface
   note-head-interface
   tab-note-head-interface
   lyric-interface
   percent-repeat-interface
   stanza-number-interface)
• Set context property keyAlterationOrder to:
  '((6 . -1/2)
   (2 . -1/2)
   (5 . -1/2)
   (1 . -1/2)
   (4 . -1/2)
   (0 . -1/2)
   (3 . -1/2)
   (3 . 1/2)
   (0 . 1/2)
   (4 . 1/2)
   (1 . 1/2)
   (5 . 1/2)
   (2 . 1/2)
   (6 . 1/2)
   (6 . -1)
   (2 . -1)
   (5 . -1)
   (1 . -1)
   (4 . -1)
   (0 . -1)
   (3 . -1)
   (3 . 1)
   (0 . 1)
   (4 . 1)
   (1 . 1)
   (5 . 1)
   (2 . 1)
   (6 . 1))
• Set context property lyricMelismaAlignment to -1.
• Set context property majorSevenSymbol to:
  '('#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
    ((#<procedure fontsize-markup (layout props increment arg)>
      -3
      (#<procedure triangle-markup (layout props filled)>
        #f)))))
• Set context property measureBarType to "|".
• Set context property melismaBusyProperties to:
  ' (melismaBusy
    slurMelismaBusy
tieMelismaBusy
    beamMelismaBusy
    completionBusy)
• Set context property metronomeMarkFormatter to 'format-metronome-markup.
• Set context property middleCClefPosition to -6.
• Set context property middleCPosition to -6.
• Set context property minorChordModifier to "m".
• Set context property noChordSymbol to "N.C.".
• Set context property noteNameFunction to note-name-markup.
• Set context property noteNameSeparator to "/".
• Set context property noteToFretFunction to determine-frets.
• Set context property partCombineTextsOnNote to #t.
• Set context property pedalSostenutoStrings to:
  ' ("Sost. Ped." "*Sost. Ped." "*"")
• Set context property pedalSostenutoStyle to 'mixed.
• Set context property pedalSustainStrings to:
  ' ("Ped." "*Ped." "*")
• Set context property pedalSustainStyle to 'text.
• Set context property pedalUnaCordaStrings to:
  ' ("una corda" "" tre corde")
• Set context property pedalUnaCordaStyle to 'text.
• Set context property predefinedDiagramTable to #f.
• Set context property printAccidentalNames to #t.
• Set context property printInitialRepeatBar to #t.
• Set context property printKeyCancellation to #t.
• Set context property printOctaveNames to #f.
• Set context property printPartCombineTexts to #t.
• Set context property printTrivialVoltaRepeats to #f.
• Set context property proportionalNotationDuration to #<Mom 1/4>.
• Set context property quotedCueEventTypes to:
  ' (note-event
    rest-event
tie-event
    beam-event
tuplet-span-event
tremolo-event)
• Set context property quotedEventTypes to:
  '(StreamEvent)
• Set context property rehearsalMarkFormatter to #<procedure at
  /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/translation-functions.scm:222:4
  (number context)>.
• Set context property rehearsalMark to 1.
• Set context property `repeatCountVisibility` to `all-repeat-counts-visible`.
• Set context property `restNumberThreshold` to 1.
• Set context property `scriptDefinitions` to:

```scheme
'((accent
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (script-stencil feta "sforzato" . "sforzato")
  (side-relative-direction . -1))
(accentus
  (script-stencil feta "uaccentus" . "uaccentus")
  (side-relative-direction . -1)
  (avoid-slur . ignore)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (script-priority . -100)
  (direction . 1))
(altcomma
  (script-stencil feta "laltcomma" . "raltcomma")
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . ignore)
  (direction . 1))
(circulus
  (script-stencil feta "circulus" . "circulus")
  (side-relative-direction . -1)
  (avoid-slur . ignore)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (script-priority . -100)
  (direction . 1))
(coda (script-stencil feta "coda" . "coda")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . outside)
  (direction . 1))
(comma (script-stencil feta "lcomma" . "rcomma")
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . ignore)
  (direction . 1))
(downbow
  (script-stencil feta "downbow" . "downbow")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (skyline-horizontal-padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1)
  (script-priority . 180))
(downmordent
  (script-stencil feta
    "downmordent"
  )
)
"downmordent")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))

downprall
(script-stencil feta "downprall" . "downprall")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
espressivo
(avoid-slur . around)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-stencil feta "espr" . "espr")
(side-relative-direction . -1))
fermata
(script-stencil feta "dfermata" . "ufermata")
(padding . 0.4)
(avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))
flageolet
(script-stencil feta "flageolet" . "flageolet")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
(script-priority . 50)
halfopen
(avoid-slur . outside)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-stencil feta "halfopen" . "halfopen")
(direction . 1))
halfopenvertical
(avoid-slur . outside)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-stencil feta "halfopenvertical" . "halfopenvertical")
(direction . 1))

haydnturn
(script-stencil feta "haydnturn" . "haydnturn")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . inside)
(direction . 1))
henzelongfermata
(script-stencil feta "dhenzelongfermata" . "uhenzelongfermata")
(side-relative-direction . -1))
(mordent
  (script-stencil feta "mordent" . "mordent")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(open (avoid-slur . outside)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (script-stencil feta "open" . "open")
  (direction . 1))
(outsidecomma
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (script-stencil feta "lcomma" . "rcomma"))
(portato
  (script-stencil feta "uportato" . "dportato")
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (padding . 0.45)
  (side-relative-direction . -1))
(prall (script-stencil feta "prall" . "prall")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(pralldown
  (script-stencil feta "pralldown" . "pralldown")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(prallmordent
  (script-stencil feta "prallmordent"
    . "prallmordent")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(prallprall
  (script-stencil feta "prallprall" . "prallprall")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(prallup
  (script-stencil feta "prallup" . "prallup")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(reverseturn
  (script-stencil feta "reverseturn"
"reverseturn")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . inside)
(direction . 1))
(rheel (script-stencil feta "dpedalheel" . "dpedalheel")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
(rtoe (script-stencil feta "dpedaltoe" . "dpedaltoe")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
(segno (script-stencil feta "segno" . "segno")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . outside)
(direction . 1))
(semicirculus
(script-stencil
feta
"dsemicirculus"
.
"dsemicirculus")
(side-relative-direction . -1)
(quantize-position . #t)
(avoid-slur . ignore)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-priority . -100)
(direction . 1))
(shortfermata
(script-stencil
feta
"dshortfermata"
.
"ushortfermata")
(padding . 0.4)
(avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))
(signumcongruentiae
(script-stencil
feta
"dsignumcongruentiae"
.
"usignumcongruentiae")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . outside)
(direction . 1))
(slashturn
(script-stencil feta "slashturn" . "slashturn")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . inside)
(direction . 1))

(snappizzicato
(script-stencil
 feta
 "snappizzicato"
 .
 "snappizzicato")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . outside)
(direction . 1))

(staccatissimo
(avoid-slur . inside)
(quantize-position . #t)
(script-stencil
 feta
 "dstaccatissimo"
 .
 "ustaccatissimo")
(padding . 0.2)
(skyline-horizontal-padding . 0.1)
(side-relative-direction . -1)
(toward-stem-shift . 1.0)
(toward-stem-shift-in-column . 0.0))

(staccato
(script-stencil feta "staccato" . "staccato")
(side-relative-direction . -1)
(quantize-position . #t)
(avoid-slur . inside)
(toward-stem-shift . 1.0)
(toward-stem-shift-in-column . 0.0)
(padding . 0.2)
(skyline-horizontal-padding . 0.1)
(script-priority . -100))

(stopped
(script-stencil feta "stopped" . "stopped")
(avoid-slur . inside)
(padding . 0.2)
(direction . 1))

(tenuto
(script-stencil feta "tenuto" . "tenuto")
(quantize-position . #t)
(avoid-slur . inside)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-priority . -50)
(side-relative-direction . -1))

(trill (script-stencil feta "trill" . "trill")
(direction . 1)
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . outside)
(script-priority . 150))

(turn (script-stencil feta "turn" . "turn")
(avoid-slur . inside)
(padding . 0.2)
(direction . 1))

(upbow (script-stencil feta "upbow" . "upbow")
(avoid-slur . around)
(padding . 0.2)
(direction . 1)
(script-priority . 180))

(upmordent
(script-stencil feta "upmordent" . "upmordent")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))

(upprall
(script-stencil feta "upprall" . "upprall")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))

(varcoda
(script-stencil feta "varcoda" . "varcoda")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . outside)
(direction . 1))

(varcomma
(script-stencil feta "varcomma" . "rvarcomma")
(quantize-position . #t)
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . ignore)
(direction . 1))

(verylongfermata
(script-stencil
 feta
 "dverylongfermata"
 .
 "uverylongfermata")
(padding . 0.4)
(avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))

(veryshortfermata
(script-stencil
 feta
 "dveryshortfermata"
 .
 "uveryshortfermata")
(padding . 0.4)
(avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))
• Set context property `sectionBarType` to "||".
• Set context property `segnoBarType` to "S".
• Set context property `segnoMarkFormatter` to `format-segno-mark-considering-bar-lines`.
• Set context property `segnoStyle` to 'mark'.
• Set context property `slashChordSeparator` to "/".
• Set context property `soloIIText` to "Solo II".
• Set context property `soloText` to "Solo".
• Set context property `startRepeatBarType` to ".|:".
• Set context property `startRepeatSegnoBarType` to "S.|:".
• Set context property `stringNumberOrientations` to: 
  ' (up down)
• Set context property `stringOneTopmost` to #t.
• Set context property `stringTunings` to:
  '(
    #<Pitch e' >
    #<Pitch b >
    #<Pitch g >
    #<Pitch d >
    #<Pitch a, >
    #<Pitch e, >
  )
• Set context property `strokeFingerOrientations` to:
  ' (right)
• Set context property `subdivideBeams` to #f.
• Set context property `suspendMelodyDecisions` to #f.
• Set context property `systemStartDelimiter` to 'SystemStartBar.'
• Set context property `tablatureFormat` to `fret-number-tablature-format`.
• Set context property `tabStaffLineLayoutFunction` to `tablature-position-on-lines`.
• Set context property `tieWaitForNote` to #f.
• Set context property `timeSignatureFraction` to:
  ' (4 . 4)
• Set context property `timeSignatureSettings` to:
  ' (((2 . 2) (beamExceptions (end (1/32 8 8 8 8 8))))
   ((3 . 2) (beamExceptions (end (1/32 8 8 8 8 8))))
   ((3 . 4) (beamExceptions (end (1/8 6) (1/12 3 3 3)))))
   ((3 . 8) (beamExceptions (end (1/8 3)))))
   ((4 . 2) (beamExceptions (end (1/16 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4))))
   ((4 . 4) (beamExceptions (end (1/8 4 4) (1/12 3 3 3 3))))
   ((4 . 8) (beatStructure 2 2))
   ((6 . 4) (beamExceptions (end (1/16 4 4 4 4 4))))
   ((9 . 4) (beamExceptions (end (1/32 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8))))
   ((12 . 4)
• Set context property timing to #t.
• Set context property topLevelAlignment to #t.
• Set context property underlyingRepeatBarType to "||".

This is not a ‘Bottom’ context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type Staff (page 305).

Context ChordGridScore can contain ChoirStaff (page 68), ChordGrid (page 70), ChordNames (page 98), Devnull (page 110), DrumStaff (page 111), Dynamics (page 129), FiguredBass (page 135), FretBoards (page 136), GrandStaff (page 138), GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), KievanStaff (page 193), Lyrics (page 216), MensuralStaff (page 219), NoteNames (page 243), OneStaff (page 247), PetrucciStaff (page 248), PianoStaff (page 272), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305), StaffGroup (page 317), TabStaff (page 360), VaticanaLyrics (page 382), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Beam_collision_engraver (page 450)
Help beams avoid colliding with notes and clefs in other voices.

Break_align_engraver (page 453)
Align grobs with corresponding break-align-symbols into groups, and order the groups according to breakAlignOrder. The left edge of the alignment gets a separate group, with a symbol left-edge.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreakAlignGroup (page 547), BreakAlignment (page 547), and LeftEdge (page 623).

Centered_bar_number_align_engraver (page 454)
Group measure-centered bar numbers in a CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner so they end up on the same vertical position.
Properties (read)

  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
  CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554).

Concurrent_hairpin_engraver (page 458)
Collect concurrent hairpins.

Footnote_engraver (page 466)
Create footnote texts.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Footnote (page 598).

Grace_spacing_engraver (page 468)
Bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes in grace note runs.
Properties (read)

  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): GraceSpacing (page 603).

**Jump_engraver** (page 471)
This engraver creates instructions such as *D.C.* and *Fine*, placing them vertically outside the set of staves given in the stavesFound context property.
If *Jump_engraver* is added or moved to another context, **Staff_collecting_engraver** (page 491), also needs to be there so that marks appear at the intended Y location.
Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), dal-segno-event (page 52), and fine-event (page 52),

**Properties (read)**

- **codaMarkCount** (non-negative, exact integer)
  Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.

- **codaMarkFormatter** (procedure)
  A procedure that creates a coda mark (which in conventional *D.S. al Coda* form indicates the start of the alternative endings), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.

- **dalSegnoTextFormatter** (procedure)
  Format a jump instruction such as *D.S.*
  The first argument is the context.
  The second argument is the number of times the instruction is performed.
  The third argument is a list of three markups: start-markup, end-markup, and next-markup.
  If start-markup is #f, the form is *da capo*; otherwise the form is *dal segno* and start-markup is the sign at the start of the repeated section.
  If end-markup is not #f, it is either the sign at the end of the main body of the repeat, or it is a *Fine* instruction. When it is a Fine instruction, next-markup is #f.
  If next-markup is not #f, it is the mark to be jumped to after performing the body of the repeat, e.g., Coda.

- **finalFineTextVisibility** (boolean)
  Whether \fine at the written end of the music should create a *Fine* instruction.

- **fineText** (markup)
  The text to print at \fine.

- **segnoMarkCount** (non-negative, exact integer)
  Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the second segno, 2 from the second to the third segno, etc.

- **segnoMarkFormatter** (procedure)
  A procedure that creates a segno (which conventionally indicates the start of a repeated section), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.
stavesFound (list of grobs)
   A list of all staff-symbols found.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{JumpScript} (page 612).

\textbf{Mark\_engraver} (page 475)
This engraver creates rehearsal marks, segno and coda marks, and section labels.
\texttt{Mark\_engraver} creates marks, formats them, and places them vertically outside the set of staves given in the \texttt{stavesFound} context property.
If \texttt{Mark\_engraver} is added or moved to another context, \texttt{Staff\_collecting\_engraver} (page 491), also needs to be there so that marks appear at the intended Y location.
By default, \texttt{Mark\_engravers} in multiple contexts create a common sequence of marks chosen by the Score-level \texttt{Mark\_tracking\_translator} (page 476). If independent sequences are desired, multiple \texttt{Mark\_tracking\_translators} must be used.

Properties (read)

\texttt{codaMarkFormatter} (procedure)
   A procedure that creates a coda mark (which in conventional \textit{D.S. al Coda} form indicates the start of the alternative endings), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.

\texttt{currentPerformanceMarkEvent} (stream event)
The coda, section, or segno mark event selected by \texttt{Mark\_tracking\_translator} for engraving by \texttt{Mark\_engraver}.

\texttt{currentRehearsalMarkEvent} (stream event)
The ad-hoc or rehearsal mark event selected by \texttt{Mark\_tracking\_translator} for engraving by \texttt{Mark\_engraver}.

\texttt{rehearsalMarkFormatter} (procedure)
   A procedure taking as arguments the context and the sequence number of the rehearsal mark. It should return the formatted mark as a markup object.

\texttt{segnoMarkFormatter} (procedure)
   A procedure that creates a segno (which conventionally indicates the start of a repeated section), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.

\texttt{stavesFound} (list of grobs)
   A list of all staff-symbols found.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{CodaMark} (page 563), \texttt{RehearsalMark} (page 661), \texttt{SectionLabel} (page 669), and \texttt{SegnoMark} (page 671).

\textbf{Mark\_tracking\_translator} (page 476)
This translator chooses which marks \texttt{Mark\_engraver} should engrave.

Music types accepted: ad-hoc-mark-event (page 50), coda-mark-event (page 51), rehearsal-mark-event (page 56), section-label-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57),
Propeties (read)

\texttt{codaMarkCount} (non-negative, exact integer)
   Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.
rehearsalMark (integer)
The next rehearsal mark to print.

segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set
during the first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the
second segno, 2 from the second to the third segno, etc.

Properties (write)

codaMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not
set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first
to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.

currentPerformanceMarkEvent (stream event)
The coda, section, or segno mark event selected by Mark_tracking_
translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

currentRehearsalMarkEvent (stream event)
The ad-hoc or rehearsal mark event selected by Mark_tracking_
translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

Properties (write)

rehearsalMark (integer)
The next rehearsal mark to print.

segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set
during the first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the
second segno, 2 from the second to the third segno, etc.

Metronome_mark_engraver (page 478)
Engrave metronome marking. This delegates the formatting work to the function in
the metronomeMarkFormatter property. The mark is put over all staves. The staves
are taken from the stavesFound property, which is maintained by Section 2.2.135
[Staff_collecting_engraver], page 491.
Music types accepted: tempo-change-event (page 59).

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

metronomeMarkFormatter (procedure)
How to produce a metronome markup. Called with two arguments: a
TempoChangeEvent and context.

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

tempoHideNote (boolean)
Hide the note = count in tempo marks.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MetronomeMark (page 638).
Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Paper_column_engraver (page 483)
Take care of generating columns.
This engraver decides whether a column is breakable. The default is that a column is always breakable. However, every Bar_engraver that does not have a barline at a certain point will set forbidBreaks in the score context to stop line breaks. In practice, this means that you can make a break point by creating a bar line (assuming that there are no beams or notes that prevent a break point).
Music types accepted: break-event (page 51), and label-event (page 53),
Properties (read)
forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.
Properties (write)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.
forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NonMusicalPaperColumn (page 646), and PaperColumn (page 654).

Parenthesis_engraver (page 483)
Parenthesize objects whose parenthesize property is #t.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Parentheses (page 655).

Repeat_acknowledge_engraver (page 486)
This translator adds entries to repeatCommands for events generated by \repeat volta.
Music types accepted: volta-repeat-end-event (page 61), and volta-repeat-start-event (page 61),
Properties (write)
repeatCommands (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, "'(command args...)", but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., "'((start-repeat))" may be given as "'(start-repeat).
end-repeat return-count
End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go back from this point to the beginning of the section.
start-repeat repeat-count
Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this section.

volta text
If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a volta bracket.

Show_control_points_ engraver (page 489)
Create grobs to visualize control points of Bézier curves (ties and slurs) for ease of tweaking.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ControlPoint (page 567), and ControlPolygon (page 568).

Spacing_ engraver (page 490)
Make a SpacingSpanner and do bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes.
Music types accepted: spacing-section-event (page 58),
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

  proportionalNotationDuration (moment)
  Global override for shortest-playing duration. This is used for switching on proportional notation.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SpacingSpanner (page 681).

Spanner_tracking_ engraver (page 491)
Helper for creating spanners attached to other spanners. If a spanner has the sticky-grob-interface, the engraver tracks the spanner contained in its sticky-host object. When the host ends, the sticky spanner attached to it has its end announced too.

Staff_collecting_ engraver (page 491)
Maintain the stavesFound variable.
Properties (read)
  stavesFound (list of grobs)
  A list of all staff-symbols found.

Properties (write)
  stavesFound (list of grobs)
  A list of all staff-symbols found.

Stanza_number_align_ engraver (page 493)
This engraver ensures that stanza numbers are neatly aligned.

Text_mark_ engraver (page 495)
Engraves arbitrary textual marks.
Music types accepted: text-mark-event (page 59),
Properties (read)
  stavesFound (list of grobs)
  A list of all staff-symbols found.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextMark (page 706).

Timing_translator (page 497)

This engraver adds the alias Timing to its containing context. Responsible for synchronizing timing information from staves. Normally in Score. In order to create polyrhythmic music, this engraver should be removed from Score and placed in Staff. Music types accepted: alternative-event (page 50), bar-check-event (page 50), bar-event (page 50), fine-event (page 52), and partial-event (page 56).

Properties (read)

- alternativeNumberingStyle
  The scheme and style for numbering bars in repeat alternatives. If not set (the default), bar numbers continue through alternatives. Can be set to numbers to reset the bar number at each alternative, or set to numbers-with-letters to reset and also include letter suffixes.

- baseMoment
  Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

- currentBarNumber
  Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every bar line.

- internalBarNumber
  Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

- measureLength
  Length of one measure in the current time signature.

- measurePosition
  How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

- timeSignatureFraction
  A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4) is a 4/4 time signature.

Properties (write)

- alternativeNumber
  When set, the index of the current \alternative element, starting from one. Not set outside of alternatives. Note the distinction from volta number: an alternative may pertain to multiple volte.

- baseMoment
  Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

- currentBarNumber
  Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every bar line.

- internalBarNumber
  Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

- measureLength
  Length of one measure in the current time signature.
measurePosition (moment)
   How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manu-
   ally to create incomplete measures.

measureStartNow (boolean)
   True at the beginning of a measure.

timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
   A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4)
   is a 4/4 time signature.

Tweak_engraver (page 499)
   Read the tweaks property from the originating event, and set properties.

Vertical_align_engraver (page 499)
   Catch groups (staves, lyrics lines, etc.) and stack them vertically.
   Properties (read)

   alignAboveContext (string)
      Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

   alignBelowContext (string)
      Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

   hasAxisGroup (boolean)
      True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffGrouper (page 686), and
VerticalAlignment (page 728).

Volta_engraver (page 500)
   Make volta brackets.
   Music types accepted: dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52), and
   volta-span-event (page 61),
   Properties (read)

   currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signatu-
      re, etc.).

   printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
      Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

   repeatCommands (list)
      A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each ele-
      ment is a list, '(command args...), but a command with no arguments
      may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '((start-repeat)) may be given
      as '(start-repeat).

      end-repeat return-count
      End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go
      back from this point to the beginning of the section.

      start-repeat repeat-count
      Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to
      perform this section.

   volta text
      If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f,
      end a volta bracket.
stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

voltaSpannerDuration (non-negative moment with no grace part)
The maximum musical length of a VoltaBracket when its musical-length property is not set.
This property is deprecated; overriding the musical-length property of VoltaBracket is recommended.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VoltaBracket (page 731), and VoltaBracketSpanner (page 733).

2.1.4 ChordNames
Typesets chord names.
This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305).
This context creates the following layout object(s): ChordName (page 555), StaffSpacing (page 688), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).
This context sets the following properties:
• Set grob property font-size in Parentheses (page 655), to 1.5.
• Set grob property nonstaff-nonstaff-spacing.padding in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to 0.5.
• Set grob property nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing.padding in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to 0.5.
• Set grob property remove-empty in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to #t.
• Set grob property remove-first in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to #t.
• Set grob property staff-affinity in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to -1.
This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.
This context cannot contain other contexts.
This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Alteration_glyph_engraver (page 444)
Set the glyph-name-alist of all grobs having the accidental-switch-interface to the value of the context’s alterationGlyphs property, when defined.
Properties (read)
 alterationGlyphs (list)
Alist mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print accidentals.

Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.
Properties (read)
 currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
 hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.
 keepAliveInterfaces (list)
A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.
Properties (write)

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
    True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

Chord_name_engraver (page 454)
Read currentChordText to create chord names.
Properties (read)

chordChanges (boolean)
    Only show changes in chords scheme?

currentChordCause (stream event)
    Event cause of the chord that should be created in this time step (if any).

currentChordText (markup)
    In contexts printing chord names, this is at any point of time the markup that will be put in the chord name.

lastChord (markup)
    Last chord, used for detecting chord changes.

Properties (write)

lastChord (markup)
    Last chord, used for detecting chord changes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ChordName (page 555).

Current_chord_text_engraver (page 459)
Catch note and rest events and generate the appropriate chord text using chordNameFunction. Actually creating a chord name grob is left to other engravers.
Music types accepted: general-rest-event (page 53), and note-event (page 55),
Properties (read)

chordNameExceptions (list)
    An alist of chord exceptions. Contains (chord, markup) entries.

chordNameFunction (procedure)
    The function that converts lists of pitches to chord names.

chordNoteNamer (procedure)
    A function that converts from a pitch object to a text markup. Used for single pitches.

chordRootNamer (procedure)
    A function that converts from a pitch object to a text markup. Used for chords.

majorSevenSymbol (markup)
    How should the major 7th be formatted in a chord name?

noChordSymbol (markup)
    Markup to be displayed for rests in a ChordNames context.

Properties (write)

currentChordCause (stream event)
    Event cause of the chord that should be created in this time step (if any).
Chapter 2: Translation

2.1.5 CueVoice

Corresponds to a voice on a staff. This context handles the conversion of dynamic signs, stems, beams, super- and subscripts, slurs, ties, and rests.

You have to instantiate this explicitly if you want to have multiple voices on the same staff.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Voice (page 432).

This context creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528), Beam (page 541), BendAfter (page 544), BreathingSign (page 549), ClusterSpanner (page 562), ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562), CombineTextScript (page 565), Dots (page 580), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), FingerGlideSpanner (page 593), Fingering (page 595), Flag (page 597), Glissando (page 602), Hairpin (page 605), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622), LigatureBracket (page 625), MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), MultiMeasureRestText (page 645), NoteColumn (page 648), NoteHead (page 649), NoteSpacing (page 651), PercentRepeat (page 656), PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), PhrasingSlur (page 658), RepeatSlash (page 663), RepeatTie (page 664), RepeatTieColumn (page 665), Rest (page 666), Script (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), Slur (page 676), Stem (page 690), StemStub (page 692), StemTremolo (page 693), StringNumber (page 694), StrokeFinger (page 696), TextScript (page 708), TextSpanner (page 710), Tie (page 712), TieColumn (page 714), TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), TrillPitchParentheses (page 720), TrillSpanner (page 720), TupletBracket (page 722), TupletNumber (page 723), and VoiceFollower (page 730).

This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property fontSize to -4.
- Set grob property beam-thickness in Beam (page 541), to 0.35.
- Set grob property beam-thickness in StemTremolo (page 693), to 0.35.
- Set grob property ignore-ambitus in NoteHead (page 649), to #t.
- Set grob property length-fraction in Beam (page 541), to 0.6299605249474366.
• Set grob property length-fraction in Stem (page 690), to 0.6299605249474366.

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.
This context cannot contain other contexts.
This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Arpeggio_engraver (page 445)
Generate an Arpeggio symbol.
Music types accepted: arpeggio-event (page 50),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

Auto_beam_engraver (page 445)
Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems.
Uses baseMoment, beatStructure, beamExceptions, measureLength, and measurePosition to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.141 [Stem_engraver], page 493, properties stemLeftBeamCount and stemRightBeamCount.
Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

autoBeaming (boolean)
If set to true then beams are generated automatically.
baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
beamExceptions (list)
An alist of exceptions to autobeam rules that normally end on beats.
beamHalfMeasure (boolean)
Whether to allow a beam to begin halfway through the measure in triple time, which could look like 6/8.
beatStructure (list)
List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.
subdivideBeams (boolean)
If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Beam_engraver (page 450)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
Signal if a beam is present.
beatStructure (list)
List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.
subdivideBeams (boolean)
If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Bend_engraver (page 452)
Create fall spanners.
Music types accepted: bend-after-event (page 51),
Properties (read)
  currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
  Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BendAfter (page 544).

Breathing_sign_engraver (page 453)
Notate breath marks.
Music types accepted: breathing-event (page 51),
Properties (read)
  breathMarkType (symbol)
  The type of BreathingSign to create at \breathe.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549).

Chord_tremolo_engraver (page 455)
Generate beams for tremolo repeats.
Music types accepted: tremolo-span-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Cluster_spanner_engraver (page 456)
Engrave a cluster using Spanner notation.
Music types accepted: cluster-note-event (page 51),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClusterSpanner (page 562), and ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562).

Dots_engraver (page 461)
Create Section 3.1.43 [Dots], page 580, objects for Section 3.2.119 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 796s.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Dots (page 580).

Double_percent_repeat_engraver (page 461)
Make double measure repeats.
Music types accepted: double-percent-event (page 52),
Properties (read)
  countPercentRepeats (boolean)
  If set, produce counters for percent repeats.
measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
Length of one measure in the current time signature.

repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning
whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed
when countPercentRepeats is set.

Properties (write)
forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to \#t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
quested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoublePercentRepeat
(page 581), and DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583).

Dynamic_align_engraver (page 462)
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line.
Properties (read)
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
 etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicLineSpanner
(page 587).

Dynamic_engraver (page 463)
Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.
Music types accepted: absolute-dynamic-event (page 49),
break-dynamic-span-event (page 51), and span-dynamic-event
(page 58),

Properties (read)
crescendoSpanner (symbol)
The type of spanner to be used for crescendi. Available values are
‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin crescendo is used.
crescendoText (markup)
The text to print at start of non-hairpin crescendo, i.e., ‘cresc.’.
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
 etc.).
decrescendoSpanner (symbol)
The type of spanner to be used for decrescendi. Available values are
‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin decrescendo is used.
decrescendoText (markup)
The text to print at start of non-hairpin decrescendo, i.e., ‘dim.’.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicText (page 589),
DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), and Hairpin (page 605).

Finger_glide_engraver (page 465)
Engraver to print a line between two Fingering grobs.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingerGlideSpanner
(page 593).
Fingering_engraver (page 465)
Create fingering scripts.
Music types accepted: fingering-event (page 53),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
Properties (read)

fontSize (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Forbid_line_break_engraver (page 466)
Forbid line breaks when note heads are still playing at some point.
Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
quested by the user.

Glissando_engraver (page 467)
Engrave glissandi.
Music types accepted: glissando-event (page 53),
Properties (read)

glissandoMap (list)
A map in the form of '((source1 . target1) (source2 . target2) (sourcen .
targetn)) showing the glissandi to be drawn for note columns. The value
'() will default to '[(0 . 0) (1 . 1) (n . n)], where n is the minimal nu-
mer of note-heads in the two note columns between which the glissandi
occur.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Glissando (page 602).

Grace_auto_beam_engraver (page 467)
Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual
beaming or \noBeam will block autobeaming, just like setting the context property
'autoBeaming’ to ##f.
Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

autoBeaming (boolean)
If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Grace_beam_engraver (page 468)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags
instead of beams. Only engravves beams when we are at grace points in time.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
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Properties (read)

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
Signal if a beam is present.

beatStructure (list)
List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

subdivideBeams (boolean)
If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Grace_engraver (page 468)
Set font size and other properties for grace notes.

Properties (read)

graceSettings (list)
Overrides for grace notes. This property should be manipulated through the add-grace-property function.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.

Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Instrument_switch_engraver (page 471)
Create a cue text for taking instrument.

This engraver is deprecated.

Properties (read)

instrumentCueName (markup)
The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.
This property is deprecated

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentSwitch (page 611).

Laissez_vibrer_engraver (page 474)
Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted: laissez-vibrer-event (page 53),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), and LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622).
Ligature_bracket_engraver (page 474)
Handle Ligature_events by engraving Ligature brackets.
Music types accepted: ligature-event (page 54),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LigatureBracket (page 625).

Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479)
Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads measureStartNow and internalBarNumber to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.88 [MultiMeasureRest], page 640.
Music types accepted: multi-measure-articulation-event (page 54), multi-measure-rest-event (page 54), and multi-measure-text-event (page 54),
Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.
measureStartNow (boolean)
True at the beginning of a measure.
restNumberThreshold (number)
If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), and MultiMeasureRestText (page 645).

New_fingering_engraver (page 480)
Create fingering scripts for notes in a new chord. This engraver is ill-named, since it also takes care of articulations and harmonic note heads.
Properties (read)
fingeringOrientations (list)
A list of symbols, containing ‘left’, ‘right’, ‘up’ and/or ‘down’. This list determines where fingerings are put relative to the chord being fingered.
harmonicDots (boolean)
If set, harmonic notes in dotted chords get dots.
stringNumberOrientations (list)
See fingeringOrientations.
strokeFingerOrientations (list)
See fingeringOrientations.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595), Script (page 667), StringNumber (page 694), and StrokeFinger (page 696).

Note_head_line_engraver (page 481)
Engrave a line between two note heads in a staff switch if followVoice is set.
Properties (read)
followVoice (boolean)
If set, note heads are tracked across staff switches by a thin line.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VoiceFollower (page 730).

Note_heads_engraver (page 481)
Generate note heads.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),
Properties (read)

middleCPosition (number)
The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

staffLineLayoutFunction (procedure)
Layout of staff lines, traditional, or semitone.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteHead (page 649).

Note_spacing_engraver (page 482)
Generate NoteSpacing, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteSpacing (page 651).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Part_combine_engraver (page 484)
Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and part-combine-event (page 56),
Properties (read)

aDueText (markup)
Text to print at a unisono passage.

partCombineTextsOnNote (boolean)
Print part-combine texts only on the next note rather than immediately on rests or skips.

printPartCombineTexts (boolean)
Set ‘Solo’ and ‘A due’ texts in the part combiner?

soloIIText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo for voice ‘two’ when part-combining.

soloText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CombineTextScript (page 565).

Percent_repeat_engraver (page 484)
Make whole measure repeats.
Music types accepted: percent-event (page 56),
Properties (read)

countPercentRepeats (boolean)
If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
   A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning
   whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed
   when countPercentRepeats is set.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PercentRepeat (page 656),
and PercentRepeatCounter (page 657).

Phrasing_slur_engraver (page 484)
   Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.126 [Slur_engraver], page 490.
   Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and phrasing-slur-event
   (page 56),
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PhrasingSlur (page 658).

Pitched_trill_engraver (page 486)
   Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillPitchAccidental
   (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), and
   TrillPitchParentheses (page 720).

Repeat_tie_engraver (page 487)
   Create repeat ties.
   Music types accepted: repeat-tie-event (page 56),
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RepeatTie (page 664), and
   RepeatTieColumn (page 665).

Rest_engraver (page 487)
   Engrave rests.
   Music types accepted: rest-event (page 57),
   Properties (read)
      middleCPosition (number)
         The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually deter-
         mined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Rest (page 666).

Rhythmic_column_engraver (page 488)
   Generate NoteColumn, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteColumn (page 648).

Script_column_engraver (page 488)
   Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will
   fix the collisions.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Script_engraver (page 488)
   Handle note scripted articulations.
   Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50),
   Properties (read)
      scriptDefinitions (list)
         The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for
         typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for
         more information.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Script (page 667).

**Slash_repeat_engraver (page 489)**

Make beat repeats.
Music types accepted: repeat-slash-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), and RepeatSlash (page 663).

**Slur_engraver (page 490)**

Build slur grobs from slur events.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and slur-event (page 57),
Properties (read)

- doubleSlurs (boolean)
  If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one below the chord.
- slurMelismaBusy (boolean)
  Signal if a slur is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Slur (page 676).

**Spanner_break_forbid_engraver (page 491)**

Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

**Stem_engraver (page 493)**

Create stems, flags and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.
Music types accepted: tremolo-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

- currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
  Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.
- stemLeftBeamCount (integer)
  Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note.
  Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is erased.
- stemRightBeamCount (integer)
  See stemLeftBeamCount.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Flag (page 597), Stem (page 690), StemStub (page 692), and StemTremolo (page 693).

**Text_engraver (page 495)**

Create text scripts.
Music types accepted: text-script-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextScript (page 708).

**Text_spanner_engraver (page 496)**

Create text spanner from an event.
Music types accepted: text-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

- currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextSpanner (page 710).

Tie_ engraver (page 496)
Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.
Music types accepted: tie-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  
  skipTypesetting (boolean)
  If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.

  tieWaitForNote (boolean)
  If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be used for writing out arpeggios.

Properties (write)

  tieMelismaBusy (boolean)
  Signal whether a tie is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Tie (page 712), and TieColumn (page 714).

Trill_spanner_ engraver (page 498)
Create trill spanners.
Music types accepted: trill-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillSpanner (page 720).

Tuplet_ engraver (page 499)
Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.
Music types accepted: tuplet-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

  tupletFullLength (boolean)
  If set, the tuplet is printed up to the start of the next note.

  tupletFullLengthNote (boolean)
  If set, end at the next note, otherwise end on the matter (time signatures, etc.) before the note.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TupletBracket (page 722), and TupletNumber (page 723).

2.1.6 Devnull
Silently discards all musical information given to this context.
This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305), and Voice (page 432).
This context creates the following layout object(s): none.
This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.
This context cannot contain other contexts.
2.1.7 DrumStaff

Handles typesetting for percussion.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305).

This context creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531), BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), BassFigureLine (page 540), BreathingSign (page 549), CaesuraScript (page 551), Clef (page 557), ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), DotColumn (page 580), FingeringColumn (page 597), InstrumentName (page 610), LedgerLineSpanner (page 622), NoteCollision (page 648), RestCollision (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), ScriptRow (page 669), SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), StaffEllipsis (page 684), StaffHighlight (page 687), StaffSpacing (page 688), StaffSymbol (page 688), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), TimeSignature (page 714), UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:

• Set context property clefGlyph to "clefs.percussion".
• Set context property clefPosition to 0.
• Set context property createSpacing to #t.
• Set context property ignoreFiguredBassRest to #f.
• Set context property instrumentName to '().
• Set context property localAlterations to '().
• Set context property ottavationMarkups to:

  '(((4 . "29")
   (3 . "22")
   (2 . "15")
   (1 . "8")
   (-1 . "8")
   (-2 . "15")
   (-3 . "22")
   (-4 . "29"))

• Set context property shortInstrumentName to '().
• Set grob property staff-padding in Script (page 667), to 0.75.

This is not a 'Bottom' context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type DrumVoice (page 120).

Context DrumStaff can contain CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), and NullVoice (page 245).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Alteration_glyph_engraver (page 444)

Set the glyph-name-alist of all grobs having the accidental-switch-interface to the value of the context’s alterationGlyphs property, when defined.

Properties (read)

alterationGlyphs (list)

Alist mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print accidentals.
**Axis_group_engraver** (page 446)

Group all objects created in this context in a `VerticalAxisGroup` spanner.

Properties (read)

  - `currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
    
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  
  - `hasAxisGroup` (boolean)
    
    True if the current context is contained in an axis group.
  
  - `keepAliveInterfaces` (list)
    
    A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with `remove-empty` set around for.

Properties (write)

  - `hasAxisGroup` (boolean)
    
    True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): `VerticalAxisGroup` (page 728).

**Bar_engraver** (page 446)

Create bar lines for various commands, including `\bar`.

If `forbidBreakBetweenBarLines` is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.

Music types accepted: `ad-hoc-jump-event` (page 49), `caesura-event` (page 51), `coda-mark-event` (page 51), `dal-segno-event` (page 52), `fine-event` (page 52), `section-event` (page 57), and `segno-mark-event` (page 57),

Properties (read)

  - `caesuraType` (list)
    
    An alist
    
    `((bar-line . bar-type)`
    
    `(breath . breath-type)`
    
    `(scripts . script-type...)`
    
    `(underlying-bar-line . bar-type))`

    specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at `\caesura`. All entries are optional.

    `bar-line` has higher priority than a measure bar line and `underlying-bar-line` has lower priority than a measure bar line.

  - `caesuraTypeTransform` (procedure)
    
    An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as `caesuraType`.

    The first argument is the context.

    The second argument is the value of `caesuraType` with an additional entry `(`articulations . symbol-list`)` identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.

    The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. `bar-line` indicates that the engraver has observed a `BarLine` at the current moment.
doubleRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where the end of one \repeat volta coincides with the start of another. The default is ‘:...’.

doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one \repeat volta and the beginning of another. The default is ‘:|.S.|:’.

doubleRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one \repeat volta. The default is ‘:|.’.

doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘:|.S’.

efineBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \fine. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘|.’.

efineSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine. The default is ‘|.S’.

efineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘|.S.|:’.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar line.

measureBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.

printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning of the piece.

printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, '{(command args...)}', but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '{((start-repeat))} may be given as '{(start-repeat)}.

doubleRepeat return-count
End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go back from this point to the beginning of the section.

start-repeat repeat-count
Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this section.

volta text
If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a volta bracket.
sectionBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the
   repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an
   annotation. The default is ‘||’.

segnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is ‘S’.

segnoStyle (symbol)
   A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

startRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘.||’.

startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a
   \repeat volta. The default is ‘S.||’.

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line
   would normally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in
   mid measure where the next system begins with a segno. Where there is
   also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value
   is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.

whichBar (string)
   The current bar line type, or ’() if there is no bar line. Setting this ex-
   plicitly in user code is deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set
   it.

Properties (write)

   currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
      Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current
      timestep.

   forbidBreak (boolean)
      If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
      quested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531).

Caesura_engraver (page 453)
   Notate a short break in sound that does not shorten the previous note.
   Depending on the result of passing the value of caesuraType through
   caesuraTypeTransform, this engraver may create a BreathingSign with
   CaesuraScript grobs aligned to it, or it may create CaesuraScript grobs and align
   them to a BarLine.
   If this engraver observes a BarLine, it calls caesuraTypeTransform again with the
   new information, and if necessary, recreates its grobs.
   Music types accepted: caesura-event (page 51),

Properties (read)

   breathMarkDefinitions (list)
      The description of breath marks. This is used by the Breathing_sign_
      engraver. See scm/breath.scm for more information.
caesuraType (list)
  An alist
    ((bar-line . bar-type)
     (breath . breath-type)
     (scripts . script-type...)
     (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.

bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
  An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
  The first argument is the context.
  The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
  The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

scriptDefinitions (list)
  The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549), and CaesuraScript (page 551).

Clef_engraver (page 455)
  Determine and set reference point for pitches.

Properties (read)

clefGlyph (string)
  Name of the symbol within the music font.

clefPosition (number)
  Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

clefTransposition (integer)
  Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

clefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
  Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a clef is displayed. Possible values are 'default, 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

explicitClefVisibility (vector)
  'break-visibility’ function for clef changes.
forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

forceClef (boolean)
Show clef symbol, even if it has not changed. Only active for the first clef after the property is set, not for the full staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Clef (page 557), and ClefModifier (page 560).

Collision_engraver (page 456)
Collect NoteColumns, and as soon as there are two or more, put them in a NoteCollision object.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteCollision (page 648).

Cue_clef_engraver (page 458)
Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)

clefTransposition (integer)
Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

cueClefGlyph (string)
Name of the symbol within the music font.

cueClefPosition (number)
Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

cueClefTransposition (integer)
Add this much extra transposition to a cue clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

cueClefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a cue clef is displayed. Possible values are 'default, 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

explicitCueClefVisibility (vector)
‘break-visibility’ function for cue clef changes.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

middleCCuePosition (number)
The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef of the cue notes. This can be calculated by looking at cueClefPosition and cueClefGlyph.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), and CueEndClef (page 572).
Dot_column_engraver (page 460)
Engrave dots on dotted notes shifted to the right of the note. If omitted, then dots appear on top of the notes.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580).

Figured_bass_engraver (page 464)
Make figured bass numbers.
Music types accepted: bass-figure-event (page 50), and rest-event (page 57),
Properties (read)
  figuredBassAlterationDirection (direction)
    Where to put alterations relative to the main figure.
  figuredBassCenterContinuations (boolean)
    Whether to vertically center pairs of extender lines. This does not work
    with three or more lines.
  figuredBassFormatter (procedure)
    A routine generating a markup for a bass figure.
  ignoreFiguredBassRest (boolean)
    Don’t swallow rest events.
  implicitBassFigures (list)
    A list of bass figures that are not printed as numbers, but only as exten-
    der lines.
  useBassFigureExtenders (boolean)
    Whether to use extender lines for repeated bass figures.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigure (page 537),
BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureBracket (page 539),
BassFigureContinuation (page 540), and BassFigureLine (page 540).

Figured_bass_position_engraver (page 465)
Position figured bass alignments over notes.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538).

Fingering_column_engraver (page 465)
Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a FingeringColumn object; that
will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingeringColumn (page 597).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
Properties (read)
  fontSize (number)
    The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.
Properties (read)
  busyGrobs (list)
    A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
    use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
    heads, spanners, etc.).
Properties (write)

busyGros (list)
A queue of \((\text{end-moment} . \text{grob})\) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

**Instrument_name_engraver** (page 470)
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

instrumentName (markup)
The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property labels following lines.

shortInstrumentName (markup)
See instrumentName.

shortVocalName (markup)
Name of a vocal line, short version.

vocalName (markup)
Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): **InstrumentName** (page 610).

**Ledger_line_engraver** (page 474)
Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): **LedgerLineSpanner** (page 622).

**Merge_mmrest_numbers_engraver** (page 478)
Engraver to merge multi-measure rest numbers in multiple voices.

This works by gathering all multi-measure rest numbers at a time step. If they all have the same text and there are at least two only the first one is retained and the others are hidden.

**Non_musical_script_column_engraver** (page 480)
Find potentially colliding non-musical scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): **ScriptColumn** (page 668).

**Output_property_engraver** (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted: **apply-output-event** (page 50),

**Piano_pedal_align_engraver** (page 485)
Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), and UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726).

Pure_from_neighbor_engraver (page 486)
Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Rest_collision_engraver (page 487)
Handle collisions of rests.
Properties (read)
  busyGrosbs (list)
    A queue of \texttt{(end\textendash moment . grob)} cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RestCollision (page 667).

Script_row_engraver (page 488)
Determine order in horizontal side position elements.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptRow (page 669).

Separating_line_group_engraver (page 488)
Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.
Properties (read)
  createSpacing (boolean)
    Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.
Properties (write)
  hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
    True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

Skip_typesetting_engraver (page 489)
Create a StaffEllipsis when skipTypesetting is used.
Properties (read)
  skipTypesetting (boolean)
    If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffEllipsis (page 684).

Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491)
Maintain the stavesFound variable.
Properties (read)
  stavesFound (list of grobs)
    A list of all staff-symbols found.
Properties (write)
  stavesFound (list of grobs)
    A list of all staff-symbols found.

Staff_highlight_engraver (page 492)
Highlights music passages.
Music types accepted: staff-highlight-event (page 58),
Properties (read)

    currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
        Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffHighlight (page 687).

Staff_symbol_engraver (page 492)
Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.
Music types accepted: staff-span-event (page 58),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).

Time_signature_engraver (page 497)
Create a Section 3.1.147 [TimeSignature], page 714, whenever timeSignatureFraction changes.
Music types accepted: time-signature-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

    initialTimeSignatureVisibility (vector)
        break visibility for the initial time signature.

    partialBusy (boolean)
        Signal that \partial acts at the current timestep.

    timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
        A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4) is a 4/4 time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TimeSignature (page 714).

2.1.8 DrumVoice
A voice on a percussion staff.
This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Voice (page 432).

This context creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541), BendAfter (page 544), BreathingSign (page 549), CombineTextScript (page 555), Dots (page 580), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), FingerGlideSpanner (page 593), Flag (page 597), Hairpin (page 605), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622), MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), MultiMeasureRestText (page 645), NoteColumn (page 648), NoteHead (page 649), NoteSpacing (page 651), PercentRepeat (page 656), PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), PhrasingSlur (page 658), RepeatSlash (page 663), RepeatTie (page 664), RepeatTieColumn (page 665), Rest (page 666), Script (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), Slur (page 676), Stem (page 690), StemStub (page 692), StemTremolo (page 693), TextScript (page 708), TextSpanner (page 710), Tie (page 712), TieColumn (page 714), TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), TrillPitchParentheses (page 720), TrillSpanner (page 720), TupletBracket (page 722), and TupletNumber (page 723).

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.
This context cannot contain other contexts.
This context is built from the following engraver(s):

**Auto_beam_engraver** (page 445)
Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses \textit{baseMoment}, \textit{beatStructure}, \textit{beamExceptions}, \textit{measureLength}, and \textit{measurePosition} to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.141 [Stem_engraver], page 493, properties \textit{stemLeftBeamCount} and \textit{stemRightBeamCount}.
Music types accepted: \textit{beam-forbid-event} (page 51),
Properties (read)

- \textit{autoBeaming} (boolean)
  If set to true then beams are generated automatically.
- \textit{baseMoment} (positive moment with no grace part)
  Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
- \textit{beamExceptions} (list)
  An list of exceptions to autobeam rules that normally end on beats.
- \textit{beamHalfMeasure} (boolean)
  Whether to allow a beam to begin halfway through the measure in triple time, which could look like 6/8.
- \textit{beatStructure} (list)
  List of \textit{baseMoments} that are combined to make beats.
- \textit{subdivideBeams} (boolean)
  If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on \textit{maxSubdivideInterval}, between beats at multiples of \textit{minSubdivideInterval}.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \textit{Beam} (page 541).

**Beam_engraver** (page 450)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.
Music types accepted: \textit{beam-event} (page 50),
Properties (read)

- \textit{baseMoment} (positive moment with no grace part)
  Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
- \textit{beamMelismaBusy} (boolean)
  Signal if a beam is present.
- \textit{beatStructure} (list)
  List of \textit{baseMoments} that are combined to make beats.
- \textit{subdivideBeams} (boolean)
  If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on \textit{maxSubdivideInterval}, between beats at multiples of \textit{minSubdivideInterval}.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \textit{Beam} (page 541).

**Bend_engraver** (page 452)
Create fall spanners.
Music types accepted: \textit{bend-after-event} (page 51),
Properties (read)

  currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
  Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current
timestep.

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).

  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BendAfter (page 544).

Breathing_sign_engraver (page 453)
  Notate breath marks.
  Music types accepted: breathing-event (page 51),
  Properties (read)

    breathMarkType (symbol)
    The type of BreathingSign to create at `\breathe`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549).

Chord_tremolo_engraver (page 455)
  Generate beams for tremolo repeats.
  Music types accepted: tremolo-span-event (page 60),
  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Dots_engraver (page 461)
  Create Section 3.1.43 [Dots], page 580, objects for Section 3.2.119
  [rhythmic-head-interface], page 796s.
  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Dots (page 580).

Double_percent_repeat_engraver (page 461)
  Make double measure repeats.
  Music types accepted: double-percent-event (page 52),
  Properties (read)

    countPercentRepeats (boolean)
    If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

    measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
    Length of one measure in the current time signature.

    repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
    A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning
    whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed
    when countPercentRepeats is set.

Properties (write)

    forbidBreak (boolean)
    If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
    quested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoublePercentRepeat
  (page 581), and DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583).
Drum_notes_engraver (page 461)
Generate drum note heads.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),

Properties (read)

\texttt{drumStyleTable} (hash table)
A hash table which maps drums to layout settings. Predefined values:
\texttt{‘drums\text{-}style’}, \texttt{‘agostini\text{-}drums\text{-}style’}, \texttt{‘weinberg\text{-}drums\text{-}style’},
\texttt{‘timbales\text{-}style’}, \texttt{‘congas\text{-}style’}, \texttt{‘bongos\text{-}style’}, and
\texttt{‘percussion\text{-}style’}.
The layout style is a hash table, containing the drum-pitches (e.g.,
the symbol ‘hihat’) as keys, and a list (\texttt{notehead\text{-}style script vertical\text{-}position}) as values.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{NoteHead} (page 649), and
\texttt{Script} (page 667).

Dynamic_align_engraver (page 462)
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line.

Properties (read)

\texttt{currentMusicalColumn} (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{DynamicLineSpanner}
(page 587).

Dynamic_engraver (page 463)
Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted: absolute\text{-}dynamic\text{-}event (page 49),
\texttt{break\text{-}dynamic\text{-}span\text{-}event} (page 51), and \texttt{span\text{-}dynamic\text{-}event}
(page 58),

Properties (read)

\texttt{crescendoSpanner} (symbol)
The type of spanner to be used for crescendi. Available values are
\texttt{‘hairpin’} and \texttt{‘text’}. If unset, a hairpin crescendo is used.

\texttt{crescendoText} (markup)
The text to print at start of non-hairpin crescendo, i.e., \texttt{‘cresc.’}.

\texttt{currentMusicalColumn} (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

\texttt{decrescendoSpanner} (symbol)
The type of spanner to be used for decrescendi. Available values are
\texttt{‘hairpin’} and \texttt{‘text’}. If unset, a hairpin decrescendo is used.

\texttt{decrescendoText} (markup)
The text to print at start of non-hairpin decrescendo, i.e., \texttt{‘dim.’}.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{DynamicText} (page 589),
\texttt{DynamicTextSpanner} (page 590), and \texttt{Hairpin} (page 605).

Finger_glide_engraver (page 465)
Engraver to print a line between two Fingering grobs.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingerGlideSpanner (page 593).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
Properties (read)

  fontSize (number)
  The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Forbid_line_break_engraver (page 466)
Forbid line breaks when note heads are still playing at some point.
Properties (read)

  busyGrobs (list)
  A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

  forbidBreak (boolean)
  If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

Grace_auto_beam_engraver (page 467)
Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual beaming or \noBeam will block autobeaming, just like setting the context property ‘autoBeaming’ to ##f.

Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

  autoBeaming (boolean)
  If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Grace_beam_engraver (page 468)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams. Only engraves beams when we are at grace points in time.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

  baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
  Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

  beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
  Signal if a beam is present.

  beatStructure (list)
  List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

  subdivideBeams (boolean)
  If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).
Grace_engraver (page 468)
   Set font size and other properties for grace notes.
   Properties (read)
      graceSettings (list)
      Overrides for grace notes. This property should be manipulated through
      the add-grace-property function.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
   Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.
   Properties (read)
      busyGrobs (list)
      A queue of \((end-moment . grob)\) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
      use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
      heads, spanners, etc.).
   Properties (write)
      busyGrobs (list)
      A queue of \((end-moment . grob)\) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
      use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
      heads, spanners, etc.).

Instrument_switch_engraver (page 471)
   Create a cue text for taking instrument.
   This engraver is deprecated.
   Properties (read)
      instrumentCueName (markup)
      The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.
      This property is deprecated

   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentSwitch (page 611).

Laissez_vibrer_engraver (page 474)
   Create laissez vibrer items.
   Music types accepted: laissez-vibrer-event (page 53),
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LaissezVibrerTie (page 620),
   and LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622).

Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479)
   Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads measureStartNow
   and internalBarNumber to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.88
   \([MultiMeasureRest]\), page 640.
   Music types accepted: multi-measure-articulation-event (page 54),
   multi-measure-rest-event (page 54), and multi-measure-text-event (page 54),
   Properties (read)
      currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
      etc.).
      internalBarNumber (integer)
      Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-
      keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.
measureStartNow (boolean)
   True at the beginning of a measure.

restNumberThreshold (number)
   If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MultiMeasureRest (page 640),
MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), and
MultiMeasureRestText (page 645).

Note_spacing_engraver (page 482)
   Generate NoteSpacing, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteSpacing (page 651).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
   Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
   Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Part_combine_engraver (page 484)
   Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and
   ‘unisono’.
   Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and part-combine-event (page 56),
   Properties (read)
      aDueText (markup)
         Text to print at a unisono passage.
      partCombineTextsOnNote (boolean)
         Print part-combine texts only on the next note rather than immediately
         on rests or skips.
      printPartCombineTexts (boolean)
         Set ‘Solo’ and ‘A due’ texts in the part combiner?
      soloIIText (markup)
         The text for the start of a solo for voice ‘two’ when part-combining.
      soloText (markup)
         The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CombineTextScript
   (page 565).

Percent_repeat_engraver (page 484)
   Make whole measure repeats.
   Music types accepted: percent-event (page 56),
   Properties (read)
      countPercentRepeats (boolean)
         If set, produce counters for percent repeats.
      currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
         Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
         etc.).
      repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
         A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning
         whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed
         when countPercentRepeats is set.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PercentRepeat (page 656), and PercentRepeatCounter (page 657).

**Phrasing_slur_engraver** (page 484)
Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.126 [Slur_engraver], page 490.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and phrasing-slur-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PhrasingSlur (page 658).

**Pitched_trill_engraver** (page 486)
Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), and TrillPitchParentheses (page 720).

**Repeat_tie_engraver** (page 487)
Create repeat ties.
Music types accepted: repeat-tie-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RepeatTie (page 664), and RepeatTieColumn (page 665).

**Rest_engraver** (page 487)
Engrave rests.
Music types accepted: rest-event (page 57),
Properties (read)
  \[\text{middleCPosition} \ (\text{number})\]
  The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Rest (page 666).

**Rhythmic_column_engraver** (page 488)
Generate NoteColumn, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteColumn (page 648).

**Script_column_engraver** (page 488)
Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

**Script_engraver** (page 488)
Handle note scripted articulations.
Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50),
Properties (read)
  \[\text{scriptDefinitions} \ (\text{list})\]
  The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Script (page 667).

**Slash_repeat_engraver** (page 489)
Make beat repeats.
Music types accepted: repeat-slash-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), and RepeatSlash (page 663).

**SLUR**

**Slur_engraver** (page 490)
- Build slur grobs from slur events.
- Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and slur-event (page 57),
- Properties (read)
  - doubleSlurs (boolean)
    - If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one below the chord.
  - slurMelismaBusy (boolean)
    - Signal if a slur is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Slur (page 676).

**SPANNER**

**Spanner_break_forbid_engraver** (page 491)
- Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

**STEM**

**Stem_engraver** (page 493)
- Create stems, flags and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.
- Music types accepted: tremolo-event (page 60),
- Properties (read)
  - currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
    - Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.
  - stemLeftBeamCount (integer)
    - Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note.
    - Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is erased.
  - stemRightBeamCount (integer)
    - See stemLeftBeamCount.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Flag (page 597), Stem (page 690), StemStub (page 692), and StemTremolo (page 693).

**TEXT**

**Text_engraver** (page 495)
- Create text scripts.
- Music types accepted: text-script-event (page 60),
- This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextScript (page 708).

**Text_spanner_engraver** (page 496)
- Create text spanner from an event.
- Music types accepted: text-span-event (page 60),
- Properties (read)
  - currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    - Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextSpanner (page 710).
Tie_engraver (page 496)
Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.
Music types accepted: tie-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  skipTypesetting (boolean)
  If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.
  tieWaitForNote (boolean)
  If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be used for writing out arpeggios.
Properties (write)
  tieMelismaBusy (boolean)
  Signal whether a tie is present.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Tie (page 712), and TieColumn (page 714).

Trill_spanner_engraver (page 498)
Create trill spanners.
Music types accepted: trill-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillSpanner (page 720).

Tuplet_engraver (page 499)
Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.
Music types accepted: tuplet-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  tupletFullLength (boolean)
  If set, the tuplet is printed up to the start of the next note.
  tupletFullLengthNote (boolean)
  If set, end at the next note, otherwise end on the matter (time signatures, etc.) before the note.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TupletBracket (page 722), and TupletNumber (page 723).

2.1.9 Dynamics
Holds a single line of dynamics, which will be centered between the staves surrounding this context.
This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305), and Voice (page 432).
This context creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531), DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner
This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property pedalSustainStrings to:
  `'("Ped." "*Ped." "*")`

- Set context property pedalUnaCordaStrings to:
  `'("una corda" "" "tre corde")`

- Set grob property font-shape in TextScript (page 708), to 'italic.

- Set grob property nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to:
  `'(basic-distance . 5) (padding . 0.5))`

- Set grob property outside-staff-priority in DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), to #f.

- Set grob property outside-staff-priority in DynamicText (page 589), to #f.

- Set grob property staff-affinity in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to 0.

- Set grob property Y-offset in DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), to 0.

This is a 'Bottom' context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.

This context cannot contain other contexts.

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

- **Axis_group_engraver** (page 446)
  Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

  Properties (read)
  - currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  - hasAxisGroup (boolean)
    True if the current context is contained in an axis group.
  - keepAliveInterfaces (list)
    A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.

  Properties (write)
  - hasAxisGroup (boolean)
    True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

- **Bar_engraver** (page 446)
  Create bar lines for various commands, including \\bar.

  If forbidBreakBetweenBarLines is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.

  Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), caesura-event (page 51), coda-mark-event (page 51), dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52), section-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57),
Properties (read)

caesuraType (list)
An alist

((bar-line . bar-type)
 (breath . breath-type)
 (scripts . script-type...)
 (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))

specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.

bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

doubleRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where the end of one \repeat volta coincides with the start of another. The default is ‘:..:’.

doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one \repeat volta and the beginning of another. The default is ‘:\.S.|:\’. 

endRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘:\.’.

endRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘:\.S’. 

fineBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \fine. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘\.’.

fineSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine. The default is ‘\:.S’. 

fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘\:.S.|:\’.
forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
    If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar
    line.

measureBarType (string)
    Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.

printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
    Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning
    of the piece.

printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
    Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
    A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each ele-
    ment is a list, '(command args...), but a command with no arguments
    may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '(() start-repeat)) may be given
    as '(start-repeat).

end-repeat return-count
    End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go
    back from this point to the beginning of the section.

start-repeat repeat-count
    Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to
    perform this section.

volta text
    If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f,
    end a volta bracket.

sectionBarType (string)
    Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the
    repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an
    annotation. The default is ‘||’.

segnoBarType (string)
    Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is ‘S’.

segnoStyle (symbol)
    A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

startRepeatBarType (string)
    Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘.|:’.

startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
    Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a
    \repeat volta. The default is ‘S.|:’.

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
    Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line
    would normally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in
    mid measure where the next system begins with a segno. Where there is
    also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value
    is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.

whichBar (string)
    The current bar line type, or ‘() if there is no bar line. Setting this ex-
    plicitly in user code is deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set
    it.
Properties (write)

`currentBarLine` (graphical (layout) object)
Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

`forbidBreak` (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531).

**Dynamic_align_engraver** (page 462)
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line.

Properties (read)

`currentMusicalColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicLineSpanner (page 587).

**Dynamic_engraver** (page 463)
Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted: absolute-dynamic-event (page 49), break-dynamic-span-event (page 51), and span-dynamic-event (page 58),

Properties (read)

`crescendoSpanner` (symbol)
The type of spanner to be used for crescendi. Available values are ‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin crescendo is used.

`crescendoText` (markup)
The text to print at start of non-hairpin crescendo, i.e., ‘cresc.’.

`currentMusicalColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

`decrescendoSpanner` (symbol)
The type of spanner to be used for decrescendi. Available values are ‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin decrescendo is used.

`decrescendoText` (markup)
The text to print at start of non-hairpin decrescendo, i.e., ‘dim.’.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), and Hairpin (page 605).

**Font_size_engraver** (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Output_property_engraver** (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),
Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485)
Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.
Music types accepted: sostenuto-event (page 58), sustain-event (page 59), and una-corda-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  pedalSostenutoStrings (list)
    See pedalSustainStrings.
  pedalSostenutoStyle (symbol)
    See pedalSustainStyle.
  pedalSustainStrings (list)
    A list of strings to print for sustain-pedal. Format is (up updown down), where each of the three is the string to print when this is done with the pedal.
  pedalSustainStyle (symbol)
    A symbol that indicates how to print sustain pedals: text, bracket or mixed (both).
  pedalUnaCordaStrings (list)
    See pedalSustainStrings.
  pedalUnaCordaStyle (symbol)
    See pedalSustainStyle.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PianoPedalBracket (page 660), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SustainPedal (page 697), and UnaCordaPedal (page 725).

Script_engraver (page 488)
Handle note scripted articulations.
Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50),
Properties (read)
  scriptDefinitions (list)
    The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Script (page 667).

Text_engraver (page 495)
Create text scripts.
Music types accepted: text-script-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextScript (page 708).

Text_spanner_engraver (page 496)
Create text spanner from an event.
Music types accepted: text-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
2.1.10 FiguredBass

A context for printing a figured bass line.

This context creates the following layout object(s): BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), BassFigureLine (page 540), StaffSpacing (page 688), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob property nonstaff-nonstaff-spacing.padding in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to 0.5.
- Set grob property nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing.padding in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to 0.5.
- Set grob property remove-empty in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to #t.
- Set grob property remove-first in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to #t.
- Set grob property staff-affinity in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to 1.

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.
This context cannot contain other contexts.
This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

Properties (read)

- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

- hasAxisGroup (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

- keepAliveInterfaces (list)
  A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.

Properties (write)

- hasAxisGroup (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

Figured_bass_engraver (page 464)
Make figured bass numbers.
Music types accepted: bass-figure-event (page 50), and rest-event (page 57).

Properties (read)

- figuredBassAlterationDirection (direction)
  Where to put alterations relative to the main figure.

- figuredBassCenterContinuations (boolean)
  Whether to vertically center pairs of extender lines. This does not work with three or more lines.
figuredBassFormatter (procedure)
A routine generating a markup for a bass figure.

ignoreFiguredBassRest (boolean)
Don’t swallow rest events.

implicitBassFigures (list)
A list of bass figures that are not printed as numbers, but only as extender lines.

useBassFigureExtenders (boolean)
Whether to use extender lines for repeated bass figures.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), and BassFigureLine (page 540).

Separating_line_group_engraver (page 488)
Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)
createSpacing (boolean)
Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)
hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

2.1.11 FretBoards
A context for displaying fret diagrams.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305).

This context creates the following layout object(s): FretBoard (page 600), InstrumentName (page 610), StaffSpacing (page 688), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:
- Set context property handleNegativeFrets to 'recalculate.
- Set context property instrumentName to '().
- Set context property predefinedDiagramTable to #<hash-table>.
- Set context property restrainOpenStrings to #f.
- Set context property shortInstrumentName to '().

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.
This context cannot contain other contexts.
This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.
keepAliveInterfaces (list)
A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.

Properties (write)

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
Properties (read)

fontSize (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Fretboard_engraver (page 466)
Generate fret diagram from one or more events of type NoteEvent.
Music types accepted: fingering-event (page 53), note-event (page 55), and string-number-event (page 59),
Properties (read)

chordChanges (boolean)
Only show changes in chords scheme?

defaultStrings (list)
A list of strings to use in calculating frets for tablatures and fretboards if no strings are provided in the notes for the current moment.

highStringOne (boolean)
Whether the first string is the string with highest pitch on the instrument. This used by the automatic string selector for tablature notation.

maximumFretStretch (number)
Don’t allocate frets further than this from specified frets.

minimumFret (number)
The tablature auto string-selecting mechanism selects the highest string with a fret at least minimumFret.

noteToFretFunction (procedure)
Convert list of notes and list of defined strings to full list of strings and fret numbers. Parameters: The context, a list of note events, a list of tabstring events, and the fretboard grob if a fretboard is desired.

predefinedDiagramTable (hash table)
The hash table of predefined fret diagrams to use in FretBoards.

stringTunings (list)
The tablature strings tuning. It is a list of the pitches of each string (starting with the lowest numbered one).

tablatureFormat (procedure)
A function formatting a tablature note head. Called with three arguments: context, string number and, fret number. It returns the text as a markup.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FretBoard (page 600).

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

  instrumentName (markup)
  The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property labels following lines.

  shortInstrumentName (markup)
  See instrumentName.

  shortVocalName (markup)
  Name of a vocal line, short version.

  vocalName (markup)
  Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Separating_line_group_engraver (page 488)
Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

  createSpacing (boolean)
  Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

  hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
  True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

2.1.12 Global
Hard coded entry point for LilyPond. Usually not meant to be modified directly.

This context creates the following layout object(s): none.

This is not a 'Bottom' context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type Score (page 280).

Context Global can contain ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.1.13 GrandStaff
Groups staves while adding a bracket on the left side, grouping the staves together. The bar lines of the contained staves are connected vertically. StaffGroup only consists of a collection of staves, with a bracket in front and spanning bar lines.

This context creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528), InstrumentName (page 610), SpanBar (page 682), SpanBarStub (page 683), StaffGrouper (page 686),
SystemStartBar (page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702),
SystemStartSquare (page 703), and VerticalAlignment (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property instrumentName to '('.
- Set context property localAlterations to #f.
- Set context property localAlterations to '('.
- Set context property localAlterations to '('.
- Set context property shortInstrumentName to '('.
- Set context property systemStartDelimiter to 'SystemStartBrace.'
- Set context property systemStartDelimiter to 'SystemStartBracket.'
- Set context property topLevelAlignment to #f.
- Set grob property extra-spacing-width in DynamicText (page 589), to #f.

This is not a 'Bottom' context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type Staff (page 305).

Context GrandStaff can contain ChoirStaff (page 68), ChordNames (page 98),
Devnull (page 110), DrumStaff (page 111), Dynamics (page 129), FiguredBass (page 135),
FretBoards (page 136), GrandStaff (page 138), GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), KievStaff (page 193), Lyrics (page 216), MensuralStaff (page 219), NoteNames (page 243), OneStaff (page 247),
PetrucciStaff (page 248), PianoStaff (page 272), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305), StaffGroup (page 317), TabStaff (page 360), VaticanaLyrics (page 382), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

instrumentName (markup)
The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels
the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property
labels following lines.

shortInstrumentName (markup)
See instrumentName.

shortVocalName (markup)
Name of a vocal line, short version.

vocalName (markup)
Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),
Span_arpeggio_engraver (page 491)
Make arpeggios that span multiple staves.
Properties (read)

connectArpeggios (boolean)
If set, connect arpeggios across piano staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

Span_bar_engraver (page 491)
Make cross-staff bar lines: It catches all normal bar lines and draws a single span bar across them.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SpanBar (page 682).

Span_bar_stub_engraver (page 491)
Make stubs for span bars in all contexts that the span bars cross.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SpanBarStub (page 683).

System_start_delimiter_engraver (page 493)
Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a SystemStartBar, SystemStartBrace, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartSquare spanner).
Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

systemStartDelimiter (symbol)
Which grob to make for the start of the system/staff? Set to SystemStartBrace, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartBar.

systemStartDelimiterHierarchy (pair)
A nested list, indicating the nesting of a start delimiters.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SystemStartBar (page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), and SystemStartSquare (page 703).

Vertical_align_engraver (page 499)
Catch groups (staves, lyrics lines, etc.) and stack them vertically.
Properties (read)

alignAboveContext (string)
Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

alignBelowContext (string)
Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffGrouper (page 686), and VerticalAlignment (page 728).

2.1.14 GregorianTranscriptionLyrics
A lyrics context for notating Gregorian chant in modern style.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Lyrics (page 216).

This context creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610), LyricExtender (page 627), LyricHyphen (page 627), LyricRepeatCount (page 628),
This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property `instrumentName` to `''`.
- Set context property `lyricRepeatCountFormatter` to `#<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/translation-functions.scm:208:4 (context repeat-count)>`.
- Set context property `searchForVoice` to `#f`.
- Set context property `shortInstrumentName` to `''`.
- Set grob property `bar-extent` in `BarLine` (page 531), to: `'(0.05 . 0.05)`.
- Set grob property `font-size` in `InstrumentName` (page 610), to `1.0`.
- Set grob property `nonstaff-nonstaff-spacing` in `VerticalAxisGroup` (page 728), to:
  `'((basic-distance . 0)
   (minimum-distance . 2.8)
   (padding . 0.2)
   (stretchability . 0))`
- Set grob property `nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing` in `VerticalAxisGroup` (page 728), to:
  `'((basic-distance . 5.5)
   (padding . 0.5)
   (stretchability . 1))`
- Set grob property `nonstaff-unrelatedstaff-spacing.padding` in `VerticalAxisGroup` (page 728), to `1.5`.
- Set grob property `parent-alignment-X` in `LyricRepeatCount` (page 628), to `1`.
- Set grob property `remove-empty` in `VerticalAxisGroup` (page 728), to `#t`.
- Set grob property `remove-first` in `VerticalAxisGroup` (page 728), to `#t`.
- Set grob property `self-alignment-Y` in `InstrumentName` (page 610), to `#f`.
- Set grob property `short-bar-extent` in `BarLine` (page 531), to: `'(0.05 . 0.05)`.
- Set grob property `staff-affinity` in `VerticalAxisGroup` (page 728), to `1`.

This is a `Bottom` context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.
This context cannot contain other contexts.

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

- `Axis_group_engraver` (page 446)
  Group all objects created in this context in a `VerticalAxisGroup` spanner.

Properties (read)

- `currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

- `hasAxisGroup` (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

- `keepAliveInterfaces` (list)
  A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.
Properties (write)

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

Extender_engraver (page 464)
Create lyric extenders.

Music types accepted: completize-extender-event (page 52), and extender-event (page 52),

Properties (read)

extendersOverRests (boolean)
  Whether to continue extenders as they cross a rest.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LyricExtender (page 627).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.

Properties (read)

fontSize (number)
  The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Hyphen_engraver (page 470)
Create lyric hyphens, vowel transitions and distance constraints between words.

Music types accepted: hyphen-event (page 53), and vowel-transition-event (page 61),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LyricHyphen (page 627), LyricSpace (page 630), and VowelTransition (page 734).

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

instrumentName (markup)
  The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels
  the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property
  labels following lines.

shortInstrumentName (markup)
  See instrumentName.

shortVocalName (markup)
  Name of a vocal line, short version.

vocalName (markup)
  Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Lyric_engraver (page 474)
Engrave text for lyrics.
Chapter 2: Translation

Music types accepted: lyric-event (page 54),
Properties (read)

ignoreMelismata (boolean)
Ignore melismata for this Section “Lyrics” in Internals Reference line.

lyricMelismaAlignment (number)
Alignment to use for a melisma syllable.

searchForVoice (boolean)
Signal whether a search should be made of all contexts in the context hierarchy for a voice to provide rhythms for the lyrics.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LyricText (page 631).

Lyric_repeat_count_engraver (page 475)
Create repeat counts within lyrics for modern transcriptions of Gregorian chant.

Music types accepted: volta-repeat-end-event (page 61),
Properties (read)

lyricRepeatCountFormatter (procedure)
A procedure taking as arguments the context and the numeric repeat count. It should return the formatted repeat count as markup. If it does not return markup, no grob is created.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LyricRepeatCount (page 628).

Pure_from_neighbor_engraver (page 486)
Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Stanza_number_engraver (page 493)
Engrave stanza numbers.
Properties (read)

stanza (markup)
Stanza ‘number’ to print before the start of a verse. Use in Lyrics context.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StanzaNumber (page 689).

2.1.15 GregorianTranscriptionStaff
A staff for notating Gregorian chant in modern style.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305).

This context creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519), AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521), AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), BarLine (page 531), BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), BassFigureLine (page 540), Clef (page 557), ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), Divisio (page 577), DotColumn (page 580), FingeringColumn (page 597), InstrumentName (page 610), KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature (page 617), LedgerLineSpanner (page 622), NoteCollision (page 648), OttavaBracket (page 652), PianoPedalBracket (page 660), RestCollision (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), ScriptRow (page 669), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), StaffEllipsis (page 684), StaffHighlight (page 687), StaffSpacing (page 688), StaffSymbol (page 688), SustainPedal (page 697), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698),
UnaCordaPedal (page 725), UnaCordaPedallLineSpanner (page 726), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:
- Set context property autoAccidentals to:
  `(Staff #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/music-functions.scm:1718:0`
- Set context property autoCautionaries to `()`.
- Set context property caesuraTypeTransform to caesura-to-bar-line-or-divisio.
- Set context property caesuraType to:
  `((breath . varcomma))`
- Set context property createSpacing to `#t`.
- Set context property doubleRepeatBarType to "||".
- Set context property doubleRepeatSegnoBarType to "S-||".
- Set context property endRepeatBarType to "||".
- Set context property endRepeatSegnoBarType to "S-||".
- Set context property extraNatural to `#f`.
- Set context property fineBarType to "||".
- Set context property fineSegnoBarType to "S-||".
- Set context property fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType to "S-||".
- Set context property forbidBreakBetweenBarLines to `#f`.
- Set context property ignoreFiguredBassRest to `#f`.
- Set context property instrumentName to `()`.
- Set context property localAlterations to `()`.
- Set context property measureBarType to `()`.
- Set context property ottavationMarkups to:
  `((4 . "29")
   (3 . "22")
   (2 . "15")
   (1 . "8")
   (-1 . "8")
   (-2 . "15")
   (-3 . "22")
   (-4 . "29"))`
- Set context property printKeyCancellation to `#f`.
- Set context property printTrivialVoltaRepeats to `#t`.
- Set context property sectionBarType to "||".
- Set context property segnoBarType to "S-||".
- Set context property shortInstrumentName to `()`.
- Set context property startRepeatBarType to "||".
- Set context property startRepeatSegnoBarType to "S-||".
- Set context property underlyingRepeatBarType to "||".
- Set grob property extra-spacing-height in BreathingSign (page 549), to:
  `item::extra-spacing-height-including-staff`
- Set grob property extra-spacing-width in BreathingSign (page 549), to:
  `(-1.0 . 0.0)`
This is not a ‘Bottom’ context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156).

Context GregorianTranscriptionStaff can contain CueVoice (page 100), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), and NullVoice (page 245).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Accidental_engraver (page 443)
Make accidentals. Catch note heads, ties and notices key-change events. This engraver usually lives at Staff level, but reads the settings for Accidental at Voice level, so you can \override them at Voice.

Properties (read)

accidentalGrouping (symbol)
If set to 'voice, accidentals on the same note in different octaves may be horizontally staggered if in different voices.

autoAccidentals (list)
List of different ways to typeset an accidental.
For determining when to print an accidental, several different rules are tried. The rule that gives the highest number of accidentals is used.
Each entry in the list is either a symbol or a procedure.

symbol
The symbol is the name of the context in which the following rules are to be applied. For example, if context is Section “Score” in Internals Reference then all staves share accidentals, and if context is Section “Staff” in Internals Reference then all voices in the same staff share accidentals, but staves do not.

procedure
The procedure represents an accidental rule to be applied to the previously specified context.
The procedure takes the following arguments:

context
The current context to which the rule should be applied.

pitch
The pitch of the note to be evaluated.

barnum
The current bar number.

The procedure returns a pair of booleans. The first states whether an extra natural should be added. The second states whether an accidental should be printed. (true, false) does not make sense.

autoCautionaries (list)
List similar to autoAccidentals, but it controls cautionary accidentals rather than normal ones. Both lists are tried, and the one giving the most accidentals wins. In case of draw, a normal accidental is typeset.

extraNatural (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce the effect of a previous alteration.

harmonicAccidentals (boolean)
If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.
internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-
keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or
((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6
and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols,
e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).

localAlterations (list)
The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same
as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter
barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519),
AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521), and
AccidentalSuggestion (page 522).

Alteration_glyph_engraver (page 444)
Set the glyph-name-alist of all grobs having the accidental-switch-interface
to the value of the context's alterationGlyphs property, when defined.

Properties (read)
alterationGlyphs (list)
A list mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as
exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print
accidentals.

Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

keepAliveInterfaces (list)
A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff
with remove-empty set around for.

Properties (write)

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup
(page 728).
Bar_engraver (page 446)
Create bar lines for various commands, including `\bar`.
If forbidBreakBetweenBarLines is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.
Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), caesura-event (page 51),
coda-mark-event (page 51), dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52),
section-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57),
Properties (read)
caesuraType (list)
   An alist
   ((bar-line . bar-type)
    (breath . breath-type)
    (scripts . script-type...)
    (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at `\caesura`. All entries are optional.
   bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-
   bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.
caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
   An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.
doubleRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where the end of one `\repeat volta` coincides with the start of another. The default is `\:\:.`.
doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one `\repeat volta` and the beginning of another. The default is `\:|\:.S.:\:`.
endRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at the end of a `\repeat volta`. The default is `\:|\.`.
endRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a `\repeat volta`. The default is `\:|\.S`.
fineBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at `\fine`. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is `\:\:.`.
fineSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with `\fine`. The default is `\:|\:.S`.
fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘|S.|’.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar line.

measureBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.

printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning of the piece.

printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, ‘(command args...), but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., ‘((start-repeat))’ may be given as ‘(start-repeat).

end-repeat return-count
End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go back from this point to the beginning of the section.

start-repeat repeat-count
Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this section.

volta text
If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a volta bracket.

sectionBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.

segnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is ‘S’.

segnoStyle (symbol)
A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

startRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘.|.’.

startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘S.|.’.

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line would normally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in mid measure where the next system begins with a segno. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.
whichBar (string)
The current bar line type, or '()' if there is no bar line. Setting this explicitly in user code is deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set it.

Properties (write)

currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531).

Clef_engraver (page 455)
Determine and set reference point for pitches.

Properties (read)

clefGlyph (string)
Name of the symbol within the music font.

clefPosition (number)
Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

clefTransposition (integer)
Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

clefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a clef is displayed. Possible values are 'default', 'parenthesized', and 'bracketed.

explicitClefVisibility (vector)
'break-visibility’ function for clef changes.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

forceClef (boolean)
Show clef symbol, even if it has not changed. Only active for the first clef after the property is set, not for the full staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Clef (page 557), and ClefModifier (page 560).

Collision_engraver (page 456)
Collect NoteColumns, and as soon as there are two or more, put them in a NoteCollision object.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteCollision (page 648).

Cue_clef_engraver (page 458)
Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.
Properties (read)

- **clefTransposition (integer)**
  Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

- **cueClefGlyph (string)**
  Name of the symbol within the music font.

- **cueClefPosition (number)**
  Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

- **cueClefTransposition (integer)**
  Add this much extra transposition to a cue clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

- **cueClefTranspositionStyle (symbol)**
  Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a cue clef is displayed.
  Possible values are 'default, 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

- **explicitCueClefVisibility (vector)**
  'break-visibility' function for cue clef changes.

- **forbidBreak (boolean)**
  If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

- **forceBreak (boolean)**
  Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

- **middleCCuePosition (number)**
  The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef of the cue notes. This can be calculated by looking at cueClefPosition and cueClefGlyph.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), and CueEndClef (page 572).

**Divisio_engraver (page 460)**
Create divisiones: chant notation for points of breathing or caesura.

Music types accepted: caesura-event (page 51), fine-event (page 52), section-event (page 57), volta-repeat-end-event (page 61), and volta-repeat-start-event (page 61),

Properties (read)

- **caesuraType (list)**
  An alist
  ```lisp
  ((bar-line . bar-type)
   (breath . breath-type)
   (scripts . script-type...)
   (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
  ```
  specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.
  bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.
caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Divisio (page 577).

Dot_column_engraver (page 460)
Engrave dots on dotted notes shifted to the right of the note. If omitted, then dots appear on top of the notes.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580).

Figured_bass_engraver (page 464)
Make figured bass numbers.
Music types accepted: bass-figure-event (page 50), and rest-event (page 57).
Properties (read)

figuredBassAlterationDirection (direction)
Where to put alterations relative to the main figure.

figuredBassCenterContinuations (boolean)
Whether to vertically center pairs of extender lines. This does not work with three or more lines.

figuredBassFormatter (procedure)
A routine generating a markup for a bass figure.

ignoreFiguredBassRest (boolean)
Don’t swallow rest events.

implicitBassFigures (list)
A list of bass figures that are not printed as numbers, but only as extender lines.

useBassFigureExtenders (boolean)
Whether to use extender lines for repeated bass figures.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), and BassFigureLine (page 540).

Figured_bass_position_engraver (page 465)
Position figured bass alignments over notes.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538).

Fingering_column_engraver (page 465)
Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a FingeringColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingeringColumn (page 597).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)

Put fontSize into font-size grob property.

Properties (read)

fontSize (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)

Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.

Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)

A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

busyGrobs (list)

A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)

Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)

Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

instrumentName (markup)

The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property labels following lines.

shortInstrumentName (markup)

See instrumentName.

shortVocalName (markup)

Name of a vocal line, short version.

tvoteName (markup)

Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Key_engraver (page 472)

Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted: key-change-event (page 53),

Properties (read)

createKeyOnClefChange (boolean)

Print a key signature whenever the clef is changed.

explicitKeySignatureVisibility (vector)

‘break-visibility’ function for explicit key changes. ‘\override’ of the break-visibility property will set the visibility for normal (i.e., at the start of the line) key signatures.
extraNatural (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce
the effect of a previous alteration.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
quested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

keyAlterationOrder (list)
A list of pairs that defines in what order alterations should be printed.
The format of an entry is (step . alter), where step is a number from
0 to 6 and alter from -1 (double flat) to 1 (double sharp), with exact
rationals for alterations in between, e.g., 1/2 for sharp.

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or
((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6
and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols,
e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 .,FLAT)).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
Last key signature before a key signature change.

middleCClefPosition (number)
The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef. This can
be calculated by looking at clefPosition and clefGlyph.

printKeyCancellation (boolean)
Print restoration alterations before a key signature change.

Properties (write)

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or
((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6
and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols,
e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 .,FLAT)).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
Last key signature before a key signature change.

tonic (pitch)
The tonic of the current scale.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): KeyCancellation (page 614),
and KeySignature (page 617).

Ledger_line_engraver (page 474)
Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LedgerLineSpanner
(page 622).

Merge_mmrest_numbers_engraver (page 478)
Engraver to merge multi-measure rest numbers in multiple voices.
This works by gathering all multi-measure rest numbers at a time step. If they all
have the same text and there are at least two only the first one is retained and the
others are hidden.
Non_musical_script_column_engraver (page 480)
Find potentially colliding non-musical scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Ottava_spanner_engraver (page 482)
Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.
Music types accepted: ottava-event (page 55),
Properties (read)
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
  middleCOffset (number)
    The offset of middle C from the position given by middleCClefPosition
    This is used for ottava brackets.
  ottavation (markup)
    If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): OttavaBracket (page 652).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Piano_pedal_align_engraver (page 485)
Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), and UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726).

Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485)
Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.
Music types accepted: sostenuto-event (page 58), sustain-event (page 59), and una-corda-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  pedalSostenutoStrings (list)
    See pedalSustainStrings.
  pedalSostenutoStyle (symbol)
    See pedalSustainStyle.
  pedalSustainStrings (list)
    A list of strings to print for sustain-pedal. Format is (up updown down),
    where each of the three is the string to print when this is done with the pedal.
pedalSustainStyle (symbol)
A symbol that indicates how to print sustain pedals: text, bracket or mixed (both).

pedalUnaCordaStrings (list)
See pedalSustainStrings.

pedalUnaCordaStyle (symbol)
See pedalSustainStyle.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PianoPedalBracket (page 660), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SustainPedal (page 697), and UnaCordaPedal (page 725).

Pure_from_neighbor_engraver (page 486)
Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Rest_collision_engraver (page 487)
Handle collisions of rests.

Properties (read)

busyGros (list)
A queue of \texttt{(end-moment . grob)} cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RestCollision (page 667).

Script_row_engraver (page 488)
Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptRow (page 669).

Separating_line_group_engraver (page 488)
Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

createSpacing (boolean)
Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

Skip_typesetting_engraver (page 489)
Create a StaffEllipsis when skipTypesetting is used.

Properties (read)

skipTypesetting (boolean)
If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffEllipsis (page 684).

Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491)
Maintain the stavesFound variable.

Properties (read)

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.
Properties (write)

`stavesFound` (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

`Staff_highlight_ engraver` (page 492)
Highlights music passages.

Music types accepted: `staff-highlight-event` (page 58),

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): `StaffHighlight` (page 687).

`Staff_symbol_ engraver` (page 492)
Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted: `staff-span-event` (page 58),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): `StaffSymbol` (page 688).

### 2.1.16 **GregorianTranscriptionVoice**

Corresponds to a voice on a staff. This context handles the conversion of dynamic signs, stems, beams, super- and subscripts, slurs, ties, and rests.

You have to instantiate this explicitly if you want to have multiple voices on the same staff.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): `Voice` (page 432).

This context creates the following layout object(s): `Arpeggio` (page 528), `Beam` (page 541), `BendAfter` (page 544), `BreathingSign` (page 549), `ClusterSpanner` (page 562), `ClusterSpannerBeacon` (page 562), `CombineTextScript` (page 565), `Dots` (page 580), `DoublePercentRepeat` (page 581), `DoublePercentRepeatCounter` (page 583), `DoubleRepeatSlash` (page 584), `DynamicLineSpanner` (page 587), `DynamicText` (page 589), `DynamicTextSpanner` (page 590), `Episema` (page 592), `FingerGlideSpanner` (page 593), `Fingering` (page 595), `Glissando` (page 602), `Hairpin` (page 605), `InstrumentSwitch` (page 611), `LaissezVibrerTie` (page 620), `LaissezVibrerTieColumn` (page 622), `MultiMeasureRest` (page 640), `MultiMeasureRestNumber` (page 641), `MultiMeasureRestScript` (page 643), `MultiMeasureRestText` (page 645), `NoteColumn` (page 648), `NoteHead` (page 649), `NoteSpacing` (page 651), `PercentRepeat` (page 656), `PercentRepeatCounter` (page 657), `PhrasingSlur` (page 658), `RepeatSlash` (page 663), `RepeatTie` (page 664), `RepeatTieColumn` (page 665), `Rest` (page 666), `Script` (page 667), `ScriptColumn` (page 668), `Slur` (page 676), `StringNumber` (page 694), `StrokeFinger` (page 696), `TextScript` (page 708), `TextSpanner` (page 710), `Tie` (page 712), `TieColumn` (page 714), `TrillPitchAccidental` (page 717), `TrillPitchGroup` (page 718), `TrillPitchHead` (page 719), `TrillPitchParentheses` (page 720), `TrillSpanner` (page 720), `TupletBracket` (page 722), `TupletNumber` (page 723), and `VoiceFollower` (page 730).

This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property `autoBeaming` to `#f`.

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.

This context cannot contain other contexts.

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

- `Arpeggio_ engraver` (page 445)

  Generate an Arpeggio symbol.
Music types accepted: arpeggio-event (page 50),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

Auto_beam_engraver (page 445)
Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses baseMoment, beatStructure, beamExceptions, measureLength, and measurePosition to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.141 [Stem_engraver], page 493, properties stemLeftBeamCount and stemRightBeamCount.

Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

    autoBeaming (boolean)
    If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

    baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
    Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

    beamExceptions (list)
    An alist of exceptions to autobeam rules that normally end on beats.

    beamHalfMeasure (boolean)
    Whether to allow a beam to begin halfway through the measure in triple time, which could look like 6/8.

    beatStructure (list)
    List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

    subdivideBeams (boolean)
    If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Beam_engraver (page 450)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

    baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
    Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

    beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
    Signal if a beam is present.

    beatStructure (list)
    List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

    subdivideBeams (boolean)
    If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Bend_engraver (page 452)
Create fall spanners.
Music types accepted: bend-after-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

  currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
    Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current
timestep.

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BendAfter (page 544).

Breathing_sign_engraver (page 453)
  Notate breath marks.
  Music types accepted: breathing-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

  breathMarkType (symbol)
    The type of BreathingSign to create at \breathe.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549).

Chord_tremolo_engraver (page 455)
  Generate beams for tremolo repeats.
  Music types accepted: tremolo-span-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Cluster_spanner_engraver (page 456)
  Engrave a cluster using Spanner notation.
  Music types accepted: cluster-note-event (page 51),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClusterSpanner (page 562),
and ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562).

Dots_engraver (page 461)
  Create Section 3.1.43 [Dots], page 580, objects for Section 3.2.119
[rhythmic-head-interface], page 796s.
  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Dots (page 580).

Double_percent_repeat_engraver (page 461)
  Make double measure repeats.
  Music types accepted: double-percent-event (page 52),
Properties (read)

  countPercentRepeats (boolean)
    If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

  measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
    Length of one measure in the current time signature.

  repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
    A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning
whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed
when countPercentRepeats is set.
Properties (write)

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
quested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoublePercentRepeat
(page 581), and DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583).

Dynamic_align_engraver (page 462)
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line.
Properties (read)

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicLineSpanner
(page 587).

Dynamic_engraver (page 463)
Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.
Music types accepted: absolute-dynamic-event (page 49),
break-dynamic-span-event (page 51), and span-dynamic-event
(page 58),
Properties (read)

crescendoSpanner (symbol)
The type of spanner to be used for crescendi. Available values are
‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin crescendo is used.
crescendoText (markup)
The text to print at start of non-hairpin crescendo, i.e., ‘cresc.’.
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).
decrescendoSpanner (symbol)
The type of spanner to be used for decrescendi. Available values are
‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin decrescendo is used.
decrescendoText (markup)
The text to print at start of non-hairpin decrescendo, i.e., ‘dim.’.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicText (page 589),
DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), and Hairpin (page 605).

Episema_engraver (page 464)
Create an Editio Vaticana-style episema line.
Music types accepted: episema-event (page 52),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Episema (page 592).

Finger_glide_engraver (page 465)
Engraver to print a line between two Fingering grobs.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingerGlideSpanner
(page 593).
Fingering_engraver (page 465)
Create fingering scripts.
Music types accepted: fingering-event (page 53),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
Properties (read)
  fontSize (number)
  The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Forbid_line_break_engraver (page 466)
Forbid line breaks when note heads are still playing at some point.
Properties (read)
  busyGrobs (list)
    A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
    use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
    heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)
  forbidBreak (boolean)
    If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
    quested by the user.

Glissando_engraver (page 467)
Engrave glissandi.
Music types accepted: glissando-event (page 53),
Properties (read)
  glissandoMap (list)
    A map in the form of '((source1 . target1) (source2 . target2) (sourcen .
    targetn)) showing the glissandi to be drawn for note columns. The value
    '()' will default to '([(0 . 0) (1 . 1) (n . n)], where n is the minimal nu-
    mber of note-heads in the two note columns between which the glissandi
    occur.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Glissando (page 602).

Grace_auto_beam_engraver (page 467)
Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual
beaming or \noBeam will block autobeaming, just like setting the context property
'autoBeaming' to #f.
Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)
  autoBeaming (boolean)
    If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Grace_beam_engraver (page 468)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags
instead of beams. Only engraves beams when we are at grace points in time.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

*baseMoment* (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

*beamMelismaBusy* (boolean)
Signal if a beam is present.

*beatStructure* (list)
List of *baseMoment* s that are combined to make beats.

*subdivideBeams* (boolean)
If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on *maxSubdivideInterval*, between beats at multiples of *minSubdivideInterval*.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): *Beam* (page 541).

**Grace_engraver** (page 468)
Set font size and other properties for grace notes.

Properties (read)

*graceSettings* (list)
Overrides for grace notes. This property should be manipulated through the *add-grace-property* function.

**Grob_pq_engraver** (page 469)
Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.

Properties (read)

*busyGrobs* (list)
A queue of *(end-moment . grob)* cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

*busyGrobs* (list)
A queue of *(end-moment . grob)* cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

**Instrument_switch_engraver** (page 471)
Create a cue text for taking instrument.

This engraver is deprecated.

Properties (read)

*instrumentCueName* (markup)
The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.

This property is deprecated

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): *InstrumentSwitch* (page 611).

**Laissez_vibrer_engraver** (page 474)
Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted: *laissez-vibrer-event* (page 53).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): *LaissezVibrerTie* (page 620), and *LaissezVibrerTieColumn* (page 622).
Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479)

Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads measureStartNow and internalBarNumber to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.88 [MultiMeasureRest], page 640.

Music types accepted: multi-measure-articulation-event (page 54), multi-measure-rest-event (page 54), and multi-measure-text-event (page 54).

Properties (read)

- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

- internalBarNumber (integer)
  
  Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

- measureStartNow (boolean)
  
  True at the beginning of a measure.

- restNumberThreshold (number)
  
  If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), and MultiMeasureRestText (page 645).

New_fingering_engraver (page 480)

Create fingering scripts for notes in a new chord. This engraver is ill-named, since it also takes care of articulations and harmonic note heads.

Properties (read)

- fingeringOrientations (list)
  
  A list of symbols, containing ‘left’, ‘right’, ‘up’ and/or ‘down’. This list determines where fingerings are put relative to the chord being fingered.

- harmonicDots (boolean)
  
  If set, harmonic notes in dotted chords get dots.

- stringNumberOrientations (list)
  
  See fingeringOrientations.

- strokeFingerOrientations (list)
  
  See fingeringOrientations.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595), Script (page 667), StringNumber (page 694), and StrokeFinger (page 696).

Note_head_line_engraver (page 481)

Engrave a line between two note heads in a staff switch if followVoice is set.

Properties (read)

- followVoice (boolean)
  
  If set, note heads are tracked across staff switches by a thin line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VoiceFollower (page 730).

Note_heads_engraver (page 481)

Generate note heads.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),
Properties (read)

middleCPosition (number)
The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

staffLineLayoutFunction (procedure)
Layout of staff lines, traditional, or semitone.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteHead (page 649).

Note_spacing_ engraver (page 482)
Generate NoteSpacing, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteSpacing (page 651).

Output_property_ engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Part_combine_ engraver (page 484)
Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and part-combine-event (page 56),

Properties (read)

aDueText (markup)
Text to print at a unisono passage.

partCombineTextsOnNote (boolean)
Print part-combine texts only on the next note rather than immediately on rests or skips.

printPartCombineTexts (boolean)
Set ‘Solo’ and ‘A due’ texts in the part combiner?

soloIIText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo for voice ‘two’ when part-combining.

soloText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CombineTextScript (page 565).

Percent_repeat_ engraver (page 484)
Make whole measure repeats.
Music types accepted: percent-event (page 56),

Properties (read)

countPercentRepeats (boolean)
If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed when countPercentRepeats is set.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PercentRepeat (page 656), and PercentRepeatCounter (page 657).

Phrasing_slur_engraver (page 484)
Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.126 [Slur_engraver], page 490.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and phrasing-slur-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PhrasingSlur (page 658).

Pitched_trill_engraver (page 486)
Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), and TrillPitchParentheses (page 720).

Repeat_tie_engraver (page 487)
Create repeat ties.
Music types accepted: repeat-tie-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RepeatTie (page 664), and RepeatTieColumn (page 665).

Rest_engraver (page 487)
Engrave rests.
Music types accepted: rest-event (page 57),
Properties (read)

middleCPosition (number)
The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Rest (page 666).

Rhythmic_column_engraver (page 488)
Generate NoteColumn, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteColumn (page 648).

Script_column_engraver (page 488)
Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Script_engraver (page 488)
Handle note scripted articulations.
Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

scriptDefinitions (list)
The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Script (page 667).

Slash_repeat_engraver (page 489)
Make beat repeats.
Music types accepted: repeat-slash-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), and RepeatSlash (page 663).

**Slur_engraver** (page 490)

Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and slur-event (page 57),

Properties (read)

  - doubleSlurs (boolean)
    If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one below the chord.
  
  - slurMelismaBusy (boolean)
    Signal if a slur is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Slur (page 676).

**Spanner_break_forbid_engraver** (page 491)

Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

**Text_engraver** (page 495)

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted: text-script-event (page 60),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextScript (page 708).

**Text_spanner_engraver** (page 496)

Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted: text-span-event (page 60),

Properties (read)

  - currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextSpanner (page 710).

**Tie_engraver** (page 496)

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted: tie-event (page 60),

Properties (read)

  - skipTypesetting (boolean)
    If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.
  
  - tieWaitForNote (boolean)
    If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be used for writing out arpeggios.

Properties (write)

  - tieMelismaBusy (boolean)
    Signal whether a tie is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Tie (page 712), and TieColumn (page 714).

**Trill_spanner_engraver** (page 498)

Create trill spanners.
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Music types accepted: trill-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillSpanner (page 720).

Tuplet_engraver (page 499)
Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.
Music types accepted: tuplet-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

tupletFullLength (boolean)
If set, the tuplet is printed up to the start of the next note.

tupletFullLengthNote (boolean)
If set, end at the next note, otherwise end on the matter (time signatures,
etc.) before the note.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TupletBracket (page 722),
and TupletNumber (page 723).

2.1.17 InternalGregorianStaff
A kind of Staff with settings shared by multiple variants of Gregorian chant notation.

This context creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519),
AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521),
AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), BarLine (page 531), BassFigure (page 537),
BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538),
BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), BassFigureLine
(page 540), Clef (page 557), ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef
(page 572), Divisio (page 577), DotColumn (page 580), FingeringColumn (page 597),
InstrumentName (page 610), KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature (page 617),
LedgerLineSpanner (page 622), NoteCollision (page 648), OttavaBracket (page 652),
PianoPedalBracket (page 660), RestCollision (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668),
ScriptRow (page 669), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680),
StaffEllipsis (page 684), StaffHighlight (page 687), StaffSpacing (page 688),
StaffSymbol (page 688), SustainPedal (page 697), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698),
TimeSignature (page 714), UnaCordaPedal (page 725), UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner
(page 726), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:

• Set context property autoAccidentals to:
  '(Staff #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/music-functions.scm:1718:0
  • Set context property autoCautionaries to '().
• Set context property caesuraTypeTransform to caesura-to-bar-line-or-divisio.
• Set context property caesuraType to:
  '((breath . varcomma))
• Set context property createSpacing to #t.
• Set context property `doubleRepeatBarType` to "||".
• Set context property `doubleRepeatSegnoBarType` to "S-||".
• Set context property `endRepeatBarType` to "||".
• Set context property `endRepeatSegnoBarType` to "S-||".
• Set context property `extraNatural` to #f.
• Set context property `fineBarType` to "||".
• Set context property `fineSegnoBarType` to "S-||".
• Set context property `fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType` to "S-||".
• Set context property `forbidBreakBetweenBarLines` to #f.
• Set context property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to #f.
• Set context property `instrumentName` to '( ).
• Set context property `localAlterations` to '( ).
• Set context property `measureBarType` to '( ).
• Set context property `ottavationMarkups` to: 
  '((4 . "29")
   (3 . "22")
   (2 . "15")
   (1 . "8")
   (-1 . "8")
   (-2 . "15")
   (-3 . "22")
   (-4 . "29"))
• Set context property `printKeyCancellation` to #f.
• Set context property `printTrivialVoltaRepeats` to #t.
• Set context property `sectionBarType` to "||".
• Set context property `segnoBarType` to "S-||".
• Set context property `shortInstrumentName` to '( ).
• Set context property `startRepeatBarType` to "||".
• Set context property `startRepeatSegnoBarType` to "S-||".
• Set context property `underlyingRepeatBarType` to "||".
• Set grob property `extra-spacing-height` in `BreathingSign` (page 549), to 
  `item::extra-spacing-height-including-staff`.
• Set grob property `extra-spacing-width` in `BreathingSign` (page 549), to : 
  '(-1.0 . 0.0)

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.
Context InternalGregorianStaff can contain CueVoice (page 100), and NullVoice
(page 245).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Accidental_engraver (page 443)

Make accidentals. Catch note heads, ties and notices key-change events. This engraver
usually lives at Staff level, but reads the settings for Accidental at Voice level, so you
can \override them at Voice.

Properties (read)

  accidentalGrouping (symbol)
  
  If set to 'voice, accidentals on the same note in different octaves may be
  horizontally staggered if in different voices.
autoAccidentals (list)
List of different ways to typeset an accidental.
For determining when to print an accidental, several different rules are tried. The rule that gives the highest number of accidentals is used.
Each entry in the list is either a symbol or a procedure.

symbol
The symbol is the name of the context in which the following rules are to be applied. For example, if context is Section “Score” in Internals Reference then all staves share accidentals, and if context is Section “Staff” in Internals Reference then all voices in the same staff share accidentals, but staves do not.

procedure
The procedure represents an accidental rule to be applied to the previously specified context.
The procedure takes the following arguments:
context
The current context to which the rule should be applied.
pitch
The pitch of the note to be evaluated.
barnum
The current bar number.
The procedure returns a pair of booleans. The first states whether an extra natural should be added. The second states whether an accidental should be printed. (#t . #f) does not make sense.

autoCautionaries (list)
List similar to autoAccidentals, but it controls cautionary accidentals rather than normal ones. Both lists are tried, and the one giving the most accidentals wins. In case of draw, a normal accidental is typeset.
extraNatural (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce the effect of a previous alteration.
harmonicAccidentals (boolean)
If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.
internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.
keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).
localAlterations (list)
The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.
Properties (write)

localAlterations (list)
The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519), AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521), and AccidentalSuggestion (page 522).

Alteration_glyph_engraver (page 444)
Set the glyph-name-alist of all grobs having the accidental-switch-interface to the value of the context’s alterationGlyphs property, when defined.

Properties (read)

alterationGlyphs (list)
Alist mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print accidentals.

Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

keepAliveInterfaces (list)
A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.

Properties (write)

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

Bar_engraver (page 446)
Create bar lines for various commands, including \bar.

If forbidBreakBetweenBarLines is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.

Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), caesura-event (page 51), coda-mark-event (page 51), dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52), section-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57).

Properties (read)

ciaesuraType (list)
An alist

((bar-line . bar-type)
 (breath . breath-type)
 (scripts . script-type...)
 (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.

  bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-
  bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
  An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of
  the same kind as caesuraType.
  The first argument is the context.
  The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional
  entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations at-
  tached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this
  second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set;
  the function is free to return a different value. The transform function
  can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
  The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the en-
  graver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed
  a BarLine at the current moment.

doubleRepeatBarType (string)
  Bar line to insert where the end of one \repeat volta coincides with the
  start of another. The default is ‘:...:’.

doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
  Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one
  \repeat volta and the beginning of another. The default is ‘:|.S.|:’.

doubleSegnoBarType (string)
  Bar line to insert at the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘:.|.’.

doubleStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
  Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the
  start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘:|..S.|:’.

fineBarType (string)
  Bar line to insert at \fine. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the
  repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an
  annotation. The default is ‘|..’.
fineSegnoBarType (string)
  Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine. The de-
  fault is ‘|.S’.
nineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
  Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the
  start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘|.S.|:’.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
  If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar
  line.

measureBarType (string)
  Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.

printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
  Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning
  of the piece.
printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
   Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
   A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, 
   '(command args ...), but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., 
   '((start-repeat)) may be given as '(start-repeat).

   end-repeat return-count
      End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go back from this point to 
      the beginning of the section.

   start-repeat repeat-count
      Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this section.

volta text
   If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a volta bracket.

sectionBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes 
   precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is '||'.

segnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is 'S'.

segnoStyle (symbol)
   A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

startRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is '.|.:'.

startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a \repeat volta. The default is 'S.|:'.

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line would normally appear, 
   for example at the end of a system broken in mid measure where the next system begins with a 
   segno. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value 
   is appended to it as an annotation. The default is '||'.

whichBar (string)
   The current bar line type, or '()' if there is no bar line. Setting this explicitly in user code is 
   deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set it.

Properties (write)

currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
   Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

forbidBreak (boolean)
   If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531).

Clef_engraver (page 455)
Determine and set reference point for pitches.
Properties (read)
  clefGlyph (string)
    Name of the symbol within the music font.
  clefPosition (number)
    Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.
  clefTransposition (integer)
    Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
  clefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
    Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a clef is displayed. Possible values are 'default', 'parenthesized', and 'bracketed.'
  explicitClefVisibility (vector)
    'break-visibility' function for clef changes.
  forbidBreak (boolean)
    If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.
  forceBreak (boolean)
    Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.
  forceClef (boolean)
    Show clef symbol, even if it has not changed. Only active for the first clef after the property is set, not for the full staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Clef (page 557), and ClefModifier (page 560).

Collision_engraver (page 456)
Collect NoteColumns, and as soon as there are two or more, put them in a NoteCollision object.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteCollision (page 648).

Cue_clef_engraver (page 458)
Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.
Properties (read)
  clefTransposition (integer)
    Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
  cueClefGlyph (string)
    Name of the symbol within the music font.
  cueClefPosition (number)
    Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.
  cueClefTransposition (integer)
    Add this much extra transposition to a cue clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
cueClefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a cue clef is displayed.
Possible values are 'default, 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

explicitCueClefVisibility (vector)
'break-visibility' function for cue clef changes.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
quested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

middleCCuePosition (number)
The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef of the
cue notes. This can be calculated by looking at cueClefPosition and
cueClefGlyph.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClefModifier (page 560),
CueClef (page 569), and CueEndClef (page 572).

Divisio_engraver (page 460)
Create divisiones: chant notation for points of breathing or caesura.
Music types accepted: caesura-event (page 51), fine-event (page 52),
section-event (page 57), volta-repeat-end-event (page 61), and
volta-repeat-start-event (page 61),
Properties (read)

caesuraType (list)
An alist

((bar-line . bar-type)
 (breath . breath-type)
 (scripts . script-type...)
 (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))

specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura.
All entries are optional.
bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-
bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of
the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional
entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations at-
tached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this
second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set;
the function is free to return a different value. The transform function
can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the en-
graver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed
a BarLine at the current moment.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Divisio (page 577).
Dot_column_engraver (page 460)
Engrave dots on dotted notes shifted to the right of the note. If omitted, then dots appear on top of the notes.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580).

Figured_bass_engraver (page 464)
Make figured bass numbers.
Music types accepted: bass-figure-event (page 50), and rest-event (page 57),
Properties (read)
figuredBassAlterationDirection (direction)
Where to put alterations relative to the main figure.
figuredBassCenterContinuations (boolean)
Whether to vertically center pairs of extender lines. This does not work with three or more lines.
figuredBassFormatter (procedure)
A routine generating a markup for a bass figure.
ignoreFiguredBassRest (boolean)
Don’t swallow rest events.
implicitBassFigures (list)
A list of bass figures that are not printed as numbers, but only as extender lines.
useBassFigureExtenders (boolean)
Whether to use extender lines for repeated bass figures.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), and BassFigureLine (page 540).

Figured_bass_position_engraver (page 465)
Position figured bass alignments over notes.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538).

Fingering_column_engraver (page 465)
Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a FingeringColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingeringColumn (page 597).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
Properties (read)
fontSize (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.
Properties (read)
busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).
Properties (write)

busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
heads, spanners, etc.).

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).

instrumentName (markup)
The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels
the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property
labels following lines.

shortInstrumentName (markup)
See instrumentName.

shortVocalName (markup)
Name of a vocal line, short version.

vocalName (markup)
Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Key_engraver (page 472)
Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted: key-change-event (page 53),

Properties (read)

createKeyOnClefChange (boolean)
Print a key signature whenever the clef is changed.

explicitKeySignatureVisibility (vector)
‘break-visibility’ function for explicit key changes. ‘\override’ of the
break-visibility property will set the visibility for normal (i.e., at the
start of the line) key signatures.

extraNatural (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce
the effect of a previous alteration.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
quested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

keyAlterationOrder (list)
A list of pairs that defines in what order alterations should be printed.
The format of an entry is (step . alter), where step is a number from
0 to 6 and alter from -1 (double flat) to 1 (double sharp), with exact
rationals for alterations in between, e.g., 1/2 for sharp.
keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing \((\text{step} . \text{alter})\) or \((\text{octave} . \text{step}) . \text{alter})\), where \text{step} is a number in the range 0 to 6 and \text{alter} a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., \text{keyAlterations} = \#'((6 . ,\text{FLAT})).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
Last key signature before a key signature change.

middleCClefPosition (number)
The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef. This can be calculated by looking at \text{clefPosition} and \text{clefGlyph}.

printKeyCancellation (boolean)
Print restoration alterations before a key signature change.

Properties (write)

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing \((\text{step} . \text{alter})\) or \((\text{octave} . \text{step}) . \text{alter})\), where \text{step} is a number in the range 0 to 6 and \text{alter} a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., \text{keyAlterations} = \#'((6 . ,\text{FLAT})).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
Last key signature before a key signature change.

tonic (pitch)
The tonic of the current scale.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): KeyCancellation (page 614), and KeySignature (page 617).

Ledger_line_engraver (page 474)
Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LedgerLineSpanner (page 622).

Merge_mmrest_numbers_engraver (page 478)
Engraver to merge multi-measure rest numbers in multiple voices.
This works by gathering all multi-measure rest numbers at a time step. If they all have the same text and there are at least two only the first one is retained and the others are hidden.

Non_musical_script_column_engraver (page 480)
Find potentially colliding non-musical scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Ottava_spanner_engraver (page 482)
Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.
Music types accepted: ottava-event (page 55),

Properties (read)
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
middleCOffset (number)
The offset of middle C from the position given by middleCClefPosition
This is used for ottava brackets.

ottavation (markup)
If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text
spanner.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): OttavaBracket (page 652).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Piano_pedal_align_engraver (page 485)
Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.
Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SostenutoPedallineSpanner
(page 680), SustainPedallineSpanner (page 698), and
UnaCordaPedallineSpanner (page 726).

Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485)
Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.
Music types accepted: sostenuto-event (page 58), sustain-event (page 59), and
una-corda-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).
pedalSostenutoStrings (list)
See pedalSustainStrings.
pedalSostenutoStyle (symbol)
See pedalSustainStyle.
pedalSustainStrings (list)
A list of strings to print for sustain-pedal. Format is (up updown down),
where each of the three is the string to print when this is done with the
pedal.
pedalSustainStyle (symbol)
A symbol that indicates how to print sustain pedals: text, bracket or
mixed (both).
pedalUnaCordaStrings (list)
See pedalSustainStrings.
pedalUnaCordaStyle (symbol)
See pedalSustainStyle.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PianoPedalBracket
(page 660), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SustainPedal (page 697), and
UnaCordaPedal (page 725).
Pure_from_neighbor_engraver (page 486)
Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Rest_collision_engraver (page 487)
Handle collisions of rests.
Properties (read)
   busyGros (list)
   A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RestCollision (page 667).

Script_row_engraver (page 488)
Determine order in horizontal side position elements.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptRow (page 669).

Separating_line_group_engraver (page 488)
Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.
Properties (read)
   createSpacing (boolean)
   Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.
Properties (write)
   hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
   True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

Skip_typesetting_engraver (page 489)
Create a StaffEllipsis when skipTypesetting is used.
Properties (read)
   skipTypesetting (boolean)
   If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffEllipsis (page 684).

Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491)
Maintain the stavesFound variable.
Properties (read)
   stavesFound (list of grobs)
   A list of all staff-symbols found.
Properties (write)
   stavesFound (list of grobs)
   A list of all staff-symbols found.

Staff_highlight_engraver (page 492)
Highlights music passages.
Music types accepted: staff-highlight-event (page 58),
Properties (read)
   currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
   Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffHighlight (page 687).

Staff_symbol_engraver (page 492)
Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.
Music types accepted: staff-span-event (page 58),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).

Time_signature_engraver (page 497)
Create a Section 3.1.147 [TimeSignature], page 714, whenever timeSignatureFraction changes.
Music types accepted: time-signature-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

  initialTimeSignatureVisibility (vector)
  break visibility for the initial time signature.

  partialBusy (boolean)
  Signal that \ partial acts at the current timestep.

  timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
  A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4) is a 4/4 time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TimeSignature (page 714).

2.1.18 InternalMensuralStaff
An kind of Staff with settings shared by multiple variants of mensural notation.

  This context creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519),
  AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521),
  AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), BarLine (page 531), BassFigure (page 537),
  BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538),
  BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), BassFigureLine (page 540),
  BreathingSign (page 549), CaesuraScript (page 551), Clef (page 557),
  ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), Custos (page 575),
  DotColumn (page 580), FingeringColumn (page 597), InstrumentName (page 610),
  KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature (page 617), LedgerLineSpanner (page 622),
  NoteCollision (page 648), OttavaBracket (page 652), PianoPedalBracket (page 660),
  RestCollision (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), ScriptRow (page 669),
  SignumRepetitionis (page 673), SostenutoPedal (page 678),
  SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), StaffEllipsis (page 684), StaffHighlight (page 687),
  StaffSpacing (page 688), StaffSymbol (page 688), SustainPedal (page 697),
  SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), TimeSignature (page 714), UnaCordaPedal (page 725),
  UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

  This context sets the following properties:
  • Set context property alterationGlyphs to:
    '((-1/2 . "accidentals.mensuralM1")
     (0 . "accidentals.vaticana0")
     (1/2 . "accidentals.mensural1")
    )
  • Set context property autoAccidentals to:
    '((Staff #<procedure at /build/out/share/lily/odr/current/scm/lily/music-functions.scm:1718:0
    • Set context property autoCautionaries to '()
  • Set context property caesuraType to:
    '((bar-line . ")")

• Set context property `createSpacing` to #t.
• Set context property `doubleRepeatBarType` to '('.
• Set context property `doubleRepeatSegnoBarType` to "S".
• Set context property `endRepeatBarType` to '('.
• Set context property `endRepeatSegnoBarType` to "S".
• Set context property `extraNatural` to #f.
• Set context property `fineSegnoBarType` to "|.S".
• Set context property `fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType` to "|.S".
• Set context property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to #f.
• Set context property `instrumentName` to '()'.
• Set context property `localAlterations` to '()'.
• Set context property `ottavationMarkups` to:
  '((4 . "29")
   (3 . "22")
   (2 . "15")
   (1 . "8")
   (-1 . "8")
   (-2 . "15")
   (-3 . "22")
   (-4 . "29"))
• Set context property `printKeyCancellation` to #f.
• Set context property `segnoBarType` to "S".
• Set context property `shortInstrumentName` to '()'.
• Set context property `startRepeatBarType` to "|".
• Set context property `startRepeatSegnoBarType` to "S".
• Set context property `underlyingRepeatBarType` to '()'.
• Set grob property `neutral-direction` in Custos (page 575), to -1.
• Set grob property `neutral-position` in Custos (page 575), to 3.
• Set grob property `style` in Custos (page 575), to 'mensural'.
• Set grob property `style` in TimeSignature (page 714), to 'mensural'.

This is a 'Bottom' context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.
Context InternalMensuralStaff can contain CueVoice (page 100), and NullVoice (page 245).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Accidental_engraver (page 443)
Make accidentals. Catch note heads, ties and notices key-change events. This engraver usually lives at Staff level, but reads the settings for Accidental at Voice level, so you can \override them at Voice.

Properties (read)

accidentalGrouping (symbol)
If set to 'voice, accidentals on the same note in different octaves may be horizontally staggered if in different voices.

autoAccidentals (list)
List of different ways to typeset an accidental.
For determining when to print an accidental, several different rules are tried. The rule that gives the highest number of accidentals is used. Each entry in the list is either a symbol or a procedure.

**symbol**
The symbol is the name of the context in which the following rules are to be applied. For example, if `context` is Section “Score” in *Internals Reference* then all staves share accidentals, and if `context` is Section “Staff” in *Internals Reference* then all voices in the same staff share accidentals, but staves do not.

**procedure**
The procedure represents an accidental rule to be applied to the previously specified context.

The procedure takes the following arguments:

- `context` The current context to which the rule should be applied.
- `pitch` The pitch of the note to be evaluated.
- `barnum` The current bar number.

The procedure returns a pair of booleans. The first states whether an extra natural should be added. The second states whether an accidental should be printed. (#t . #f) does not make sense.

**autoCautionaries (list)**
List similar to `autoAccidentals`, but it controls cautionary accidentals rather than normal ones. Both lists are tried, and the one giving the most accidentals wins. In case of draw, a normal accidental is typeset.

**extraNatural (boolean)**
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce the effect of a previous alteration.

**harmonicAccidentals (boolean)**
If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.

**internalBarNumber (integer)**
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

**keyAlterations (list)**
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., `keyAlterations = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).

**localAlterations (list)**
The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for `keyAlterations`, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.
localAlterations (list)
The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same
as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter
barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519),
AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521), and
AccidentalSuggestion (page 522).

Alteration_glyph_engraver (page 444)
Set the glyph-name-alist of all grobs having the accidental-switch-interface
to the value of the context’s alterationGlyphs property, when defined.

Properties (read)
alterationGlyphs (list)
A list mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as
exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print
accidentals.

Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

keepAliveInterfaces (list)
A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff
with remove-empty set around for.

Properties (write)
hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup
(page 728).

Bar_engraver (page 446)
Create bar lines for various commands, including \bar.
If forbidBreakBetweenBarLines is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.

Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), caesura-event (page 51),
coda-mark-event (page 51), dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52),
section-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57).

Properties (read)
caesuraType (list)
An alist

((bar-line . bar-type)
 (breath . breath-type)
 (scripts . script-type...)
 (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))

specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura.
All entries are optional.
bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
   An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of
   the same kind as caesuraType.
   The first argument is the context.
   The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional
   entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations at-
   tached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this
   second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set;
   the function is free to return a different value. The transform function
   can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
   The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the en-
   graver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed
   a BarLine at the current moment.

doubleRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where the end of one \repeat volta coincides with the
   start of another. The default is ‘:..:’.

doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one
   \repeat volta and the beginning of another. The default is ‘:|.S.|:’.

endRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘:|.’.

doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a
   \repeat volta. The default is ‘:|.S’.

fineBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at \fine. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the
   repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an
   annotation. The default is ‘|.’.

fineSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine. The de-
   fault is ‘|.|’.

fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the
   start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘|.S.|:’.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
   If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar
   line.

measureBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.

printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
   Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning
   of the piece.

printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
   Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.
repeatCommands (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, '\(command args\)...', but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '\(\text{(start-repeat)}\)' may be given as '\(\text{start-repeat}\).

end-repeat return-count
End a repeated section. \textit{return-count} is the number of times to go back from this point to the beginning of the section.

start-repeat repeat-count
Start a repeated section. \textit{repeat-count} is the number of times to perform this section.

volta text
If \textit{text} is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if \textit{text} is \#f, end a volta bracket.

sectionBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.

segnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is ‘S’.

segnoStyle (symbol)
A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: \textit{bar-line} or \textit{mark}.

startRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the start of a \texttt{\textbackslash repeat volta}. The default is ‘.|:’.

startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a \texttt{\textbackslash repeat volta}. The default is ‘S.|:’.

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line would normally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in mid measure where the next system begins with a segno. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.

whichBar (string)
The current bar line type, or ‘() if there is no bar line. Setting this explicitly in user code is deprecated. Use \texttt{\textbackslash bar} or related commands to set it.

Properties (write)

\texttt{currentBarLine} (graphical (layout) object)
Set to the BarLine that \texttt{Bar_engraver} has created in the current timestep.

\texttt{forbidBreak} (boolean)
If set to \#t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{BarLine} (page 531).
Caesura_engraver (page 453)
Notate a short break in sound that does not shorten the previous note.

Depending on the result of passing the value of caesuraType through caesuraTypeTransform, this engraver may create a BreathingSign with CaesuraScript grobs aligned to it, or it may create CaesuraScript grobs and align them to a BarLine.

If this engraver observes a BarLine, it calls caesuraTypeTransform again with the new information, and if necessary, recreates its grobs.

Music types accepted: caesura-event (page 51),

Properties (read)

breathMarkDefinitions (list)
The description of breath marks. This is used by the Breathing_sign_engraver. See scm/breath.scm for more information.

caesuraType (list)
An alist

((bar-line . bar-type)
  (breath . breath-type)
  (scripts . script-type...)
  (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.

bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

scriptDefinitions (list)
The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549), and CaesuraScript (page 551).

Clef_engraver (page 455)
Determine and set reference point for pitches.

Properties (read)

clefGlyph (string)
Name of the symbol within the music font.
clefPosition (number)
  Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff
  spaces from the center of the staff.

clefTransposition (integer)
  Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are com-
  mon.

clefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
  Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a clef is displayed. Possible
  values are 'default, 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

explicitClefVisibility (vector)
  'break-visibility' function for clef changes.

forbidBreak (boolean)
  If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
  quested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
  Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

forceClef (boolean)
  Show clef symbol, even if it has not changed. Only active for the first
  clef after the property is set, not for the full staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Clef (page 557), and
ClefModifier (page 560).

Collision_engraver (page 456)
  Collect NoteColumns, and as soon as there are two or more, put them in a
  NoteCollision object.
  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteCollision (page 648).

Cue_clef_engraver (page 458)
  Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)

  clefTransposition (integer)
    Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are com-
    mon.

  cueClefGlyph (string)
    Name of the symbol within the music font.

  cueClefPosition (number)
    Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff
    spaces from the center of the staff.

  cueClefTransposition (integer)
    Add this much extra transposition to a cue clef. Values of 7 and -7 are
    common.

  cueClefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
    Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a cue clef is displayed.
    Possible values are 'default, 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

  explicitCueClefVisibility (vector)
    'break-visibility' function for cue clef changes.
forbidBreak (boolean)
  If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
  quested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
  Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

middleCCuePosition (number)
  The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef of the
  cue notes. This can be calculated by looking at cueClefPosition and
cueClefGlyph.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClefModifier (page 560),
CueClef (page 569), and CueEndClef (page 572).

Custos_engraver (page 459)
  Engrave custodes.
  Properties (read)

  forbidBreak (boolean)
    If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
    quested by the user.

  forceBreak (boolean)
    Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Custos (page 575).

Dot_column_engraver (page 460)
  Engrave dots on dotted notes shifted to the right of the note. If omitted , then dots
  appear on top of the notes.
  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580).

Figured_bass_engraver (page 464)
  Make figured bass numbers.
  Music types accepted: bass-figure-event (page 50), and rest-event (page 57),
  Properties (read)

  figuredBassAlterationDirection (direction)
    Where to put alterations relative to the main figure.

  figuredBassCenterContinuations (boolean)
    Whether to vertically center pairs of extender lines. This does not work
    with three or more lines.

  figuredBassFormatter (procedure)
    A routine generating a markup for a bass figure.

  ignoreFiguredBassRest (boolean)
    Don’t swallow rest events.

  implicitBassFigures (list)
    A list of bass figures that are not printed as numbers, but only as exten-
    der lines.

  useBassFigureExtenders (boolean)
    Whether to use extender lines for repeated bass figures.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigure (page 537),
BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureBracket (page 539),
BassFigureContinuation (page 540), and BassFigureLine (page 540).
Figured_bass_position_engraver (page 465)
Position figured bass alignments over notes.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538).

Fingering_column_engraver (page 465)
Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a FingeringColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingeringColumn (page 597).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
Properties (read)

  fontSize (number)
  The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.
Properties (read)

  busyGrobs (list)
  A queue of \((end\text{-}moment \ . \ grob)\) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

  busyGrobs (list)
  A queue of \((end\text{-}moment \ . \ grob)\) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.
Properties (read)

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

  instrumentName (markup)
  The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property labels following lines.

  shortInstrumentName (markup)
  See instrumentName.

  shortVocalName (markup)
  Name of a vocal line, short version.

  vocalName (markup)
  Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Key_engraver (page 472)
Engrave a key signature.
Music types accepted: key-change-event (page 53),

Properties (read)

createKeyOnClefChange (boolean)
Print a key signature whenever the clef is changed.

explicitKeySignatureVisibility (vector)
‘break-visibility’ function for explicit key changes. ‘\override’ of the break-visibility property will set the visibility for normal (i.e., at the start of the line) key signatures.

eextraNatural (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce the effect of a previous alteration.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

keyAlterationOrder (list)
A list of pairs that defines in what order alterations should be printed. The format of an entry is (step . alter), where step is a number from 0 to 6 and alter from -1 (double flat) to 1 (double sharp), with exact rationals for alterations in between, e.g., 1/2 for sharp.

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
Last key signature before a key signature change.

middleCClefPosition (number)
The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef. This can be calculated by looking at clefPosition and clefGlyph.

printKeyCancellation (boolean)
Print restoration alterations before a key signature change.

Properties (write)

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
Last key signature before a key signature change.

tonic (pitch)
The tonic of the current scale.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): KeyCancellation (page 614), and KeySignature (page 617).
Ledger_line_engraver (page 474)
Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LedgerLineSpanner (page 622).

Merge_mmrest_numbers_engraver (page 478)
Engraver to merge multi-measure rest numbers in multiple voices.
This works by gathering all multi-measure rest numbers at a time step. If they all have the same text and there are at least two only the first one is retained and the others are hidden.

Non_musical_script_column_engraver (page 480)
Find potentially colliding non-musical scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Ottava_spanner_engraver (page 482)
Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.
Music types accepted: ottava-event (page 55),
Properties (read)
    currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
        Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
    middleCOffset (number)
        The offset of middle C from the position given by middleCClefPosition
        This is used for ottava brackets.
    ottavation (markup)
        If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): OttavaBracket (page 652).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Piano_pedal_align_engraver (page 485)
Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.
Properties (read)
    currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
        Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SostenutoPedallineSpanner (page 680), SustainPedallineSpanner (page 698), and UnaCordaPedallineSpanner (page 726).

Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485)
Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.
Music types accepted: sostenuto-event (page 58), sustain-event (page 59), and una-corda-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

pedalSostenutoStrings (list)
  See pedalSustainStrings.

pedalSostenutoStyle (symbol)
  See pedalSustainStyle.

pedalSustainStrings (list)
  A list of strings to print for sustain-pedal. Format is \( (\text{up updown down}) \),
  where each of the three is the string to print when this is done with the pedal.

pedalSustainStyle (symbol)
  A symbol that indicates how to print sustain pedals: text, bracket or mixed (both).

pedalUnaCordaStrings (list)
  See pedalSustainStrings.

pedalUnaCordaStyle (symbol)
  See pedalSustainStyle.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PianoPedalBracket (page 660), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SustainPedal (page 697), and UnaCordaPedal (page 725).

Pure_from_neighbor_engraver (page 486)
  Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Rest_collision_engraver (page 487)
  Handle collisions of rests.

Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)
  A queue of \((\text{end-moment . grob})\) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
  use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
  heads, spanners, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RestCollision (page 667).

Script_row_engraver (page 488)
  Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptRow (page 669).

Separating_line_group_engraver (page 488)
  Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

createSpacing (boolean)
  Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
  True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

Signum_repetitionis_engraver (page 489)
Create a SignumRepetitionis at the end of a \repeat volta section.
Music types accepted: volta-repeat-end-event (page 61),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SignumRepetitionis (page 673).

Skip_typesetting_engraver (page 489)
Create a StaffEllipsis when skipTypesetting is used.
Properties (read)

  skipTypesetting (boolean)
  If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffEllipsis (page 684).

Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491)
Maintain the stavesFound variable.
Properties (read)

  stavesFound (list of grobs)
  A list of all staff-symbols found.
Properties (write)

  stavesFound (list of grobs)
  A list of all staff-symbols found.

Staff_highlight_engraver (page 492)
Highlights music passages.
Music types accepted: staff-highlight-event (page 58),
Properties (read)

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffHighlight (page 687).

Staff_symbol_engraver (page 492)
Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.
Music types accepted: staff-span-event (page 58),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).

Time_signature_engraver (page 497)
Create a Section 3.1.147 [TimeSignature], page 714, whenever timeSignatureFraction changes.
Music types accepted: time-signature-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

  initialTimeSignatureVisibility (vector)
  break visibility for the initial time signature.

  partialBusy (boolean)
  Signal that \partial acts at the current timestep.
timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4)
is a 4/4 time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TimeSignature (page 714).

2.1.19 KievanStaff
Same as Staff context, except that it is accommodated for typesetting a piece in Kievan style.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305).

This context creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519),
AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521),
AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), BarLine (page 531), BassFigure (page 537),
BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538),
BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), BassFigureLine (page 540), BreathingSign (page 549), CaesuraScript (page 551), Clef (page 557),
ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), DotColumn (page 580), FingeringColumn (page 597), InstrumentName (page 610), KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature (page 617), LedgerLineSpanner (page 622), NoteCollision (page 648), OttavaBracket (page 652), PianoPedalBracket (page 660), RestCollision (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), ScriptRow (page 669), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), StaffEllipsis (page 684),
StaffHighlight (page 687), StaffSpacing (page 688), StaffSymbol (page 688),
SustainPedal (page 697), SustainPedallineSpanner (page 698), UnaCordaPedal (page 725),
UnaCordaPedallineSpanner (page 726), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:
• Set context property alterationGlyphs to:
  '((-1/2 . "accidentals.kievanM1")
   (1/2 . "accidentals.kievan1"))
• Set context property autoAccidentals to:
  '(Staff <procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/music-functions.scm:1718:0
  • Set context property autoCautionaries to '()
  • Set context property caesuraType to:
    '((bar-line . ".")
  • Set context property clefGlyph to "clefs.kievan.do".
  • Set context property clefPosition to 0.
  • Set context property clefTransposition to 0.
  • Set context property createSpacing to #t.
  • Set context property doubleRepeatBarType to "k".
  • Set context property endRepeatBarType to "k".
  • Set context property extraNatural to #f.
  • Set context property fineBarType to "k".
  • Set context property forbidBreakBetweenBarLines to #f.
  • Set context property ignoreFIGuredBassRest to #f.
  • Set context property instrumentName to '()
  • Set context property localAlterations to '()
  • Set context property measureBarType to '()
  • Set context property middleC clef Position to 0.
• Set context property middleCPosition to 0.

• Set context property ottavationMarkups to:
  '(((4 . "29")
   (3 . "22")
   (2 . "15")
   (1 . "8")
   (-1 . "8")
   (-2 . "15")
   (-3 . "22")
   (-4 . "29"))

• Set context property printKeyCancellation to #f.

• Set context property sectionBarType to "k".

• Set context property shortInstrumentName to '().

• Set context property startRepeatBarType to "k".

• Set context property underlyingRepeatBarType to "k".

• Set grob property thick-thickness in BarLine (page 531), to 3.

This is not a 'Bottom' context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type KievanVoice (page 206).

Context KievanStaff can contain CueVoice (page 100), KievanVoice (page 206), and NullVoice (page 245).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Accidental_engraver (page 443)

Make accidentals. Catch note heads, ties and notices key-change events. This engraver usually lives at Staff level, but reads the settings for Accidental at Voice level, so you can \override them at Voice.

Properties (read)

accidentalGrouping (symbol)

If set to 'voice, accidentals on the same note in different octaves may be horizontally staggered if in different voices.

autoAccidentals (list)

List of different ways to typeset an accidental.

For determining when to print an accidental, several different rules are tried. The rule that gives the highest number of accidentals is used.

Each entry in the list is either a symbol or a procedure.

symbol

The symbol is the name of the context in which the following rules are to be applied. For example, if context is Section “Score” in Internals Reference then all staves share accidentals, and if context is Section “Staff” in Internals Reference then all voices in the same staff share accidentals, but staves do not.

procedure

The procedure represents an accidental rule to be applied to the previously specified context.

The procedure takes the following arguments:

context

The current context to which the rule should be applied.
pitch
The pitch of the note to be evaluated.

barnum
The current bar number.

The procedure returns a pair of booleans. The first states whether an extra natural should be added. The second states whether an accidental should be printed. (#t #f) does not make sense.

autoCautionaries (list)
List similar to autoAccidentals, but it controls cautionary accidentals rather than normal ones. Both lists are tried, and the one giving the most accidentals wins. In case of draw, a normal accidental is typeset.

extraNatural (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce the effect of a previous alteration.

harmonicAccidentals (boolean)
If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.

internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., keyAlterations = #'((6 . ,FLAT)).

localAlterations (list)
The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519), AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521), and AccidentalSuggestion (page 522).

Alteration_glyph_engraver (page 444)
Set the glyph-name-alist of all grobs having the accidental-switch-interface to the value of the context’s alterationGlyphs property, when defined.

Properties (read)

alterationGlyphs (list)
Alist mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print accidentals.

Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.
Properties (read)

- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

- hasAxisGroup (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

- keepAliveInterfaces (list)
  A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.

Properties (write)

- hasAxisGroup (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

Bar_engraver (page 446)
Create bar lines for various commands, including \\bar.
If forbidBreakBetweenBarLines is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.
Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), caesura-event (page 51),
coda-mark-event (page 51), dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52),
section-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57),

Properties (read)

- caesuraType (list)
  An alist
  - ((bar-line . bar-type)
    (breath . breath-type)
    (scripts . script-type...)
    (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
  specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura.
  All entries are optional.
  - bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-
    bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

- caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
  An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of
  the same kind as caesuraType.
  The first argument is the context.
  The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional
  entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations at-
  tached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this
  second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set;
  the function is free to return a different value. The transform function
  can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
  The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the en-
  graver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed
  a BarLine at the current moment.

- doubleRepeatBarType (string)
  Bar line to insert where the end of one \repeat volta coincides with the
  start of another. The default is ‘:...’.
doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one \epeat volta and the beginning of another. The default is ‘::|.S.|:’.

endRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘::.’.

endRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘::|.S’.

fineBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \fine. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘|.’.

fineSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine. The default is ‘|.|.’.

fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘|.S.|:’.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar line.

measureBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.

printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning of the piece.

printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, '(command args...)', but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '((start-repeat)) may be given as '(start-repeat).

end-repeat return-count
End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go back from this point to the beginning of the section.

start-repeat repeat-count
Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this section.

volta text
If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a volta bracket.

sectionBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.
segnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is ‘S’.

segnoStyle (symbol)
   A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

startRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘.|:\’.

startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘S.|:\’.

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line
   would normally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in
   mid measure where the next system begins with a segno. Where there is
   also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value
   is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.

whichBar (string)
   The current bar line type, or ’() if there is no bar line. Setting this ex-
   plicitly in user code is deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set
   it.

Properties (write)
   currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
      Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current
timestep.

   forbidBreak (boolean)
      If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
      quested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531).

Caesura_engraver (page 453)
   Notate a short break in sound that does not shorten the previous note.
   Depending on the result of passing the value of caesuraType through
   caesuraTypeTransform, this engraver may create a BreathingSign with
   CaesuraScript grobs aligned to it, or it may create CaesuraScript grobs and align
   them to a BarLine.
   If this engraver observes a BarLine, it calls caesuraTypeTransform again with the
   new information, and if necessary, recreates its grobs.
   Music types accepted: caesura-event (page 51),

Properties (read)
   breathMarkDefinitions (list)
      The description of breath marks. This is used by the Breathing_sign_
      engraver. See scm/breath.scm for more information.

   caesuraType (list)
      An alist
         ((bar-line . bar-type)
          (breath . breath-type)
          (scripts . script-type...))
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.

bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

\texttt{caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)}

An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as \texttt{caesuraType}.

The first argument is the context.

The second argument is the value of \texttt{caesuraType} with an additional entry (\texttt{articulations . symbol-list}) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.

The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. \texttt{bar-line} indicates that the engraver has observed a \texttt{BarLine} at the current moment.

\texttt{scriptDefinitions (list)}

The description of scripts. This is used by the \texttt{Script_engraver} for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See \texttt{scm/script.scm} for more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{BreathingSign} (page 549), and \texttt{CaesuraScript} (page 551).

\texttt{Clef_engraver (page 455)}

Determine and set reference point for pitches.

Properties (read)

\texttt{clefGlyph (string)}

Name of the symbol within the music font.

\texttt{clefPosition (number)}

Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

\texttt{clefTransposition (integer)}

Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

\texttt{clefTranspositionStyle (symbol)}

Determines the way the \texttt{ClefModifier} grob of a clef is displayed. Possible values are 'default, 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

\texttt{explicitClefVisibility (vector)}

‘break-visibility’ function for clef changes.

\texttt{forbidBreak (boolean)}

If set to \#t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

\texttt{forceBreak (boolean)}

Set to \#t when an event forcing a line break was heard.
forceClef (boolean)
   Show clef symbol, even if it has not changed. Only active for the first
   clef after the property is set, not for the full staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Clef (page 557), and
ClefModifier (page 560).

Collision_engraver (page 456)
   Collect NoteColumns, and as soon as there are two or more, put them in a
   NoteCollision object.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteCollision (page 648).

Cue_clef_engraver (page 458)
   Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)
   clefTransposition (integer)
      Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are com-
      mon.

cueClefGlyph (string)
   Name of the symbol within the music font.

cueClefPosition (number)
   Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff
   spaces from the center of the staff.

cueClefTransposition (integer)
   Add this much extra transposition to a cue clef. Values of 7 and -7 are
   common.

cueClefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
   Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a cue clef is displayed.
   Possible values are ‘default’, ‘parenthesized’, and ‘bracketed’.

explicitCueClefVisibility (vector)
   ‘break-visibility’ function for cue clef changes.

forbidBreak (boolean)
   If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
   quested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
   Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

middleCCuePosition (number)
   The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef of the
   cue notes. This can be calculated by looking at cueClefPosition and
   cueClefGlyph.

   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClefModifier (page 560),
   CueClef (page 569), and CueEndClef (page 572).

Dot_column_engraver (page 460)
   Engrave dots on dotted notes shifted to the right of the note. If omitted, then dots
   appear on top of the notes.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580).

Figured_bass_engraver (page 464)
   Make figured bass numbers.
Music types accepted: bass-figure-event (page 50), and rest-event (page 57).

Properties (read)

figuredBassAlterationDirection (direction)
  Where to put alterations relative to the main figure.

figuredBassCenterContinuations (boolean)
  Whether to vertically center pairs of extender lines. This does not work with three or more lines.

figuredBassFormatter (procedure)
  A routine generating a markup for a bass figure.

ignoreFiguredBassRest (boolean)
  Don’t swallow rest events.

implicitBassFigures (list)
  A list of bass figures that are not printed as numbers, but only as extender lines.

useBassFigureExtenders (boolean)
  Whether to use extender lines for repeated bass figures.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), and BassFigureLine (page 540).

Figured_bass_position_engraver (page 465)
  Position figured bass alignments over notes.
  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
  BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538).

Fingering_column_engraver (page 465)
  Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a FingeringColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingeringColumn (page 597).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
  Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
  Properties (read)
    fontSize (number)
      The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
  Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.
  Properties (read)
    busyGrobs (list)
      A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

busyGrobs (list)
  A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).
**Instrument_name_engraver** (page 470)
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

`instrumentName` (markup)
The name to print left of a staff. The `instrumentName` property labels the staff in the first system, and the `shortInstrumentName` property labels following lines.

`shortInstrumentName` (markup)
See `instrumentName`.

`shortVocalName` (markup)
Name of a vocal line, short version.

`vocalName` (markup)
Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): `InstrumentName` (page 610).

**Key_engraver** (page 472)
Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted: `key-change-event` (page 53),

Properties (read)

`createKeyOnClefChange` (boolean)
Print a key signature whenever the clef is changed.

`explicitKeySignatureVisibility` (vector)
'break-visibility' function for explicit key changes. \`\override` of the `break-visibility` property will set the visibility for normal (i.e., at the start of the line) key signatures.

`extraNatural` (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce the effect of a previous alteration.

`forbidBreak` (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

`forceBreak` (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

`keyAlterationOrder` (list)
A list of pairs that defines in what order alterations should be printed. The format of an entry is (step . alter), where step is a number from 0 to 6 and alter from -1 (double flat) to 1 (double sharp), with exact rations for alterations in between, e.g., 1/2 for sharp.

`keyAlterations` (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., `keyAlterations = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).
lastKeyAlterations (list)
Last key signature before a key signature change.

middleCClefPosition (number)
The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef. This can be calculated by looking at clefPosition and clefGlyph.

printKeyCancellation (boolean)
Print restoration alterations before a key signature change.

Properties (write)
keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., keyAlterations = #'((6 . ,FLAT)).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
Last key signature before a key signature change.

tonic (pitch)
The tonic of the current scale.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): KeyCancellation (page 614), and KeySignature (page 617).

Ledger_line_engraver (page 474)
Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LedgerLineSpanner (page 622).

Merge_mmrest_numbers_engraver (page 478)
Engraver to merge multi-measure rest numbers in multiple voices.
This works by gathering all multi-measure rest numbers at a time step. If they all have the same text and there are at least two only the first one is retained and the others are hidden.

Non_musical_script_column_engraver (page 480)
Find potentially colliding non-musical scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Ottava_spanner_engraver (page 482)
Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.
Music types accepted: ottava-event (page 55),

Properties (read)
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
middleCOffset (number)
The offset of middle C from the position given by middleCClefPosition.
This is used for ottava brackets.

ottavation (markup)
If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): OttavaBracket (page 652).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Piano_pedal_align_engraver (page 485)
Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.
Properties (read)

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), and UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726).

Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485)
Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.
Music types accepted: sostenuto-event (page 58), sustain-event (page 59), and una-corda-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

  pedalSostenutoStrings (list)
  See pedalSustainStrings.

  pedalSostenutoStyle (symbol)
  See pedalSustainStyle.

  pedalSustainStrings (list)
  A list of strings to print for sustain-pedal. Format is (up updown down), where each of the three is the string to print when this is done with the pedal.

  pedalSustainStyle (symbol)
  A symbol that indicates how to print sustain pedals: text, bracket or mixed (both).

  pedalUnaCordaStrings (list)
  See pedalSustainStrings.

  pedalUnaCordaStyle (symbol)
  See pedalSustainStyle.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PianoPedalBracket (page 660), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SustainPedal (page 697), and UnaCordaPedal (page 725).

Pure_from_neighbor_engraver (page 486)
Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Rest_collision_engraver (page 487)
Handle collisions of rests.
Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)

A queue of \texttt{(end-moment . grob)} cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{RestCollision} (page 667).

\texttt{Script\_row\_engraver} (page 488)

Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{ScriptRow} (page 669).

\texttt{Separating\_line\_group\_engraver} (page 488)

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

createSpacing (boolean)

Create \texttt{StaffSpacing} objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

hasStaffSpacing (boolean)

True if \texttt{currentCommandColumn} contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{StaffSpacing} (page 688).

\texttt{Skip\_typesetting\_engraver} (page 489)

Create a \texttt{StaffEllipsis} when \texttt{skipTypesetting} is used.

Properties (read)

skipTypesetting (boolean)

If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{StaffEllipsis} (page 684).

\texttt{Staff\_collecting\_engraver} (page 491)

Maintain the \texttt{stavesFound} variable.

Properties (read)

stavesFound (list of grobs)

A list of all staff-symbols found.

Properties (write)

stavesFound (list of grobs)

A list of all staff-symbols found.

\texttt{Staff\_highlight\_engraver} (page 492)

Highlights music passages.

Music types accepted: \texttt{staff-highlight-event} (page 58),

Properties (read)

\texttt{currentCommandColumn} (graphical (layout) object)

Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{StaffHighlight} (page 687).
2.1.20 KievanVoice

Same as Voice context, except that it is accommodated for typesetting a piece in Kievan style.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Voice (page 432).

This context creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528), Beam (page 541), BendAfter (page 544), BreathingSign (page 549), ClusterSpanner (page 562), ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562), CombineTextScript (page 565), Dots (page 580), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), FingerGlideSpanner (page 593), Fingering (page 595), Flag (page 597), Glissando (page 602), Hairpin (page 605), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), KievanLigature (page 620), LaissezVibrer (page 620), LaissezVibrer Tie (page 620), LaissezVibrer Tie Column (page 622), MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), MultiMeasureRestText (page 645), NoteColumn (page 648), NoteHead (page 649), NoteSpacing (page 651), PercentRepeat (page 656), PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), PhrasingSlur (page 658), RepeatSlash (page 663), RepeatTie (page 664), RepeatTieColumn (page 665), Rest (page 666), Script (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), Slur (page 676), Stem (page 690), StemStub (page 692), StemTremolo (page 693), StringNumber (page 694), StrokeFinger (page 696), TextScript (page 708), TextSpanner (page 710), Tie (page 712), TieColumn (page 714), TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), TrillPitchParentheses (page 720), TrillSpanner (page 720), TupletBracket (page 722), TupletNumber (page 723), and VoiceFollower (page 730).

This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property to \texttt{autoBeaming} to \#f.
- Set grob property \texttt{duration-log} in \texttt{NoteHead} (page 649) to \texttt{note-head::calc-kievan-duration-log}.
- Set grob property \texttt{length} in \texttt{Stem} (page 690), to 0.0.
- Set grob property \texttt{positions} in \texttt{Beam} (page 541), to \texttt{beam::get-kievan-positions}.
- Set grob property \texttt{quantized-positions} in \texttt{Beam} (page 541), to \texttt{beam::get-kievan-quantized-positions}.
- Set grob property \texttt{stencil} in \texttt{Flag} (page 597), to \#f.
- Set grob property \texttt{stencil} in \texttt{Slur} (page 676), to \#f.
- Set grob property \texttt{style} in \texttt{Dots} (page 580), to ‘kievan.’
- Set grob property \texttt{style} in \texttt{NoteHead} (page 649), to ‘kievan.’
- Set grob property \texttt{style} in \texttt{Rest} (page 666), to ‘mensural.’
- Set grob property \texttt{X-offset} in \texttt{Stem} (page 690), to \texttt{stem::kievan-offset-callback}.

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.

This context cannot contain other contexts.

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

\texttt{Arpeggio} (page 445)

Generate an Arpeggio symbol.
Music types accepted: arpeggio-event (page 50),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

Auto_beam_engraver (page 445)
Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses baseMoment, beatStructure, beamExceptions, measureLength, and measurePosition to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.141 [Stem_engraver], page 493, properties stemLeftBeamCount and stemRightBeamCount.
Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

  autoBeaming (boolean)
    If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

  baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
    Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

  beamExceptions (list)
    An alist of exceptions to autobeam rules that normally end on beats.

  beamHalfMeasure (boolean)
    Whether to allow a beam to begin halfway through the measure in triple time, which could look like 6/8.

  beatStructure (list)
    List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

  subdivideBeams (boolean)
    If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Beam_engraver (page 450)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

  baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
    Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

  beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
    Signal if a beam is present.

  beatStructure (list)
    List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

  subdivideBeams (boolean)
    If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Bend_engraver (page 452)
Create fall spanners.
Music types accepted: bend-after-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BendAfter (page 544).

Breathing_sign_engraver (page 453)
Notate breath marks.
Music types accepted: breathing-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

breathMarkType (symbol)
The type of BreathingSign to create at \breathe.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549).

Chord_tremolo_engraver (page 455)
Generate beams for tremolo repeats.
Music types accepted: tremolo-span-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Cluster_spanner_engraver (page 456)
Engrave a cluster using Spanner notation.
Music types accepted: cluster-note-event (page 51),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClusterSpanner (page 562),
and ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562).

Dots_engraver (page 461)
Create Section 3.1.43 [Dots], page 580, objects for Section 3.2.119 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 796.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Dots (page 580).

Double_percent_repeat_engraver (page 461)
Make double measure repeats.
Music types accepted: double-percent-event (page 52),
Properties (read)

countPercentRepeats (boolean)
If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
Length of one measure in the current time signature.

repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed when countPercentRepeats is set.
Properties (write)

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
quested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoublePercentRepeat
(page 581), and DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583).

Dynamic_align_engraver (page 462)
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line.

Properties (read)

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicLineSpanner
(page 587).

Dynamic_engraver (page 463)
Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted: absolute-dynamic-event (page 49),
break-dynamic-span-event (page 51), and span-dynamic-event
(page 58),

Properties (read)

crescendoSpanner (symbol)
The type of spanner to be used for crescendi. Available values are
‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin crescendo is used.

crescendoText (markup)
The text to print at start of non-hairpin crescendo, i.e., ‘cresc.’.

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

decrescendoSpanner (symbol)
The type of spanner to be used for decrescendi. Available values are
‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin decrescendo is used.

decrescendoText (markup)
The text to print at start of non-hairpin decrescendo, i.e., ‘dim.’.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicText (page 589),
DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), and Hairpin (page 605).

Finger_glide_engraver (page 465)
Engraver to print a line between two Fingering grobs.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingerGlideSpanner
(page 593).

Fingering_engraver (page 465)
Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted: fingering-event (page 53),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595).
Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
Properties (read)

fontSize (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Forbid_line_break_engraver (page 466)
Forbid line breaks when note heads are still playing at some point.
Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

Glissando_engraver (page 467)
Engrave glissandi.
Music types accepted: glissando-event (page 53),
Properties (read)

glissandoMap (list)
A map in the form of '((source1 . target1) (source2 . target2) (sourcen . targetn)) showing the glissandi to be drawn for note columns. The value '() will default to '((0 . 0) (1 . 1) (n . n)), where n is the minimal number of note-heads in the two note columns between which the glissandi occur.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Glissando (page 602).

Grace_auto_beam_engraver (page 467)
Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual beaming or \noBeam will block autobeaming, just like setting the context property ‘autoBeaming’ to ##f.
Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

autoBeaming (boolean)
If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Grace_beam_engraver (page 468)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams. Only engraves beams when we are at grace points in time.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
Signal if a beam is present.
beatStructure (list)
   List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

subdivideBeams (boolean)
   If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of
   beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at
   multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Grace_engraver (page 468)
   Set font size and other properties for grace notes.
   Properties (read)

   graceSettings (list)
      Overrides for grace notes. This property should be manipulated through
      the add-grace-property function.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
   Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.
   Properties (read)

   busyGrobs (list)
      A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
      use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
      heads, spanners, etc.).

   Properties (write)

   busyGrobs (list)
      A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
      use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
      heads, spanners, etc.).

Instrument_switch_engraver (page 471)
   Create a cue text for taking instrument.
   This engraver is deprecated.
   Properties (read)

   instrumentCueName (markup)
      The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.
      This property is deprecated

   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentSwitch (page 611).

Kievan_ligature_engraver (page 473)
   Handle Kievan_ligature_events by glueing Kievan heads together.
   Music types accepted: ligature-event (page 54),
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): KievanLigature (page 620).

Laissez_vibrer_engraver (page 474)
   Create laissez vibrer items.
   Music types accepted: laissez-vibrer-event (page 53),
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LaissezVibrerTie (page 620),
   and LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622).
Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479)
Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads measureStartNow and internalBarNumber to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.88 [MultiMeasureRest], page 640.
Music types accepted: multi-measure-articulation-event (page 54), multi-measure-rest-event (page 54), and multi-measure-text-event (page 54).
Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.
measureStartNow (boolean)
True at the beginning of a measure.
restNumberThreshold (number)
If a multi-measure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), and MultiMeasureRestText (page 645).

New_fingering_engraver (page 480)
Create fingering scripts for notes in a new chord. This engraver is ill-named, since it also takes care of articulations and harmonic note heads.
Properties (read)
fingeringOrientations (list)
A list of symbols, containing ‘left’, ‘right’, ‘up’ and/or ‘down’. This list determines where fingerings are put relative to the chord being fingered.
harmonicDots (boolean)
If set, harmonic notes in dotted chords get dots.

stringNumberOrientations (list)
See fingeringOrientations.
strokeFingerOrientations (list)
See fingeringOrientations.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595), Script (page 667), StringNumber (page 694), and StrokeFinger (page 696).

Note_head_line_engraver (page 481)
Engrave a line between two note heads in a staff switch if followVoice is set.
Properties (read)
followVoice (boolean)
If set, note heads are tracked across staff switches by a thin line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VoiceFollower (page 730).

Note_heads_engraver (page 481)
Generate note heads.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),
Properties (read)

middleCPosition (number)
The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

staffLineLayoutFunction (procedure)
Layout of staff lines, traditional, or semitone.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteHead (page 649).

Note_spacing_engraver (page 482)
Generate NoteSpacing, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraer creates the following layout object(s): NoteSpacing (page 651).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Part_combine_engraver (page 484)
Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and part-combine-event (page 56),

Properties (read)

aDueText (markup)
Text to print at a unisono passage.

partCombineTextsOnNote (boolean)
Print part-combine texts only on the next note rather than immediately on rests or skips.

printPartCombineTexts (boolean)
Set ‘Solo’ and ‘A due’ texts in the part combiner?

soloIIText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo for voice ‘two’ when part-combining.

soloText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CombineTextScript (page 565).

Percent_repeat_engraver (page 484)
Make whole measure repeats.
Music types accepted: percent-event (page 56),

Properties (read)

countPercentRepeats (boolean)
If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed when countPercentRepeats is set.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PercentRepeat (page 656), and PercentRepeatCounter (page 657).

**Phrasing_slur engraver** (page 484)
Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.126 [Slur engraver], page 490.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and phrasing-slur-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PhrasingSlur (page 658).

**Pitched_trill engraver** (page 486)
Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), and TrillPitchParentheses (page 720).

**Repeat_tie engraver** (page 487)
Create repeat ties.
Music types accepted: repeat-tie-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RepeatTie (page 664), and RepeatTieColumn (page 665).

**Rest engraver** (page 487)
Engrave rests.
Music types accepted: rest-event (page 57),
Properties (read)
  - middleCPosition (number)
    The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Rest (page 666).

**Rhythmic_column engraver** (page 488)
Generate NoteColumn, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteColumn (page 648).

**Script_column engraver** (page 488)
Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

**Script engraver** (page 488)
Handle note scripted articulations.
Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50),
Properties (read)
  - scriptDefinitions (list)
    The description of scripts. This is used by the Script engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Script (page 667).

**Slash_repeat engraver** (page 489)
Make beat repeats.
Music types accepted: repeat-slash-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), and RepeatSlash (page 663).

**Slur_engraver** (page 490)

Build slur grobs from slur events.

**Music types accepted:** note-event (page 55), and slur-event (page 57),

**Properties (read)**

- **doubleSlurs** (boolean)
  - If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one below the chord.

- **slurMelismaBusy** (boolean)
  - Signal if a slur is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Slur (page 676).

**Spanner_break_forbid_engraver** (page 491)

Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

**Stem_engraver** (page 493)

Create stems, flags and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

**Music types accepted:** tremolo-event (page 60),

**Properties (read)**

- **currentBarLine** (graphical (layout) object)
  - Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

- **stemLeftBeamCount** (integer)
  - Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note.
  - Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is erased.

- **stemRightBeamCount** (integer)
  - See stemLeftBeamCount.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Flag (page 597), Stem (page 690), StemStub (page 692), and StemTremolo (page 693).

**Text_engraver** (page 495)

Create text scripts.

**Music types accepted:** text-script-event (page 60),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextScript (page 708).

**Text_spanner_engraver** (page 496)

Create text spanner from an event.

**Music types accepted:** text-span-event (page 60),

**Properties (read)**

- **currentMusicalColumn** (graphical (layout) object)
  - Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextSpanner (page 710).
Tie_engraver (page 496)
Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.
Music types accepted: tie-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  skipTypesetting (boolean)
  If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.
  tieWaitForNote (boolean)
  If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be used for writing out arpeggios.
Properties (write)
  tieMelismaBusy (boolean)
  Signal whether a tie is present.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Tie (page 712), and TieColumn (page 714).
Trill_spanner_engraver (page 498)
Create trill spanners.
Music types accepted: trill-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillSpanner (page 720).
Tuplet_engraver (page 499)
Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.
Music types accepted: tuplet-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  tupletFullLength (boolean)
  If set, the tuplet is printed up to the start of the next note.
  tupletFullLengthNote (boolean)
  If set, end at the next note, otherwise end on the matter (time signatures, etc.) before the note.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TupletBracket (page 722), and TupletNumber (page 723).

2.1.21 Lyrics
Corresponds to a voice with lyrics. Handles the printing of a single line of lyrics.
This context creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610), LyricExtender (page 627), LyricHyphen (page 627), LyricSpace (page 630), LyricText (page 631), StanzaNumber (page 689), VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), and VowelTransition (page 734).
This context sets the following properties:
• Set context property instrumentName to '().'
• Set context property `lyricRepeatCountFormatter` to `<procedure at
/build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/translation-functions.scm:208:4
(context repeat-count)>`.

• Set context property `searchForVoice` to `#f`.

• Set context property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.

• Set grob property `bar-extent` in `BarLine` (page 531), to :
  `'(-0.05 . 0.05)`

• Set grob property `font-size` in `InstrumentName` (page 610), to `1.0`.

• Set grob property `nonstaff-nonstaff-spacing` in `VerticalAxisGroup` (page 728), to :
  `'((basic-distance . 0)
   (minimum-distance . 2.8)
   (padding . 0.2)
   (stretchability . 0))`

• Set grob property `nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing` in `VerticalAxisGroup` (page 728), to :
  `'((basic-distance . 5.5)
   (padding . 0.5)
   (stretchability . 1))`

• Set grob property `nonstaff-unrelatedstaff-spacing.padding` in `VerticalAxisGroup` (page 728), to `1.5`.

• Set grob property `remove-empty` in `VerticalAxisGroup` (page 728), to `#t`.

• Set grob property `remove-first` in `VerticalAxisGroup` (page 728), to `#t`.

• Set grob property `self-alignment-Y` in `InstrumentName` (page 610), to `#f`.

• Set grob property `short-bar-extent` in `BarLine` (page 531), to :
  `'(-0.05 . 0.05)`

• Set grob property `staff-affinity` in `VerticalAxisGroup` (page 728), to `1`.

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.

This context cannot contain other contexts.

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

  `Axis_group_engraver` (page 446)
  Group all objects created in this context in a `VerticalAxisGroup` spanner.

Properties (read)

  `currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
  etc.).

  `hasAxisGroup` (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

  `keepAliveInterfaces` (list)
  A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff
  with `remove-empty` set around for.

Properties (write)

  `hasAxisGroup` (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): `VerticalAxisGroup`
(page 728).
Extender_engraver (page 464)
Create lyric extenders.
Music types accepted: completize-extender-event (page 52), and extender-event (page 52),
Properties (read)
  extendersOverRests (boolean)
  Whether to continue extenders as they cross a rest.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LyricExtender (page 627).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
Properties (read)
  fontSize (number)
  The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Hyphen_engraver (page 470)
Create lyric hyphens, vowel transitions and distance constraints between words.
Music types accepted: hyphen-event (page 53), and vowel-transition-event (page 61),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LyricHyphen (page 627),
LyricSpace (page 630), and VowelTransition (page 734).

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  instrumentName (markup)
    The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels
    the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property
    labels following lines.
  shortInstrumentName (markup)
    See instrumentName.
  shortVocalName (markup)
    Name of a vocal line, short version.
  vocalName (markup)
    Name of a vocal line.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Lyric_engraver (page 474)
Engrave text for lyrics.
Music types accepted: lyric-event (page 54),
Properties (read)
  ignoreMelismata (boolean)
    Ignore melismata for this Section “Lyrics” in Internals Reference line.
  lyricMelismaAlignment (number)
    Alignment to use for a melisma syllable.
searchForVoice (boolean)
Signal whether a search should be made of all contexts in the context hierarchy for a voice to provide rhythms for the lyrics.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LyricText (page 631).

Pure_from_neighbor_engraver (page 486)
Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Stanza_number_engraver (page 493)
Engrave stanza numbers.
Properties (read)
stanza (markup)
Stanza ‘number’ to print before the start of a verse. Use in Lyrics context.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StanzaNumber (page 689).

2.1.22 MensuralStaff
Same as Staff context, except that it is accommodated for typesetting a piece in mensural style.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305).

This context creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519),
AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521),
AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), BarLine (page 531), BassFigure (page 537),
BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538),
BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), BassFigureLine
(page 540), BreathingSign (page 549), CaesuraScript (page 551), Clef (page 557),
ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), Custos
(page 575), DotColumn (page 580), FingeringColumn (page 597), InstrumentName
(page 610), KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature (page 617), LedgerLineSpanner
(page 622), NoteCollision (page 648), OttavaBracket (page 652), PianoPedalBracket
(page 660), RestCollision (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), ScriptRow
(page 669), SignumRepetitionis (page 673), SostenutoPedal (page 678),
SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), StaffEllipsis (page 684), StaffHighlight
(page 687), StaffSpacing (page 688), StaffSymbol (page 688), SustainPedal (page 697),
SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), TimeSignature (page 714), UnaCordaPedal
(page 725), UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:

• Set context property alterationGlyphs to:
  '((-1/2 . "accidentals.mensuralM1")
   (0 . "accidentals.vaticana0")
   (1/2 . "accidentals.mensural1"))

• Set context property autoAccidentals to:
  '((Staff <$procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/music-functions.scm:1718:0

• Set context property autoCautionaries to '().

• Set context property caesuraType to:
  '((bar-line . "|"))

• Set context property clefGlyph to "clefs.mensural.g".

• Set context property clefPosition to -2.

• Set context property clefTransposition to 0.
- Set context property `createSpacing` to `#t`.
- Set context property `doubleRepeatBarType` to `'( )`.
- Set context property `doubleRepeatSegnoBarType` to `'S`.
- Set context property `endRepeatBarType` to `'( )`.
- Set context property `endRepeatSegnoBarType` to `'S`.
- Set context property `extraNatural` to `#f`.
- Set context property `fineSegnoBarType` to `"| .S"`.
- Set context property `fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType` to `"| .S"`.
- Set context property `forbidBreakBetweenBarLines` to `#f`.
- Set context property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to `#f`.
- Set context property `instrumentName` to `'( )`.
- Set context property `localAlterations` to `'( )`.
- Set context property `measureBarType` to `'( )`.
- Set context property `middleCClefPosition` to `-6`.
- Set context property `middleCPosition` to `-6`.
- Set context property `ottavationMarkups` to: 
  
  `((4 . "29")
   (3 . "22")
   (2 . "15")
   (1 . "8")
   (-1 . "8")
   (-2 . "15")
   (-3 . "22")
   (-4 . "29"))`

- Set context property `printKeyCancellation` to `#f`.
- Set context property `segnoBarType` to `"S"`.
- Set context property `shortInstrumentName` to `'( )`.
- Set context property `startRepeatBarType` to `'|`.
- Set context property `startRepeatSegnoBarType` to `'S`.
- Set context property `underlyingRepeatBarType` to `'( )`.
- Set grob property `hair-thickness` in `BarLine` (page 531), to `0.6`.
- Set grob property `neutral-direction` in `Custos` (page 575), to `-1`.
- Set grob property `neutral-position` in `Custos` (page 575), to `3`.
- Set grob property `style` in `Custos` (page 575), to `'mensural`.
- Set grob property `style` in `TimeSignature` (page 714), to `'mensural`.
- Set grob property `thick-thickness` in `BarLine` (page 531), to `1.8`.
- Set grob property `thickness` in `StaffSymbol` (page 688), to `0.6`.

This is not a ‘Bottom’ context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type `MensuralVoice` (page 233).

Context `MensuralStaff` can contain `CueVoice` (page 100), `MensuralVoice` (page 233), and `NullVoice` (page 245).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

**Accidental_engraver** (page 443)

Make accidentals. Catch note heads, ties and notices key-change events. This engraver usually lives at `Staff` level, but reads the settings for Accidental at `Voice` level, so you can \override them at `Voice`. 

•
Properties (read)

accidentalGrouping (symbol)
If set to 'voice, accidentals on the same note in different octaves may be horizontally staggered if in different voices.

autoAccidentals (list)
List of different ways to typeset an accidental.
For determining when to print an accidental, several different rules are tried. The rule that gives the highest number of accidentals is used.
Each entry in the list is either a symbol or a procedure.

symbol
The symbol is the name of the context in which the following rules are to be applied. For example, if context is Section “Score” in Internals Reference then all staves share accidentals, and if context is Section “Staff” in Internals Reference then all voices in the same staff share accidentals, but staves do not.

procedure
The procedure represents an accidental rule to be applied to the previously specified context.
The procedure takes the following arguments:
context
The current context to which the rule should be applied.
pitch
The pitch of the note to be evaluated.
barnum
The current bar number.
The procedure returns a pair of booleans. The first states whether an extra natural should be added. The second states whether an accidental should be printed. (#t . #f) does not make sense.

autoCautionaries (list)
List similar to autoAccidentals, but it controls cautionary accidentals rather than normal ones. Both lists are tried, and the one giving the most accidentals wins. In case of draw, a normal accidental is typeset.

extraNatural (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce the effect of a previous alteration.

harmonicAccidentals (boolean)
If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.

internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 ,FLAT)).
localAlterations (list)
The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same
as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter
barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.

Properties (write)
localAlterations (list)
The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same
as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter
barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519),
AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521), and
AccidentalSuggestion (page 522).

Alteration_glyph_engraver (page 444)
Set the glyph-name-alist of all grobs having the accidental-switch-interface
to the value of the context’s alterationGlyphs property, when defined.

Properties (read)
alterationGlyphs (list)
A list mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as
exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print
accidentals.

Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

keepAliveInterfaces (list)
A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff
with remove-empty set around for.

Properties (write)
hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup
(page 728).

Bar_engraver (page 446)
Create bar lines for various commands, including \bar.
If forbidBreakBetweenBarLines is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.

Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), caesura-event (page 51),
coda-mark-event (page 51), dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52),
section-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57),

Properties (read)
caesuraType (list)
An alist
((bar-line . bar-type)
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.

bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

doubleRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where the end of one \repeat volta coincides with the start of another. The default is ‘\ldots’.

doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one \repeat volta and the beginning of another. The default is ‘\ldots.S.|’.

endRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘\ldots’.

endRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘\ldots.S’.

fineBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \fine. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘\ldots’.

fineSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine. The default is ‘\ldots.S’.

fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘\ldots.S.|’.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar line.

measureBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.
printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning
of the piece.

printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each ele-
ment is a list, '(command args...), but a command with no arguments
may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '(()(start-repeat)) may be given
as '(()start-repeat).

end-repeat return-count
End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go
back from this point to the beginning of the section.

start-repeat repeat-count
Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to
perform this section.

volta text
If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f,
end a volta bracket.

sectionBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the
repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an
annotation. The default is ‘||’.

segnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is ‘S’.

segnoStyle (symbol)
A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

startRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘.||’.

startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a
\repeat volta. The default is ‘S.||’.

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line
would normally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in
mid measure where the next system begins with a segno. Where there is
also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value
is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.

whichBar (string)
The current bar line type, or ’() if there is no bar line. Setting this ex-
plicitly in user code is deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set
it.

Properties (write)

currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current	
timestep.
forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531).

Caesura_ engraver (page 453)
Notate a short break in sound that does not shorten the previous note.
Depending on the result of passing the value of caesuraType through caesuraTypeTransform, this engraver may create a BreathingSign with CaesuraScript grobs aligned to it, or it may create CaesuraScript grobs and align them to a BarLine.
If this engraver observes a BarLine, it calls caesuraTypeTransform again with the new information, and if necessary, recreates its grobs.
Music types accepted: caesura-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

breathMarkDefinitions (list)
The description of breath marks. This is used by the Breathing_sign_engraver. See scm/breath.scm for more information.

caesuraType (list)
An alist

((bar-line . bar-type)
 (breath . breath-type)
 (scripts . script-type...)
 (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.
bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

scriptDefinitions (list)
The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549), and CaesuraScript (page 551).
Clef_engraver (page 455)
Determine and set reference point for pitches.

Properties (read)

- clefGlyph (string)
  Name of the symbol within the music font.

- clefPosition (number)
  Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff
  spaces from the center of the staff.

- clefTransposition (integer)
  Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are com-
  mon.

- clefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
  Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a clef is displayed. Possi-
  bable values are 'default', 'parenthesized', and 'bracketed.'

- explicitClefVisibility (vector)
  'break-visibility' function for clef changes.

- forbidBreak (boolean)
  If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
  quested by the user.

- forceBreak (boolean)
  Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

- forceClef (boolean)
  Show clef symbol, even if it has not changed. Only active for the first
  clef after the property is set, not for the full staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Clef (page 557), and
ClefModifier (page 560).

Collision_engraver (page 456)
Collect NoteColumns, and as soon as there are two or more, put them in a
NoteCollision object.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteCollision (page 648).

Cue_clef_engraver (page 458)
Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)

- clefTransposition (integer)
  Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are com-
  mon.

- cueClefGlyph (string)
  Name of the symbol within the music font.

- cueClefPosition (number)
  Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff
  spaces from the center of the staff.

- cueClefTransposition (integer)
  Add this much extra transposition to a cue clef. Values of 7 and -7 are
  common.
cueClefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
  Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a cue clef is displayed.
  Possible values are 'default, 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

explicitCueClefVisibility (vector)
  'break-visibility' function for cue clef changes.

forbidBreak (boolean)
  If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
  quested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
  Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

middleCCuePosition (number)
  The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef of the
cue notes. This can be calculated by looking at cueClefPosition and
  cueClefGlyph.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClefModifier (page 560),
CueClef (page 569), and CueEndClef (page 572).

Custos_engraver (page 459)
  Engrave custodes.
  Properties (read)
    forbidBreak (boolean)
      If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
      quested by the user.
    forceBreak (boolean)
      Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Custos (page 575).

Dot_column_engraver (page 460)
  Engrave dots on dotted notes shifted to the right of the note. If omitted , then dots
  appear on top of the notes.
  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580).

Figured_bass_engraver (page 464)
  Make figured bass numbers.
  Music types accepted: bass-figure-event (page 50), and rest-event (page 57),
  Properties (read)
    figuredBassAlterationDirection (direction)
      Where to put alterations relative to the main figure.
    figuredBassCenterContinuations (boolean)
      Whether to vertically center pairs of extender lines. This does not work
      with three or more lines.
    figuredBassFormatter (procedure)
      A routine generating a markup for a bass figure.
    ignoreFiguredBassRest (boolean)
      Don’t swallow rest events.
    implicitBassFigures (list)
      A list of bass figures that are not printed as numbers, but only as exten-
      der lines.
useBassFigureExtenders (boolean)
Whether to use extender lines for repeated bass figures.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), and BassFigureLine (page 540).

Figured_bass_position_engraver (page 465)
Position figured bass alignments over notes.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538).

Fingering_column_engraver (page 465)
Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a FingeringColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingeringColumn (page 597).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
Properties (read)
fontSize (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.
Properties (read)
busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)
busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.
Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

instrumentName (markup)
The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property labels following lines.

shortInstrumentName (markup)
See instrumentName.

shortVocalName (markup)
Name of a vocal line, short version.
vocalName (markup)
Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Key_engraver (page 472)
Engrave a key signature.
Music types accepted: key-change-event (page 53),

Properties (read)

createKeyOnClefChange (boolean)
Print a key signature whenever the clef is changed.

explicitKeySignatureVisibility (vector)
‘break-visibility’ function for explicit key changes. ‘\override’ of the
break-visibility property will set the visibility for normal (i.e., at the
start of the line) key signatures.

extraNatural (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce
the effect of a previous alteration.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
quested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

keyAlterationOrder (list)
A list of pairs that defines in what order alterations should be printed.
The format of an entry is (step . alter), where step is a number from
0 to 6 and alter from -1 (double flat) to 1 (double sharp), with exact
rationals for alterations in between, e.g., 1/2 for sharp.

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or
((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6
and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols,
e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
Last key signature before a key signature change.

middleCClefPosition (number)
The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef. This can
be calculated by looking at clefPosition and clefGlyph.

printKeyCancellation (boolean)
Print restoration alterations before a key signature change.

Properties (write)

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or
((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6
and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols,
e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
Last key signature before a key signature change.
tonic (pitch)
   The tonic of the current scale.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): KeyCancellation (page 614),
and KeySignature (page 617).

Ledger_line_engraver (page 474)
   Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LedgerLineSpanner
   (page 622).

Merge_mmrest_numbers_engraver (page 478)
   Engraver to merge multi-measure rest numbers in multiple voices.
   This works by gathering all multi-measure rest numbers at a time step. If they all
   have the same text and there are at least two only the first one is retained and the
   others are hidden.

Non_musical_script_column_engraver (page 480)
   Find potentially colliding non-musical scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn
   object; that will fix the collisions.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Ottava_spanner_engraver (page 482)
   Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.
   Music types accepted: ottava-event (page 55),
   Properties (read)
      currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
         Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
         etc.).
      middleCOffset (number)
         The offset of middle C from the position given by middleCClefPosition
         This is used for ottava brackets.
      ottavation (markup)
         If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text
         spanner.

   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): UttavaBracket (page 652).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
   Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
   Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Piano_pedal_align_engraver (page 485)
   Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.
   Properties (read)
      currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
         Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
         etc.).

   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SostenutoPedallineSpanner
   (page 680), SustainPedallineSpanner (page 698), and
   UnaCordaPedallineSpanner (page 726).
Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485)
   Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.
   Music types accepted: sostenuto-event (page 58), sustain-event (page 59), and
   una-corda-event (page 60),
   Properties (read)
     
     currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
     Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
     etc.).
     
     pedalSostenutoStrings (list)
     See pedalSustainStrings.
     
     pedalSostenutoStyle (symbol)
     See pedalSustainStyle.
     
     pedalSustainStrings (list)
     A list of strings to print for sustain-pedal. Format is \( \text{up updown down} \),
     where each of the three is the string to print when this is done with the
     pedal.
     
     pedalSustainStyle (symbol)
     A symbol that indicates how to print sustain pedals: text, bracket or
     mixed (both).
     
     pedalUnaCordaStrings (list)
     See pedalSustainStrings.
     
     pedalUnaCordaStyle (symbol)
     See pedalSustainStyle.
     
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PianoPedalBracket
   (page 660), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SustainPedal (page 697), and
   UnaCordaPedal (page 725).

Pure_from_neighbor_engraver (page 486)
   Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Rest_collision_engraver (page 487)
   Handle collisions of rests.

   Properties (read)
     
     busyGrobs (list)
     A queue of \( \text{end-moment . grob} \) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
     use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
     heads, spanners, etc.).
     
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RestCollision (page 667).

Script_row_engraver (page 488)
   Determine order in horizontal side position elements.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptRow (page 669).

Separating_line_group_engraver (page 488)
   Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

   Properties (read)
     
     createSpacing (boolean)
     Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.
Properties (write)

hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
   True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

Signum_repetitionis_engraver (page 489)
   Create a SignumRepetitionis at the end of a \repeat volta section.
   Music types accepted: volta-repeat-end-event (page 61),
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SignumRepetitionis (page 673).

Skip_typesetting_engraver (page 489)
   Create a StaffEllipsis when skipTypesetting is used.
   Properties (read)

   skipTypesetting (boolean)
      If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.

   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffEllipsis (page 684).

Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491)
   Maintain the stavesFound variable.
   Properties (read)

   stavesFound (list of grobs)
      A list of all staff-symbols found.

   Properties (write)

   stavesFound (list of grobs)
      A list of all staff-symbols found.

Staff_highlight_engraver (page 492)
   Highlights music passages.
   Music types accepted: staff-highlight-event (page 58),
   Properties (read)

   currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffHighlight (page 687).

Staff_symbol_engraver (page 492)
   Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.
   Music types accepted: staff-span-event (page 58),
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).

Time_signature_engraver (page 497)
   Create a Section 3.1.147 [TimeSignature], page 714, whenever timeSignatureFraction changes.
   Music types accepted: time-signature-event (page 60),
   Properties (read)

   initialTimeSignatureVisibility (vector)
      break visibility for the initial time signature.
Chapter 2: Translation

2.1.23 MensuralVoice

Same as Voice context, except that it is accommodated for typesetting a piece in mensural style.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Voice (page 432).

This context creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528), Beam (page 541), BendAfter (page 544), BreathingSign (page 549), ClusterSpanner (page 562), ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562), CombineTextScript (page 565), Dots (page 580), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), FingerGlideSpanner (page 593), Fingering (page 595), Flag (page 597), Glissando (page 602), Hairpin (page 605), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622), MensuralLigature (page 637), MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), MultiMeasureRestText (page 645), NoteColumn (page 648), NoteHead (page 649), NoteSpacing (page 651), PercentRepeat (page 656), PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), PhrasingSlur (page 658), RepeatSlash (page 663), RepeatTie (page 664), RepeatTieColumn (page 665), Rest (page 666), Script (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), Stem (page 690), StemStub (page 692), StemTremolo (page 693), StringNumber (page 694), StrokeFinger (page 696), TextScript (page 708), TextSpanner (page 710), Tie (page 712), TieColumn (page 714), TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), TrillPitchParentheses (page 720), TrillSpanner (page 720), TupletBracket (page 722), TupletNumber (page 723), and VoiceFollower (page 730).

This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property autoBeaming to #f.
- Set grob property style in Flag (page 597), to 'mensural.
- Set grob property style in NoteHead (page 649), to 'mensural.
- Set grob property style in Rest (page 666), to 'mensural.

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.
This context cannot contain other contexts.

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Arpeggio_engraver (page 445)
Generate an Arpeggio symbol.
Music types accepted: arpeggio-event (page 50),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

Auto_beam_engraver (page 445)
Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses baseMoment, beatStructure, beamExceptions, measureLength, and measurePosition to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.141 [Stem_engraver], page 493, properties stemLeftBeamCount and stemRightBeamCount.
Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

autoBeaming (boolean)
   If set to true then beams are generated automatically.
baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
   Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
beamExceptions (list)
   An alist of exceptions to autobeam rules that normally end on beats.
beamHalfMeasure (boolean)
   Whether to allow a beam to begin halfway through the measure in triple time, which could look like 6/8.
beatStructure (list)
   List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.
subdivideBeams (boolean)
   If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Beam_engraver (page 450)
   Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
   Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
   Signal if a beam is present.
beatStructure (list)
   List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.
subdivideBeams (boolean)
   If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Bend_engraver (page 452)
   Create fall spanners.
Music types accepted: bend-after-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
   Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
   Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BendAfter (page 544).

Breathing_sign_engraver (page 453)
Notate breath marks.
Music types accepted: breathing-event (page 51),
Properties (read)
breathMarkType (symbol)
The type of BreathingSign to create at \breathe.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549).

Chord_tremolo_engraver (page 455)
Generate beams for tremolo repeats.
Music types accepted: tremolo-span-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Cluster_spanner_engraver (page 456)
Engrave a cluster using Spanner notation.
Music types accepted: cluster-note-event (page 51),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClusterSpanner (page 562),
and ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562).

Dots_engraver (page 461)
Create Section 3.1.43 [Dots], page 580, objects for Section 3.2.119 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 796s.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Dots (page 580).

Double_percent_repeat_engraver (page 461)
Make double measure repeats.
Music types accepted: double-percent-event (page 52),
Properties (read)
countPercentRepeats (boolean)
If set, produce counters for percent repeats.
measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
Length of one measure in the current time signature.
repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed when countPercentRepeats is set.

Properties (write)
forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), and DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583).
Dynamic_align_engraver (page 462)
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line.

Properties (read)

  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicLineSpanner (page 587).

Dynamic_engraver (page 463)
Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted: absolute-dynamic-event (page 49), break-dynamic-span-event (page 51), and span-dynamic-event (page 58),

Properties (read)

crescendoSpanner (symbol)
The type of spanner to be used for crescendi. Available values are 'hairpin' and 'text'. If unset, a hairpin crescendo is used.

crescendoText (markup)
The text to print at start of non-hairpin crescendo, i.e., 'cresc.'.

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

decrescendoSpanner (symbol)
The type of spanner to be used for decrescendi. Available values are 'hairpin' and 'text'. If unset, a hairpin decrescendo is used.

decrescendoText (markup)
The text to print at start of non-hairpin decrescendo, i.e., 'dim.'.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), and Hairpin (page 605).

Finger_glide_engraver (page 465)
Engraver to print a line between two Fingering grobs.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingerGlideSpanner (page 593).

Fingering_engraver (page 465)
Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted: fingering-event (page 53),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.

Properties (read)

  fontSize (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.
Forbid line break engraver (page 466)
Forbid line breaks when note heads are still playing at some point.
Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

Glissando engraver (page 467)
Engrave glissandi.
Music types accepted: glissando-event (page 53),
Properties (read)

glissandoMap (list)
A map in the form of '((source1 . target1) (source2 . target2) (sourcen . targetn)) showing the glissandi to be drawn for note columns. The value '()' will default to '((0 . 0) (1 . 1) (n . n)), where n is the minimal number of note-heads in the two note columns between which the glissandi occur.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Glissando (page 602).

Grace auto beam engraver (page 467)
Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual beaming or \noBeam will block autobeaming, just like setting the context property 'autoBeaming' to ##f.
Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

autoBeaming (boolean)
If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Grace beam engraver (page 468)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams. Only engraves beams when we are at grace points in time.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
Signal if a beam is present.

beatStructure (list)
List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

subdivideBeams (boolean)
If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

**Grace_engraver (page 468)**
Set font size and other properties for grace notes.

Properties (read)

```plaintext
graceSettings (list)
  Overrides for grace notes. This property should be manipulated through
  the add-grace-property function.
```

**Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)**
Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.

Properties (read)

```plaintext
busyGrobs (list)
  A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
  use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
  heads, spanners, etc.).
```

Properties (write)

```plaintext
busyGrobs (list)
  A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
  use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
  heads, spanners, etc.).
```

**Instrument_switch_engraver (page 471)**
Create a cue text for taking instrument.

This engraver is deprecated.

Properties (read)

```plaintext
instrumentCueName (markup)
  The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.
```

This property is deprecated

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentSwitch (page 611).

**Laissez_vibrer_engraver (page 474)**
Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted: laissez-vibrer-event (page 53),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LaissezVibrerTie (page 620),
and LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622).

**Mensural_ligature_engraver (page 478)**
Handle Mensural_ligature_events by glueing special ligature heads together.

Music types accepted: ligature-event (page 54),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MensuralLigature (page 637).

**Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479)**
Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads measureStartNow
and internalBarNumber to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.88
\[MultiMeasureRest\], page 640.

Music types accepted: multi-measure-articulation-event (page 54),
multi-measure-rest-event (page 54), and multi-measure-text-event (page 54),

Properties (read)

```plaintext
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
  etc.).
```
internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-
keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

measureStartNow (boolean)
True at the beginning of a measure.

restNumberThreshold (number)
If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MultiMeasureRest (page 640),
MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), and
MultiMeasureRestText (page 645).

New_fingering_engraver (page 480)
Create fingering scripts for notes in a new chord. This engraver is ill-named, since it
also takes care of articulations and harmonic note heads.

Properties (read)

fingeringOrientations (list)
A list of symbols, containing ‘left’, ‘right’, ‘up’ and/or ‘down’. This list
determines where fingerings are put relative to the chord being fingered.

harmonicDots (boolean)
If set, harmonic notes in dotted chords get dots.

stringNumberOrientations (list)
See fingeringOrientations.

strokeFingerOrientations (list)
See fingeringOrientations.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595), Script
(page 667), StringNumber (page 694), and StrokeFinger (page 696).

Note_head_line_engraver (page 481)
Engrave a line between two note heads in a staff switch if followVoice is set.

Properties (read)

followVoice (boolean)
If set, note heads are tracked across staff switches by a thin line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VoiceFollower (page 730).

Note_heads_engraver (page 481)
Generate note heads.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),

Properties (read)

middleCPosition (number)
The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually deter-
mined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCoffset.

staffLineLayoutFunction (procedure)
Layout of staff lines, traditional, or semitone.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteHead (page 649).

Note_spacing_engraver (page 482)
Generate NoteSpacing, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteSpacing (page 651).
Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Part_combine_engraver (page 484)
Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and
‘unisono’.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and part-combine-event (page 56),
Properties (read)
aDueText (markup)
Text to print at a unisono passage.
partCombineTextsOnNote (boolean)
Print part-combine texts only on the next note rather than immediately
on rests or skips.
printPartCombineTexts (boolean)
Set ‘Solo’ and ‘A due’ texts in the part combiner?
soloIIText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo for voice ‘two’ when part-combining.
soloText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CombineTextScript
(page 565).

Percent_repeat_engraver (page 484)
Make whole measure repeats.
Music types accepted: percent-event (page 56),
Properties (read)
countPercentRepeats (boolean)
If set, produce counters for percent repeats.
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).
repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning
whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed
when countPercentRepeats is set.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PercentRepeat (page 656),
and PercentRepeatCounter (page 657).

Phrasing_slur_engraver (page 484)
Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.126 [Slur_engraver], page 490.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and phrasing-slur-event
(page 56),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PhrasingSlur (page 658).

Pitched_trill_engraver (page 486)
Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillPitchAccidental
(page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), and
TrillPitchParentheses (page 720).
Repeat_tie_engraver (page 487)
Create repeat ties.
Music types accepted: repeat-tie-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RepeatTie (page 664), and
RepeatTieColumn (page 665).

Rest_engraver (page 487)
Engrave rests.
Music types accepted: rest-event (page 57),
Properties (read)

middleCPosition (number)
The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Rest (page 666).

Rhythmic_column_engraver (page 488)
Generate NoteColumn, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteColumn (page 648).

Script_column_engraver (page 488)
Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Script_engraver (page 488)
Handle note scripted articulations.
Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

scriptDefinitions (list)
The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Script (page 667).

Slash_repeat_engraver (page 489)
Make beat repeats.
Music types accepted: repeat-slash-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), and RepeatSlash (page 663).

Spanner_break_forbid_engraver (page 491)
Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

Stem_engraver (page 493)
Create stems, flags and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.
Music types accepted: tremolo-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.
stemLeftBeamCount (integer)
Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note.
Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is
erased.

stemRightBeamCount (integer)
See stemLeftBeamCount.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Flag (page 597), Stem
(page 690), StemStub (page 692), and StemTremolo (page 693).

Text_engraver (page 495)
Create text scripts.
Music types accepted: text-script-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextScript (page 708).

Text_spanner_engraver (page 496)
Create text spanner from an event.
Music types accepted: text-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

    currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
    etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextSpanner (page 710).

Tie_engraver (page 496)
Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.
Music types accepted: tie-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

    skipTypesetting (boolean)
    If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Use-
    ful for debugging large scores.

    tieWaitForNote (boolean)
    If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be
    used for writing out arpeggios.

Properties (write)

    tieMelismaBusy (boolean)
    Signal whether a tie is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Tie (page 712), and
TieColumn (page 714).

Trill_spanner_engraver (page 498)
Create trill spanners.
Music types accepted: trill-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

    currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
    etc.).

    currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
    etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillSpanner (page 720).

Tuplet_engraver (page 499)
Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.
Music types accepted: tuplet-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  tupletFullLength (boolean)
    If set, the tuplet is printed up to the start of the next note.
  tupletFullLengthNote (boolean)
    If set, end at the next note, otherwise end on the matter (time signatures, etc.) before the note.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TupletBracket (page 722), and TupletNumber (page 723).

2.1.24 NoteNames
A context for printing the names of notes.
This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305).
This context creates the following layout object(s): NoteName (page 651), StaffSpacing (page 688), Tie (page 712), TieColumn (page 714), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).
This context sets the following properties:
• Set grob property nonstaff-nonstaff-spacing in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to:
  '(((basic-distance . 0)
    (minimum-distance . 2.8)
    (padding . 0.2)
    (stretchability . 0))
• Set grob property nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to:
  '(((basic-distance . 5.5)
    (padding . 0.5)
    (stretchability . 1))
• Set grob property nonstaff-unrelatedstaff-spacing.padding in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to 1.5.
• Set grob property staff-affinity in VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), to 1.
This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.
This context cannot contain other contexts.
This context is built from the following engraver(s):
  Alteration_glyph_engraver (page 444)
  Set the glyph-name-alist of all grobs having the accidental-switch-interface to the value of the context's alterationGlyphs property, when defined.
Properties (read)
  alterationGlyphs (list)
    Alist mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print accidentals.
  Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
  Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.
Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

keepAliveInterfaces (list)
A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.

Properties (write)

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

Note_name_engraver (page 481)
Print pitches as words.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),

Properties (read)

noteNameFunction (procedure)
Function used to convert pitches into strings and markups.

noteNameSeparator (string)
String used to separate simultaneous NoteName objects.

printAccidentalNames (boolean or symbol)
Print accidentals in the NoteNames context.

printNotesLanguage (string)
Use a specific language in the NoteNames context.

printOctaveNames (boolean or symbol)
Print octave marks in the NoteNames context.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteName (page 651).

Separating_line_group_engraver (page 488)
Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

createSpacing (boolean)
Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

Tie_engraver (page 496)
Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.
Music types accepted: tie-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

skipTypesetting (boolean)
If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.

tieWaitForNote (boolean)
If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be used for writing out arpeggios.

Properties (write)

tieMelismaBusy (boolean)
Signal whether a tie is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Tie (page 712), and TieColumn (page 714).

### 2.1.25 NullVoice

For aligning lyrics without printing notes

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305), and Voice (page 432).

This context creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541), NoteHead (page 649), Slur (page 676), Tie (page 712), and TieColumn (page 714).

This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property nullAccidentals to #t.
- Set context property squashedPosition to 0.
- Set grob property no-ledgers in NoteHead (page 649), to #t.
- Set grob property stencil in Beam (page 541), to #f.
- Set grob property stencil in NoteHead (page 649), to #f.
- Set grob property stencil in Slur (page 676), to #f.
- Set grob property stencil in Tie (page 712), to #f.
- Set grob property X-extent in NoteHead (page 649), to #<procedure at ice-9/eval.scm:333:13 (a)>.

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.
This context cannot contain other contexts.

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

- Beam_engraver (page 450)
  Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.
  Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
- Properties (read)
  baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
  Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
- beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
  Signal if a beam is present.
- beatStructure (list)
  List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.
subdivideBeams (boolean)
If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number
of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at
multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.
Properties (read)
busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)
busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
heads, spanners, etc.).

Note_heads_engraver (page 481)
Generate note heads.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),
Properties (read)
middleCPosition (number)
The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually deter-
mined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.
staffLineLayoutFunction (procedure)
Layout of staff lines, traditional, or semitone.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteHead (page 649).

Pitch_squash_engraver (page 486)
Set the vertical position of note heads to squashedPosition, if that property is set.
This can be used to make a single-line staff demonstrating the rhythm of a melody.
Properties (read)
squashedPosition (integer)
Vertical position of squashing for Section “Pitch_squash_engraver” in
Internals Reference.

Slur_engraver (page 490)
Build slur grobs from slur events.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and slur-event (page 57),
Properties (read)
doubleSlurs (boolean)
If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one
below the chord.
slurMelismaBusy (boolean)
Signal if a slur is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Slur (page 676).
Tie_engraver (page 496)
Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.
Music types accepted: tie-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

skipTypesetting (boolean)
If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.
tieWaitForNote (boolean)
If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be used for writing out arpeggios.

Properties (write)
tieMelismaBusy (boolean)
Signal whether a tie is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Tie (page 712), and TieColumn (page 714).

2.1.26 OneStaff
Provides a common axis for the contained staves, making all of them appear in the same vertical space. This can be useful for typesetting staves of different types in immediate succession or for temporarily changing the character of one staff or overlaying it with a different one. Often used with \stopStaff and \startStaff for best results.

This context creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

This is not a ‘Bottom’ context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type Staff (page 305).

Context OneStaff can contain ChordNames (page 98), DrumStaff (page 111), Dynamics (page 129), FiguredBass (page 135), FretBoards (page 136), GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), KievanStaff (page 193), Lyrics (page 216), MensuralStaff (page 219), NoteNames (page 243), PetrucciStaff (page 248), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), VaticanaLyrics (page 382), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

keepAliveInterfaces (list)
A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.

Properties (write)

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

2.1.27 PetrucciStaff

A kind of Staff approximating the mensural typesetting of Ottaviano Petrucci’s Harmonices Musices Odhecaton (Venice, 1501).

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305).

This context creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519), AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521), AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), BarLine (page 531), BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), BassFigureLine (page 540), BreathingSign (page 549), CaesuraScript (page 551), Clef (page 557), ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), Custos (page 575), DotColumn (page 580), FingeringColumn (page 597), InstrumentName (page 610), KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature (page 617), LedgerLineSpanner (page 622), NoteCollision (page 648), OttavaBracket (page 652), PianoPedalBracket (page 660), RestCollision (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), ScriptRow (page 669), SigmundRepetitionis (page 673), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), StaffEllipsis (page 684), StaffHighlight (page 687), StaffSpacing (page 688), StaffSymbol (page 688), SustainPedal (page 697), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), TimeSignature (page 714), UnaCordaPedal (page 725), UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property alterationGlyphs to:
  
  `((-1/2 . "accidentals.mensuralM1")
   (0 . "accidentals.vaticana0")
   (1/2 . "accidentals.mensural1"))`

- Set context property autoAccidentals to:
  `'(Staff #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/music-functions.scm:1718:0
      #<procedure neo-modern-accidental-rule (context pitch barnum)>>)

- Set context property autoAccidentals to:
  
  `{Staff #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/music-functions.scm:1718:0
      #<procedure neo-modern-accidental-rule (context pitch barnum)>>}

- Set context property autoCautionaries to `()`.  

- Set context property caesuraType to:
  
  `'((bar-line . "."))`

- Set context property clefGlyph to "clefs.petrucci.g". 

- Set context property clefPosition to -2. 

- Set context property clefTransposition to 0. 

- Set context property createSpacing to #t. 

- Set context property doubleRepeatBarType to '(). 

- Set context property doubleRepeatSegnoBarType to "S". 

- Set context property endRepeatBarType to '(). 

- Set context property endRepeatSegnoBarType to "S". 

- Set context property extraNatural to #f. 

- Set context property fineSegnoBarType to ".S". 

- Set context property fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType to ".S". 

• Set context property `forbidBreakBetweenBarLines` to `#f`.
• Set context property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to `#f`.
• Set context property `instrumentName` to `()`.  
• Set context property `localAlterations` to `()`.  
• Set context property `measureBarType` to `()`.  
• Set context property `middleCClefPosition` to `-6`.  
• Set context property `middleCPosition` to `-6`.  
• Set context property `ottavationMarkups` to:  
  `'((4 . "29")
  (3 . "22")
  (2 . "15")
  (1 . "8")
  ( 1 . "8")
  ( 2 . "15")
  ( 3 . "22")
  ( -4 . "29"))`  
• Set context property `printKeyCancellation` to `#f`.  
• Set context property `segnoBarType` to "S".  
• Set context property `shortInstrumentName` to `()`.  
• Set context property `startRepeatBarType` to "|".  
• Set context property `startRepeatBarType` to "||".  
• Set context property `startRepeatSegnoBarType` to "S".  
• Set context property `underlyingRepeatBarType` to `()`.  
• Set grob property `bar-extent` in `BarLine` (page 531), to:  
  `'(-2.5 . 2.5)`  
• Set grob property `bar-extent` in `SignumRepetitionis` (page 673), to:  
  `'(-2.5 . 2.5)`  
• Set grob property `hair-thickness` in `BarLine` (page 531), to 2.21.  
• Set grob property `hair-thickness` in `SignumRepetitionis` (page 673), to 2.21.  
• Set grob property `kern` in `BarLine` (page 531), to 2.9.  
• Set grob property `kern` in `SignumRepetitionis` (page 673), to 2.9.  
• Set grob property `neutral-direction` in `Custos` (page 575), to -1.  
• Set grob property `neutral-position` in `Custos` (page 575), to 3.  
• Set grob property `rounded` in `BarLine` (page 531), to `#t`.  
• Set grob property `rounded` in `SignumRepetitionis` (page 673), to `#t`.  
• Set grob property `short-bar-extent` in `BarLine` (page 531), to:  
  `'(-1.5 . 1.5)`  
• Set grob property `short-bar-extent` in `SignumRepetitionis` (page 673), to:  
  `'(-1.5 . 1.5)`  
• Set grob property `style` in `Custos` (page 575), to `mensural`.  
• Set grob property `style` in `TimeSignature` (page 714), to `mensural`.  
• Set grob property `thick-thickness` in `BarLine` (page 531), to 2.9.  
• Set grob property `thick-thickness` in `SignumRepetitionis` (page 673), to 2.9.  
• Set grob property `thickness` in `StaffSymbol` (page 688), to 1.3.
This is not a ‘Bottom’ context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type PetrucciVoice (page 262).

Context PetrucciStaff can contain CueVoice (page 100), NullVoice (page 245), and PetrucciVoice (page 262).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Accidental_engraver (page 443)
Make accidentals. Catch note heads, ties and notices key-change events. This engraver usually lives at Staff level, but reads the settings for Accidental at Voice level, so you can \override them at Voice.

Properties (read)

accidentalGrouping (symbol)
If set to 'voice, accidentals on the same note in different octaves may be horizontally staggered if in different voices.

autoAccidentals (list)
List of different ways to typeset an accidental.
For determining when to print an accidental, several different rules are tried. The rule that gives the highest number of accidentals is used.
Each entry in the list is either a symbol or a procedure.

symbol
The symbol is the name of the context in which the following rules are to be applied. For example, if context is Section “Score” in Internals Reference then all staves share accidentals, and if context is Section “Staff” in Internals Reference then all voices in the same staff share accidentals, but staves do not.

procedure
The procedure represents an accidental rule to be applied to the previously specified context.
The procedure takes the following arguments:
context
The current context to which the rule should be applied.
pitch
The pitch of the note to be evaluated.
barnum
The current bar number.
The procedure returns a pair of booleans. The first states whether an extra natural should be added. The second states whether an accidental should be printed. (#t . #f) does not make sense.

autoCautionaries (list)
List similar to autoAccidentals, but it controls cautionary accidentals rather than normal ones. Both lists are tried, and the one giving the most accidentals wins. In case of draw, a normal accidental is typeset.

extraNatural (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce the effect of a previous alteration.

harmonicAccidentals (boolean)
If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.
internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-
keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or
((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6
and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols,
e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 . FLAT)).

localAlterations (list)
The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same
as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter
barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.

Properties (write)

localAlterations (list)
The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same
as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter
barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519),
AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521), and
AccidentalSuggestion (page 522).

Alteration_glyph_engraver (page 444)
Set the glyph-name-alist of all grobs having the accidental-switch-interface
to the value of the context’s alterationGlyphs property, when defined.

Properties (read)

alterationGlyphs (list)
Alist mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as
exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print
accidentals.

Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

keepAliveInterfaces (list)
A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff
with remove-empty set around for.

Properties (write)

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup
(page 728).
Bar_engraver (page 446)
Create bar lines for various commands, including \bar.
If forbidBreakBetweenBarLines is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.
Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), caesura-event (page 51),
coda-mark-event (page 51), dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52),
section-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57),
Properties (read)
caesuraType (list)
   An alist
      ((bar-line . bar-type)
       (breath . breath-type)
       (scripts . script-type...)
       (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura.
   All entries are optional.
   bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-
   bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.
caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
   An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of
   the same kind as caesuraType.
   The first argument is the context.
   The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional
   entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations at-
   tached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this
   second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set;
   the function is free to return a different value. The transform function
   can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
   The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the en-
   graver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed
   a BarLine at the current moment.
doubleRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where the end of one \repeat volta coincides with the
   start of another. The default is ‘:...:’.
doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one
   \repeat volta and the beginning of another. The default is ‘:|.S.|:’.
endRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘:|.’.
endRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a
   \repeat volta. The default is ‘:|.S’.
fineBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at \fine. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the
   repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an
   annotation. The default is ‘|.’.
fineSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine. The de-
   fault is ‘|.S’.
fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the
start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘|.S.|:’.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar
line.

measureBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.

printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning
of the piece.

printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each ele-
ment is a list, ‘(command args...), but a command with no arguments
may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., ‘((start-repeat))’ may be given
as ‘(start-repeat).

end-repeat return-count
End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go
back from this point to the beginning of the section.

start-repeat repeat-count
Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to
perform this section.

volta text
If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f,
end a volta bracket.

sectionBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the
repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an
annotation. The default is ‘||’.

segnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is ‘S’.

segnoStyle (symbol)
A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

startRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘.|:’.

startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a
\repeat volta. The default is ‘S.|:’.

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line
would normally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in
mid measure where the next system begins with a segno. Where there is
also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value
is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.
whichBar (string)
The current bar line type, or '() if there is no bar line. Setting this explicitly in user code is deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set it.

Properties (write)
currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531).

Caesura_engraver (page 453)
Notate a short break in sound that does not shorten the previous note.
Depending on the result of passing the value of caesuraType through caesuraTypeTransform, this engraver may create a BreathingSign with CaesuraScript grobs aligned to it, or it may create CaesuraScript grobs and align them to a BarLine.
If this engraver observes a BarLine, it calls caesuraTypeTransform again with the new information, and if necessary, recreates its grobs.

Music types accepted: caesura-event (page 51),

Properties (read)
breathMarkDefinitions (list)
The description of breath marks. This is used by the Breathing_sign_engraver. See scm/breath.scm for more information.

caesuraType (list)
An alist

((bar-line . bar-type)
 (breath . breath-type)
 (scripts . script-type...)
 (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.
bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

**scriptDefinitions** (list)
The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549), and CaesuraScript (page 551).

**Clef_engraver** (page 455)
Determine and set reference point for pitches.

**Properties (read)**

- **clefGlyph** *(string)*
  Name of the symbol within the music font.

- **clefPosition** *(number)*
  Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

- **clefTransposition** *(integer)*
  Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

- **clefTranspositionStyle** *(symbol)*
  Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a clef is displayed. Possible values are 'default', 'parenthesized', and 'bracketed.'

- **explicitClefVisibility** *(vector)*
  'break-visibility' function for clef changes.

- **forbidBreak** *(boolean)*
  If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

- **forceBreak** *(boolean)*
  Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

- **forceClef** *(boolean)*
  Show clef symbol, even if it has not changed. Only active for the first clef after the property is set, not for the full staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Clef (page 557), and ClefModifier (page 560).

**Collision_engraver** (page 456)
Collect NoteColumns, and as soon as there are two or more, put them in a NoteCollision object.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteCollision (page 648).

**Cue_clef_engraver** (page 458)
Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

**Properties (read)**

- **clefTransposition** *(integer)*
  Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
cueClefGlyph (string)
    Name of the symbol within the music font.

cueClefPosition (number)
    Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff
    spaces from the center of the staff.

cueClefTransposition (integer)
    Add this much extra transposition to a cue clef. Values of 7 and -7 are
    common.

cueClefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
    Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a cue clef is displayed.
    Possible values are 'default, 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

explicitCueClefVisibility (vector)
    'break-visibility' function for cue clef changes.

cueClefTransposition (number)
    The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef of the
    cue notes. This can be calculated by looking at cueClefPosition and
    cueClefGlyph.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClefModifier (page 560),
CueClef (page 569), and CueEndClef (page 572).

Custos engraver (page 459)
    Engrave custodes.
    Properties (read)

    forbidBreak (boolean)
        If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
        quested by the user.

    forceBreak (boolean)
        Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Custos (page 575).

Dot_column engraver (page 460)
    Engrave dots on dotted notes shifted to the right of the note. If omitted, then dots
    appear on top of the notes.
    This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580).

Figured_bass engraver (page 464)
    Make figured bass numbers.
    Music types accepted: bass-figure-event (page 50), and rest-event (page 57),
    Properties (read)

    figuredBassAlterationDirection (direction)
        Where to put alterations relative to the main figure.
figuredBassCenterContinuations (boolean)
Whether to vertically center pairs of extender lines. This does not work with three or more lines.

figuredBassFormatter (procedure)
A routine generating a markup for a bass figure.

ignoreFiguredBassRest (boolean)
Don’t swallow rest events.

implicitBassFigures (list)
A list of bass figures that are not printed as numbers, but only as extender lines.

useBassFigureExtenders (boolean)
Whether to use extender lines for repeated bass figures.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), and BassFigureLine (page 540).

Figured_bass_position_engraver (page 465)
Position figured bass alignments over notes.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538).

Fingering_column_engraver (page 465)
Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a FingeringColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingeringColumn (page 597).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
Properties (read)

fontSize (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.
Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.
Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
instrumentName (markup)
The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property labels following lines.

shortInstrumentName (markup)
See instrumentName.

shortVocalName (markup)
Name of a vocal line, short version.

vocalName (markup)
Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Key_engraver (page 472)
Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted: key-change-event (page 53).

Properties (read)

createKeyOnClefChange (boolean)
Print a key signature whenever the clef is changed.

explicitKeySignatureVisibility (vector)
A ‘break-visibility’ function for explicit key changes. ‘\override’ of the break-visibility property will set the visibility for normal (i.e., at the start of the line) key signatures.

extraNatural (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce the effect of a previous alteration.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

keyAlterationOrder (list)
A list of pairs that defines in what order alterations should be printed. The format of an entry is (step . alter), where step is a number from 0 to 6 and alter from -1 (double flat) to 1 (double sharp), with exact rationals for alterations in between, e.g., 1/2 for sharp.

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 . FLAT)).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
Last key signature before a key signature change.

middleCClefPosition (number)
The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef. This can be calculated by looking at clefPosition and clefGlyph.

printKeyCancellation (boolean)
Print restoration alterations before a key signature change.
Properties (write)

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing \( (\text{step} . \text{alter}) \) or \( ((\text{octave} . \text{step}) . \text{alter}) \), where \( \text{step} \) is a number in the range 0 to 6 and \( \text{alter} \) a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., \( \text{keyAlterations} = #'(6 ,\text{FLAT}) \).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
Last key signature before a key signature change.

tonic (pitch)
The tonic of the current scale.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): KeyCancellation (page 614), and KeySignature (page 617).

Ledger_line_engraver (page 474)
Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LedgerLineSpanner (page 622).

Merge_mmrest_numbers_engraver (page 478)
Engraver to merge multi-measure rest numbers in multiple voices.
This works by gathering all multi-measure rest numbers at a time step. If they all have the same text and there are at least two only the first one is retained and the others are hidden.

Non_musical_script_column_engraver (page 480)
Find potentially colliding non-musical scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Ottava_spanner_engraver (page 482)
Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.
Music types accepted: ottava-event (page 55),

Properties (read)

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

middleCOffset (number)
The offset of middle C from the position given by middleCClefPosition
This is used for ottava brackets.

ottavation (markup)
If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): OttavaBracket (page 652).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Piano_pedal_align_engraver (page 485)
Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.
Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), and UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726).

Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485)
Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.
Music types accepted: sostenuto-event (page 58), sustain-event (page 59), and una-corda-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

pedalSostenutoStrings (list)
See pedalSustainStrings.

pedalSostenutoStyle (symbol)
See pedalSustainStyle.

pedalSustainStrings (list)
A list of strings to print for sustain-pedal. Format is (up updown down), where each of the three is the string to print when this is done with the pedal.

pedalSustainStyle (symbol)
A symbol that indicates how to print sustain pedals: text, bracket or mixed (both).

pedalUnaCordaStrings (list)
See pedalSustainStrings.

pedalUnaCordaStyle (symbol)
See pedalSustainStyle.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PianoPedalBracket (page 660), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SustainPedal (page 697), and UnaCordaPedal (page 725).

Pure_from_neighbor_engraver (page 486)
Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Rest_collision_engraver (page 487)
Handle collisions of rests.
Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RestCollision (page 667).
Script_row_engraver (page 488)
Determine order in horizontal side position elements.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptRow (page 669).

Separating_line_group_engraver (page 488)
Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.
Properties (read)
createSpacing (boolean)
Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.
Properties (write)
hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

Signum_repetitionis_engraver (page 489)
Create a SignumRepetitionis at the end of a \repeat volta section.
Music types accepted: volta-repeat-end-event (page 61).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SignumRepetitionis (page 673).

Skip_typesetting_engraver (page 489)
Create a StaffEllipsis when skipTypesetting is used.
Properties (read)
skipTypesetting (boolean)
If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffEllipsis (page 684).

Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491)
Maintain the stavesFound variable.
Properties (read)
stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.
Properties (write)
stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

Staff_highlight_engraver (page 492)
Highlights music passages.
Music types accepted: staff-highlight-event (page 58),
Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffHighlight (page 687).

Staff_symbol_engraver (page 492)
Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.
Music types accepted: staff-span-event (page 58),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).
Time_signature_engraver (page 497)
Create a Section 3.1.147 [TimeSignature], page 714, whenever timeSignatureFraction changes.

Music types accepted: time-signature-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

initialTimeSignatureVisibility (vector)
  break visibility for the initial time signature.

partialBusy (boolean)
  Signal that \partial acts at the current timestep.

timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
  A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4)
  is a 4/4 time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TimeSignature (page 714).

2.1.28 PetrucciVoice

A kind of Voice approximating the mensural typesetting of Ottaviano Petrucci’s Harmonices Musices Odhecaton (Venice, 1501).

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Voice (page 432).

This context creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528), Beam (page 541), BendAfter (page 544), BreathingSign (page 549), ClusterSpanner (page 562), ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562), CombineTextScript (page 565), Dots (page 580), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), FingerGlideSpanner (page 593), Fingering (page 595), Flag (page 597), Glissando (page 602), Hairpin (page 605), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622), MensuralLigature (page 637), MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), MultiMeasureRestText (page 645), NoteColumn (page 648), NoteHead (page 649), NoteSpacing (page 651), PercentRepeat (page 656), PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), PhrasingSlur (page 658), RepeatSlash (page 663), RepeatTie (page 664), RepeatTieColumn (page 665), Rest (page 666), Script (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), Slur (page 676), Stem (page 690), StemStub (page 692), StemTremolo (page 693), StringNumber (page 694), StrokeFinger (page 696), TextScript (page 708), TextSpanner (page 710), Tie (page 712), TieColumn (page 714), TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), TrillPitchParentheses (page 720), TrillSpanner (page 720), TupletBracket (page 722), TupletNumber (page 723), and VoiceFollower (page 730).

This context sets the following properties:

• Set context property autoBeaming to #f.
• Set grob property length in Stem (page 690), to 5.
• Set grob property style in NoteHead (page 649), to 'petrucci.
• Set grob property style in Rest (page 666), to 'mensural.
• Set grob property thickness in Stem (page 690), to 1.7.

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it. This context cannot contain other contexts.

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Arpeggio_engraver (page 445)
  Generate an Arpeggio symbol.
Music types accepted: arpeggio-event (page 50),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

**Auto Beam engraver** (page 445)
Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses baseMoment, beatStructure, beamExceptions, measureLength, and measurePosition to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.141 [Stem_engraver], page 493, properties stemLeftBeamCount and stemRightBeamCount.
Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),

Properties (read)
- autoBeaming (boolean)
  - If set to true then beams are generated automatically.
- baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
  - Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
- beamExceptions (list)
  - An alist of exceptions to autobeam rules that normally end on beats.
- beamHalfMeasure (boolean)
  - Whether to allow a beam to begin halfway through the measure in triple time, which could look like 6/8.
- beatStructure (list)
  - List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.
- subdivideBeams (boolean)
  - If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

**Beam engraver** (page 450)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),

Properties (read)
- baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
  - Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
- beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
  - Signal if a beam is present.
- beatStructure (list)
  - List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.
- subdivideBeams (boolean)
  - If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

**Bend engraver** (page 452)
Create fall spanners.
Music types accepted: bend-after-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

  currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
    Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current
    timestep.

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
    etc.).

  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
    etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BendAfter (page 544).

Breathing_sign_engraver (page 453)
  Notate breath marks.
Music types accepted: breathing-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

  breathMarkType (symbol)
    The type of BreathingSign to create at \
breathe.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549).

Chord_tremolo_engraver (page 455)
  Generate beams for tremolo repeats.
Music types accepted: tremolo-span-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Cluster_spanner_engraver (page 456)
  Engrave a cluster using Spanner notation.
Music types accepted: cluster-note-event (page 51),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClusterSpanner (page 562),
and ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562).

Dots_engraver (page 461)
  Create Section 3.1.43 [Dots], page 580, objects for Section 3.2.119
  [rhythmic-head-interface], page 796s.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Dots (page 580).

Double_percent_repeat_engraver (page 461)
  Make double measure repeats.
Music types accepted: double-percent-event (page 52),
Properties (read)

  countPercentRepeats (boolean)
    If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

  measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
    Length of one measure in the current time signature.

  repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
    A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning
    whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed
    when countPercentRepeats is set.
Properties (write)

forbidBreak (boolean)
  If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), and DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583).

Dynamic_align_engraver (page 462)
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line.
Properties (read)
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicLineSpanner (page 587).

Dynamic_engraver (page 463)
Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.
Music types accepted: absolute-dynamic-event (page 49), break-dynamic-span-event (page 51), and span-dynamic-event (page 58),
Properties (read)
crescendoSpanner (symbol)
  The type of spanner to be used for crescendi. Available values are 'hairpin' and 'text'. If unset, a hairpin crescendo is used.
crescendoText (markup)
  The text to print at start of non-hairpin crescendo, i.e., 'cresc.'.
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
decrescendoSpanner (symbol)
  The type of spanner to be used for decrescendi. Available values are 'hairpin' and 'text'. If unset, a hairpin decrescendo is used.
decrescendoText (markup)
  The text to print at start of non-hairpin decrescendo, i.e., 'dim.'.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), and Hairpin (page 605).

Finger_glide_engraver (page 465)
Engraver to print a line between two Fingering grobs.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingerGlideSpanner (page 593).

Fingering_engraver (page 465)
Create fingering scripts.
Music types accepted: fingering-event (page 53),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595).
Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
Properties (read)
fontSize (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Forbid_line_break_engraver (page 466)
Forbid line breaks when note heads are still playing at some point.
Properties (read)
busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)
forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
quested by the user.

Glissando_engraver (page 467)
Engrave glissandi.
Music types accepted: glissando-event (page 53),
Properties (read)
glissandoMap (list)
A map in the form of '((source1 . target1) (source2 . target2) (sourcec .
targetn)) showing the glissandi to be drawn for note columns. The value
'()' will default to '((0 . 0) (1 . 1) (n . n)), where n is the minimal nu-
mer of note-heads in the two note columns between which the glissandi
occur.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Glissando (page 602).

Grace_auto_beam_engraver (page 467)
Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual
beaming or \noBeam will block autobeaming, just like setting the context property
'autoBeaming' to ##f.
Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)
autoBeaming (boolean)
If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Grace_beam_engraver (page 468)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags
instead of beams. Only engraves beams when we are at grace points in time.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
Properties (read)
baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
Signal if a beam is present.
beatStructure (list)
List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

subdivideBeams (boolean)
If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Grace_engraver (page 468)
Set font size and other properties for grace notes.

Properties (read)

graceSettings (list)
Overrides for grace notes. This property should be manipulated through the add-grace-property function.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.

Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Instrument_switch_engraver (page 471)
Create a cue text for taking instrument.
This engraver is deprecated.

Properties (read)

instrumentCueName (markup)
The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.
This property is deprecated

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentSwitch (page 611).

Laissez_vibrer_engraver (page 474)
Create laissez vibrer items.
Music types accepted: laissez-vibrer-event (page 53),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), and LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622).

Mensural_ligature_engraver (page 478)
Handle Mensural_ligature_events by glueing special ligature heads together.
Music types accepted: ligature-event (page 54),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MensuralLigature (page 637).
Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479)
Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads measureStartNow and internalBarNumber to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.88 [MultiMeasureRest], page 640.

Music types accepted: multi-measure-articulation-event (page 54), multi-measure-rest-event (page 54), and multi-measure-text-event (page 54).

Properties (read)

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

  internalBarNumber (integer)
      Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

  measureStartNow (boolean)
      True at the beginning of a measure.

  restNumberThreshold (number)
      If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), and MultiMeasureRestText (page 645).

New_fingering_engraver (page 480)
Create fingering scripts for notes in a new chord. This engraver is ill-named, since it also takes care of articulations and harmonic note heads.

Properties (read)

  fingeringOrientations (list)
      A list of symbols, containing ‘left’, ‘right’, ‘up’ and/or ‘down’. This list determines where fingerings are put relative to the chord being fingered.

  harmonicDots (boolean)
      If set, harmonic notes in dotted chords get dots.

  stringNumberOrientations (list)
      See fingeringOrientations.

  strokeFingerOrientations (list)
      See fingeringOrientations.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595), Script (page 667), StringNumber (page 694), and StrokeFinger (page 696).

Note_head_line_engraver (page 481)
Engrave a line between two note heads in a staff switch if followVoice is set.

Properties (read)

  followVoice (boolean)
      If set, note heads are tracked across staff switches by a thin line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VoiceFollower (page 730).

Note_heads_engraver (page 481)
Generate note heads.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),
Properties (read)

middleCPosition (number)
The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

staffLineLayoutFunction (procedure)
Layout of staff lines, traditional, or semitone.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteHead (page 649).

Note_spacing_ engraver (page 482)
Generate NoteSpacing, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteSpacing (page 651).

Output_property_ engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Part_combine_ engraver (page 484)
Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and part-combine-event (page 56),

Properties (read)

aDueText (markup)
Text to print at a unisono passage.

partCombineTextsOnNote (boolean)
Print part-combine texts only on the next note rather than immediately on rests or skips.

printPartCombineTexts (boolean)
Set ‘Solo’ and ‘A due’ texts in the part combiner?

soloIIText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo for voice ‘two’ when part-combining.

soloText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CombineTextScript (page 565).

Percent_repeat_ engraver (page 484)
Make whole measure repeats.

Music types accepted: percent-event (page 56),

Properties (read)

countPercentRepeats (boolean)
If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed when countPercentRepeats is set.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PercentRepeat (page 656), and PercentRepeatCounter (page 657).

Phrasing_slur_engraver (page 484)
Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.126 [Slur_engraver], page 490.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and phrasing-slur-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PhrasingSlur (page 658).

Pitched_trill_engraver (page 486)
Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), and TrillPitchParentheses (page 720).

Repeat_tie_engraver (page 487)
Create repeat ties.
Music types accepted: repeat-tie-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RepeatTie (page 664), and RepeatTieColumn (page 665).

Rest_engraver (page 487)
Engrave rests.
Music types accepted: rest-event (page 57),
Properties (read)

middleCPosition (number)
The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Rest (page 666).

Rhythmic_column_engraver (page 488)
Generate NoteColumn, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteColumn (page 648).

Script_column_engraver (page 488)
Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Script_engraver (page 488)
Handle note scripted articulations.
Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

scriptDefinitions (list)
The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Script (page 667).

Slash_repeat_engraver (page 489)
Make beat repeats.
Music types accepted: repeat-slash-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), and RepeatSlash (page 663).

**Slur_engraver** (page 490)
Build slur grobs from slur events.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and slur-event (page 57),
Properties (read)
  
  doubleSlurs (boolean)
  If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one
  below the chord.

  slurMelismaBusy (boolean)
  Signal if a slur is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Slur (page 676).

**Spanner_break_forbid_engraver** (page 491)
Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

**Stem_engraver** (page 493)
Create stems, flags and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam
engraver for overriding beaming.
Music types accepted: tremolo-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  
  currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
  Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current
timestep.

  stemLeftBeamCount (integer)
  Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note.
  Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is
  erased.

  stemRightBeamCount (integer)
  See stemLeftBeamCount.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Flag (page 597), Stem
(page 690), StemStub (page 692), and StemTremolo (page 693).

**Text_engraver** (page 495)
Create text scripts.
Music types accepted: text-script-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextScript (page 708).

**Text_spanner_engraver** (page 496)
Create text spanner from an event.
Music types accepted: text-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextSpanner (page 710).
Tie_engraver (page 496)
Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.
Music types accepted: tie-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  skipTypesetting (boolean)
    If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.
  tieWaitForNote (boolean)
    If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be used for writing out arpeggios.
Properties (write)
  tieMelismaBusy (boolean)
    Signal whether a tie is present.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Tie (page 712), and TieColumn (page 714).

Trill_spanner_engraver (page 498)
Create trill spanners.
Music types accepted: trill-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillSpanner (page 720).

Tuplet_engraver (page 499)
Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.
Music types accepted: tuplet-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  tupletFullLength (boolean)
    If set, the tuplet is printed up to the start of the next note.
  tupletFullLengthNote (boolean)
    If set, end at the next note, otherwise end on the matter (time signatures, etc.) before the note.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TupletBracket (page 722), and TupletNumber (page 723).

2.1.29 PianoStaff
Just like GrandStaff, but the staves are only removed together, never separately.
This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): GrandStaff (page 138).
This context creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528), InstrumentName (page 610), SpanBar (page 682), SpanBarStub (page 683), StaffGrouper (page 686), SystemStartBar (page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), SystemStartSquare (page 703), and VerticalAlignment (page 728).
This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property `instrumentName` to '('.
- Set context property `localAlterations` to '#f'.
- Set context property `localAlterations` to '('.
- Set context property `localAlterations` to '('.
- Set context property `shortInstrumentName` to '('.
- Set context property `systemStartDelimiter` to 'SystemStartBrace'.
- Set context property `systemStartDelimiter` to 'SystemStartBracket'.
- Set context property `topLevelAlignment` to '#f'.
- Set grob property `extra-spacing-width` in `DynamicText` (page 589), to '#f'.

This is not a 'Bottom' context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type `Staff` (page 305).

Context `PianoStaff` can contain `ChoirStaff` (page 68), `ChordNames` (page 98), `Devnull` (page 110), `DrumStaff` (page 111), `Dynamics` (page 129), `FiguredBass` (page 135), `FretBoards` (page 136), `GrandStaff` (page 138), `GregorianTranscriptionLyrics` (page 140), `GregorianTranscriptionStaff` (page 143), `KievanStaff` (page 193), `Lyrics` (page 216), `MensuralStaff` (page 219), `NoteNames` (page 243), `OneStaff` (page 247), `PetrucciStaff` (page 248), `PianoStaff` (page 272), `RhythmicStaff` (page 274), `Staff` (page 305), `StaffGroup` (page 317), `TabStaff` (page 360), `VaticanaLyrics` (page 382), and `VaticanaStaff` (page 408).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

- `Instrument_name_engraver` (page 470)
  Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

  Properties (read)
  - `currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  - `instrumentName` (markup)
    The name to print left of a staff. The `instrumentName` property labels the staff in the first system, and the `shortInstrumentName` property labels following lines.
  - `shortInstrumentName` (markup)
    See `instrumentName`.
  - `shortVocalName` (markup)
    Name of a vocal line, short version.
  - `vocalName` (markup)
    Name of a vocal line.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): `InstrumentName` (page 610).

- `Keep_alive_together_engraver` (page 472)
  This engraver collects all `Hara_kiri_group_spanners` that are created in contexts at or below its own. These spanners are then tied together so that one will be removed only if all are removed. For example, if a `StaffGroup` uses this engraver, then the staves in the group will all be visible as long as there is a note in at least one of them.

- `Output_property_engraver` (page 482)
  Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

  Music types accepted: `apply-output-event` (page 50),
Span_arpeggio_ engraver (page 491)
Make arpeggios that span multiple staves.
Properties (read)

connectArpeggios (boolean)
If set, connect arpeggios across piano staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

Span_bar_ engraver (page 491)
Make cross-staff bar lines: It catches all normal bar lines and draws a single span bar across them.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SpanBar (page 682).

Span_bar_stub_ engraver (page 491)
Make stubs for span bars in all contexts that the span bars cross.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SpanBarStub (page 683).

System_start_delimiter_ engraver (page 493)
Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a SystemStartBar, SystemStartBrace, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartSquare spanner).
Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

systemStartDelimiter (symbol)
Which grob to make for the start of the system/staff? Set to SystemStartBrace, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartBar.

systemStartDelimiterHierarchy (pair)
A nested list, indicating the nesting of a start delimiters.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SystemStartBar (page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), and SystemStartSquare (page 703).

Vertical_align_ engraver (page 499)
Catch groups (staves, lyrics lines, etc.) and stack them vertically.
Properties (read)

alignAboveContext (string)
Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

alignBelowContext (string)
Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffGrouper (page 686), and VerticalAlignment (page 728).

2.1.30 RhythmicStaff
A context like Staff but for printing rhythms. Pitches are ignored; the notes are printed on one line.
This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305).
This context creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531), BreathingSign (page 549), CaesuraScript (page 551), DotColumn (page 580), InstrumentName (page 610), LedgerLineSpanner (page 622), StaffHighlight (page 687), StaffSpacing (page 688), StaffSymbol (page 688), TimeSignature (page 714), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:
- Set context property createSpacing to #t.
- Set context property instrumentName to '().
- Set context property localAlterations to '().
- Set context property shortInstrumentName to '().
- Set context property squashedPosition to 0.
- Set grob property line-count in StaffSymbol (page 688), to 1.
- Set grob property neutral-direction in Beam (page 541), to 1.
- Set grob property neutral-direction in Stem (page 690), to 1.
- Set grob property staff-padding in VoltaBracket (page 731), to 3.

This is not a ‘Bottom’ context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type Voice (page 432).

Context RhythmicStaff can contain CueVoice (page 100), NullVoice (page 245), and Voice (page 432).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

Properties (read)
- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
- hasAxisGroup (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.
- keepAliveInterfaces (list)
  A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.

Properties (write)
- hasAxisGroup (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

Bar_engraver (page 446)
Create bar lines for various commands, including \bar.

If forbidBreakBetweenBarLines is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.

Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), caesura-event (page 51), coda-mark-event (page 51), dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52), section-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57),

Properties (read)
- caesuraType (list)
  An alist
    ((bar-line . bar-type)
(breath . breath-type)
(scripts . script-type...)
(underlying-bar-line . bar-type))

specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.

bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

doubleRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where the end of one \repeat volta coincides with the start of another. The default is ':...'.

doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one \repeat volta and the beginning of another. The default is '|.|S.|:'.

endRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the end of a \repeat volta. The default is '|.'.

endRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a \repeat volta. The default is '|.|S'.

fineBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \fine. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is '|.'.

fineSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine. The default is '|.|'.

fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the start of a \repeat volta. The default is '|.|S.|:'.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar line.

measureBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.
printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
    Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning
    of the piece.

printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
    Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
    A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each ele-
    ment is a list, '(command args...), but a command with no arguments
    may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '((start-repeat)) may be given
    as '(start-repeat).

end-repeat return-count
    End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go
    back from this point to the beginning of the section.

start-repeat repeat-count
    Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to
    perform this section.

volta text
    If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f,
    end a volta bracket.

sectionBarType (string)
    Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the
    repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an
    annotation. The default is ‘||’.

segnoBarType (string)
    Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is ‘S’.

segnoStyle (symbol)
    A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

startRepeatBarType (string)
    Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘.|:'.

startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
    Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a
    \repeat volta. The default is ‘S.|:'.

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
    Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line
    would normally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in
    mid measure where the next system begins with a segno. Where there is
    also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value
    is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.

whichBar (string)
    The current bar line type, or ‘() if there is no bar line. Setting this ex-
    plicitly in user code is deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set
    it.

Properties (write)

currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
    Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current
timestep.
forbidBreak (boolean)
   If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
   quested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531).

Caesura_engraver (page 453)
   Notate a short break in sound that does not shorten the previous note.
   Depending on the result of passing the value of caesuraType through
   caesuraTypeTransform, this engraver may create a BreathingSign with
   CaesuraScript grobs aligned to it, or it may create CaesuraScript grobs and align
   them to a BarLine.
   If this engraver observes a BarLine, it calls caesuraTypeTransform again with the
   new information, and if necessary, recreates its grobs.
   Music types accepted: caesura-event (page 51),

Properties (read)

   breathMarkDefinitions (list)
      The description of breath marks. This is used by the Breathing_sign_
      engraver. See scm/breath.scm for more information.

   caesuraType (list)
      An alist
      ((bar-line . bar-type)
       (breath . breath-type)
       (scripts . script-type...)
       (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
      specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All
      entries are optional.
      bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-
      bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

   caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
      An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of
      the same kind as caesuraType.
      The first argument is the context.
      The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional
      entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations at-
      tached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this
      second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the
      function is free to return a different value. The transform function
      can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
      The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the en-
      graver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a
      BarLine at the current moment.

   scriptDefinitions (list)
      The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for
      typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for
      more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549),
and CaesuraScript (page 551).
Dot_column_engraver (page 460)
Engrave dots on dotted notes shifted to the right of the note. If omitted, then dots appear on top of the notes.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
Properties (read)
  fontSize (number)
  The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  instrumentName (markup)
    The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property labels following lines.
  shortInstrumentName (markup)
    See instrumentName.
  shortVocalName (markup)
    Name of a vocal line, short version.
  vocalName (markup)
    Name of a vocal line.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Ledger_line_engraver (page 474)
Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LedgerLineSpanner (page 622).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Pitch_squash_engraver (page 486)
Set the vertical position of note heads to squashedPosition, if that property is set.
This can be used to make a single-line staff demonstrating the rhythm of a melody.
Properties (read)
  squashedPosition (integer)
    Vertical position of squashing for Section “Pitch_squash_engraver” in Internals Reference.

Separating_line_group_engraver (page 488)
Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.
Properties (read)
  createSpacing (boolean)
    Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.
Properties (write)

hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
   True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

Staff_highlight_engraver (page 492)
   Highlights music passages.
   Music types accepted: staff-highlight-event (page 58),
   Properties (read)
   currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffHighlight (page 687).

Staff_symbol_engraver (page 492)
   Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.
   Music types accepted: staff-span-event (page 58),
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).

Time_signature_engraver (page 497)
   Create a Section 3.1.147 [TimeSignature], page 714, whenever
timeSignatureFraction changes.
   Music types accepted: time-signature-event (page 60),
   Properties (read)
   initialTimeSignatureVisibility (vector)
      break visibility for the initial time signature.
   partialBusy (boolean)
      Signal that \partial acts at the current timestep.
   timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
      A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4) is a 4/4 time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TimeSignature (page 714).

2.1.31 Score
This is the top level notation context. No other context can contain a Score context. This context handles the administration of time signatures. It also makes sure that items such as clefs, time signatures, and key-signatures are aligned across staves.

You cannot explicitly instantiate a Score context (since it is not contained in any other context). It is instantiated automatically when an output definition (a \score or \layout block) is processed.

An alias for Timing is established by the Timing_translator in whatever context it is initialized, and the timing variables are then copied from wherever Timing had been previously established. The alias at Score level provides a target for initializing Timing variables in layout definitions before any Timing_translator has been run.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Timing (page 280).

This context creates the following layout object(s): BarNumber (page 535),
   BreakAlignGroup (page 547), BreakAlignment (page 547), CenteredBarNumber (page 553),
   CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554), CodaMark (page 563), ControlPoint (page 567),
This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property `additionalPitchPrefix` to "."
- Set context property `aDueText` to "a2".
- Set context property `alterationGlyphs` to ".f.".
- Set context property `alternativeRestores` to:
  
  `(measurePosition
   measureLength
   measureStartNow
   lastChord)`

- Set context property `associatedVoiceType` to 'Voice'.
- Set context property `autoAccidentals` to:
  
  `(Staff #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/music-functions.scm:1718:0

  autoBeamCheck to `default-auto-beam-check`.
  
  Set context property `autoBeaming` to ".t.".

  Set context property `autoCautionaries` to ".()".
  
  Set context property `barCheckSynchronize` to ".f.".

  Set context property `barNumberFormatter` to `robust-bar-number-function`.

  Set context property `barNumberVisibility` to `first-bar-number-invisible-and-no-parenthesized-bar-numbers`.

  Set context property `beamHalfMeasure` to ".t.".

  Set context property `breathMarkDefinitions` to:
  
  `((altcomma
    (text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)> "scripts.raltcomma")
    (caesura
      (text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)> "scripts.caesura.straight"))
    (chantdoublebar
      (extra-spacing-width -1.0 . 0.0)
      (stencil
        .
        #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::finalis (_)>)
      (Y-offset . 0.0))
    (chantfullbar
      (extra-spacing-width -1.0 . 0.0)
      (stencil
        .
        #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::divisio-maxima (_)>)
      (Y-offset . 0.0))
    (chanthalfbar
      (extra-spacing-height .))

  )`
• Set context property breathMarkType to 'comma.
• Set context property caesuraType to:
  '((breath . caesura))
• Set context property centerBarNumbers to #f.
• Set context property chordNameExceptions to:
  '(((#<Pitch e' > #<Pitch gis' >)
    #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
    ("+"))
  ((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' >)
    #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
    ("+"))
  ((#<procedure fontsize-markup (layout props increment arg)>
      2
    "#")))
  ((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' > #<Pitch bes' >)
    #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
    ("+-")))
• Set context property chordNameFunction to ignatzek-chord-names.
• Set context property chordNameLowercaseMinor to #f.
• Set context property chordNameSeparator to:
  '(%<procedure hspace-markup (layout props amount)> 0.5)
• Set context property chordNoteNamer to '().
• Set context property chordPrefixSpacer to 0.
• Set context property chordRootNamer to note-name->markup.
• Set context property clefGlyph to "clefs.G".
• Set context property clefPosition to -2.
• Set context property clefTranspositionFormatter to clef-transposition-markup.
• Set context property codaMarkFormatter to #<procedure at
  /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/translation-functions.scm:222:4
  (number context)>.
• Set context property `completionFactor` to `unity-if-multimeasure`.
• Set context property `crescendoSpanner` to 'hairpin'.
• Set context property `cueClefTranspositionFormatter` to `clef-transposition-markup`.
• Set context property `dalSegnoTextFormatter` to `format-dal-segno-text`.
• Set context property `decrescendoSpanner` to 'hairpin'.
• Set context property `doubleRepeatBarType` to "\ldots\ldots".
• Set context property `doubleRepeatSegnoBarType` to "\|.S.|:"
• Set context property `drumStyleTable` to #<hash-table>.
• Set context property `endRepeatBarType` to "\ldots\ldots".
• Set context property `endRepeatSegnoBarType` to "\|.S".
• Set context property `explicitClefVisibility` to: #(#t #t #t)
• Set context property `explicitCueClefVisibility` to: #(#f #t #t)
• Set context property `explicitKeySignatureVisibility` to: #(#t #t #t)
• Set context property `extendersOverRests` to #t.
• Set context property `extraNatural` to #t.
• Set context property `figuredBassAlterationDirection` to -1.
• Set context property `figuredBassFormatter` to `format-bass-figure`.
• Set context property `figuredBassLargeNumberAlignment` to 0.
• Set context property `figuredBassPlusDirection` to -1.
• Set context property `figuredBassPlusStrokedAlist` to:
  '(2 . "figbass.twoplus")
  (4 . "figbass.fourplus")
  (5 . "figbass.fiveplus")
  (6 . "figbass.sixstroked")
  (7 . "figbass.sevenstroked")
  (9 . "figbass.ninestroked")
• Set context property `fineBarType` to "\ldots\ldots".
• Set context property `fineSegnoBarType` to "\|.S".
• Set context property `fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType` to "\|.S.|:"
• Set context property `fineText` to "Fine".
• Set context property `fingeringOrientations` to: '(up down)
• Set context property `firstClef` to #t.
• Set context property `forbidBreakBetweenBarLines` to #t.
• Set context property `graceSettings` to:
  '((Voice Stem direction 1)
   (Voice Slur direction -1)
   (Voice Stem font-size -3)
   (Voice Flag font-size -3)
   (Voice NoteHead font-size -3)
   (Voice TabNoteHead font-size -4)
   (Voice Dots font-size -3)
(Voice Stem length-fraction 0.8)
(Voice Stem no-stem-extend #t)
(Voice Beam beam-thickness 0.384)
(Voice Beam length-fraction 0.8)
(Voice Accidental font-size -4)
(Voice AccidentalCautionary font-size -4)
(Voice Script font-size -3)
(Voice Fingering font-size -8)
(Voice StringNumber font-size -8))

- Set context property harmonicAccidentals to #t.
- Set context property highStringOne to #t.
- Set context property initialTimeSignatureVisibility to:
  #(#t #t #t)
- Set context property instrumentTransposition to #<Pitch c'>.
- Set context property keepAliveInterfaces to:
  '(bass-figure-interface
   chord-name-interface
   cluster-beacon-interface
   dynamic-interface
   fret-diagram-interface
   lyric-syllable-interface
   note-head-interface
   tab-note-head-interface
   lyric-interface
   percent-repeat-interface
   stanza-number-interface)

- Set context property keyAlterationOrder to:
  '((6 . -1/2)
   (2 . -1/2)
   (5 . -1/2)
   (1 . -1/2)
   (4 . -1/2)
   (0 . -1/2)
   (3 . -1/2)
   (3 . 1/2)
   (3 . 1/2)
   (0 . 1/2)
   (4 . 1/2)
   (1 . 1/2)
   (5 . 1/2)
   (2 . 1/2)
   (6 . 1/2)
   (6 . -1)
   (6 . 1)
   (2 . -1)
   (5 . -1)
   (1 . -1)
   (4 . -1)
   (0 . -1)
   (3 . -1)
   (3 . 1)
   (0 . 1)
(4 . 1)
(1 . 1)
(5 . 1)
(2 . 1)
(6 . 1))

• Set context property `lyricMelismaAlignment` to `-1`.
• Set context property `majorSevenSymbol` to:
  `
  (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
   ((#<procedure fontsize-markup (layout props increment arg)>
     -3
     (#<procedure triangle-markup (layout props filled)>
      #f))))
  • Set context property `measureBarType` to "|".
• Set context property `melismaBusyProperties` to:
  
  ' (melismaBusy
       slurMelismaBusy
       tieMelismaBusy
       beamMelismaBusy
       completionBusy)
  • Set context property `metronomeMarkFormatter` to `format-metronome-markup`.
• Set context property `middleCClefPosition` to `-6`.
• Set context property `middleCPosition` to `-6`.
• Set context property `minorChordModifier` to "m".
• Set context property `noChordSymbol` to "N.C.".
• Set context property `noteNameFunction` to `note-name-markup`.
• Set context property `noteNameSeparator` to "/".
• Set context property `noteToFretFunction` to `determine-frets`.
• Set context property `partCombineTextsOnNote` to #t.
• Set context property `pedalSostenutoStrings` to:
  ' ("Sost. Ped." "*Sost. Ped." ")
• Set context property `pedalSostenutoStyle` to 'mixed.
• Set context property `pedalSustainStrings` to:
  ' ("Ped." "*Ped." ")
• Set context property `pedalSustainStyle` to 'text.
• Set context property `pedalUnaCordaStrings` to:
  ' ("una corda" "tre corde")
• Set context property `pedalUnaCordaStyle` to 'text.
• Set context property `predefinedDiagramTable` to #f.
• Set context property `printAccidentalNames` to #t.
• Set context property `printKeyCancellation` to #t.
• Set context property `printOctaveNames` to #f.
• Set context property `printPartCombineTexts` to #t.
• Set context property `printTrivialVoltaRepeats` to #f.
• Set context property `quotedCueEventTypes` to:
  ' (note-event

rest-event
tie-event
beam-event
tuplet-span-event
tremolo-event)

• Set context property quotedEventTypes to:
  '(StreamEvent)
• Set context property rehearsalMarkFormatter to #<procedure at
  /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/translation-functions.scm:222:4
  (number context)>.
• Set context property rehearsalMark to 1.
• Set context property repeatCountVisibility to all-repeat-counts-visible.
• Set context property restNumberThreshold to 1.
• Set context property scriptDefinitions to:
  '
  ((accent
    (avoid-slur . around)
    (padding . 0.2)
    (script-stencil feta "sforzato" . "sforzato")
    (side-relative-direction . -1))
  (accentus
    (script-stencil feta "uaccentus" . "uaccentus")
    (side-relative-direction . -1)
    (avoid-slur . ignore)
    (padding . 0.2)
    (quantize-position . #t)
    (script-priority . -100)
    (direction . 1))
  (altcomma
    (script-stencil feta "laltcomma" . "raltcomma")
    (quantize-position . #t)
    (padding . 0.2)
    (avoid-slur . ignore)
    (direction . 1))
  (circulus
    (script-stencil feta "circulus" . "circulus")
    (side-relative-direction . -1)
    (avoid-slur . ignore)
    (padding . 0.2)
    (quantize-position . #t)
    (script-priority . -100)
    (direction . 1))
  (coda (script-stencil feta "coda" . "coda")
    (padding . 0.2)
    (avoid-slur . outside)
    (direction . 1))
  (comma (script-stencil feta "lcomma" . "rcomma")
    (quantize-position . #t)
    (padding . 0.2)
    (avoid-slur . ignore)
    (direction . 1))

(downbow
  (script-stencil feta "downbow" . "downbow")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (skyline-horizontal-padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1)
  (script-priority . 180))
(downmordent
  (script-stencil feta "downmordent"
    . "downmordent")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(downprall
  (script-stencil feta "downprall" . "downprall")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(espressivo
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (script-stencil feta "espr" . "espr")
  (side-relative-direction . -1))
(fermata
  (script-stencil feta "dfermata" . "ufermata")
  (padding . 0.4)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (outside-staff-priority . 75)
  (script-priority . 175)
  (direction . 1))
(flageolet
  (script-stencil feta "flageolet" . "flageolet")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
  (script-priority . 50)
(halfopen
  (avoid-slur . outside)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (script-stencil feta "halfopen" . "halfopen")
  (direction . 1))
(halfopenvertical
  (avoid-slur . outside)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (script-stencil feta "halfopenvertical"
    . "halfopenvertical")
(direction . 1))
(haydnturn
  (script-stencil feta "haydnturn" . "haydnturn")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . inside)
  (direction . 1))
(henzelongfermata
  (script-stencil
    feta
    "dhenzelongfermata"
    .
    "uhenzelongfermata")
  (padding . 0.4)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (outside-staff-priority . 75)
  (script-priority . 175)
  (direction . 1))
(henzeshortfermata
  (script-stencil
    feta
    "dhenzeshortfermata"
    .
    "uhenzeshortfermata")
  (padding . 0.4)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (outside-staff-priority . 75)
  (script-priority . 175)
  (direction . 1))
(ictus (script-stencil feta "ictus" . "ictus")
  (side-relative-direction . -1)
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (avoid-slur . ignore)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (script-priority . -100)
  (direction . -1))
(lheel (script-stencil feta "upedalheel" . "upedalheel")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . -1))
(lineprall
  (script-stencil feta "lineprall" . "lineprall")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(longfermata
  (script-stencil
    feta
    "dlongfermata"
    .
    "ulongfermata")
  (padding . 0.4)
  (avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))
(ltoe (script-stencil feta "upedaltoe". "upedaltoe")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . -1))
(marcato
  (script-stencil feta "dmarcato" . "umarcato")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . inside)
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (side-relative-direction . -1))
(mordent
  (script-stencil feta "mordent" . "mordent")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(open (avoid-slur . outside)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (script-stencil feta "open". "open")
  (direction . 1))
(outsidecomma
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (script-stencil feta "lcomma" . "rcomma"))
(portato
  (script-stencil feta "uportato" . "dportato")
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (padding . 0.45)
  (side-relative-direction . -1))
(prall (script-stencil feta "prall" . "prall")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(pralldown
  (script-stencil feta "pralldown" . "pralldown")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(prallmordent
  (script-stencil feta
    "prallmordent"
    . "prallmordent")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(prallprall
  (script-stencil feta "prallprall" . "prallprall")
(signumcongruentiae
  (script-stencil
   feta
   "dsignumcongruentiae"
   .
   "usignumcongruentiae")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . outside)
  (direction . 1))
(slashturn
  (script-stencil feta "slashturn" . "slashturn")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . inside)
  (direction . 1))
(snappizzicato
  (script-stencil
   feta
   "snappizzicato"
   .
   "snappizzicato")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . outside)
  (direction . 1))
(staccatissimo
  (avoid-slur . inside)
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (script-stencil
   feta
   "dstaccatissimo"
   .
   "ustaccatissimo")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (skyline-horizontal-padding . 0.1)
  (side-relative-direction . -1)
  (toward-stem-shift . 1.0)
  (toward-stem-shift-in-column . 0.0))
(staccato
  (script-stencil feta "staccato" . "staccato")
  (side-relative-direction . -1)
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (avoid-slur . inside)
  (toward-stem-shift . 1.0)
  (toward-stem-shift-in-column . 0.0)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (skyline-horizontal-padding . 0.1)
  (script-priority . -100))
(stopped
  (script-stencil feta "stopped" . "stopped")
  (avoid-slur . inside)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (direction . 1))
(tenuto
(script-stencil feta "tenuto" . "tenuto")
(quantize-position . #t)
(avoid-slur . inside)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-priority . -50)
(side-relative-direction . -1))
(trill (script-stencil feta "trill" . "trill")
  (direction . 1)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . outside)
  (script-priority . 150))
(turn (script-stencil feta "turn" . "turn")
  (avoid-slur . inside)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (direction . 1))
(upbow (script-stencil feta "upbow" . "upbow")
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (direction . 1)
  (script-priority . 180))
(upmordent
  (script-stencil feta "upmordent" . "upmordent")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(upprall
  (script-stencil feta "upprall" . "upprall")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(varcoda
  (script-stencil feta "varcoda" . "varcoda")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . outside)
  (direction . 1))
(varcomma
  (script-stencil feta "lvarcomma" . "rvarcomma")
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . ignore)
  (direction . 1))
(verylongfermata
  (script-stencil feta "dverylongfermata"
   "uverylongfermata")
  (padding . 0.4)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (outside-staff-priority . 75)
  (script-priority . 175)
  (direction . 1))
(veryshortfermata
 (script-stencil feta
  "dveryshortfermata"
  
  "uveryshortfermata")
 (padding . 0.4)
 (avoid-slur . around)
 (outside-staff-priority . 75)
 (script-priority . 175)
 (direction . 1)))

• Set context property sectionBarType to ":|".
• Set context property segnoBarType to "S".
• Set context property segnoMarkFormatter to format-segno-mark-considering-bar-lines.
• Set context property segnoStyle to 'mark.
• Set context property slashChordSeparator to "/".
• Set context property soloIIText to "Solo II".
• Set context property soloText to "Solo".
• Set context property startRepeatBarType to ".|:".
• Set context property startRepeatSegnoBarType to "S.|:".
• Set context property stringNumberOrientations to:
  'up down
• Set context property stringOneTopmost to #t.
• Set context property stringTunings to:
  '('#<Pitch e'>
   #<Pitch b>
   #<Pitch g>
   #<Pitch d>
   #<Pitch a,>
   #<Pitch e,>)
• Set context property strokeFingerOrientations to:
  'right
• Set context property subdivideBeams to #f.
• Set context property suspendMelodyDecisions to #f.
• Set context property systemStartDelimiter to 'SystemStartBar.
• Set context property tablatureFormat to fret-number-tablature-format.
• Set context property tabStaffLineLayoutFunction to tablature-position-on-lines.
• Set context property tieWaitForNote to #f.
• Set context property timeSignatureFraction to:
  '(4 . 4)
• Set context property timeSignatureSettings to:
  '(((2 . 2) (beamExceptions (end (1/32 8 8 8 8))))
   (3 . 2)
   (beamExceptions (end (1/32 8 8 8 8 8))))
   (3 . 4)
   (beamExceptions (end (1/8 6) (1/12 3 3 3))))
• Set context property timing to #t.
• Set context property topLevelAlignment to #t.
• Set context property underlyingRepeatBarType to "||".

This is not a 'Bottom' context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type Staff (page 305).

Context Score can contain ChoirStaff (page 68), ChordNames (page 98), Devnull (page 110), DrumStaff (page 111), Dynamics (page 129), FiguredBass (page 135), FretBoards (page 136), GrandStaff (page 138), GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), KievanStaff (page 193), Lyrics (page 216), MensuralStaff (page 219), NoteNames (page 243), OneStaff (page 247), PetrucciStaff (page 248), PianoStaff (page 272), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305), StaffGroup (page 317), TabStaff (page 360), VaticanaLyrics (page 382), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Bar_number_engraver (page 449)
A bar number may be created at any bar line, subject to the barNumberVisibility callback. By default, it is put on top of all staves and appears only at the left side of the staff. The staves are taken from stavesFound, which is maintained by Section 2.2.135 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 491. This engraver usually creates BarNumber grobs, but when centerBarNumbers is true, it makes CenteredBarNumber grobs instead.

Properties (read)

alternativeNumber (non-negative, exact integer)
When set, the index of the current \alternative element, starting from one. Not set outside of alternatives. Note the distinction from volta number: an alternative may pertain to multiple volte.

alternativeNumberingStyle (symbol)
The scheme and style for numbering bars in repeat alternatives. If not set (the default), bar numbers continue through alternatives. Can be set to numbers to reset the bar number at each alternative, or set to numbers-with-letters to reset and also include letter suffixes.

barNumberFormatter (procedure)
A procedure that takes a bar number, measure position, and alternative number and returns a markup of the bar number to print.
barNumberVisibility (procedure)
A procedure that takes a bar number and a measure position and returns whether the corresponding bar number should be printed. Note that the actual print-out of bar numbers is controlled with the break-visibility property.

The following procedures are predefined:

all-bar-numbers-visible
Enable bar numbers for all bars, including the first one and broken bars (which get bar numbers in parentheses).

first-bar-number-invisible
Enable bar numbers for all bars (including broken bars) except the first one. If the first bar is broken, it doesn’t get a bar number either.

first-bar-number-invisible-save-broken-bars
Enable bar numbers for all bars (including broken bars) except the first one. A broken first bar gets a bar number.

first-bar-number-invisible-and-no-parenthesized-bar-numbers
Enable bar numbers for all bars except the first bar and broken bars. This is the default.

every-nth-bar-number-visible n
Assuming n is value 2, for example, this enables bar numbers for bars 2, 4, 6, etc.

modulo-bar-number-visible n m
If bar numbers 1, 4, 7, etc., should be enabled, n (the modulo) must be set to 3 and m (the division remainder) to 1.

centerBarNumbers (boolean)
Whether to center bar numbers in their measure instead of aligning them on the bar line.

currentBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every bar line.

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

measurePosition (moment)
How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarNumber (page 535), and CenteredBarNumber (page 553).
Beam_collision_engraver (page 450)
Help beams avoid colliding with notes and clefs in other voices.

Break_align_engraver (page 453)
Align grobs with corresponding break-align-symbols into groups, and order the groups according to breakAlignOrder. The left edge of the alignment gets a separate group, with a symbol left-edge.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreakAlignGroup (page 547), BreakAlignment (page 547), and LeftEdge (page 623).

Centered_bar_number_align_engraver (page 454)
Group measure-centered bar numbers in a CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner so they end up on the same vertical position.
Properties (read)
- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
- CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554).

Concurrent_hairpin_engraver (page 458)
Collect concurrent hairpins.

Footnote_engraver (page 466)
Create footnote texts.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Footnote (page 598).

Grace_spacing_engraver (page 468)
Bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes in grace note runs.
Properties (read)
- currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): GraceSpacing (page 603).

Jump_engraver (page 471)
This engraver creates instructions such as D.C. and Fine, placing them vertically outside the set of staves given in the stavesFound context property.
If Jump_engraver is added or moved to another context, Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491), also needs to be there so that marks appear at the intended Y location.
Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), dal-segno-event (page 52), and fine-event (page 52),
Properties (read)
- codaMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
  Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.
- codaMarkFormatter (procedure)
  A procedure that creates a coda mark (which in conventional D.S. al Coda form indicates the start of the alternative endings), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.
dalSegnoTextFormatter (procedure)
Format a jump instruction such as *D.S.*
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the number of times the instruction is performed.
The third argument is a list of three markups: *start-markup*, *end-markup*, and *next-markup*.
If *start-markup* is **#f**, the form is *da capo*; otherwise the form is *dal segno* and *start-markup* is the sign at the start of the repeated section.
If *end-markup* is not **#f**, it is either the sign at the end of the main body of the repeat, or it is a *Fine* instruction. When it is a Fine instruction, *next-markup* is **#f**.
If *next-markup* is not **#f**, it is the mark to be jumped to after performing the body of the repeat, e.g., Coda.

finalFineTextVisibility (boolean)
Whether \fine at the written end of the music should create a *Fine* instruction.

fineText (markup)
The text to print at \fine.

segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the second segno, 2 from the second to the third segno, etc.

segnoMarkFormatter (procedure)
A procedure that creates a segno (which conventionally indicates the start of a repeated section), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): JumpScript (page 612).

Mark_engraver (page 475)
This engraver creates rehearsal marks, segno and coda marks, and section labels.
Mark_engraver creates marks, formats them, and places them vertically outside the set of staves given in the stavesFound context property.
If Mark_engraver is added or moved to another context, Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491), also needs to be there so that marks appear at the intended Y location.
By default, Mark_engravers in multiple contexts create a common sequence of marks chosen by the Score-level Mark_tracking_translator (page 476). If independent sequences are desired, multiple Mark_tracking_translators must be used.

Properties (read)

codaMarkFormatter (procedure)
A procedure that creates a coda mark (which in conventional *D.S. al Coda* form indicates the start of the alternative endings), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.
currentPerformanceMarkEvent (stream event)
The coda, section, or segno mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

currentRehearsalMarkEvent (stream event)
The ad-hoc or rehearsal mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

rehearsalMarkFormatter (procedure)
A procedure taking as arguments the context and the sequence number of the rehearsal mark. It should return the formatted mark as a markup object.

segnoMarkFormatter (procedure)
A procedure that creates a segno (which conventionally indicates the start of a repeated section), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CodaMark (page 563), RehearsalMark (page 661), SectionLabel (page 669), and SegnoMark (page 671).

Mark_tracking_translator (page 476)
This translator chooses which marks Mark_engraver should engrave.

Music types accepted: ad-hoc-mark-event (page 50), coda-mark-event (page 51), rehearsal-mark-event (page 56), section-label-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57),

Properties (read)

codaMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.

rehearsalMark (integer)
The next rehearsal mark to print.

segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the second segno, 2 from the second to the third segno, etc.

Properties (write)

codaMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.

currentPerformanceMarkEvent (stream event)
The coda, section, or segno mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

currentRehearsalMarkEvent (stream event)
The ad-hoc or rehearsal mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.
rehearsalMark (integer)
    The next rehearsal mark to print.

segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
    Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set
during the first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the
second segno, 2 from the second to the third segno, etc.

Metronome_mark_engraver (page 478)
    Engrave metronome marking. This delegates the formatting work to the function in
the metronomeMarkFormatter property. The mark is put over all staves. The staves
are taken from the stavesFound property, which is maintained by Section 2.2.135
[Staff_collecting_engraver], page 491.
Music types accepted: tempo-change-event (page 59),
Properties (read)
    currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
        Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).
    currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
        Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).
    metronomeMarkFormatter (procedure)
        How to produce a metronome markup. Called with two arguments: a
TempoChangeEvent and context.
    stavesFound (list of grobs)
        A list of all staff-symbols found.
    tempoHideNote (boolean)
        Hide the note = count in tempo marks.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MetronomeMark (page 638).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
    Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Paper_column_engraver (page 483)
    Take care of generating columns.
This engraver decides whether a column is breakable. The default is that a column
is always breakable. However, every Bar_engraver that does not have a barline
at a certain point will set forbidBreaks in the score context to stop line breaks. In
practice, this means that you can make a break point by creating a bar line (assuming
that there are no beams or notes that prevent a break point).
Music types accepted: break-event (page 51), and label-event (page 53),
Properties (read)
    forbidBreak (boolean)
        If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
quested by the user.

Properties (write)
    currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
        Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to \#t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
quested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to \#t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NonMusicalPaperColumn
(page 646), and PaperColumn (page 654).

Parenthesis_engraver (page 483)
Parenthesize objects whose parenthesize property is \#t.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Parentheses (page 655).

Repeat_acknowledge_engraver (page 486)
This translator adds entries to repeatCommands for events generated by \\repeat volta.
Music types accepted: volta-repeat-end-event (page 61), and
volta-repeat-start-event (page 61),

Properties (write)

repeatCommands (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each ele-
ment is a list, '(command args...), but a command with no arguments
may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '((start-repeat)) may be given
as '(start-repeat).

end-repeat return-count
End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go
back from this point to the beginning of the section.

start-repeat repeat-count
Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to
perform this section.

volta text
If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is \#f, end a volta bracket.

Show_control_points_engraver (page 489)
Create grobs to visualize control points of Bézier curves (ties and slurs) for ease of
tweaking.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ControlPoint (page 567), and
ControlPolygon (page 568).

Spacing_engraver (page 490)
Make a SpacingSpanner and do bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes.
Music types accepted: spacing-section-event (page 58),

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

proportionalNotationDuration (moment)
Global override for shortest-playing duration. This is used for switching on proportional notation.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SpacingSpanner (page 681).

Spanner_tracking_engraver (page 491)
Helper for creating spanners attached to other spanners. If a spanner has the sticky-grob-interface, the engraver tracks the spanner contained in its sticky-host object. When the host ends, the sticky spanner attached to it has its end announced too.

Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491)
Maintain the stavesFound variable.
Properties (read)

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

Properties (write)

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

Stanza_number_align_engraver (page 493)
This engraver ensures that stanza numbers are neatly aligned.

System_start_delimiter_engraver (page 493)
Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a SystemStartBar, SystemStartBrace, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartSquare spanner).
Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

systemStartDelimiter (symbol)
Which grob to make for the start of the system/staff? Set to SystemStartBrace, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartBar.

systemStartDelimiterHierarchy (pair)
A nested list, indicating the nesting of a start delimiters.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SystemStartBar (page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), and SystemStartSquare (page 703).

Text_mark_engraver (page 495)
Engraves arbitrary textual marks.
Music types accepted: text-mark-event (page 59),
Properties (read)

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextMark (page 706).
Timing translator (page 497)
This engraver adds the alias Timing to its containing context. Responsible for synchronizing timing information from staves. Normally in Score. In order to create polyrhythmic music, this engraver should be removed from Score and placed in Staff. Music types accepted: alternative-event (page 50), bar-check-event (page 50), bar-event (page 50), fine-event (page 52), and partial-event (page 56).

Properties (read)

alternativeNumberingStyle (symbol)
The scheme and style for numbering bars in repeat alternatives. If not set (the default), bar numbers continue through alternatives. Can be set to numbers to reset the bar number at each alternative, or set to numbers-with-letters to reset and also include letter suffixes.

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

currentBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every bar line.

internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental engraver.

measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
Length of one measure in the current time signature.

measurePosition (moment)
How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4) is a 4/4 time signature.

Properties (write)

alternativeNumber (non-negative, exact integer)
When set, the index of the current alternative element, starting from one. Not set outside of alternatives. Note the distinction from volta number: an alternative may pertain to multiple voltes.

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

currentBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every bar line.

internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental engraver.

measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
Length of one measure in the current time signature.

measurePosition (moment)
How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.
measureStartNow (boolean)
True at the beginning of a measure.

timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4)
is a 4/4 time signature.

Tweak_engraver (page 499)
Read the tweaks property from the originating event, and set properties.

Vertical_align_engraver (page 499)
Catch groups (staves, lyrics lines, etc.) and stack them vertically.
Properties (read)

  alignAboveContext (string)
  Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

  alignBelowContext (string)
  Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

  hasAxisGroup (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffGrouper (page 686), and VerticalAlignment (page 728).

Volta_engraver (page 500)
Make volta brackets.
Music types accepted: dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52), and volta-span-event (page 61),
Properties (read)

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

  printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
  Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, '(command args...), but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '((start-repeat)) may be given as '(start-repeat).

  end-repeat return-count
  End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go back from this point to the beginning of the section.

  start-repeat repeat-count
  Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this section.

  volta text
  If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a volta bracket.

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.
voltaSpannerDuration (non-negative moment with no grace part)

The maximum musical length of a VoltaBracket when its musical-length property is not set.

This property is deprecated; overriding the musical-length property of VoltaBracket is recommended.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VoltaBracket (page 731), and VoltaBracketSpanner (page 733).

2.1.32 Staff

Handles clefs, bar lines, keys, accidentals. It can contain Voice contexts.

This context creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519), AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521), AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), BarLine (page 531), BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), BassFigureLine (page 540), BreathingSign (page 549), CaesuraScript (page 551), Clef (page 557), ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), DotColumn (page 580), FingeringColumn (page 597), InstrumentName (page 610), KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature (page 617), LedgerLineSpanner (page 622), NoteCollision (page 648), OttavaBracket (page 652), PianoPedalBracket (page 660), RestCollision (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), ScriptRow (page 669), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), StaffEllipsis (page 684), StaffSpacing (page 688), StaffSymbol (page 688), SustainPedal (page 697), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), TimeSignature (page 714), UnaCordaPedal (page 725), UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property createSpacing to \#t.
- Set context property ignoreFiguredBassRest to \#f.
- Set context property instrumentName to '().
- Set context property localAlterations to '().
- Set context property ottavationMarkups to:

  '(((4 . "29")
  (3 . "22")
  (2 . "15")
  (1 . "8")
  (-1 . "8")
  (-2 . "15")
  (-3 . "22")
  (-4 . "29"))

- Set context property shortInstrumentName to '().

This is not a ‘Bottom’ context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type Voice (page 432).

Context Staff can contain CueVoice (page 100), NullVoice (page 245), and Voice (page 432).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Accidental_engraver (page 443)

Make accidentals. Catch note heads, ties and notices key-change events. This engraver usually lives at Staff level, but reads the settings for Accidental at Voice level, so you can \override them at Voice.
Properties (read)

accidentalGrouping (symbol)
If set to 'voice, accidentals on the same note in different octaves may be horizontally staggered if in different voices.

autoAccidentals (list)
List of different ways to typeset an accidental.
For determining when to print an accidental, several different rules are tried. The rule that gives the highest number of accidentals is used.
Each entry in the list is either a symbol or a procedure.

symbol
The symbol is the name of the context in which the following rules are to be applied. For example, if context is Section “Score” in Internals Reference then all staves share accidentals, and if context is Section “Staff” in Internals Reference then all voices in the same staff share accidentals, but staves do not.

procedure
The procedure represents an accidental rule to be applied to the previously specified context.
The procedure takes the following arguments:
context
The current context to which the rule should be applied.
pitch
The pitch of the note to be evaluated.
barnum
The current bar number.
The procedure returns a pair of booleans. The first states whether an extra natural should be added. The second states whether an accidental should be printed. (#t . #f) does not make sense.

autoCautionaries (list)
List similar to autoAccidentals, but it controls cautionary accidentals rather than normal ones. Both lists are tried, and the one giving the most accidentals wins. In case of draw, a normal accidental is typeset.

extraNatural (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce the effect of a previous alteration.

harmonicAccidentals (boolean)
If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.

internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., keyAlterations = #'((6 . ,,FLAT)).
localAlterations (list)
The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.

Properties (write)

localAlterations (list)
The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519), AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521), and AccidentalSuggestion (page 522).

Alteration_glyph_engraver (page 444)
Set the glyph-name-alist of all grobs having the accidental-switch-interface to the value of the context’s alterationGlyphs property, when defined.

Properties (read)

alterationGlyphs (list)
A list mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print accidentals.

Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

keepAliveInterfaces (list)
A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.

Properties (write)

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

Bar_engraver (page 446)
Create bar lines for various commands, including \\bar.

If forbidBreakBetweenBarLines is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.

Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), caesura-event (page 51), coda-mark-event (page 51), dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52), section-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57),

Properties (read)

caesuraType (list)
An alist

((bar-line . bar-type)
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.

bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.

The first argument is the context.

The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.

The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

doubleRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where the end of one \repeat volta coincides with the start of another. The default is ‘...’.

doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one \repeat volta and the beginning of another. The default is ‘|.|S.|’.

endRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘|.’.

endRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘|.|S’.

fineBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \fine. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘|.’.

fineSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine. The default is ‘|.|S’.

fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘|.|S.|’.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar line.

measureBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.
printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
   Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning
   of the piece.

printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
   Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
   A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each ele-
   ment is a list, '(command args...), but a command with no arguments
   may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '((start-repeat)) may be given
   as '(start-repeat).

   end-repeat return-count
      End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go
      back from this point to the beginning of the section.

   start-repeat repeat-count
      Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to
      perform this section.

   volta text
      If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f,
      end a volta bracket.

sectionBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the
   repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an
   annotation. The default is '||'.

segnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is 'S'.

segnoStyle (symbol)
   A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

startRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is '.|:'.

startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a
   \repeat volta. The default is 'S.|:'.

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line
   would normally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in
   mid measure where the next system begins with a segno. Where there is
   also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value
   is appended to it as an annotation. The default is '||'.

whichBar (string)
   The current bar line type, or '()' if there is no bar line. Setting this ex-
   plicitly in user code is deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set
   it.

Properties (write)

currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
   Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current
timestep.
forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531).

Caesura_engraver (page 453)
Notate a short break in sound that does not shorten the previous note.
Depending on the result of passing the value of caesuraType through caesuraTypeTransform, this engraver may create a BreathingSign with CaesuraScript grobs aligned to it, or it may create CaesuraScript grobs and align them to a BarLine.
If this engraver observes a BarLine, it calls caesuraTypeTransform again with the new information, and if necessary, recreates its grobs.
Music types accepted: caesura-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

breathMarkDefinitions (list)
The description of breath marks. This is used by the Breathing_sign_engraver. See scm/breath.scm for more information.

caesuraType (list)
An alist

((bar-line . bar-type)
 (breath . breath-type)
 (scripts . script-type...)
 (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))

specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.
bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

scriptDefinitions (list)
The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549), and CaesuraScript (page 551).
Clef_engraver (page 455)
Determine and set reference point for pitches.
Properties (read)

clefGlyph (string)
Name of the symbol within the music font.
clefPosition (number)
Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.
clefTransposition (integer)
Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
clefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a clef is displayed. Possible values are 'default', 'parenthesized', and 'bracketed'.
explicitClefVisibility (vector)
'break-visibility' function for clef changes.
forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.
forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.
forceClef (boolean)
Show clef symbol, even if it has not changed. Only active for the first clef after the property is set, not for the full staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Clef (page 557), and ClefModifier (page 560).

Collision_engraver (page 456)
Collect NoteColumns, and as soon as there are two or more, put them in a NoteCollision object.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteCollision (page 648).

Cue_clef_engraver (page 458)
Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.
Properties (read)

clefTransposition (integer)
Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
cueClefGlyph (string)
Name of the symbol within the music font.
cueClefPosition (number)
Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.
cueClefTransposition (integer)
Add this much extra transposition to a cue clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
CueClefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a cue clef is displayed.
Possible values are 'default', 'parenthesized', and 'bracketed.'

explicitCueClefVisibility (vector)
'break-visibility' function for cue clef changes.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

middleCCuePosition (number)
The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef of the cue notes. This can be calculated by looking at cueClefPosition and cueClefGlyph.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), and CueEndClef (page 572).

Dot_column_engraver (page 460)
Engrave dots on dotted notes shifted to the right of the note. If omitted, then dots appear on top of the notes.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580).

Figured_bass_engraver (page 464)
Make figured bass numbers.
Music types accepted: bass-figure-event (page 50), and rest-event (page 57),
Properties (read)

figuredBassAlterationDirection (direction)
Where to put alterations relative to the main figure.

figuredBassCenterContinuations (boolean)
Whether to vertically center pairs of extender lines. This does not work with three or more lines.

figuredBassFormatter (procedure)
A routine generating a markup for a bass figure.

ignoreFiguredBassRest (boolean)
Don't swallow rest events.

implicitBassFigures (list)
A list of bass figures that are not printed as numbers, but only as extender lines.

useBassFigureExtenders (boolean)
Whether to use extender lines for repeated bass figures.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), and BassFigureLine (page 540).

Figured_bass_position_engraver (page 465)
Position figured bass alignments over notes.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538).
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Fingering_column_engraver (page 465)

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a FingeringColumn object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingeringColumn (page 597).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)

Put fontSize into font-size grob property.

Properties (read)

fontSize (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)

Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.

Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)

A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

busyGrobs (list)

A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)

Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)

Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

instrumentName (markup)

The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property labels following lines.

shortInstrumentName (markup)

See instrumentName.

shortVocalName (markup)

Name of a vocal line, short version.

vocalName (markup)

Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Key_engraver (page 472)

Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted: key-change-event (page 53),

Properties (read)

createKeyOnClefChange (boolean)

Print a key signature whenever the clef is changed.
explicitKeySignatureVisibility (vector)
   'break-visibility' function for explicit key changes. '\override' of the
   break-visibility property will set the visibility for normal (i.e., at the
   start of the line) key signatures.

extraNatural (boolean)
   Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce
   the effect of a previous alteration.

forbidBreak (boolean)
   If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
   quested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
   Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

keyAlterationOrder (list)
   A list of pairs that defines in what order alterations should be printed.
   The format of an entry is (step . alter), where step is a number from
   0 to 6 and alter from -1 (double flat) to 1 (double sharp), with exact
   rationals for alterations in between, e.g., 1/2 for sharp.

keyAlterations (list)
   The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or
   ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6
   and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols,
   e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
   Last key signature before a key signature change.

middleCClefPosition (number)
   The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef. This can
   be calculated by looking at clefPosition and clefGlyph.

printKeyCancellation (boolean)
   Print restoration alterations before a key signature change.

Properties (write)

keyAlterations (list)
   The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or
   ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6
   and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols,
   e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
   Last key signature before a key signature change.

tonic (pitch)
   The tonic of the current scale.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): KeyCancellation (page 614),
and KeySignature (page 617).

Ledger_line_engraver (page 474)
   Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LedgerLineSpanner
   (page 622).
Merge_mmrest_numbers_engraver (page 478)
Engraver to merge multi-measure rest numbers in multiple voices.
This works by gathering all multi-measure rest numbers at a time step. If they all have the same text and there are at least two only the first one is retained and the others are hidden.

Non_musical_script_column_engraver (page 480)
Find potentially colliding non-musical scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Ottava_spanner_engraver (page 482)
Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.
Music types accepted: ottava-event (page 55),

Properties (read)
- currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

- middleCOffset (number)
  The offset of middle C from the position given by middleCClefPosition
  This is used for ottava brackets.

- ottavation (markup)
  If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): OttavaBracket (page 652).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Piano_pedal_align_engraver (page 485)
Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)
- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), and UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726).

Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485)
Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.
Music types accepted: sostenuto-event (page 58), sustain-event (page 59), and una-corda-event (page 60),

Properties (read)
- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

- pedalSostenutoStrings (list)
  See pedalSustainStrings.
pedalSostenutoStyle (symbol)
  See pedalSustainStyle.

pedalSustainStrings (list)
  A list of strings to print for sustain-pedal. Format is (up updown down),
  where each of the three is the string to print when this is done with the
  pedal.

pedalSustainStyle (symbol)
  A symbol that indicates how to print sustain pedals: text, bracket or
  mixed (both).

pedalUnaCordaStrings (list)
  See pedalSustainStrings.

pedalUnaCordaStyle (symbol)
  See pedalSustainStyle.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PianoPedalBracket
  (page 660), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SustainPedal (page 697), and
  UnaCordaPedal (page 725).

Pure_from_neighbor_engraver (page 486)
  Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Rest_collision_engraver (page 487)
  Handle collisions of rests.

Properties (read)

  busyGrobs (list)
    A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
    use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
    heads, spanners, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RestCollision (page 667).

Script_row_engraver (page 488)
  Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptRow (page 669).

Separating_line_group_engraver (page 488)
  Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

  createSpacing (boolean)
    Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

  hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
    True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

Skip_typesetting_engraver (page 489)
  Create a StaffEllipsis when skipTypesetting is used.

Properties (read)

  skipTypesetting (boolean)
    If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Use-
    ful for debugging large scores.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffEllipsis (page 684).

Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491)
Maintain the stavesFound variable.
Properties (read)
    stavesFound (list of grobs)
        A list of all staff-symbols found.
Properties (write)
    stavesFound (list of grobs)
        A list of all staff-symbols found.

Staff_highlight_engraver (page 492)
Highlights music passages.
Music types accepted: staff-highlight-event (page 58),
Properties (read)
    currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
        Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffHighlight (page 687).

Staff_symbol_engraver (page 492)
Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.
Music types accepted: staff-span-event (page 58),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).

Time_signature_engraver (page 497)
Create a Section 3.1.147 [TimeSignature], page 714, whenever timeSignatureFraction changes.
Music types accepted: time-signature-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
    initialTimeSignatureVisibility (vector)
        break visibility for the initial time signature.
    partialBusy (boolean)
        Signal that \partial acts at the current timestep.
    timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
        A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, (4 . 4) is a 4/4 time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TimeSignature (page 714).

2.1.33 StaffGroup
Groups staves while adding a bracket on the left side, grouping the staves together. The bar lines of the contained staves are connected vertically. StaffGroup only consists of a collection of staves, with a bracket in front and spanning bar lines.

This context creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528), InstrumentName (page 610), SpanBar (page 682), SpanBarStub (page 683), StaffGrouper (page 686), SystemStartBar (page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), SystemStartSquare (page 703), and VerticalAlignment (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:
• Set context property instrumentName to \('\).
• Set context property localAlterations to #f.
• Set context property localAlterations to '().
• Set context property shortInstrumentName to '().
• Set context property systemStartDelimiter to 'SystemStartBracket.
• Set context property topLevelAlignment to #f.
• Set grob property extra-spacing-width in DynamicText (page 589), to #f.

This is not a 'Bottom' context; search for such one will commence after creating an implicit context of type Staff (page 305).

Context StaffGroup can contain ChoirStaff (page 68), ChordNames (page 98), Devnull (page 110), DrumStaff (page 111), Dynamics (page 129), FiguredBass (page 135), FretBoards (page 136), GrandStaff (page 138), GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), KievanStaff (page 193), Lyrics (page 216), MensuralStaff (page 219), NoteNames (page 243), OneStaff (page 247), PetrucciStaff (page 248), PianoStaff (page 272), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305), StaffGroup (page 317), TabStaff (page 360), VaticanaLyrics (page 382), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.
Properties (read)

    currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

    instrumentName (markup)
    The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels
    the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property
    labels following lines.

    shortInstrumentName (markup)
    See instrumentName.

    shortVocalName (markup)
    Name of a vocal line, short version.

    vocalName (markup)
    Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Span_arpeggio_engraver (page 491)
Make arpeggios that span multiple staves.
Properties (read)

    connectArpeggios (boolean)
    If set, connect arpeggios across piano staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).
Span_bar_engraver (page 491)
Make cross-staff bar lines: It catches all normal bar lines and draws a single span bar across them.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SpanBar (page 682).

Span_bar_stub_engraver (page 491)
Make stubs for span bars in all contexts that the span bars cross.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SpanBarStub (page 683).

System_start_delimiter_engraver (page 493)
Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a SystemStartBar, SystemStartBrace, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartSquare spanner).
Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
systemStartDelimiter (symbol)
Which grob to make for the start of the system/staff? Set to SystemStartBrace, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartBar.
systemStartDelimiterHierarchy (pair)
A nested list, indicating the nesting of a start delimiters.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SystemStartBar (page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), and SystemStartSquare (page 703).

Vertical_align_engraver (page 499)
Catch groups (staves, lyrics lines, etc.) and stack them vertically.
Properties (read)
alignAboveContext (string)
Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.
alignBelowContext (string)
Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.
hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffGrouper (page 686), and VerticalAlignment (page 728).

2.1.34 StandaloneRhythmScore
A Score-level context for use by \markup \rhythm.
This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Score (page 280), and Timing (page 280).
This context creates the following layout object(s): BarNumber (page 535), BreakAlignGroup (page 547), BreakAlignment (page 547), CenteredBarNumber (page 553), CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554), CodaMark (page 563), ControlPoint (page 567), ControlPolygon (page 568), Footnote (page 598), GraceSpacing (page 603), JumpScript (page 612), LeftEdge (page 623), MetronomeMark (page 638), NonMusicalPaperColumn (page 646), PaperColumn (page 654), Parentheses (page 655), RehearsalMark (page 661), SectionLabel (page 669), SegnoMark (page 671), SpacingSpanner (page 681), StaffGrouper (page 686), SystemStartBar (page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket
This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property additionalPitchPrefix to "".
- Set context property aDueText to "a2".
- Set context property alterationGlyphs to #f.
- Set context property alternativeRestores to:
  
  `(measurePosition
   measureLength
   measureStartNow
   lastChord)

- Set context property associatedVoiceType to 'Voice.
- Set context property autoAccidentals to:
  '((Staff #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/music-functions.scm:1718:0

- Set context property autoBeamCheck to default-auto-beam-check.
- Set context property autoBeaming to #t.
- Set context property autoCautionaries to '().
- Set context property barCheckSynchronize to #f.
- Set context property barNumberFormatter to robust-bar-number-function.
- Set context property barNumberVisibility to first-bar-number-invisible-and-no-parenthesized-
- Set context property beamHalfMeasure to #t.
- Set context property breathMarkDefinitions to:

  `((altcomma
    (text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)>
     "scripts.raltcomma"))
  
  (caesura
    (text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)>
     "scripts.caesura.straight"))
  
  (chantdoublebar
    (extra-spacing-width -1.0 . 0.0)
    (stencil
     
     #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::finalis (_,_)>)
     (Y-offset . 0.0))
  
  (chantfullbar
    (extra-spacing-width -1.0 . 0.0)
    (stencil
     
     #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::divisio-maxima (_,_)>)
     (Y-offset . 0.0))
  
  (chanthalfbar
    (extra-spacing-height
     
     #<procedure item::extra-spacing-height-including-staff (grob)>)
    (extra-spacing-width -1.0 . 0.0)
    (stencil
     
     #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::divisio-maior (_,_)>)
• Set context property breathMarkType to 'comma.
• Set context property caesuraType to: 
  '((breath . caesura))
• Set context property centerBarNumbers to #f.
• Set context property chordNameExceptions to:
  '(((#<Pitch e' > #<Pitch gis' >)
    #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
    ("+"))
  ((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' >)
    #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
    (##<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
     ((#<procedure fontsize-markup (layout props increment arg)>
       2
     "\"))))
  ((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' > #<Pitch bes' >)
    #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
    (##<procedure super-markup (layout props arg)>
     "ø")))
  ((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' > #<Pitch beses' >)
    #<procedure concat-markup (layout props args)>
    (##<procedure line-markup (layout props args>
Set context property chordNameFunction to ignatzek-chord-names.

Set context property chordNameLowercaseMinor to #f.

Set context property chordNameSeparator to:
'(#:procedure hspace-markup (layout props amount) 0.5)

Set context property chordNoteNamer to '().

Set context property chordPrefixSpacer to 0.

Set context property chordRootNamer to note-name->markup.

Set context property clefGlyph to "clefs.G".

Set context property clefPosition to -2.

Set context property clefTranspositionFormatter to clef-transposition-markup.

Set context property codaMarkFormatter to #:procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/translation-functions.scm:222:4 (number context)

Set context property completionFactor to unity-if-multimeasure.

Set context property crescendoSpanner to 'hairpin.

Set context property cueClefTranspositionFormatter to clef-transposition-markup.

Set context property dalSegnoTextFormatter to format-dal-segno-text.

Set context property decrescendoSpanner to 'hairpin.
• Set context property doubleRepeatBarType to "\ldots\.".
• Set context property doubleRepeatSegnoBarType to "\.|.\S|:".
• Set context property drumStyleTable to \<hash-table>.
• Set context property endRepeatBarType to "\.|.".
• Set context property endRepeatSegnoBarType to "\.|.\S".
• Set context property explicitClefVisibility to:
  \((\texttt{#t \texttt{#t \texttt{#t}}})\)
• Set context property explicitCueClefVisibility to:
  \((\texttt{#f \texttt{#t \texttt{#t}}})\)
• Set context property explicitKeySignatureVisibility to:
  \((\texttt{#t \texttt{#t \texttt{#t}}})\)
• Set context property extendersOverRests to \texttt{#t}.
• Set context property extraNatural to \texttt{#t}.
• Set context property figuredBassAlterationDirection to \texttt{-1}.
• Set context property figuredBassFormatter to format-bass-figure.
• Set context property figuredBassLargeNumberAlignment to \texttt{0}.
• Set context property figuredBassPlusDirection to \texttt{-1}.
• Set context property figuredBassPlusStrokedAlist to:
  \((\texttt{((2 . "figbass.twoplus")})
  (4 . "figbass.fourplus")
  (5 . "figbass.fiveplus")
  (6 . "figbass.sixstroked")
  (7 . "figbass.sevenstroked")
  (9 . "figbass.ninestroked"))\)
• Set context property fineBarType to "\.|.".
• Set context property fineSegnoBarType to "\.|.\S".
• Set context property fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType to "\.|.\S|:".
• Set context property fineText to "Fine".
• Set context property fingeringOrientations to:
  \((\texttt{up down})\)
• Set context property firstClef to \texttt{#t}.
• Set context property forbidBreakBetweenBarLines to \texttt{#t}.
• Set context property graceSettings to:
  \((\texttt{((Voice Stem direction 1)})
  (\texttt{Voice Slur direction -1)})
  (\texttt{Voice Stem font-size -3)})
  (\texttt{Voice Flag font-size -3)})
  (\texttt{Voice NoteHead font-size -3)})
  (\texttt{Voice TabNoteHead font-size -4)})
  (\texttt{Voice Dots font-size -3)})
  (\texttt{Voice Stem length-fraction 0.8)})
  (\texttt{Voice Stem no-stem-extend \#t)})
  (\texttt{Voice Beam beam-thickness 0.384)})
  (\texttt{Voice Beam length-fraction 0.8)})
  (\texttt{Voice Accidental font-size -4)})
  (\texttt{Voice AccidentalCautionary font-size -4)})
(Voice Script font-size -3)
(Voice Fingering font-size -8)
(Voice StringNumber font-size -8))

- Set context property harmonicAccidentals to #t.
- Set context property highStringOne to #t.
- Set context property initialTimeSignatureVisibility to:
  #(#t #t #t)
- Set context property instrumentTransposition to #<Pitch c'>.
- Set context property keepAliveInterfaces to:
  '(bass-figure-interface
   chord-name-interface
   cluster-beacon-interface
   dynamic-interface
   fret-diagram-interface
   lyric-syllable-interface
   note-head-interface
   tab-note-head-interface
   lyric-interface
   percent-repeat-interface
   stanza-number-interface)
- Set context property keyAlterationOrder to:
  '((6 . -1/2)
   (2 . -1/2)
   (5 . -1/2)
   (1 . -1/2)
   (4 . -1/2)
   (0 . -1/2)
   (3 . -1/2)
   (3 . 1/2)
   (0 . 1/2)
   (4 . 1/2)
   (1 . 1/2)
   (5 . 1/2)
   (2 . 1/2)
   (6 . 1/2)
   (6 . -1)
   (2 . -1)
   (5 . -1)
   (1 . -1)
   (4 . -1)
   (0 . -1)
   (3 . -1)
   (3 . 1)
   (0 . 1)
   (4 . 1)
   (1 . 1)
   (5 . 1)
   (2 . 1)
   (6 . 1))
- Set context property lyricMelismaAlignment to -1.
• Set context property majorSevenSymbol to:
  '(%p (layout props args)
    (%p (layout props increment arg)
      -3
      (%p (layout props filled)
        #f)))))

• Set context property measureBarType to "|".
• Set context property melismaBusyProperties to:
  '(melismaBusy
   slurMelismaBusy
   tieMelismaBusy
   beamMelismaBusy
   completionBusy)

• Set context property metronomeMarkFormatter to format-metronome-markup.
• Set context property middleCClefPosition to -6.
• Set context property middleCPosition to -6.
• Set context property minorChordModifier to "m".
• Set context property noChordSymbol to "N.C.".
• Set context property noteNameFunction to note-name-markup.
• Set context property noteNameSeparator to "/".
• Set context property noteToFretFunction to determine-frets.
• Set context property partCombineTextsOnNote to #t.
• Set context property pedalSostenutoStrings to:

• Set context property pedalSostenutoStyle to 'mixed.
• Set context property pedalSustainStrings to:
  '("Ped." "*Ped." "*")

• Set context property pedalSustainStyle to 'text.
• Set context property pedalUnaCordaStrings to:
  '("una corda" "" "tre corde")

• Set context property pedalUnaCordaStyle to 'text.
• Set context property predefinedDiagramTable to #f.
• Set context property printAccidentalNames to #t.
• Set context property printKeyCancellation to #t.
• Set context property printOctaveNames to #f.
• Set context property printPartCombineTexts to #t.
• Set context property printTrivialVoltaRepeats to #f.

• Set context property quotedCueEventTypes to:
  '(note-event
   rest-event
   tie-event
   beam-event
   tuplet-span-event
   tremolo-event)

• Set context property quotedEventTypes to:
  '(StreamEvent)
• Set context property `rehearsalMarkFormatter` to `#<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/translation-functions.scm:222:4 (number context)>`.

• Set context property `rehearsalMark` to 1.

• Set context property `repeatCountVisibility` to `all-repeat-counts-visible`.

• Set context property `restNumberThreshold` to 1.

• Set context property `scriptDefinitions` to:

```lily
'((accent
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (script-stencil feta "sforzato" . "sforzato")
  (side-relative-direction . -1))

(accentus
  (script-stencil feta "uaccentus" . "uaccentus")
  (side-relative-direction . -1)
  (avoid-slur . ignore)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (script-priority . -100)
  (direction . 1))

(altcomma
  (script-stencil feta "laltcomma" . "raltcomma")
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . ignore)
  (direction . 1))

(circulus
  (script-stencil feta "circulus" . "circulus")
  (side-relative-direction . -1)
  (avoid-slur . ignore)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (script-priority . -100)
  (direction . 1))

(coda (script-stencil feta "coda" . "coda")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . outside)
  (direction . 1))

(comma (script-stencil feta "lcomma" . "rcomma")
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . ignore)
  (direction . 1))

(downbow
  (script-stencil feta "downbow" . "downbow")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (skyline-horizontal-padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1)
  (script-priority . 180))

(downmordent
```
(script-stencil
  feta
  "downmordent"
  "downmordent")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
(downprall
  (script-stencil feta "downprall" "downprall")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
(espressivo
  (avoid-slur . around)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-stencil feta "espr" "espr")
(side-relative-direction . -1))
(fermata
  (script-stencil feta "dfermata" "ufermata")
(padding . 0.4)
(avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))
(flageolet
  (script-stencil feta "flageolet" "flageolet")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
(script-priority . 50)
(halfopen
  (avoid-slur . outside)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-stencil feta "halfopen" "halfopen")
(direction . 1))
(halfopenvertical
  (avoid-slur . outside)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-stencil
  feta
  "halfopenvertical"
  "halfopenvertical")
(direction . 1))
(haydnturn
  (script-stencil feta "haydnturn" "haydnturn")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . inside)
(direction . 1))
(henzelongfermata
  (script-stencil
  feta
  "hennzlongfermata"
  "hennzlongfermata")
(padding . 0.4)
(avoid-slur . inside)
(direction . 1))
feta
"dhenzelongfermata"
.
"uhenzelongfermata")
padding . 0.4
(avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))
(heinzeshortfermata
(script-stencil
feta
"dhenzeshortfermata"
.
"uhenzeshortfermata")
padding . 0.4
(avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))
(ictus (script-stencil feta "ictus" . "ictus")
  (side-relative-direction . -1)
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (avoid-slur . ignore)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (script-priority . -100)
  (direction . -1))
(lheel (script-stencil feta "upedalheel" . "upedalheel")
padding . 0.2
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . -1))
(lineprall
(script-stencil feta "lineprall" . "lineprall")
padding . 0.2
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
(longfermata
(script-stencil
feta
"dlongfermata"
.
"ulongfermata")
padding . 0.4
(avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))
(ltoe (script-stencil feta "upedaltoe" . "upedaltoe")
padding . 0.2
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . -1))
(marcato
(script-stencil feta "dmarcato" . "umarcato")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . inside)
(quantize-position . #t)
(side-relative-direction . -1))

(mordent
(script-stencil feta "mordent" . "mordent")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
(open (avoid-slur . outside)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-stencil feta "open" . "open")
(direction . 1))

(outsidecomma
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-stencil feta "lcomma" . "rcomma"))

(portato
(script-stencil feta "uportato" . "dportato")
(avoid-slur . around)
(padding . 0.45)
(side-relative-direction . -1))
(prall (script-stencil feta "prall" . "prall")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))

(pralldown
(script-stencil feta "pralldown" . "pralldown")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))

(prallmordent
(script-stencil feta
"prallmordent"
.
"prallmordent")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))

(prallprall
(script-stencil feta "prallprall" . "prallprall")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))

(prallup
(script-stencil feta "prallup" . "prallup")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
(reverseturn
  (script-stencil
    feta
    "reverseturn"
    .
    "reverseturn")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . inside)
  (direction . 1))
(rheel (script-stencil feta "dpedalheel" . "dpedalheel")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(rtoe (script-stencil feta "dpedaltoe" . "dpedaltoe")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(segno (script-stencil feta "segno" . "segno")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . outside)
  (direction . 1))
(semicirculus
  (script-stencil
    feta
    "dsemicirculus"
    .
    "dsemicirculus")
  (side-relative-direction . -1)
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (avoid-slur . ignore)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (script-priority . -100)
  (direction . 1))
(shortfermata
  (script-stencil
    feta
    "dshortfermata"
    .
    "ushortfermata")
  (padding . 0.4)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (outside-staff-priority . 75)
  (script-priority . 175)
  (direction . 1))
(signumcongruentiae
  (script-stencil
    feta
    "dsignumcongruentiae"
    .
    "usignumcongruentiae")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . outside)
(direction . 1))
(slashturn
  (script-stencil feta "slashturn" . "slashturn")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . inside)
  (direction . 1))
(snappizzicato
  (script-stencil
    feta
    "snappizzicato"
    .
    "snappizzicato")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . outside)
  (direction . 1))
(staccatissimo
  (avoid-slur . inside)
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (script-stencil
    feta
    "staccatissimo"
    .
    "ustaccatissimo")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (skyline-horizontal-padding . 0.1)
  (side-relative-direction . -1)
  (toward-stem-shift . 1.0)
  (toward-stem-shift-in-column . 0.0))
(staccato
  (script-stencil feta "staccato" . "staccato")
  (side-relative-direction . -1)
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (avoid-slur . inside)
  (toward-stem-shift . 1.0)
  (toward-stem-shift-in-column . 0.0)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (skyline-horizontal-padding . 0.1)
  (script-priority . -100))
(stopped
  (script-stencil feta "stopped" . "stopped")
  (avoid-slur . inside)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (direction . 1))
(tenuto
  (script-stencil feta "tenuto" . "tenuto")
  (quantize-position . #t)
  (avoid-slur . inside)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (script-priority . -50)
  (side-relative-direction . -1))
(trill (script-stencil feta "trill" . "trill")
  (direction . 1)}
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . outside)
(script-priority . 150))
(turn (script-stencil feta "turn" . "turn")
(avoid-slur . inside)
(padding . 0.2)
(direction . 1))
(upbow (script-stencil feta "upbow" . "upbow")
(avoid-slur . around)
(padding . 0.2)
(direction . 1)
(script-priority . 180))
(upmordent
(script-stencil feta "upmordent" . "upmordent")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
(upprall
(script-stencil feta "upprall" . "upprall")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
(varcoda
(script-stencil feta "varcoda" . "varcoda")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . outside)
(direction . 1))
(varcomma
(script-stencil feta "lvarcomma" . "rvarcomma")
(quantize-position . #t)
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . ignore)
(direction . 1))
(verylongfermata
(script-stencil feta
"dverylongfermata"
.
"uverylongfermata")
(padding . 0.4)
(avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))
(veryshortfermata
(script-stencil feta
"dveryshortfermata"
.
"uveryshortfermata")
(padding . 0.4)
(avoid-slur . around)
• Set context property sectionBarType to "||".
• Set context property segnoBarType to "S".
• Set context property segnoMarkFormatter to format-segno-mark-considering-bar-lines.
• Set context property segnoStyle to 'mark.
• Set context property slashChordSeparator to "/".
• Set context property soloIIText to "Solo II".
• Set context property soloText to "Solo".
• Set context property startRepeatBarType to ".|:".
• Set context property startRepeatSegnoBarType to "S.|:".
• Set context property stringNumberOrientations to: '(up down)
• Set context property stringOneTopmost to #t.
• Set context property stringTunings to:
  '(#<Pitch e'>
  #<Pitch b>
  #<Pitch g>
  #<Pitch d>
  #<Pitch a,>
  #<Pitch e,>)
• Set context property strokeFingerOrientations to: '(right)
• Set context property subdivideBeams to #f.
• Set context property suspendMelodyDecisions to #f.
• Set context property systemStartDelimiter to 'SystemStartBar.
• Set context property tablatureFormat to fret-number-tablature-format.
• Set context property tabStaffLineLayoutFunction to tablature-position-on-lines.
• Set context property tieWaitForNote to #f.
• Set context property timeSignatureFraction to: '(4 . 4)
• Set context property timeSignatureSettings to:
  '(((2 . 2) (beamExceptions (end (1/32 8 8 8 8))))
  ((3 . 2)
   (beamExceptions (end (1/32 8 8 8 8 8))))
  ((3 . 4)
   (beamExceptions (end (1/8 6) (1/12 3 3 3))))
  ((3 . 8) (beamExceptions (end (1/8 3))))
  ((4 . 2)
   (beamExceptions (end (1/16 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4))))
  ((4 . 4)
   (beamExceptions (end (1/8 4 4) (1/12 3 3 3 3))))
  ((4 . 8) (beatStructure 2 2))
  ((6 . 4)
   (beamExceptions (end (1/16 4 4 4 4 4 4)))))
((9 . 4)
  (beamExceptions (end (1/32 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8)))))
((12 . 4)
  (beamExceptions
   (end (1/32 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8))))
((5 . 8) (beatStructure 3 2))
((8 . 8) (beatStructure 3 3 2)))

• Set context property timing to #f.
• Set context property timing to #t.
• Set context property topLevelAlignment to #t.
• Set context property underlyingRepeatBarType to "||".
• Set grob property common-shortest-duration in SpacingSpanner (page 681), to #<Mom 1/10>.

This is not a ‘Bottom’ context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type StandaloneRhythmStaff (page 344).

Context StandaloneRhythmScore can contain ChoirStaff (page 68), ChordNames (page 98), Devnull (page 110), DrumStaff (page 111), Dynamics (page 129), FiguredBass (page 135), FretBoards (page 136), GrandStaff (page 138), GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), KievanStaff (page 193), Lyrics (page 216), MensuralStaff (page 219), NoteNames (page 243), OneStaff (page 247), PetrucciStaff (page 248), PianoStaff (page 272), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305), StaffGroup (page 317), StandaloneRhythmStaff (page 344), TabStaff (page 360), VaticanaLyrics (page 382), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Bar_number_engraver (page 449)

A bar number may be created at any bar line, subject to the barNumberVisibility callback. By default, it is put on top of all staves and appears only at the left side of the staff. The staves are taken from stavesFound, which is maintained by Section 2.2.135 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 491. This engraver usually creates BarNumber grobs, but when centerBarNumbers is true, it makes CenteredBarNumber grobs instead.

Properties (read)

alternativeNumber (non-negative, exact integer)

When set, the index of the current \alternative element, starting from one. Not set outside of alternatives. Note the distinction from volta number: an alternative may pertain to multiple volte.

alternativeNumberingStyle (symbol)

The scheme and style for numbering bars in repeat alternatives. If not set (the default), bar numbers continue through alternatives. Can be set to numbers to reset the bar number at each alternative, or set to numbers-with-letters to reset and also include letter suffixes.

barNumberFormatter (procedure)

A procedure that takes a bar number, measure position, and alternative number and returns a markup of the bar number to print.

barNumberVisibility (procedure)

A procedure that takes a bar number and a measure position and returns whether the corresponding bar number should be printed. Note that the
actual print-out of bar numbers is controlled with the break-visibility property.
The following procedures are predefined:

all-bar-numbers-visible
   Enable bar numbers for all bars, including the first one and broken bars (which get bar numbers in parentheses).

first-bar-number-invisible
   Enable bar numbers for all bars (including broken bars) except the first one. If the first bar is broken, it doesn’t get a bar number either.

first-bar-number-invisible-save-broken-bars
   Enable bar numbers for all bars (including broken bars) except the first one. A broken first bar gets a bar number.

first-bar-number-invisible-and-no-parenthesized-bar-numbers
   Enable bar numbers for all bars except the first bar and broken bars. This is the default.

(every-nth-bar-number-visible n)
   Assuming $n$ is value 2, for example, this enables bar numbers for bars 2, 4, 6, etc.

(modulo-bar-number-visible n m)
   If bar numbers 1, 4, 7, etc., should be enabled, $n$ (the modulo) must be set to 3 and $m$ (the division remainder) to 1.

centerBarNumbers (boolean)
   Whether to center bar numbers in their measure instead of aligning them on the bar line.

currentBarNumber (integer)
   Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every bar line.

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
   Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

forbidBreak (boolean)
   If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
   Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

measurePosition (moment)
   How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

stavesFound (list of grobs)
   A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarNumber (page 535), and CenteredBarNumber (page 553).

Beam_collision_engraver (page 450)
   Help beams avoid colliding with notes and clefs in other voices.
Break_align_engraver (page 453)
Align grobs with corresponding break-align-symbols into groups, and order the
groups according to breakAlignOrder. The left edge of the alignment gets a separate
group, with a symbol left-edge.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreakAlignGroup (page 547),
BreakAlignment (page 547), and LeftEdge (page 623).

Centered_bar_number_align_engraver (page 454)
Group measure-centered bar numbers in a CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner so they
end up on the same vertical position.
Properties (read)
   currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554).

Concurrent_hairpin_engraver (page 458)
Collect concurrent hairpins.

Footnote_engraver (page 466)
Create footnote texts.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Footnote (page 598).

Grace_spacing_engraver (page 468)
Bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes in grace note runs.
Properties (read)
   currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): GraceSpacing (page 603).

Jump_engraver (page 471)
This engraver creates instructions such as D.C. and Fine, placing them vertically
outside the set of staves given in the stavesFound context property.
If Jump_engraver is added or moved to another context,
Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491), also needs to be there so that
marks appear at the intended Y location.
Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), dal-segno-event (page 52),
and fine-event (page 52),
Properties (read)
   codaMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
      Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not
      set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first
to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.
   codaMarkFormatter (procedure)
      A procedure that creates a coda mark (which in conventional D.S. al
      Coda form indicates the start of the alternative endings), taking as argu-
      ments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a
      markup object.
dalSegnoTextFormatter (procedure)
Format a jump instruction such as \textit{D.S.}
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the number of times the instruction is performed.
The third argument is a list of three markups: \textit{start-markup}, \textit{end-markup}, and \textit{next-markup}.
If \textit{start-markup} is \#f, the form is \textit{da capo}; otherwise the form is \textit{dal segno} and \textit{start-markup} is the sign at the start of the repeated section.
If \textit{end-markup} is not \#f, it is either the sign at the end of the main body of the repeat, or it is a \textit{Fine} instruction. When it is a Fine instruction, \textit{next-markup} is \#f.
If \textit{next-markup} is not \#f, it is the mark to be jumped to after performing the body of the repeat, e.g., Coda.

finalFineTextVisibility (boolean)
Whether \texttt{\textbackslash{f}ine} at the written end of the music should create a \textit{Fine} instruction.

fineText (markup)
The text to print at \texttt{\textbackslash{f}ine}.

segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the second segno, 2 from the second to the third segno, etc.

segnoMarkFormatter (procedure)
A procedure that creates a segno (which conventionally indicates the start of a repeated section), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \textit{JumpScript} (page 612).

Mark_engraver (page 475)
This engraver creates rehearsal marks, segno and coda marks, and section labels.
Mark_engraver creates marks, formats them, and places them vertically outside the set of staves given in the \texttt{stavesFound} context property.
If \texttt{Mark_engraver} is added or moved to another context, \texttt{Staff_collecting_engraver} (page 491), also needs to be there so that marks appear at the intended \texttt{Y} location.
By default, \texttt{Mark_engravers} in multiple contexts create a common sequence of marks chosen by the \texttt{Score}-level \texttt{Mark_tracking_translator} (page 476). If independent sequences are desired, multiple \texttt{Mark_tracking_translators} must be used.

Properties (read)

codaMarkFormatter (procedure)
A procedure that creates a coda mark (which in conventional \textit{D.S. al Coda} form indicates the start of the alternative endings), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.
currentPerformanceMarkEvent (stream event)
The coda, section, or segno mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

currentRehearsalMarkEvent (stream event)
The ad-hoc or rehearsal mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

rehearsalMarkFormatter (procedure)
A procedure taking as arguments the context and the sequence number of the rehearsal mark. It should return the formatted mark as a markup object.

segnoMarkFormatter (procedure)
A procedure that creates a segno (which conventionally indicates the start of a repeated section), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CodaMark (page 563), RehearsalMark (page 661), SectionLabel (page 669), and SegnoMark (page 671).

Mark_tracking_translator (page 476)
This translator chooses which marks Mark_engraver should engrave.

Properties (read)
codaMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.

rehearsalMark (integer)
The next rehearsal mark to print.

segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the second segno, 2 from the second to the third segno, etc.

Properties (write)
codaMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.

currentPerformanceMarkEvent (stream event)
The coda, section, or segno mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

currentRehearsalMarkEvent (stream event)
The ad-hoc or rehearsal mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.
rehearsalMark (integer)
   The next rehearsal mark to print.

segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
   Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set
during the first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the
second segno, 2 from the second to the third segno, etc.

Metronome_mark_engraver (page 478)
   Engrave metronome marking. This delegates the formatting work to the function in
the metronomeMarkFormatter property. The mark is put over all staves. The staves
are taken from the stavesFound property, which is maintained by Section 2.2.135
[Staff_collecting_engraver], page 491.
Music types accepted: tempo-change-event (page 59),

Properties (read)

    currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
       Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).

    currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
       Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

    metronomeMarkFormatter (procedure)
       How to produce a metronome markup. Called with two arguments: a
       TempoChangeEvent and context.

    stavesFound (list of grobs)
       A list of all staff-symbols found.

    tempoHideNote (boolean)
       Hide the note = count in tempo marks.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MetronomeMark (page 638).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
   Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Paper_column_engraver (page 483)
   Take care of generating columns.

This engraver decides whether a column is breakable. The default is that a column
is always breakable. However, every Bar_engraver that does not have a barline
at a certain point will set forbidBreaks in the score context to stop line breaks. In
practice, this means that you can make a break point by creating a bar line (assuming
that there are no beams or notes that prevent a break point).

Music types accepted: break-event (page 51), and label-event (page 53),

Properties (read)

    forbidBreak (boolean)
       If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
       quested by the user.

Properties (write)

    currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
       Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
quested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NonMusicalPaperColumn (page 646), and PaperColumn (page 654).

Parenthesis_engraver (page 483)
Parenthesize objects whose parenthesize property is #t.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Parentheses (page 655).

Repeat_acknowledge_engraver (page 486)
This translator adds entries to repeatCommands for events generated by \repeat volta.
Music types accepted: volta-repeat-end-event (page 61), and volta-repeat-start-event (page 61),
Properties (write)

repeatCommands (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each ele-
ment is a list, '(command args...), but a command with no arguments
may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '(start-repeat)) may be given
as '(start-repeat).

end-repeat return-count
End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go
back from this point to the beginning of the section.

start-repeat repeat-count
Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to
perform this section.

volta text
If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, 
end a volta bracket.

Show_control_points_engraver (page 489)
Create grobs to visualize control points of B´ezier curves (ties and slurs) for ease of
tweaking.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ControlPoint (page 567), and
ControlPolygon (page 568).

Spacing_engraver (page 490)
Make a SpacingSpanner and do bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes.
Music types accepted: spacing-section-event (page 58),
Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

proportionalNotationDuration (moment)
    Global override for shortest-playing duration. This is used for switching on proportional notation.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SpacingSpanner (page 681).

Spanner_tracking_engraver (page 491)
    Helper for creating spanners attached to other spanners. If a spanner has the sticky-grob-interface, the engraver tracks the spanner contained in its sticky-host object. When the host ends, the sticky spanner attached to it has its end announced too.

Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491)
    Maintain the stavesFound variable.
    Properties (read)
        stavesFound (list of grobs)
            A list of all staff-symbols found.
    Properties (write)
        stavesFound (list of grobs)
            A list of all staff-symbols found.

Stanza_number_align_engraver (page 493)
    This engraver ensures that stanza numbers are neatly aligned.

System_start_delimiter_engraver (page 493)
    Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a SystemStartBar, SystemStartBrace, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartSquare spanner).
    Properties (read)
        currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
            Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
        systemStartDelimiter (symbol)
            Which grob to make for the start of the system/staff? Set to SystemStartBar, SystemStartBrace, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartSquare.
        systemStartDelimiterHierarchy (pair)
            A nested list, indicating the nesting of a start delimiters.
    This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SystemStartBar (page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), and SystemStartSquare (page 703).

Text_mark_engraver (page 495)
    Engraves arbitrary textual marks.
    Music types accepted: text-mark-event (page 59),
    Properties (read)
        stavesFound (list of grobs)
            A list of all staff-symbols found.
    This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextMark (page 706).
Timing_translator (page 497)
This engraver adds the alias Timing to its containing context. Responsible for synchronizing timing information from staves. Normally in Score. In order to create polyrhythmic music, this engraver should be removed from Score and placed in Staff.
Music types accepted: alternative-event (page 50), bar-check-event (page 50), bar-event (page 50), fine-event (page 52), and partial-event (page 56).

Properties (read)

alternativeNumberingStyle (symbol)
The scheme and style for numbering bars in repeat alternatives. If not set (the default), bar numbers continue through alternatives. Can be set to numbers to reset the bar number at each alternative, or set to numbers-with-letters to reset and also include letter suffixes.

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

currentBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every bar line.

internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
Length of one measure in the current time signature.

measurePosition (moment)
How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4) is a 4/4 time signature.

Properties (write)

alternativeNumber (non-negative, exact integer)
When set, the index of the current \alternative element, starting from one. Not set outside of alternatives. Note the distinction from volta number: an alternative may pertain to multiple volta.

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

currentBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every bar line.

internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
Length of one measure in the current time signature.

measurePosition (moment)
How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.
measureStartNow (boolean)
True at the beginning of a measure.

timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4) is a 4/4 time signature.

Tweak_engraver (page 499)
Read the tweaks property from the originating event, and set properties.

Vertical_align_engraver (page 499)
Catch groups (staves, lyrics lines, etc.) and stack them vertically.
Properties (read)
  alignAboveContext (string)
    Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.
  alignBelowContext (string)
    Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.
  hasAxisGroup (boolean)
    True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffGrouper (page 686), and VerticalAlignment (page 728).

Volta_engraver (page 500)
Make volta brackets.
Music types accepted: dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52), and volta-span-event (page 61),
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
    Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.
  repeatCommands (list)
    A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, '(command args...), but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '((start-repeat)) may be given as '(start-repeat).
    end-repeat return-count
      End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go back from this point to the beginning of the section.
    start-repeat repeat-count
      Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this section.
    volta text
      If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a volta bracket.
  stavesFound (list of grobs)
    A list of all staff-symbols found.
voltaSpannerDuration (non-negative moment with no grace part)
   The maximum musical length of a VoltaBracket when its musical-length property is not set.
   This property is deprecated; overriding the musical-length property of VoltaBracket is recommended.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VoltaBracket (page 731), and VoltaBracketSpanner (page 733).

2.1.35 StandaloneRhythmStaff
A Staff-level context for use by \markup \rhythm.
   This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305), and Staff (page 305).
   This context creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531), BreathingSign (page 549), CaesuraScript (page 551), DotColumn (page 580), InstrumentName (page 610), LedgerLineSpanner (page 622), StaffHighlight (page 687), StaffSpacing (page 688), StaffSymbol (page 688), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).
   This context sets the following properties:
   • Set context property createSpacing to #t.
   • Set context property instrumentName to '().
   • Set context property localAlterations to '().
   • Set context property shortInstrumentName to '().
   • Set context property squashedPosition to 0.
   • Set context property squashedPosition to 1.
   • Set grob property line-count in StaffSymbol (page 688), to 0.
   • Set grob property line-count in StaffSymbol (page 688), to 1.
   • Set grob property neutral-direction in Beam (page 541), to 1.
   • Set grob property neutral-direction in Stem (page 690), to 1.
   • Set grob property staff-padding in VoltaBracket (page 731), to 3.

This is not a ‘Bottom’ context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349).
   Context StandaloneRhythmStaff can contain CueVoice (page 100), NullVoice (page 245), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), and Voice (page 432).
   This context is built from the following engraver(s):
   Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
      Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.
   Properties (read)
      currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
         Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
      hasAxisGroup (boolean)
         True if the current context is contained in an axis group.
      keepAliveInterfaces (list)
         A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.
Properties (write)

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

Bar_engraver (page 446)
Create bar lines for various commands, including $\backslash\bar$.
If forbidBreakBetweenBarLines is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.
Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), caesura-event (page 51), coda-mark-event (page 51), dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52), section-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57),

Properties (read)

caesuraType (list)
An alist

((bar-line . bar-type)
(breath . breath-type)
(scripts . script-type...)
(underlying-bar-line . bar-type))

specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at $\backslash\caesura$. All entries are optional.
bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

doubleRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where the end of one $\backslash$repeat volta coincides with the start of another. The default is ‘:\ldots\’.

doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one \repeat volta and the beginning of another. The default is ‘:\ldots\S\ldots\’.

endRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘:\ldots\’.

endRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘:\ldots\S\’. 
fineBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \fine. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘\.’.

fineSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine. The default is ‘\S’.

fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘\S:\’.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
If set to true, Bar_ engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar line.

measureBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.

printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning of the piece.

printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, ‘(command args...)’, but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., ‘((start-repeat))’ may be given as ‘(start-repeat).

end-repeat return-count
End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go back from this point to the beginning of the section.

start-repeat repeat-count
Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this section.

volta text
If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a volta bracket.

sectionBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.

segnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is ‘S’.

segnoStyle (symbol)
A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

startRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘:.|’.
startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘S.|:’.

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line would normally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in mid measure where the next system begins with a segno. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.

whichBar (string)
The current bar line type, or ’() if there is no bar line. Setting this explicitly in user code is deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set it.

Properties (write)
currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531).

Caesura_engraver (page 453)
Notate a short break in sound that does not shorten the previous note.
Depending on the result of passing the value of caesuraType through caesuraTypeTransform, this engraver may create a BreathingSign with CaesuraScript grobs aligned to it, or it may create CaesuraScript grobs and align them to a BarLine.
If this engraver observes a BarLine, it calls caesuraTypeTransform again with the new information, and if necessary, recreates its grobs.
Music types accepted: caesura-event (page 51),
Properties (read)
breathMarkDefinitions (list)
The description of breath marks. This is used by the Breathing_sign_engraver. See scm/breath.scm for more information.

caesuraType (list)
An alist

\((\text{bar-line . bar-type})\)
(\text{breath . breath-type})
(\text{scripts . script-type}...)
(\text{underlying-bar-line . bar-type})\)

specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.
bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
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The first argument is the context.

The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.

The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

scriptDefinitions (list)
The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549), and CaesuraScript (page 551).

Dot_column_engraver (page 460)
Engrave dots on dotted notes shifted to the right of the note. If omitted, then dots appear on top of the notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.

Properties (read)

fontSize (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

instrumentName (markup)
The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property labels following lines.

shortInstrumentName (markup)
See instrumentName.

shortVocalName (markup)
Name of a vocal line, short version.

vocalName (markup)
Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Ledger_line_engraver (page 474)
Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LedgerLineSpanner (page 622).
Output_property_engraver (page 482)  
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged. 
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Pitch_squash_engraver (page 486)  
Set the vertical position of note heads to squashedPosition, if that property is set. 
This can be used to make a single-line staff demonstrating the rhythm of a melody. 
Properties (read)

  squashedPosition (integer)  
  Vertical position of squashing for Section “Pitch_squash_engraver” in  
  Internals Reference.

Separating_line_group_engraver (page 488)  
Generate objects for computing spacing parameters. 
Properties (read)

  createSpacing (boolean)  
  Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves. 
Properties (write)

  hasStaffSpacing (boolean)  
  True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing. 

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

Staff_highlight_engraver (page 492)  
Highlights music passages. 
Music types accepted: staff-highlight-event (page 58),

Properties (read)

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)  
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,  
  etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffHighlight (page 687).

Staff_symbol_engraver (page 492)  
Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines. 
Music types accepted: staff-span-event (page 58),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).

2.1.36 StandaloneRhythmVoice

A Voice-level context for use by \markup \rhythm. 

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Voice (page 432). 

This context creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528), Beam (page 541), BendAfter (page 544), BreathingSign (page 549), ClusterSpanner (page 562), ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562), CombineTextScript (page 565), Dots (page 580), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), FingerGlideSpanner (page 593), Fingering (page 595), Flag (page 597), Glissando (page 602), Hairpin (page 605), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622), LigatureBracket (page 625), MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), MultiMeasureRestText (page 645),
This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob property direction in Stem (page 690), to 1.

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.

This context cannot contain other contexts.

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

- **Arpeggio_engraver** (page 445)
  
  Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

  Music types accepted: arpeggio-event (page 50),

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

- **Auto_beam_engraver** (page 445)

  Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses baseMoment, beatStructure, beamExceptions, measureLength, and measurePosition to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.141 [Stem_engraver], page 493, properties stemLeftBeamCount and stemRightBeamCount.

  Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),

  Properties (read)

  - autoBeaming (boolean)
    
    If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

  - baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
    
    Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

  - beamExceptions (list)
    
    An alist of exceptions to autobeam rules that normally end on beats.

  - beamHalfMeasure (boolean)
    
    Whether to allow a beam to begin halfway through the measure in triple time, which could look like 6/8.

  - beatStructure (list)
    
    List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

  - subdivideBeams (boolean)
    
    If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

- **Beam_engraver** (page 450)

  Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
Properties (read)
  baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
    Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
  beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
    Signal if a beam is present.
  beatStructure (list)
    List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.
  subdivideBeams (boolean)
    If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number
    of beamlets, dependent on \maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at
    multiples of \minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Bend_engraver (page 452)
  Create fall spanners.
Music types accepted: bend-after-event (page 51),
Properties (read)
  currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
    Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current
timestep.
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BendAfter (page 544).

Breathing_sign_engraver (page 453)
  Notate breath marks.
Music types accepted: breathing-event (page 51),
Properties (read)
  breathMarkType (symbol)
    The type of BreathingSign to create at \breathe.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549).

Chord_tremolo_engraver (page 455)
  Generate beams for tremolo repeats.
Music types accepted: tremolo-span-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Cluster_spanner_engraver (page 456)
  Engrave a cluster using Spanner notation.
Music types accepted: cluster-note-event (page 51),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClusterSpanner (page 562),
and ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562).
Dots_engraver (page 461)
Create Section 3.1.43 [Dots], page 580, objects for Section 3.2.119
[rhythmic-head-interface], page 796s.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Dots (page 580).

Double_percent_repeat_engraver (page 461)
Make double measure repeats.
Music types accepted: double-percent-event (page 52),
Properties (read)

countPercentRepeats (boolean)
If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
Length of one measure in the current time signature.

repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning
whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed
when countPercentRepeats is set.

Properties (write)

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-quested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoublePercentRepeat
(page 581), and DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583).

Dynamic_align_engraver (page 462)
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line.
Properties (read)

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicLineSpanner
(page 587).

Dynamic_engraver (page 463)
Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.
Music types accepted: absolute-dynamic-event (page 49),
break-dynamic-span-event (page 51), and span-dynamic-event
(page 58),
Properties (read)

crescendoSpanner (symbol)
The type of spanner to be used for crescendi. Available values are
‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin crescendo is used.
crescendoText (markup)
The text to print at start of non-hairpin crescendo, i.e., ‘cresc.’.
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).
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DecrescendoSpanner (symbol)

The type of spanner to be used for decrescendi. Available values are ‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin decrescendo is used.

decrescendoText (markup)

The text to print at start of non-hairpin decrescendo, i.e., ‘dim.’

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), and Hairpin (page 605).

Finger_glide_engraver (page 465)

Engraver to print a line between two Fingering grobs.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingerGlideSpanner (page 593).

Fingering_engraver (page 465)

Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted: fingering-event (page 53),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)

Put fontSize into font-size grob property.

Properties (read)

fontSize (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Forbid_line_break_engraver (page 466)

Forbid line breaks when note heads are still playing at some point.

Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)

A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

forbidBreak (boolean)

If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

Glissando_engraver (page 467)

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted: glissando-event (page 53),

Properties (read)

glissandoMap (list)

A map in the form of ‘((source1 . target1) (source2 . target2) (sourcen . targetn)) showing the glissandi to be drawn for note columns. The value ‘() will default to ‘((0 . 0) (1 . 1) (n . n)), where n is the minimal number of note-heads in the two note columns between which the glissandi occur.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Glissando (page 602).
Grace_auto_beam_engraver (page 467)
Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual
beaming or \noBeam will block autobeaming, just like setting the context property
‘autoBeaming’ to ##f.
Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)
   autoBeaming (boolean)
       If set to true then beams are generated automatically.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).
Grace_beam_engraver (page 468)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags
instead of beams. Only engraves beams when we are at grace points in time.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
Properties (read)
   baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
       Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
   beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
       Signal if a beam is present.
   beatStructure (list)
       List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.
   subdivideBeams (boolean)
       If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number
       of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at
       multiples of minSubdivideInterval.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).
Grace_engraver (page 468)
Set font size and other properties for grace notes.
Properties (read)
   graceSettings (list)
       Overrides for grace notes. This property should be manipulated through
       the add-grace-property function.
Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.
Properties (read)
   busyGrobs (list)
       A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
       use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
       heads, spanners, etc.).
Properties (write)
   busyGrobs (list)
       A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
       use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
       heads, spanners, etc.).
Instrument_switch_engraver (page 471)
Create a cue text for taking instrument.
This engraver is deprecated.
Properties (read)
  instrumentCueName (markup)
  The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.
  This property is deprecated

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentSwitch (page 611).

Laissez_vibrer_engraver (page 474)
Create laissez vibrer items.
Music types accepted: laissez-vibrer-event (page 53).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LaissezVibrerTie (page 620),
and LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622).

Ligature_bracket_engraver (page 474)
Handle Ligature_events by engraving Ligature brackets.
Music types accepted: ligature-event (page 54),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LigatureBracket (page 625).

Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479)
Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads measureStartNow
and internalBarNumber to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.88
[MultiMeasureRest], page 640.
Music types accepted: multi-measure-articulation-event (page 54),
multi-measure-rest-event (page 54), and multi-measure-text-event (page 54),
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).
  internalBarNumber (integer)
  Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-
  keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.
  measureStartNow (boolean)
  True at the beginning of a measure.
  restNumberThreshold (number)
  If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MultiMeasureRest (page 640),
MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), and
MultiMeasureRestText (page 645).

New_fingering_engraver (page 480)
Create fingering scripts for notes in a new chord. This engraver is ill-named, since it
also takes care of articulations and harmonic note heads.
Properties (read)
  fingeringOrientations (list)
  A list of symbols, containing ‘left’, ‘right’, ‘up’ and/or ‘down’. This list
determines where fingerings are put relative to the chord being fingered.
harmonicDots (boolean)
   If set, harmonic notes in dotted chords get dots.

stringNumberOrientations (list)
   See fingeringOrientations.

strokeFingerOrientations (list)
   See fingeringOrientations.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595), Script (page 667), StringNumber (page 694), and StrokeFinger (page 696).

Note_head_line_engraver (page 481)
   Engrave a line between two note heads in a staff switch if followVoice is set.

Properties (read)
   followVoice (boolean)
      If set, note heads are tracked across staff switches by a thin line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VoiceFollower (page 730).

Note_heads_engraver (page 481)
   Generate note heads.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),

Properties (read)
   middleCPosition (number)
      The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

staffLineLayoutFunction (procedure)
      Layout of staff lines, traditional, or semitone.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteHead (page 649).

Note_spacing_engraver (page 482)
   Generate NoteSpacing, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteSpacing (page 651).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
   Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Part_combine_engraver (page 484)
   Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and part-combine-event (page 56),

Properties (read)
   aDueText (markup)
      Text to print at a unisono passage.

partCombineTextsOnNote (boolean)
      Print part-combine texts only on the next note rather than immediately on rests or skips.

printPartCombineTexts (boolean)
      Set ‘Solo’ and ‘A due’ texts in the part combiner?
soloIIText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo for voice ‘two’ when part-combining.

soloText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CombineTextScript (page 565).

Percent_repeat_engraver (page 484)
Make whole measure repeats.
Music types accepted: percent-event (page 56),
Properties (read)
  countPercentRepeats (boolean)
    If set, produce counters for percent repeats.
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
    A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed when countPercentRepeats is set.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PercentRepeat (page 656), and PercentRepeatCounter (page 657).

Phrasing_slur_engraver (page 484)
Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.126 [Slur_engraver], page 490.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and phrasing-slur-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PhrasingSlur (page 658).

Pitched_trill_engraver (page 486)
Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), and TrillPitchParentheses (page 720).

Repeat_tie_engraver (page 487)
Create repeat ties.
Music types accepted: repeat-tie-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RepeatTie (page 664), and RepeatTieColumn (page 665).

Rest_engraver (page 487)
Engrave rests.
Music types accepted: rest-event (page 57),
Properties (read)
  middleCPosition (number)
    The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Rest (page 666).
Rhythmic_column_engraver (page 488)
Generate NoteColumn, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteColumn (page 648).

Script_column_engraver (page 488)
Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will
fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Script_engraver (page 488)
Handle note scripted articulations.
Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50),
Properties (read)
  scriptDefinitions (list)
  The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for
typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for
more information.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Script (page 667).

Slash_repeat_engraver (page 489)
Make beat repeats.
Music types accepted: repeat-slash-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoubleRepeatSlash
(page 584), and RepeatSlash (page 663).

Slur_engraver (page 490)
Build slur grobs from slur events.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and slur-event (page 57),
Properties (read)
  doubleSlurs (boolean)
  If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one
  below the chord.
  slurMelismaBusy (boolean)
  Signal if a slur is present.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Slur (page 676).

Spanner_break_forbid_engraver (page 491)
Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

Stem_engraver (page 493)
Create stems, flags and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam
engraver for overriding beaming.
Music types accepted: tremolo-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
  Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current
timestep.
  stemLeftBeamCount (integer)
  Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note.
  Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is
  erased.
stemRightBeamCount (integer)
See stemLeftBeamCount.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Flag (page 597), Stem (page 690), StemStub (page 692), and StemTremolo (page 693).

Text_engraver (page 495)
Create text scripts.
Music types accepted: text-script-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextScript (page 708).

Text_spanner_engraver (page 496)
Create text spanner from an event.
Music types accepted: text-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextSpanner (page 710).

Tie_engraver (page 496)
Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.
Music types accepted: tie-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
skipTypesetting (boolean)
If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.
tieWaitForNote (boolean)
If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be used for writing out arpeggios.
Properties (write)
tieMelismaBusy (boolean)
Signal whether a tie is present.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Tie (page 712), and TieColumn (page 714).

Trill_spanner_engraver (page 498)
Create trill spanners.
Music types accepted: trill-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillSpanner (page 720).
Tuplet_engraver (page 499)

Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted: tuplet-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

  tupletFullLength (boolean)
  If set, the tuplet is printed up to the start of the next note.

  tupletFullLengthNote (boolean)
  If set, end at the next note, otherwise end on the matter (time signatures,
  etc.) before the note.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TupletBracket (page 722),
and TupletNumber (page 723).

2.1.37 TabStaff

Context for generating tablature. It accepts only TabVoice contexts and handles the line spacing,
the tablature clef etc. properly.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305).

This context creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531), BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), BassFigureLine (page 540), BreathingSign (page 549), CaesuraScript (page 551), Clef (page 557), ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), DotColumn (page 580), FingeringColumn (page 597), InstrumentName (page 610), LedgerLineSpanner (page 622), NoteCollision (page 648), PianoPedalBracket (page 660), RestCollision (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), ScriptRow (page 669), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), StaffEllipsis (page 684), StaffHighlight (page 687), StaffSpacing (page 688), StaffSymbol (page 688), SustainPedal (page 697), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), TimeSignature (page 714), UnaCordaPedal (page 725), UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property autoBeaming to #f.
- Set context property clefGlyph to "clefs.tab".
- Set context property clefPosition to 0.
- Set context property createSpacing to #t.
- Set context property handleNegativeFrets to 'recalculate.
- Set context property ignoreFiguredBassRest to #f.
- Set context property instrumentName to '().
- Set context property localAlterations to '().
- Set context property ottavationMarkups to:

  '([(4 . "29")
   (3 . "22")
   (2 . "15")
   (1 . "8")
   (-1 . "8")
   (-2 . "15")
   (-3 . "22")
   (-4 . "29"))

- Set context property restrainOpenStrings to #f.
• Set context property shortInstrumentName to '()
• Set grob property after-line-breaking in RepeatTie (page 664), to repeat-tie::handle-tab-note-head.
• Set grob property after-line-breaking in Tie (page 712), to tie::handle-tab-note-head.
• Set grob property avoid-note-head in Stem (page 690), to #t.
• Set grob property beam-thickness in Beam (page 541), to 0.32.
• Set grob property beam-thickness in StemTremolo (page 693), to 0.32.
• Set grob property beam-width in StemTremolo (page 693), to stem-tremolo::calc-tab-width.
• Set grob property bound-details.left in Glissando (page 602), to:
  
  '((attach-dir . 1) (padding . 0.3))
• Set grob property bound-details.right in Glissando (page 602), to:
  
  '((attach-dir . -1) (padding . 0.3))
• Set grob property control-points in Slur (page 676), to #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/music-functions.scm:2587:16 (grob)> #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/music-functions.scm:258 (grob . rest)>> >.
• Set grob property details in Stem (page 690), to:
  
  '((lengths 0 0 0 0 0 0)
   (beamed-lengths 0 0 0)
   (beamed-minimum-free-lengths 0 0 0)
   (beamed-extreme-minimum-free-lengths 0 0)
   (stem-shorten 0 0))
• Set grob property extra-dy in Glissando (page 602), to glissando::calc-tab-extra-dy.
• Set grob property glyph-name in TabNoteHead (page 704), to tab-note-head::calc-glyph-name.
• Set grob property ignore-collision in NoteColumn (page 648), to #t.
• Set grob property length-fraction in Beam (page 541), to 0.62.
• Set grob property length-fraction in StemTremolo (page 693), to #<procedure at ice-9/eval.scm:333:13 (a)>.
• Set grob property no-stem-extend in Stem (page 690), to #t.
• Set grob property staff-space in StaffSymbol (page 688), to 1.5.
• Set grob property stencil in Arpeggio (page 528), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in Beam (page 541), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in Clef (page 557), to clef::print-modern-tab-if-set.
• Set grob property stencil in Dots (page 580), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in DynamicText (page 589), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in Flag (page 597), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in Glissando (page 602), to glissando::draw-tab-glissando.
• Set grob property stencil in Hairpin (page 605), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in MultiMeasureRestText (page 645), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in MultiMeasureRest (page 640), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in PhrasingSlur (page 658), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in RepeatTie (page 664), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in Rest (page 666), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in Script (page 667), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in StemTremolo (page 693), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in Stem (page 690), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in TabNoteHead (page 704), to tab-note-head::whiteout-if-style-set.
• Set grob property stencil in TextScript (page 708), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in TextSpanner (page 710), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in Tie (page 712), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in TimeSignature (page 714), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in TupletBracket (page 722), to #f.
• Set grob property stencil in TupletNumber (page 723), to #f.
• Set grob property style in Flag (page 597), to 'no-flag.

This is not a 'Bottom' context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type TabVoice (page 372).

Context TabStaff can contain CueVoice (page 100), NullVoice (page 245), and TabVoice (page 372).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Alteration_glyph_engraver (page 444)

Set the glyph-name-alist of all grobs having the accidental-switch-interface to the value of the context’s alterationGlyphs property, when defined.

Properties (read)

alterationGlyphs (list)

A list mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print accidentals.

Axis_group_engraver (page 446)

Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)

Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

hasAxisGroup (boolean)

True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

keepAliveInterfaces (list)

A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.
Properties (write)

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

Bar_engraver (page 446)
Create bar lines for various commands, including $\backslash\bar$.

If forbidBreakBetweenBarLines is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.

Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), caesura-event (page 51), coda-mark-event (page 51), dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52), section-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57).

Properties (read)

caesuraType (list)
An alist

((bar-line . bar-type)
 (breath . breath-type)
 (scripts . script-type...)
 (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))

specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at $\backslash{\text{caesura}}$. All entries are optional.

bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.

The first argument is the context.

The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.

The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

doubleRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where the end of one \repeat volta coincides with the start of another. The default is ‘:...’.

doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one \repeat volta and the beginning of another. The default is ‘:|.S.|:’.

endRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘:|.’.

endRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘:|.S’.
fineBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \fine. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘|.’.

fineSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine. The default is ‘|.|S’.

fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘|.|S.|:’.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar line.

measureBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.

printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning of the piece.

printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, ‘(command args...)’, but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., ‘((start-repeat))’ may be given as ‘(start-repeat).

end-repeat return-count
End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go back from this point to the beginning of the section.

start-repeat repeat-count
Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this section.

volta text
If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a volta bracket.

sectionBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.

segnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is ‘S’.

segnoStyle (symbol)
A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

startRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘.|:’.
startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘S.|:\’. 

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line would normally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in mid measure where the next system begins with a segno. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.

whichBar (string)
The current bar line type, or ‘()’ if there is no bar line. Setting this explicitly in user code is deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set it.

Properties (write)
currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531).

Caesura_engraver (page 453)
Notate a short break in sound that does not shorten the previous note. Depending on the result of passing the value of caesuraType through caesuraTypeTransform, this engraver may create a BreathingSign with CaesuraScript grobs aligned to it, or it may create CaesuraScript grobs and align them to a BarLine. If this engraver observes a BarLine, it calls caesuraTypeTransform again with the new information, and if necessary, recreates its grobs.

Music types accepted: caesura-event (page 51),

Properties (read)
breathMarkDefinitions (list)
The description of breath marks. This is used by the Breathing_sign_engraver. See scm/breath.scm for more information.

caesuraType (list)
An alist

((bar-line . bar-type)
 (breath . breath-type)
 (scripts . script-type...)
 (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.
bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
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The first argument is the context.

The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.

The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

scriptDefinitions (list)
The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549), and CaesuraScript (page 551).

Clef_engraver (page 455)
Determine and set reference point for pitches.

Properties (read)

clefGlyph (string)
Name of the symbol within the music font.

clefPosition (number)
Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

clefTransposition (integer)
Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

clefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a clef is displayed. Possible values are 'default', 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

explicitClefVisibility (vector)
'break-visibility' function for clef changes.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

forceClef (boolean)
Show clef symbol, even if it has not changed. Only active for the first clef after the property is set, not for the full staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Clef (page 557), and ClefModifier (page 560).

Collision_engraver (page 456)
Collect NoteColumns, and as soon as there are two or more, put them in a NoteCollision object.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteCollision (page 648).
Cue_clef_engraver (page 458)

Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)

  clefTransposition (integer)
  Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

  cueClefGlyph (string)
  Name of the symbol within the music font.

  cueClefPosition (number)
  Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

  cueClefTransposition (integer)
  Add this much extra transposition to a cue clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

  cueClefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
  Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a cue clef is displayed. Possible values are 'default, 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

  explicitCueClefVisibility (vector)
  'break-visibility' function for cue clef changes.

  forbidBreak (boolean)
  If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

  forceBreak (boolean)
  Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

  middleCCuePosition (number)
  The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef of the cue notes. This can be calculated by looking at cueClefPosition and cueClefGlyph.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), and CueEndClef (page 572).

Dot_column_engraver (page 460)

Engrave dots on dotted notes shifted to the right of the note. If omitted, then dots appear on top of the notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580).

Figured_bass_engraver (page 464)

Make figured bass numbers.

Music types accepted: bass-figure-event (page 50), and rest-event (page 57),

Properties (read)

  figuredBassAlterationDirection (direction)
  Where to put alterations relative to the main figure.

  figuredBassCenterContinuations (boolean)
  Whether to vertically center pairs of extender lines. This does not work with three or more lines.

  figuredBassFormatter (procedure)
  A routine generating a markup for a bass figure.
ignoreFiguredBassRest (boolean)
  Don’t swallow rest events.

implicitBassFigures (list)
  A list of bass figures that are not printed as numbers, but only as extender lines.

useBassFigureExtenders (boolean)
  Whether to use extender lines for repeated bass figures.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), and BassFigureLine (page 540).

Figured_bass_position_engraver (page 465)
  Position figured bass alignments over notes.
  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
  BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538).

Fingering_column_engraver (page 465)
  Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a FingeringColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingeringColumn (page 597).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
  Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
  Properties (read)
    fontSize (number)
      The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
  Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.
  Properties (read)
    busyGrobs (list)
      A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

  Properties (write)
    busyGrobs (list)
      A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)
  Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.
  Properties (read)
    currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
    instrumentName (markup)
      The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property labels following lines.
shortInstrumentName (markup)
   See instrumentName.

shortVocalName (markup)
   Name of a vocal line, short version.

vocalName (markup)
   Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Ledger_line_engraver (page 474)
   Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LedgerLineSpanner (page 622).

Merge_mmrest_numbers_engraver (page 478)
   Engraver to merge multi-measure rest numbers in multiple voices.
   This works by gathering all multi-measure rest numbers at a time step. If they all have the same text and there are at least two only the first one is retained and the others are hidden.

Non_musical_script_column_engraver (page 480)
   Find potentially colliding non-musical scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
   Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
   Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Piano_pedal_align_engraver (page 485)
   Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)
   currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), and UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726).

Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485)
   Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.
   Music types accepted: sostenuto-event (page 58), sustain-event (page 59), and una-corda-event (page 60),

Properties (read)
   currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

   pedal1SostenutoStrings (list)
      See pedal1SustainStrings.

   pedal1SostenutoStyle (symbol)
      See pedal1SustainStyle.
pedalSustainStrings (list)
A list of strings to print for sustain-pedal. Format is \((\text{up updown down})\),
where each of the three is the string to print when this is done with the pedal.

pedalSustainStyle (symbol)
A symbol that indicates how to print sustain pedals: \text{text}, \text{bracket} or \text{mixed (both)}.

pedalUnaCordaStrings (list)
See pedalSustainStrings.

pedalUnaCordaStyle (symbol)
See pedalSustainStyle.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PianoPedalBracket (page 660),
SostenutoPedal (page 678), SustainPedal (page 697), and UnaCordaPedal (page 725).

Pure\_from\_neighbor\_engraver (page 486)
Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Rest\_collision\_engraver (page 487)
Handle collisions of rests.

Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)
A queue of \((\text{end-moment . grob})\) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RestCollision (page 667).

Script\_row\_engraver (page 488)
Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptRow (page 669).

Separating\_line\_group\_engraver (page 488)
Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

createSpacing (boolean)
Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

Skip\_typesetting\_engraver (page 489)
Create a StaffEllipsis when skipTypesetting is used.

Properties (read)

skipTypesetting (boolean)
If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful
for debugging large scores.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffEllipsis (page 684).
Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491)

Maintain the stavesFound variable.

Properties (read)

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

Properties (write)

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

Staff_highlight_engraver (page 492)

Highlights music passages.

Music types accepted: staff-highlight-event (page 58),

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffHighlight (page 687).

Staff_symbol_engraver (page 492)

Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted: staff-span-event (page 58),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).

Tab_staff_symbol_engraver (page 495)

Create a tablature staff symbol, but look at stringTunings for the number of lines.

Properties (read)

stringTunings (list)
The tablature strings tuning. It is a list of the pitches of each string (starting with the lowest numbered one).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).

Time_signature_engraver (page 497)

Create a Section 3.1.147 [TimeSignature], page 714, whenever timeSignatureFraction changes.

Music types accepted: time-signature-event (page 60),

Properties (read)

initialTimeSignatureVisibility (vector)
break visibility for the initial time signature.

partialBusy (boolean)
Signal that \partial acts at the current timestep.

timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4) is a 4/4 time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TimeSignature (page 714).
2.1.38 TabVoice

Context for drawing notes in a Tab staff.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Voice (page 432).

This context creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528), Beam (page 541), BendAfter (page 544), BendSpanner (page 544), BreathingSign (page 549), ClusterSpanner (page 562), ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562), CombineTextScript (page 565), Dots (page 580), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), FingerGlideSpanner (page 593), Flag (page 597), Glissando (page 602), Hairpin (page 605), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622), LigatureBracket (page 625), MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), MultiMeasureRestText (page 645), NoteColumn (page 648), NoteSpacing (page 651), PercentRepeat (page 656), PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), PhrasingSlur (page 658), RepeatSlash (page 663), RepeatTie (page 664), RepeatTieColumn (page 665), Rest (page 666), Script (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), Slur (page 676), Stem (page 690), StemStub (page 692), StemTremolo (page 693), TabNoteHead (page 704), TextScript (page 708), TextSpanner (page 710), Tie (page 712), TieColumn (page 714), TrillSpanner (page 720), TupletBracket (page 722), TupletNumber (page 723), and VoiceFollower (page 730).

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.

This context cannot contain other contexts.

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Arpeggio_engraver (page 445)
Generate an Arpeggio symbol.
Music types accepted: arpeggio-event (page 50),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

Auto_beam_engraver (page 445)
Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses baseMoment, beatStructure, beamExceptions, measureLength, and measurePosition to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.141 [Stem_engraver], page 493, properties stemLeftBeamCount and stemRightBeamCount.
Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

autoBeaming (boolean)
If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

beamExceptions (list)
An alist of exceptions to autobeam rules that normally end on beats.

beamHalfMeasure (boolean)
Whether to allow a beam to begin halfway through the measure in triple time, which could look like 6/8.

beatStructure (list)
List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.
subdivideBeams (boolean)
    If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number
    of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at
    multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Beam_engraver (page 450)
    Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags
    instead of beams.
    Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
    Properties (read)
        baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
            Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
        beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
            Signal if a beam is present.
        beatStructure (list)
            List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.
        subdivideBeams (boolean)
            If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number
            of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at
            multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Bend_engraver (page 452)
    Create fall spanners.
    Music types accepted: bend-after-event (page 51),
    Properties (read)
        currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
            Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current
            timestep.
        currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
            Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
            etc.).
        currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
            Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
            etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BendAfter (page 544).

Bend_spanner_engraver (page 452)
    Engraver to print a BendSpanner.
    Music types accepted: bend-span-event (page 51), note-event (page 55), and
    string-number-event (page 59),
    Properties (read)
        stringFretFingerList (list)
            A list containing three entries. In TabVoice and FretBoards they deter-
            mine the string, fret and finger to use
        supportNonIntegerFret (boolean)
            If set in Score the TabStaff will print micro-tones as ‘2½’
Properties (write)

stringFretFingerList (list)
   A list containing three entries. In TabVoice and FretBoards they determine the string, fret and finger to use

supportNonIntegerFret (boolean)
   If set in Score the TabStaff will print micro-tones as ‘2½’

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BendSpanner (page 544).

Breathing_sign_engraver (page 453)
   Notate breath marks.
   Music types accepted: breathing-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

breathMarkType (symbol)
   The type of BreathingSign to create at \breathe.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549).

Chord_tremolo_engraver (page 455)
   Generate beams for tremolo repeats.
   Music types accepted: tremolo-span-event (page 60),
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Cluster_spanner_engraver (page 456)
   Engrave a cluster using Spanner notation.
   Music types accepted: cluster-note-event (page 51),
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClusterSpanner (page 562),
   and ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562).

Dots_engraver (page 461)
   Create Section 3.1.43 [Dots], page 580, objects for Section 3.2.119 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 796s.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Dots (page 580).

Double_percent_repeat_engraver (page 461)
   Make double measure repeats.
   Music types accepted: double-percent-event (page 52),
Properties (read)

   countPercentRepeats (boolean)
      If set, produce counters for percent repeats.
   measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
      Length of one measure in the current time signature.
   repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
      A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed when countPercentRepeats is set.

Properties (write)

   forbidBreak (boolean)
      If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), and DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583).

**Dynamic_align_engraver (page 462)**
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line.

Properties (read)

- `currentMusicalColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
  - Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicLineSpanner (page 587).

**Dynamic_engraver (page 463)**
Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted: absolute-dynamic-event (page 49), break-dynamic-span-event (page 51), and span-dynamic-event (page 58).

Properties (read)

- `crescendoSpanner` (symbol)
  - The type of spanner to be used for crescendi. Available values are ‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin crescendo is used.

- `crescendoText` (markup)
  - The text to print at start of non-hairpin crescendo, i.e., ‘cresc.’.

- `currentMusicalColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
  - Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

- `decrescendoSpanner` (symbol)
  - The type of spanner to be used for decrescendi. Available values are ‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin decrescendo is used.

- `decrescendoText` (markup)
  - The text to print at start of non-hairpin decrescendo, i.e., ‘dim.’.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), and Hairpin (page 605).

**Finger_glide_engraver (page 465)**
Engraver to print a line between two Fingering grobs.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingerGlideSpanner (page 593).

**Font_size_engraver (page 465)**
Put `fontSize` into font-size grob property.

Properties (read)

- `fontSize` (number)
  - The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Forbid_line_break_engraver (page 466)**
Forbid line breaks when note heads are still playing at some point.
Properties (read)

busyGrosb (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
quested by the user.

Glissando_ engraver (page 467)
Engrave glissandi.
Music types accepted: glissando-event (page 53),
Properties (read)

glissandoMap (list)
A map in the form of '((source1 . target1) (source2 . target2) (sourcen .
targetn)) showing the glissandi to be drawn for note columns. The value
'() will default to '((0 . 0) (1 . 1) (n . n)), where n is the minimal nu-
mer of note-heads in the two note columns between which the glissandi
occur.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Glissando (page 602).

Grace_auto_beam_ engraver (page 467)
Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual
beaming or \noBeam will block autobeaming, just like setting the context property
'autoBeaming’ to #f.
Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

autoBeaming (boolean)
If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Grace_beam_ engraver (page 468)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags
instead of beams. Only engraves beams when we are at grace points in time.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
Signal if a beam is present.

beatStructure (list)
List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

subdivideBeams (boolean)
If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number
of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at
multiples of minSubdivideInterval.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Grace_engraver (page 468)
Set font size and other properties for grace notes.
Properties (read)
  graceSettings (list)
    Overrides for grace notes. This property should be manipulated through
    the add-grace-property function.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.
Properties (read)
  busyGrobs (list)
    A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
    use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
    heads, spanners, etc.).
Properties (write)
  busyGrobs (list)
    A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
    use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
    heads, spanners, etc.).

Instrument_switch_engraver (page 471)
Create a cue text for taking instrument.
This engraver is deprecated.
Properties (read)
  instrumentCueName (markup)
    The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.
    This property is deprecated

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentSwitch (page 611).

Laissez_vibrer_engraver (page 474)
Create laissez vibrer items.
Music types accepted: laissez-vibrer-event (page 53),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LaissezVibrerTie (page 620),
and LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622).

Ligature_bracket_engraver (page 474)
Handle Ligature_events by engraving Ligature brackets.
Music types accepted: 1igature-event (page 54),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LigatureBracket (page 625).

Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479)
Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads measureStartNow
and internalBarNumber to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.88
MultiMeasureRest, page 640.
Music types accepted: multi-measure-articulation-event (page 54),
multi-measure-rest-event (page 54), and multi-measure-text-event (page 54),
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
    etc.).
internalBarNumber (integer)
   Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-
   keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

measureStartNow (boolean)
   True at the beginning of a measure.

restNumberThreshold (number)
   If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MultiMeasureRest (page 640),
MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), and
MultiMeasureRestText (page 645).

Note_head_line_engraver (page 481)
   Engrave a line between two note heads in a staff switch if followVoice is set.
Properties (read)

   followVoice (boolean)
      If set, note heads are tracked across staff switches by a thin line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VoiceFollower (page 730).

Note_spacing_engraver (page 482)
   Generate NoteSpacing, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteSpacing (page 651).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
   Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
   Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Part_combine_engraver (page 484)
   Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and
   ‘unisono’.
   Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and part-combine-event (page 56),
Properties (read)

   aDueText (markup)
      Text to print at a unisono passage.

   partCombineTextsOnNote (boolean)
      Print part-combine texts only on the next note rather than immediately
      on rests or skips.

   printPartCombineTexts (boolean)
      Set ‘Solo’ and ‘A due’ texts in the part combiner?

   soloIIText (markup)
      The text for the start of a solo for voice ‘two’ when part-combining.

   soloText (markup)
      The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CombineTextScript
   (page 565).

Percent_repeat_engraver (page 484)
   Make whole measure repeats.
   Music types accepted: percent-event (page 56),
Properties (read)

countPercentRepeats (boolean)
If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed when countPercentRepeats is set.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PercentRepeat (page 656), and PercentRepeatCounter (page 657).

Phrasing_slur_engraver (page 484)
Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.126 [Slur_engraver], page 490.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and phrasing-slur-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PhrasingSlur (page 658).

Repeat_tie_engraver (page 487)
Create repeat ties.
Music types accepted: repeat-tie-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RepeatTie (page 664), and RepeatTieColumn (page 665).

Rest_engraver (page 487)
Engrave rests.
Music types accepted: rest-event (page 57),
Properties (read)

middleCPosition (number)
The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Rest (page 666).

Rhythmic_column_engraver (page 488)
Generate NoteColumn, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteColumn (page 648).

Script_column_engraver (page 488)
Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Script_engraver (page 488)
Handle note scripted articulations.
Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

scriptDefinitions (list)
The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{Script} (page 667).

\texttt{Slash\_repeat\_engraver} (page 489)
Make beat repeats.
Music types accepted: \texttt{repeat-slash-event} (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{DoubleRepeatSlash} (page 584), and \texttt{RepeatSlash} (page 663).

\texttt{Slur\_engraver} (page 490)
Build slur grobs from slur events.
Music types accepted: \texttt{note-event} (page 55), and \texttt{slur-event} (page 57),
Properties (read)
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{doubleSlurs} (boolean)
    If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one below the chord.
  \item \texttt{slurMelismaBusy} (boolean)
    Signal if a slur is present.
\end{itemize}
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{Slur} (page 676).

\texttt{Spanner\_break\_forbid\_engraver} (page 491)
Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

\texttt{Stem\_engraver} (page 493)
Create stems, flags and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.
Music types accepted: \texttt{tremolo-event} (page 60),
Properties (read)
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{currentBarLine} (graphical (layout) object)
    Set to the \texttt{BarLine} that \texttt{Bar\_engraver} has created in the current timestep.
  \item \texttt{stemLeftBeamCount} (integer)
    Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note.
    Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is erased.
  \item \texttt{stemRightBeamCount} (integer)
    See \texttt{stemLeftBeamCount}.
\end{itemize}
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{Flag} (page 597), \texttt{Stem} (page 690), \texttt{StemStub} (page 692), and \texttt{StemTremolo} (page 693).

\texttt{Tab\_note\_heads\_engraver} (page 494)
Generate one or more tablature note heads from event of type \texttt{NoteEvent}.
Music types accepted: \texttt{fingering-event} (page 53), \texttt{note-event} (page 55), and \texttt{string-number-event} (page 59),
Properties (read)
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{defaultStrings} (list)
    A list of strings to use in calculating frets for tablatures and fretboards if no strings are provided in the notes for the current moment.
  \item \texttt{fretLabels} (list)
    A list of strings or Scheme-formatted markups containing, in the correct order, the labels to be used for lettered frets in tablature.
highStringOne (boolean)
Whether the first string is the string with highest pitch on the instrument. This used by the automatic string selector for tablature notation.

maximumFretStretch (number)
Don’t allocate frets further than this from specified frets.

middleCPosition (number)
The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

minimumFret (number)
The tablature auto string-selecting mechanism selects the highest string with a fret at least minimumFret.

noteToFretFunction (procedure)
Convert list of notes and list of defined strings to full list of strings and fret numbers. Parameters: The context, a list of note events, a list of tabstring events, and the fretboard grob if a fretboard is desired.

stringOneTopmost (boolean)
Whether the first string is printed on the top line of the tablature.

stringTunings (list)
The tablature strings tuning. It is a list of the pitches of each string (starting with the lowest numbered one).

tablatureFormat (procedure)
A function formatting a tablature note head. Called with three arguments: context, string number and, fret number. It returns the text as a markup.

tabStaffLineLayoutFunction (procedure)
A function determining the staff position of a tablature note head. Called with two arguments: the context and the string.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TabNoteHead (page 704).

Tab_tie_follow_engraver (page 495)
Adjust TabNoteHead properties when a tie is followed by a slur or glissando.

Text_engraver (page 495)
Create text scripts.
Music types accepted: text-script-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextScript (page 708).

Text_spanner_engraver (page 496)
Create text spanner from an event.
Music types accepted: text-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextSpanner (page 710).

Tie_engraver (page 496)
Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.
Music types accepted: tie-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

  skipTypesetting (boolean)
  If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful
  for debugging large scores.

tieWaitForNote (boolean)
  If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be
  used for writing out arpeggios.

Properties (write)

tieMelismaBusy (boolean)
  Signal whether a tie is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Tie (page 712), and
TieColumn (page 714).

Trill_spanner_engraver (page 498)
Create trill spanners.
Music types accepted: trill-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
  etc.).

  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
  etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillSpanner (page 720).

Tuplet_engraver (page 499)
Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.
Music types accepted: tuplet-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

  tupletFullLength (boolean)
  If set, the tuplet is printed up to the start of the next note.

  tupletFullLengthNote (boolean)
  If set, end at the next note, otherwise end on the matter (time signatures,
  etc.) before the note.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TupletBracket (page 722),
and TupletNumber (page 723).

2.1.39 VaticanaLyrics
Same as Lyrics context, except that it provides a hyphenation style (a single, flush-left hyphen
between two syllables) as used in the notational style of Editio Vaticana.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Lyrics (page 216).

This context creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610),
LyricExtender (page 627), LyricHyphen (page 627), LyricSpace (page 630), LyricText (page 631), StanzaNumber (page 689), VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), and VowelTransition (page 734).

This context sets the following properties:
• Set context property instrumentName to '().
• Set context property `lyricRepeatCountFormatter` to `#<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/translation-functions.scm:208:4 (context repeat-count)>`.
• Set context property `searchForVoice` to `#f`.
• Set context property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.
• Set grob property `bar-extent` in `BarLine (page 531)`, to:
  `'(-0.05 . 0.05)``
• Set grob property `font-series` in `LyricHyphen (page 627)`, to `'normal.`
• Set grob property `font-size` in `InstrumentName (page 610)`, to `1.0`.
• Set grob property `font-size` in `LyricHyphen (page 627)`, to `~4`.
• Set grob property `font-size` in `LyricText (page 631)`, to `~4`.
• Set grob property `nonstaff-nonstaff-spacing` in `VerticalAxisGroup (page 728)`, to:
  `'((basic-distance . 0)``
  (minimum-distance . 2.8)``
  (padding . 0.2)``
  (stretchability . 0))``
• Set grob property `nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing` in `VerticalAxisGroup (page 728)`, to:
  `'((basic-distance . 5.5)``
  (padding . 0.5)``
  (stretchability . 1))``
• Set grob property `nonstaff-unrelatedstaff-spacing.padding` in `VerticalAxisGroup (page 728)`, to `1.5`.
• Set grob property `remove-empty` in `VerticalAxisGroup (page 728)`, to `#t`.
• Set grob property `remove-first` in `VerticalAxisGroup (page 728)`, to `#t`.
• Set grob property `self-alignment-Y` in `InstrumentName (page 610)`, to `#f`.
• Set grob property `short-bar-extent` in `BarLine (page 531)`, to:
  `'(-0.05 . 0.05)``
• Set grob property `staff-affinity` in `VerticalAxisGroup (page 728)`, to `1`.
• Set grob property `stencil` in `LyricHyphen (page 627)`, to `lyric-hyphen::vaticana-style`.

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.
This context cannot contain other contexts.

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

  `Axis_group_engraver (page 446)`
  Group all objects created in this context in a `VerticalAxisGroup` spanner.

Properties (read)

  `currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

  `hasAxisGroup` (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

  `keepAliveInterfaces` (list)
  A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with `remove-empty` set around for.
Properties (write)

\texttt{hasAxisGroup} (boolean)
True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{VerticalAxisGroup} (page 728).

\textbf{Extender\_engraver} (page 464)
Create lyric extenders.

Music types accepted: \texttt{completize-extender-event} (page 52), and \texttt{extender-event} (page 52),

Properties (read)

\texttt{extendersOverRests} (boolean)
Whether to continue extenders as they cross a rest.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{LyricExtender} (page 627).

\textbf{Font\_size\_engraver} (page 465)
Put \texttt{fontSize} into \texttt{font-size} grob property.

Properties (read)

\texttt{fontSize} (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

\textbf{Hyphen\_engraver} (page 470)
Create lyric hyphens, vowel transitions and distance constraints between words.

Music types accepted: \texttt{hyphen-event} (page 53), and \texttt{vowel-transition-event} (page 61),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{LyricHyphen} (page 627), \texttt{LyricSpace} (page 630), and \texttt{VowelTransition} (page 734).

\textbf{Instrument\_name\_engraver} (page 470)
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

\texttt{currentCommandColumn} (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

\texttt{instrumentName} (markup)
The name to print left of a staff. The \texttt{instrumentName} property labels the staff in the first system, and the \texttt{shortInstrumentName} property labels following lines.

\texttt{shortInstrumentName} (markup)
See \texttt{instrumentName}.

\texttt{shortVocalName} (markup)
Name of a vocal line, short version.

\texttt{vocalName} (markup)
Name of a vocal line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{InstrumentName} (page 610).

\textbf{Lyric\_engraver} (page 474)
Engrave text for lyrics.
Music types accepted: \textit{lyric-event} (page 54),

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{ignoreMelismata} (boolean)
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Ignore melismata for this Section \textit{"Lyrics"} in \textit{Internals Reference} line.
    \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{lyricMelismaAlignment} (number)
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Alignment to use for a melisma syllable.
    \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{searchForVoice} (boolean)
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Signal whether a search should be made of all contexts in the context hierarchy for a voice to provide rhythms for the lyrics.
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \textit{LyricText} (page 631).

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{Pure\_from\_neighbor\_engraver} (page 486)
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.
    \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{Stanza\_number\_engraver} (page 493)
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Engrave stanza numbers.
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

Properties (read)

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{stanza} (markup)
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Stanza \textit{‘number’} to print before the start of a verse. Use in \textit{Lyrics} context.
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \textit{StanzaNumber} (page 689).

\section*{2.1.40 VaticanaScore}

Top-level context replacing \textit{Score} for Gregorian chant notated in Vaticana style. Compared to \textit{Score}, it changes the staff line color to red, uses packed spacing, and removes bar numbers.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): \textit{Score} (page 280), and \textit{Timing} (page 280).

This context creates the following layout object(s): \textit{BreakAlignGroup} (page 547), \textit{BreakAlignment} (page 547), \textit{CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner} (page 554), \textit{CodaMark} (page 563), \textit{ControlPoint} (page 567), \textit{ControlPolygon} (page 568), \textit{Footnote} (page 598), \textit{GraceSpacing} (page 603), \textit{JumpScript} (page 612), \textit{LeftEdge} (page 623), \textit{MetronomeMark} (page 638), \textit{NonMusicalPaperColumn} (page 646), \textit{PaperColumn} (page 654), \textit{Parentheses} (page 655), \textit{RehearsalMark} (page 661), \textit{SectionLabel} (page 669), \textit{SegnoMark} (page 671), \textit{SpacingSpanner} (page 681), \textit{StaffGrouper} (page 686), \textit{SystemStartBar} (page 700), \textit{SystemStartBrace} (page 701), \textit{SystemStartBracket} (page 702), \textit{SystemStartSquare} (page 703), \textit{TextMark} (page 706), \textit{VerticalAlignment} (page 728), \textit{VoltaBracket} (page 731), and \textit{VoltaBracketSpanner} (page 733).

This context sets the following properties:

\begin{itemize}
  \item Set context property \texttt{additionalPitchPrefix} to "."
  \item Set context property \texttt{aDueText} to "\textit{a2}".
  \item Set context property \texttt{alterationGlyphs} to \#f.
  \item Set context property \texttt{alternativeRestores} to:
    \begin{verbatim}
    \(\text{\{measurePosition measureLength measureStartNow lastChord\}}\)
    \end{verbatim}
  \item Set context property \texttt{associatedVoiceType} to \textit{’Voice}.
\end{itemize}
• Set context property autoAccidentals to:
  `(Staff #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/music-functions.scm:1718:0
  • Set context property autoBeamCheck to default-auto-beam-check.
  • Set context property autoBeaming to #t.
  • Set context property autoCautionaries to '().
  • Set context property barCheckSynchronize to #f.
  • Set context property barNumberFormatter to robust-bar-number-function.
  • Set context property barNumberVisibility to first-bar-number-invisible-and-no-parenthesized-
  • Set context property beamHalfMeasure to #t.
  • Set context property breathMarkDefinitions to:
    `((altcomma
      (text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)>
      "scripts.raltcomma"))
    caesura
      (text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)>
      "scripts.caesura.straight"))
    chantdoublebar
      (extra-spacing-width -1.0 . 0.0)
      (stencil
        .
        #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::finalis (_)>)
      (Y-offset . 0.0))
    chantfullbar
      (extra-spacing-width -1.0 . 0.0)
      (stencil
        .
        #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::divisio-maxima (_)>)
      (Y-offset . 0.0))
    chanthalfbar
      (extra-spacing-height
        .
        #<procedure item::extra-spacing-height-including-staff (grob)>)
      (extra-spacing-width -1.0 . 0.0)
      (stencil
        .
        #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::divisio-maior (_)>)
      (Y-offset . 0.0))
    chantquarterbar
      (extra-spacing-height
        .
        #<procedure item::extra-spacing-height-including-staff (grob)>)
      (extra-spacing-width -1.0 . 0.0)
      (stencil
        .
        #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::divisio-minima (_)>)
      (comma (text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)>
        "scripts.rcomma"))
    (curvedcaesura
      (text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)>
        "scripts.caesura.curved"))"
(outsidecomma
(outside-staff-priority . 40)
(text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)>
  "scripts.rcomma")
(spacer
(text #<procedure null-markup (layout props)>))
(tickmark
(outside-staff-priority . 40)
(text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)>
  "scripts.tickmark")
(upbow (outside-staff-priority . 40)
  (text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)>
    "scripts.upbow")
(varcomma
(text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)>
  "scripts.rvarcomma")))

• Set context property breathMarkType to 'comma.
• Set context property caesuraType to: '((breath . caesura))
• Set context property centerBarNumbers to #f.
• Set context property chordNameExceptions to:
  '(((#<Pitch e' > #<Pitch gis' >)
    #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
    (+""))
  ((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' >)
    #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
    ((#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
      ((#<procedure fontsize-markup (layout props increment arg)>
        2
      "//"))))
  ((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' > #<Pitch bes' >)
    #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
    ((#<procedure fontsize-markup (layout props increment arg)>
      2
    "//")))))
((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' > #<Pitch beses' >)
 #<procedure concat-markup (layout props args)>
 ((#<procedure fontsize-markup (layout props increment arg)>
   2
 "*")))))
((#<Pitch e' > #<Pitch g' >
  #<Pitch b' >
  #<Pitch fis'' >)
 #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)>
 ((#<procedure super-markup (layout props arg)>
   "lyd")))))
((#<Pitch e' >
  #<Pitch g' >
  #<Pitch g' >
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• Set context property chordNameFunction to ignatzek-chord-names.
• Set context property chordNameLowercaseMinor to #f.
• Set context property chordNameSeparator to:
  '('#<procedure hspace-markup (layout props amount)> 0.5)
• Set context property chordNoteNamer to '().
• Set context property chordPrefixSpacer to 0.
• Set context property chordRootNamer to note-name->markup.
• Set context property clefGlyph to "clefs.G".
• Set context property clefPosition to -2.
• Set context property clefTranspositionFormatter to clef-transposition-markup.
• Set context property codaMarkFormatter to #procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/translation-functions.scm:222:4 (number context)
• Set context property completionFactor to unity-if-multimeasure.
• Set context property crescendoSpanner to 'hairpin.
• Set context property cueClefTranspositionFormatter to clef-transposition-markup.
• Set context property dalSegnoTextFormatter to format-dal-segno-text.
• Set context property decrescendoSpanner to 'hairpin.
• Set context property doubleRepeatBarType to ":...:"
• Set context property doubleRepeatSegnoBarType to ":|.S.|:"
• Set context property drumStyleTable to #<hash-table>
• Set context property endRepeatBarType to ":|.
• Set context property endRepeatSegnoBarType to ":|.S".
• Set context property explicitClefVisibility to:
  (!#t #t #t)
• Set context property explicitCueClefVisibility to:
  (!#f #t #t)
• Set context property explicitKeySignatureVisibility to:
  (!#t #t #t)
• Set context property `extendersOverRests` to `#t`.
• Set context property `extraNatural` to `#t`.
• Set context property `figuredBassAlterationDirection` to `-1`.
• Set context property `figuredBassFormatter` to `format-bass-figure`.
• Set context property `figuredBassLargeNumberAlignment` to `0`.
• Set context property `figuredBassPlusDirection` to `-1`.
• Set context property `figuredBassPlusStrokedAlist` to:
  
  ```lisp
  '((2 . "figbass.twoplus")
   (4 . "figbass.fourplus")
   (5 . "figbass.fiveplus")
   (6 . "figbass.sixstroked")
   (7 . "figbass.sevenstroked")
   (9 . "figbass.ninestroked"))
  ```
• Set context property `fineBarType` to `"|."`.
• Set context property `fineSegnoBarType` to `"| .S"`.
• Set context property `fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType` to `"| .S .:"`.
• Set context property `fineText` to `"Fine"`.
• Set context property `fingeringOrientations` to:
  
  ```lisp
  '(up down)
  ```
• Set context property `firstClef` to `#t`.
• Set context property `forbidBreakBetweenBarLines` to `#t`.
• Set context property `graceSettings` to:
  
  ```lisp
  '((Voice Stem direction 1)
   (Voice Slur direction -1)
   (Voice Stem font-size -3)
   (Voice Flag font-size -3)
   (Voice NoteHead font-size -3)
   (Voice TabNoteHead font-size -4)
   (Voice Dots font-size -3)
   (Voice Stem length-fraction 0.8)
   (Voice Stem no-stem-extend #t)
   (Voice Beam beam-thickness 0.384)
   (Voice Beam length-fraction 0.8)
   (Voice Accidental font-size -4)
   (Voice AccidentalCautionary font-size -4)
   (Voice Script font-size -3)
   (Voice Fingering font-size -8)
   (Voice StringNumber font-size -8))
  ```
• Set context property `harmonicAccidentals` to `#t`.
• Set context property `highStringOne` to `#t`.
• Set context property `initialTimeSignatureVisibility` to:
  
  ```lisp
  #:(#f #t #t)
  ```
• Set context property `instrumentTransposition` to `#<Pitch c'>`.
• Set context property `keepAliveInterfaces` to:
  
  ```lisp
  '(bass-figure-interface
   chord-name-interface
   cluster-beacon-interface
  ```
**dynamic-interface**
**fret-diagram-interface**
**lyric-syllable-interface**
**note-head-interface**
**tab-note-head-interface**
**lyric-interface**
**percent-repeat-interface**
**stanza-number-interface**

- Set context property `keyAlterationOrder` to:
  `'((6 . -1/2)
   (2 . -1/2)
   (5 . -1/2)
   (1 . -1/2)
   (4 . -1/2)
   (0 . -1/2)
   (3 . -1/2)
   (3 . 1/2)
   (0 . 1/2)
   (4 . 1/2)
   (1 . 1/2)
   (5 . 1/2)
   (2 . 1/2)
   (6 . 1/2)
   (6 . -1)
   (2 . -1)
   (5 . -1)
   (1 . -1)
   (4 . -1)
   (0 . -1)
   (3 . -1)
   (3 . 1)
   (0 . 1)
   (4 . 1)
   (1 . 1)
   (5 . 1)
   (2 . 1)
   (6 . 1))`

- Set context property `lyricMelismaAlignment` to `-1`.

- Set context property `majorSevenSymbol` to:
  `'(# procedure line-markup (layout props args))
   (# procedure fontsize-markup (layout props increment arg)
    -3
   (# procedure triangle-markup (layout props filled)
    #f))`

- Set context property `measureBarType` to "|".

- Set context property `melismaBusyProperties` to:
  `'(melismaBusy
   slurMelismaBusy
   tieMelismaBusy
   beamMelismaBusy)"
• Set context property metronomeMarkFormatter to format-metronome-markup.
• Set context property middleCClefPosition to -6.
• Set context property middleCPosition to -6.
• Set context property minorChordModifier to "m".
• Set context property noChordSymbol to "N.C.".
• Set context property noteNameFunction to note-name-markup.
• Set context property noteNameSeparator to "/".
• Set context property partCombineTextsOnNote to #t.
• Set context property pedalSostenutoStrings to:
• Set context property pedalSostenutoStyle to 'mixed.
• Set context property pedalSustainStrings to:
  '("Ped." "*Ped." "*)'
• Set context property pedalSustainStyle to 'text.
• Set context property pedalUnaCordaStrings to:
  '("una corda" "" "tre corde")'
• Set context property pedalUnaCordaStyle to 'text.
• Set context property predefinedDiagramTable to #f.
• Set context property printAccidentalNames to #t.
• Set context property printKeyCancellation to #t.
• Set context property printOctaveNames to #f.
• Set context property printPartCombineTexts to #t.
• Set context property printTrivialVoltaRepeats to #f.
• Set context property quotedCueEventTypes to:
  '([note-event
    rest-event
    tie-event
    beam-event
    tuplet-span-event
    tremolo-event])'
• Set context property quotedEventTypes to:
  '(StreamEvent)
• Set context property rehearsalMarkFormatter to #<procedure at
  /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/translation-functions.scm:222:4
  (number context)>
• Set context property rehearsalMark to 1.
• Set context property repeatCountVisibility to all-repeat-counts-visible.
• Set context property restNumberThreshold to 1.
• Set context property scriptDefinitions to:
  '([(accent
      (avoid-slur . around)
    (padding . 0.2)
(script-stencil feta "sforzato" . "sforzato")
(side-relative-direction . -1))

(accentus
(script-stencil feta "uaccentus" . "uaccentus")
(side-relative-direction . -1)
(avoid-slur . ignore)
(padding . 0.2)
(quantize-position . #t)
(script-priority . -100)
(direction . 1))

(altcomma
(script-stencil feta "laltcomma" . "raltcomma")
(quantize-position . #t)
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . ignore)
(direction . 1))

(circulus
(script-stencil feta "circulus" . "circulus")
(side-relative-direction . -1)
(avoid-slur . ignore)
(padding . 0.2)
(quantize-position . #t)
(script-priority . -100)
(direction . 1))

(coda (script-stencil feta "coda" . "coda")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . outside)
(direction . 1))

(comma (script-stencil feta "lcomma" . "rcomma")
(quantize-position . #t)
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . ignore)
(direction . 1))

(downbow
(script-stencil feta "downbow" . "downbow")
(padding . 0.2)
(skyline-horizontal-padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1)
(script-priority . 180))

downmordent
(script-stencil feta "downmordent"
"downmordent"
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))

downprall
(script-stencil feta "downprall" . "downprall")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
(espressivo
(avoid-slur . around)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-stencil feta "espr" . "espr")
(side-relative-direction . -1))
(fermata
(script-stencil feta "dfermata" . "ufermata")
(padding . 0.4)
(avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))
(flageolet
(script-stencil feta "flageolet" . "flageolet")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
(script-priority . 50)
(halfopen
(avoid-slur . outside)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-stencil feta "halfopen" . "halfopen")
(direction . 1))
(halfopenvertical
(avoid-slur . outside)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-stencil feta "halfopenvertical" . "halfopenvertical")
(direction . 1))
(haydnturn
(script-stencil feta "haydnturn" . "haydnturn")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . inside)
(direction . 1))
(henzelongfermata
(script-stencil feta "dhenzelongfermata" . "uhenzelongfermata")
(padding . 0.4)
(avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))
(henzeshortfermata
(script-stencil feta "dhenzelongfermata" . "uhenzelongfermata")
(padding . 0.4)
(avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))
feta
"dhenzeshortfermata"
.
"uhenzeshortfermata")
(padding . 0.4)
(avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))

(ictus (script-stencil feta "ictus" . "ictus")
(side-relative-direction . -1)
(quantize-position . #t)
(avoid-slur . ignore)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-priority . -100)
(direction . -1))

(lheel (script-stencil feta "upedalheel" . "upedalheel")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . -1))

(lineprall
 (script-stencil feta "lineprall" . "lineprall")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))

(longfermata
 (script-stencil feta "longfermata"
 .
 "ulongfermata")
(padding . 0.4)
(avoid-slur . around)
(outside-staff-priority . 75)
(script-priority . 175)
(direction . 1))

(ltoe (script-stencil feta "upedaltoe" . "upedaltoe")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . -1))

(marcato
 (script-stencil feta "dmarcato" . "umarcato")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . inside)
(quantize-position . #t)
(side-relative-direction . -1))

(mordent
 (script-stencil feta "mordent" . "mordent")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1))
(open (avoid-slur . outside)
(outsidecomma
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1)
  (padding . 0.2)
  (script-stencil feta "lcomma" . "rcomma")))
(portato
  (script-stencil feta "uportato" . "dportato")
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (padding . 0.45)
  (side-relative-direction . -1))
(prall (script-stencil feta "prall" . "prall")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(pralldown
  (script-stencil feta "pralldown" . "pralldown")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(prallmordent
  (script-stencil
    feta
    "prallmordent"
    "prallmordent")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(prallprall
  (script-stencil feta "prallprall" . "prallprall")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(prallup
  (script-stencil feta "prallup" . "prallup")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . around)
  (direction . 1))
(reverseturn
  (script-stencil
    feta
    "reverseturn"
    "reverseturn")
  (padding . 0.2)
  (avoid-slur . inside)
  (direction . 1))
(rheel (script-stencil feta "dpedalheel" . "dpedalheel")
  (padding . 0.2)
"snappizzicato")
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . outside)
(direction . 1))
(staccatissimo
(avoid-slur . inside)
(quantize-position . #t)
(script-stencil
 feta
"dstaccatissimo"
 .
"ustaccatissimo")
(padding . 0.2)
(skyline-horizontal-padding . 0.1)
(side-relative-direction . -1)
(toward-stem-shift . 1.0)
(toward-stem-shift-in-column . 0.0))
(staccato
(script-stencil feta "staccato" . "staccato")
(side-relative-direction . -1)
(quantize-position . #t)
(avoid-slur . inside)
(toward-stem-shift . 1.0)
(toward-stem-shift-in-column . 0.0)
(padding . 0.2)
(skyline-horizontal-padding . 0.1)
(script-priority . -100))
(stopped
(script-stencil feta "stopped" . "stopped")
(avoid-slur . inside)
(padding . 0.2)
(direction . 1))
(tenuto
(script-stencil feta "tenuto" . "tenuto")
(quantize-position . #t)
(avoid-slur . inside)
(padding . 0.2)
(script-priority . -50)
(side-relative-direction . -1))
(trill (script-stencil feta "trill" . "trill")
(direction . 1)
(padding . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . outside)
(script-priority . 150))
(turn (script-stencil feta "turn" . "turn")
(avoid-slur . inside)
(padding . 0.2)
(direction . 1))
(upbow (script-stencil feta "upbow" . "upbow")
(avoid-slur . around)
(padding . 0.2)
(direction . 1)
• Set context property sectionBarType to "||".
• Set context property segnoBarType to "S".
• Set context property segnoMarkFormatter to format-segno-mark-considering-bar-lines.
• Set context property segnoStyle to 'mark.
• Set context property slashChordSeparator to "/".
• Set context property soloIIText to "Solo II".
• Set context property soloText to "Solo".
• Set context property startRepeatBarType to ".|:".
• Set context property startRepeatSegnoBarType to "S.|:".
• Set context property stringNumberOrientations to:
  '(up down)
• Set context property stringOneTopmost to #t.
• Set context property stringTunings to:
  '('#<Pitch e'>
    #<Pitch b>
    #<Pitch g>
    #<Pitch d>
    #<Pitch a,>
    #<Pitch e,>)
• Set context property strokeFingerOrientations to:
  '(right)
• Set context property subdivideBeams to #f.
• Set context property suspendMelodyDecisions to #f.
• Set context property systemStartDelimiter to 'SystemStartBar.
• Set context property tablatureFormat to fret-number-tablature-format.
• Set context property tabStaffLineLayoutFunction to tablature-position-on-lines.
• Set context property tieWaitForNote to #f.
• Set context property timeSignatureFraction to:
  '('.4 . 4)
• Set context property timeSignatureSettings to:
  '(((2 . 2) (beamExceptions (end (1/32 8 8 8 8))))
   (3 . 2)
   (beamExceptions (end (1/32 8 8 8 8 8))))
   (3 . 4)
   (beamExceptions (end (1/8 6) (1/12 3 3 3 3))))
   (2 . 8) (beamExceptions (end (1/8 3))))
   (4 . 2)
   (beamExceptions (end (1/16 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4))))
   (4 . 4)
   (beamExceptions (end (1/8 4 4) (1/12 3 3 3 3 3)))))
   (4 . 8 (beatStructure 2 2))
   (6 . 4)
   (beamExceptions (end (1/16 4 4 4 4 4 4))))
   (9 . 4)
   (beamExceptions (end (1/32 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8))))
   (12 . 4)
   (beamExceptions
    (end (1/32 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8)))))
   (5 . 8 (beatStructure 3 2))
   (8 . 8 (beatStructure 3 3 2)))))
• Set context property timing to #f.
• Set context property timing to #t.
• Set context property topLevelAlignment to #t.
• Set context property underlyingRepeatBarType to "||".
• Set grob property color in LedgerLineSpanner (page 622), to:
  
  \((1.0 \ 0.0 \ 0.0)\)
• Set grob property color in StaffSymbol (page 688), to:
  
  \((1.0 \ 0.0 \ 0.0)\)
• Set grob property packed-spacing in SpacingSpanner (page 681), to \#t.

This is not a ‘Bottom’ context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type VaticanaStaff (page 408).

Context VaticanaScore can contain ChoirStaff (page 68), ChordNames (page 98), Devnull (page 110), DrumStaff (page 111), Dynamics (page 129), FiguredBass (page 135), FretBoards (page 136), GrandStaff (page 138), GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), KievanStaff (page 193), Lyrics (page 216), MensuralStaff (page 219), NoteNames (page 243), OneStaff (page 247), PetrucciStaff (page 248), PianoStaff (page 272), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305), StaffGroup (page 317), TabStaff (page 360), VaticanaLyrics (page 382), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Beam_collision_engraver (page 450)
  Help beams avoid colliding with notes and clefs in other voices.

Break_align_engraver (page 453)
  Align grobs with corresponding break-align-symbols into groups, and order the
groups according to breakAlignOrder. The left edge of the alignment gets a separate
  group, with a symbol left-edge.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreakAlignGroup (page 547),
  BreakAlignment (page 547), and LeftEdge (page 623).

Centered_bar_number_align_engraver (page 454)
  Group measure-centered bar numbers in a CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner so they
  end up on the same vertical position.

  Properties (read)

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
    etc.).

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
  CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554).

Concurrent_hairpin_engraver (page 458)
  Collect concurrent hairpins.

Footnote_engraver (page 466)
  Create footnote texts.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Footnote (page 598).

Grace_spacing_engraver (page 468)
  Bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes in grace note runs.

  Properties (read)

  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
    etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): GraceSpacing (page 603).

Jump_engraver (page 471)
This engraver creates instructions such as \textit{D.C.} and \textit{Fine}, placing them vertically outside the set of staves given in the \texttt{stavesFound} context property.

If \texttt{Jump_engraver} is added or moved to another context, \texttt{Staff_collecting_engraver} (page 491), also needs to be there so that marks appear at the intended Y location.

Music types accepted: \texttt{ad-hoc-jump-event} (page 49), \texttt{dal-segno-event} (page 52), and \texttt{fine-event} (page 52),

Properties (read)

\begin{description}
\item[codaMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)] Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.
\item[codaMarkFormatter (procedure)] A procedure that creates a coda mark (which in conventional \textit{D.S. al Coda} form indicates the start of the alternative endings), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.
\item[dalSegnoTextFormatter (procedure)] Format a jump instruction such as \textit{D.S.}
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the number of times the instruction is performed.
The third argument is a list of three markups: \texttt{start-markup}, \texttt{end-markup}, and \texttt{next-markup}.
If \texttt{start-markup} is \texttt{#f}, the form is \textit{da capo}; otherwise the form is \textit{dal segno} and \texttt{start-markup} is the sign at the start of the repeated section.
If \texttt{end-markup} is not \texttt{#f}, it is either the sign at the end of the main body of the repeat, or it is a \textit{Fine} instruction. When it is a Fine instruction, \texttt{next-markup} is \texttt{#f}.
If \texttt{next-markup} is not \texttt{#f}, it is the mark to be jumped to after performing the body of the repeat, e.g., Coda.
\item[finalFineTextVisibility (boolean)] Whether \texttt{\textbackslash fine} at the written end of the music should create a \textit{Fine} instruction.
\item[fineText (markup)] The text to print at \texttt{\textbackslash fine}.
\item[segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)] Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the second segno, 2 from the second to the third segno, etc.
\item[segnoMarkFormatter (procedure)] A procedure that creates a segno (which conventionally indicates the start of a repeated section), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.
\end{description}
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): JumpScript (page 612).

Mark_engraver (page 475)
This engraver creates rehearsal marks, segno and coda marks, and section labels.
Mark_engraver creates marks, formats them, and places them vertically outside the set of staves given in the stavesFound context property.
If Mark_engraver is added or moved to another context, Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491), also needs to be there so that marks appear at the intended Y location.
By default, Mark_engravers in multiple contexts create a common sequence of marks chosen by the Score-level Mark_tracking_translator (page 476). If independent sequences are desired, multiple Mark_tracking_translators must be used.

Properties (read)

codaMarkFormatter (procedure)
A procedure that creates a coda mark (which in conventional D.S. al Coda form indicates the start of the alternative endings), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.

currentPerformanceMarkEvent (stream event)
The coda, section, or segno mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

currentRehearsalMarkEvent (stream event)
The ad-hoc or rehearsal mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

rehearsalMarkFormatter (procedure)
A procedure taking as arguments the context and the sequence number of the rehearsal mark. It should return the formatted mark as a markup object.

segnoMarkFormatter (procedure)
A procedure that creates a segno (which conventionally indicates the start of a repeated section), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CodaMark (page 563), RehearsalMark (page 661), SectionLabel (page 669), and SegnoMark (page 671).

Mark_tracking_translator (page 476)
This translator chooses which marks Mark_engraver should engrave.
Music types accepted: ad-hoc-mark-event (page 50), coda-mark-event (page 51), rehearsal-mark-event (page 56), section-label-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57).

Properties (read)

codaMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.
rehearsalMark (integer)
   The next rehearsal mark to print.

segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
   Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set
during the first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the
second segno, 2 from the second to the third segno, etc.

Properties (write)

codaMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
   Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not
set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first
to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.

currentPerformanceMarkEvent (stream event)
   The coda, section, or segno mark event selected by Mark_tracking_
translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

currentRehearsalMarkEvent (stream event)
   The ad-hoc or rehearsal mark event selected by Mark_tracking_
translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

rehearsalMark (integer)
   The next rehearsal mark to print.

segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
   Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set
during the first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the
second segno, 2 from the second to the third segno, etc.

Metronome_mark_engraver (page 478)
   Engrave metronome marking. This delegates the formatting work to the function in
the metronomeMarkFormatter property. The mark is put over all staves. The staves
are taken from the stavesFound property, which is maintained by Section 2.2.135
[Staff_collecting_engraver], page 491.
Music types accepted: tempo-change-event (page 59),

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
   Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
   Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
etc.).

metronomeMarkFormatter (procedure)
   How to produce a metronome markup. Called with two arguments: a
TempoChangeEvent and context.

stavesFound (list of grobs)
   A list of all staff-symbols found.

tempoHideNote (boolean)
   Hide the note = count in tempo marks.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MetronomeMark (page 638).
Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Paper_column_engraver (page 483)
Take care of generating columns.
This engraver decides whether a column is breakable. The default is that a column
is always breakable. However, every Bar_engraver that does not have a barline
at a certain point will set forbidBreaks in the score context to stop line breaks. In
practice, this means that you can make a break point by creating a bar line (assuming
that there are no beams or notes that prevent a break point).
Music types accepted: break-event (page 51), and label-event (page 53),
Properties (read)
  forbidBreak (boolean)
    If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
    quested by the user.
Properties (write)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
    etc.).
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
    etc.).
  forbidBreak (boolean)
    If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
    quested by the user.
  forceBreak (boolean)
    Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NonMusicalPaperColumn
(page 646), and PaperColumn (page 654).

Parenthesis_engraver (page 483)
Parenthesize objects whose parenthesize property is #t.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Parentheses (page 655).

Repeat_acknowledge_engraver (page 486)
This translator adds entries to repeatCommands for events generated by \repeat
volta.
Music types accepted: volta-repeat-end-event (page 61), and
volta-repeat-start-event (page 61),
Properties (write)
  repeatCommands (list)
    A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each ele-
    ment is a list, '(command args...), but a command with no arguments
    may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '((start-repeat)) may be given
    as '(start-repeat).
  end-repeat return-count
    End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go
    back from this point to the beginning of the section.
start-repeat repeat-count
Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this section.

volta text
If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a volta bracket.

Show_control_points_engraver (page 489)
Create grobs to visualize control points of Bézier curves (ties and slurs) for ease of tweaking.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ControlPoint (page 567), and ControlPolygon (page 568).

Spacing_engraver (page 490)
Make a SpacingSpanner and do bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes.
Music types accepted: spacing-section-event (page 58),
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

  proportionalNotationDuration (moment)
  Global override for shortest-playing duration. This is used for switching on proportional notation.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SpacingSpanner (page 681).

Spanner_tracking_engraver (page 491)
Helper for creating spanners attached to other spanners. If a spanner has the sticky-grob-interface, the engraver tracks the spanner contained in its sticky-host object. When the host ends, the sticky spanner attached to it has its end announced too.

Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491)
Maintain the stavesFound variable.
Properties (read)
  stavesFound (list of grobs)
  A list of all staff-symbols found.

Properties (write)
  stavesFound (list of grobs)
  A list of all staff-symbols found.

Stanza_number_align_engraver (page 493)
This engraver ensures that stanza numbers are neatly aligned.

System_start_delimiter_engraver (page 493)
Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a SystemStartBar, SystemStartBrace, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartSquare spanner).
Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

`systemStartDelimiter` (symbol)
Which grob to make for the start of the system/staff? Set to `SystemStartBrace`, `SystemStartBracket` or `SystemStartBar`.

`systemStartDelimiterHierarchy` (pair)
A nested list, indicating the nesting of a start delimiters.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): `SystemStartBar` (page 700), `SystemStartBrace` (page 701), `SystemStartBracket` (page 702), and `SystemStartSquare` (page 703).

`Text_mark_engraver` (page 495)
Engraves arbitrary textual marks.

Music types accepted: `text-mark-event` (page 59),

Properties (read)

`stavesFound` (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): `TextMark` (page 706).

`Timing_translator` (page 497)
This engraver adds the alias `Timing` to its containing context. Responsible for synchronizing timing information from staves. Normally in `Score`. In order to create polyrhythmic music, this engraver should be removed from `Score` and placed in `Staff`.

Music types accepted: `alternative-event` (page 50), `bar-check-event` (page 50), `bar-event` (page 50), `fine-event` (page 52), and `partial-event` (page 56),

Properties (read)

`alternativeNumberingStyle` (symbol)
The scheme and style for numbering bars in repeat alternatives. If not set (the default), bar numbers continue through alternatives. Can be set to `numbers` to reset the bar number at each alternative, or set to `numbers-with-letters` to reset and also include letter suffixes.

`baseMoment` (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

`currentBarNumber` (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every bar line.

`internalBarNumber` (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`measureLength` (positive moment with no grace part)
Length of one measure in the current time signature.

`measurePosition` (moment)
How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.
timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
   A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, \((4 \cdot 4)\)
   is a 4/4 time signature.

Properties (write)

alternativeNumber (non-negative, exact integer)
   When set, the index of the current \texttt{\textbackslash {alternative}} element, starting
   from one. Not set outside of alternatives. Note the distinction from volta number:
   an alternative may pertain to multiple volte.

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
   Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

currentBarNumber (integer)
   Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every
   bar line.

internalBarNumber (integer)
   Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-
   keeping, among others by the \texttt{Accidental\_engraver}.

measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
   Length of one measure in the current time signature.

measurePosition (moment)
   How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually
to create incomplete measures.

measureStartNow (boolean)
   True at the beginning of a measure.

timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
   A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, \((4 \cdot 4)\)
   is a 4/4 time signature.

Tweak\_engraver (page 499)
   Read the \texttt{tweaks} property from the originating event, and set properties.

Vertical\_align\_engraver (page 499)
   Catch groups (staves, lyrics lines, etc.) and stack them vertically.
   Properties (read)
      
      \texttt{alignAboveContext} (string)
      Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

      \texttt{alignBelowContext} (string)
      Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

      \texttt{hasAxisGroup} (boolean)
      True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{StaffGrouper} (page 686), and
   \texttt{VerticalAlignment} (page 728).

Volta\_engraver (page 500)
   Make volta brackets.
   Music types accepted: \texttt{dal-segno-event} (page 52), \texttt{fine-event} (page 52), and
   \texttt{volta-span-event} (page 61),
Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

`printTrivialVoltaRepeats` (boolean)
Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

`repeatCommands` (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, `'(command args...)`, but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., `'((start-repeat))` may be given as `'(start-repeat).

`end-repeat return-count`
End a repeated section. `return-count` is the number of times to go back from this point to the beginning of the section.

`start-repeat repeat-count`
Start a repeated section. `repeat-count` is the number of times to perform this section.

`volta text`
If `text` is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if `text` is `#f`, end a volta bracket.

`stavesFound` (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

`voltaSpannerDuration` (non-negative moment with no grace part)
The maximum musical length of a VoltaBracket when its musical-length property is not set.
This property is deprecated; overriding the musical-length property of VoltaBracket is recommended.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VoltaBracket (page 731), and VoltaBracketSpanner (page 733).

### 2.1.41 VaticanaStaff

Configure division commands such as \section to create Divisio grobs rather than BarLine grobs. This does not affect measure bar lines or the properties of the grobs themselves.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Staff (page 305).

This context creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519), AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521), AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), BarLine (page 531), BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), BassFigureLine (page 540), Clef (page 557), ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), Custos (page 575), Divisio (page 577), DotColumn (page 580), FingeringColumn (page 597), InstrumentName (page 610), KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature (page 617), LedgerLineSpanner (page 622), NoteCollision (page 648), OttavaBracket (page 652), PianoPedalBracket (page 660), RestCollision (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), ScriptRow (page 669), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), StaffEllipsis (page 684), StaffHighlight (page 687), StaffSpacing (page 688), StaffSymbol (page 688), SustainPedal (page 697), SustainPedalLineSpanner
This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property alterationGlyphs to:
  `((-1/2 . "accidentals.vaticanaM1")
   (0 . "accidentals.vaticana0")
   (1/2 . "accidentals.mensural1"))

- Set context property autoAccidentals to:
  `'((Staff \<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/music-functions.scm:1718:0)
    "detach"
    "transposed")`

- Set context property autoCautionaries to `()`.  

- Set context property caesuraTypeTransform to caesura-to-bar-line-or-divisio.

- Set context property caesuraTypeTransform to caesura-to-divisio.

- Set context property caesuraType to:
  `'((breath . varcomma))`

- Set context property clefGlyph to "clefs.vaticana.do".

- Set context property clefPosition to 1.

- Set context property clefTransposition to 0.

- Set context property createSpacing to #t.

- Set context property doubleRepeatBarType to "||".

- Set context property doubleRepeatBarType to '().

- Set context property doubleRepeatSegnoBarType to "S-||".

- Set context property endRepeatBarType to "||".

- Set context property endRepeatBarType to '().

- Set context property endRepeatSegnoBarType to "S-||".

- Set context property endRepeatSegnoBarType to "S-||".

- Set context property extraNatural to #f.

- Set context property fineBarType to "".

- Set context property fineBarType to "||".

- Set context property fineSegnoBarType to "S-||".

- Set context property fineSegnoBarType to "S-||".

- Set context property fineSegnoBarType to "S-||".

- Set context property fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType to "S-||".

- Set context property fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType to "S-||".

- Set context property forbidBreakBetweenBarLines to #f.

- Set context property ignoreFiguredBassRest to #f.

- Set context property instrumentName to '().

- Set context property localAlterations to '().

- Set context property measureBarType to '().

- Set context property middleCClefPosition to 1.

- Set context property middleCPosition to 1.

- Set context property ottavationMarkups to:
  `'(4 . "29")
  (3 . "22")`
• Set context property printKeyCancellation to #f.
• Set context property printTrivialVoltaRepeats to #t.
• Set context property sectionBarType to "".
• Set context property sectionBarType to "||".
• Set context property segnoBarType to "S-||".
• Set context property segnoBarType to "S-||".
• Set context property shortInstrumentName to '()'.
• Set context property startRepeatBarType to "||".
• Set context property startRepeatBarType to '()'.
• Set context property startRepeatSegnoBarType to "S-||".
• Set context property startRepeatSegnoBarType to "S-||".
• Set context property underlyingRepeatBarType to "".
• Set context property underlyingRepeatBarType to "||".
• Set grob property extra-spacing-height in BreathingSign (page 549), to item::extra-spacing-height-including-staff.
• Set grob property extra-spacing-width in BreathingSign (page 549), to : '(-1.0 . 0.0)
• Set grob property font-size in BreathingSign (page 549), to -2.
• Set grob property font-size in Divisio (page 577), to -2.
• Set grob property hair-thickness in BarLine (page 531), to 0.65.
• Set grob property ledger-line-thickness in StaffSymbol (page 688), to : '(1 . 0)
• Set grob property length-fraction in LedgerLineSpanner (page 622), to 0.9.
• Set grob property line-count in StaffSymbol (page 688), to 4.
• Set grob property neutral-direction in Custos (page 575), to -1.
• Set grob property neutral-position in Custos (page 575), to 3.
• Set grob property space-alist.clef in LeftEdge (page 623), to : '(extra-space . 0)
• Set grob property space-alist.custos in BarLine (page 531), to : '(minimum-space . 0.7)
• Set grob property space-alist.first-note in Clef (page 557), to : '(minimum-fixed-space . 1.4)
• Set grob property space-alist.right-edge in Custos (page 575), to : '(extra-space . 0)
• Set grob property style in Custos (page 575), to 'vaticana.
• Set grob property style in Dots (page 580), to 'vaticana.
• Set grob property thick-thickness in BarLine (page 531), to 1.8.
• Set grob property thickness in BreathingSign (page 549), to 1.3.
• Set grob property thickness in Divisio (page 577), to 1.3.
• Set grob property thickness in StaffSymbol (page 688), to 0.5.

This is not a ‘Bottom’ context; search for such a one will commence after creating an implicit context of type VaticanaVoice (page 422).

Context VaticanaStaff can contain CueVoice (page 100), NullVoice (page 245), and VaticanaVoice (page 422).

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Accidental_engraver (page 443)
Make accidentals. Catch note heads, ties and notices key-change events. This engraver usually lives at Staff level, but reads the settings for Accidental at Voice level, so you can \override them at Voice.

Properties (read)

accidentalGrouping (symbol)
If set to ‘voice, accidentals on the same note in different octaves may be horizontally staggered if in different voices.

autoAccidentals (list)
List of different ways to typeset an accidental.
For determining when to print an accidental, several different rules are tried. The rule that gives the highest number of accidentals is used.
Each entry in the list is either a symbol or a procedure.

symbol
The symbol is the name of the context in which the following rules are to be applied. For example, if context is Section “Score” in Internals Reference then all staves share accidentals, and if context is Section “Staff” in Internals Reference then all voices in the same staff share accidentals, but staves do not.

procedure
The procedure represents an accidental rule to be applied to the previously specified context.
The procedure takes the following arguments:
context
The current context to which the rule should be applied.
pitch
The pitch of the note to be evaluated.
barnum
The current bar number.
The procedure returns a pair of booleans. The first states whether an extra natural should be added. The second states whether an accidental should be printed. (#t . #f) does not make sense.

autoCautionaries (list)
List similar to autoAccidentals, but it controls cautionary accidentals rather than normal ones. Both lists are tried, and the one giving the most accidentals wins. In case of draw, a normal accidental is typeset.

extraNatural (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce the effect of a previous alteration.
harmonicAccidentals (boolean)
    If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.

internalBarNumber (integer)
    Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-
keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

keyAlterations (list)
    The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or
    ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6
    and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols,
    e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).

localAlterations (list)
    The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same
    as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter
    barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.

Properties (write)

    localAlterations (list)
    The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same
    as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter
    barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519),
AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521), and
AccidentalSuggestion (page 522).

Alteration_glyph_engraver (page 444)
    Set the glyph-name-alist of all grobs having the accidental-switch-interface
to the value of the context’s alterationGlyphs property, when defined.

Properties (read)

    alterationGlyphs (list)
    Alist mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as
    exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print
    accidentals.

Axis_group_engraver (page 446)
    Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

Properties (read)

    currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
    etc.).

    hasAxisGroup (boolean)
    True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

    keepAliveInterfaces (list)
    A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff
    with remove-empty set around for.

Properties (write)

    hasAxisGroup (boolean)
    True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup
(page 728).
Bar_engraver (page 446)
Create bar lines for various commands, including \\bar.
If forbidBreakBetweenBarLines is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.
Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), caesura-event (page 51),
coda-mark-event (page 51), dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52),
section-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57),
Properties (read)
caesuraType (list)
An alist
  ((bar-line . bar-type)
   (breath . breath-type)
   (scripts . script-type...)
   (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura.
All entries are optional.
bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-
bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.
caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of
the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional
entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations at-
tached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this
second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set;
the function is free to return a different value. The transform function
can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the en-
graver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed
a BarLine at the current moment.
doubleRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where the end of one \repeat volta coincides with the
start of another. The default is ‘:...’.
doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one
\repeat volta and the beginning of another. The default is ‘:|.|S.|’.
endRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘:|.’.
endRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a
\repeat volta. The default is ‘:|.|S’.
fineBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \fine. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the
repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an
annotation. The default is ‘|.’.
fineSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine. The de-
default is ‘|.|S’.
fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the
   start of a \repeat volta. The default is '|.S.|:'.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
   If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar
   line.

measureBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.

printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
   Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning
   of the piece.

printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
   Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
   A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each ele-
   ment is a list, '(command args...)', but a command with no arguments
   may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '((start-repeat)) may be given
   as '(start-repeat).

   end-repeat return-count
      End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go
      back from this point to the beginning of the section.

   start-repeat repeat-count
      Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to
      perform this section.

volta text
   If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f,
   end a volta bracket.

sectionBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the
   repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an
   annotation. The default is '| |'.

segnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is 'S'.

segnoStyle (symbol)
   A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

startRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is '.|:'.

startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a
   \repeat volta. The default is 'S.|:'.

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line
   would normally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in
   mid measure where the next system begins with a segno. Where there is
   also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value
   is appended to it as an annotation. The default is '| |'.
whichBar (string)
The current bar line type, or '()' if there is no bar line. Setting this explicitly in user code is deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set it.

Properties (write)
currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531).

Clef_engraver (page 455)
Determine and set reference point for pitches.

Properties (read)
clefGlyph (string)
Name of the symbol within the music font.

clefPosition (number)
Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

clefTransposition (integer)
Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

clefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a clef is displayed. Possible values are 'default, 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

explicitClefVisibility (vector)
'break-visibility' function for clef changes.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

forceClef (boolean)
Show clef symbol, even if it has not changed. Only active for the first clef after the property is set, not for the full staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Clef (page 557), and ClefModifier (page 560).

Collision_engraver (page 456)
Collect NoteColumns, and as soon as there are two or more, put them in a NoteCollision object.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteCollision (page 648).

Cue_clef_engraver (page 458)
Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.
Properties (read)

clefTransposition (integer)
Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

cueClefGlyph (string)
Name of the symbol within the music font.

cueClefPosition (number)
Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

cueClefTransposition (integer)
Add this much extra transposition to a cue clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

cueClefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a cue clef is displayed. Possible values are 'default, 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

explicitCueClefVisibility (vector)
'break-visibility' function for cue clef changes.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

middleCCuePosition (number)
The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef of the cue notes. This can be calculated by looking at cueClefPosition and cueClefGlyph.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), and CueEndClef (page 572).

Custos_engraver (page 459)
Engrave custodes.

Properties (read)

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Custos (page 575).

Divisio_engraver (page 460)
Create divisiones: chant notation for points of breathing or caesura.

Music types accepted: caesura-event (page 51), fine-event (page 52), section-event (page 57), volta-repeat-end-event (page 61), and volta-repeat-start-event (page 61),

Properties (read)

caesuraType (list)
An alist

((bar-line . bar-type)
(breath . breath-type)
(scripts . script-type...)
(underlying-bar-line . bar-type))

specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.
bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Divisio (page 577).

Dot_column_engraver (page 460)
Engrave dots on dotted notes shifted to the right of the note. If omitted, then dots appear on top of the notes.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580).

Figured_bass_engraver (page 464)
Make figured bass numbers.
Music types accepted: bass-figure-event (page 50), and rest-event (page 57).
Properties (read)

figuredBassAlterationDirection (direction)
Where to put alterations relative to the main figure.

figuredBassCenterContinuations (boolean)
Whether to vertically center pairs of extender lines. This does not work with three or more lines.

figuredBassFormatter (procedure)
A routine generating a markup for a bass figure.

ignoreFiguredBassRest (boolean)
Don’t swallow rest events.

implicitBassFigures (list)
A list of bass figures that are not printed as numbers, but only as extender lines.

useBassFigureExtenders (boolean)
Whether to use extender lines for repeated bass figures.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), and BassFigureLine (page 540).
Figured_bass_position_engraver (page 465)
  Position figured bass alignments over notes.
  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
  BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538).

Fingering_column_engraver (page 465)
  Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a FingeringColumn object; that
  will fix the collisions.
  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingeringColumn (page 597).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
  Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
  Properties (read)
    fontSize (number)
      The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)
  Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.
  Properties (read)
    busyGrobs (list)
      A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
      use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
      heads, spanners, etc.).

  Properties (write)
    busyGrobs (list)
      A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
      use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
      heads, spanners, etc.).

Instrument_name_engraver (page 470)
  Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.
  Properties (read)
    currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
      etc.).

    instrumentName (markup)
      The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels
      the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property
      labels following lines.

    shortInstrumentName (markup)
      See instrumentName.

    shortVocalName (markup)
      Name of a vocal line, short version.

    vocalName (markup)
      Name of a vocal line.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).

Key_engraver (page 472)
  Engrave a key signature.
Music types accepted: key-change-event (page 53),

Properties (read)

createKeyOnClefChange (boolean)
Print a key signature whenever the clef is changed.

explicitKeySignatureVisibility (vector)
`break-visibility` function for explicit key changes. `\override` of the
break-visibility property will set the visibility for normal (i.e., at the
start of the line) key signatures.

extraNatural (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce
the effect of a previous alteration.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
quested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

keyAlterationOrder (list)
A list of pairs that defines in what order alterations should be printed.
The format of an entry is `(step . alter)`, where `step` is a number from
0 to 6 and `alter` from -1 (double flat) to 1 (double sharp), with exact
rationals for alterations in between, e.g., 1/2 for sharp.

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing `(step . alter)` or
`((octave . step) . alter)`, where `step` is a number in the range 0 to 6
and `alter` a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols,
e.g., `keyAlterations = #(6 . FLAT)`.

lastKeyAlterations (list)
Last key signature before a key signature change.

middleCClefPosition (number)
The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef. This can
be calculated by looking at clefPosition and clefGlyph.

printKeyCancellation (boolean)
Print restoration alterations before a key signature change.

Properties (write)

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing `(step . alter)` or
`((octave . step) . alter)`, where `step` is a number in the range 0 to 6
and `alter` a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols,
e.g., `keyAlterations = #(6 . FLAT)`.

lastKeyAlterations (list)
Last key signature before a key signature change.

tonic (pitch)
The tonic of the current scale.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): KeyCancellation (page 614),
and KeySignature (page 617).
Ledger_line_engraver (page 474)
Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LedgerLineSpanner (page 622).

Merge_mmrest_numbers_engraver (page 478)
Engraver to merge multi-measure rest numbers in multiple voices.
This works by gathering all multi-measure rest numbers at a time step. If they all have the same text and there are at least two only the first one is retained and the others are hidden.

Non_musical_script_column_engraver (page 480)
Find potentially colliding non-musical scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Ottava_spanner_engraver (page 482)
Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.
Music types accepted: ottava-event (page 55),
Properties (read)
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
  middleCOffset (number)
    The offset of middle C from the position given by middleCClefPosition
    This is used for ottava brackets.
  ottavation (markup)
    If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): OttavaBracket (page 652).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Piano_pedal_align_engraver (page 485)
Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SostenutoPedallLineSpanner (page 680), SustainPedallLineSpanner (page 698), and UnaCordaPedallLineSpanner (page 726).

Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485)
Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.
Music types accepted: sostenuto-event (page 58), sustain-event (page 59), and una-corda-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

pedalSostenutoStrings (list)
  See pedalSustainStrings.

pedalSostenutoStyle (symbol)
  See pedalSustainStyle.

pedalSustainStrings (list)
  A list of strings to print for sustain-pedal. Format is (up updown down),
  where each of the three is the string to print when this is done with the
  pedal.

pedalSustainStyle (symbol)
  A symbol that indicates how to print sustain pedals: text, bracket or
  mixed (both).

pedalUnaCordaStrings (list)
  See pedalSustainStrings.

pedalUnaCordaStyle (symbol)
  See pedalSustainStyle.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PianoPedalBracket
(page 660), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SustainPedal (page 697), and
UnaCordaPedal (page 725).

Pure_from_neighbor_engraver (page 486)
  Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Rest_collision_engraver (page 487)
  Handle collisions of rests.

Properties (read)

  busyGrobs (list)
    A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++)
    use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note
    heads, spanners, etc.).

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RestCollision (page 667).

Script_row_engraver (page 488)
  Determine order in horizontal side position elements.
  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptRow (page 669).

Separating_line_group_engraver (page 488)
  Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

  createSpacing (boolean)
    Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

  hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
    True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

Skip_typesetting_engraver (page 489)
Create a StaffEllipsis when skipTypesetting is used.
Properties (read)

skipTypesetting (boolean)
If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffEllipsis (page 684).

Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491)
Maintain the stavesFound variable.
Properties (read)

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.
Properties (write)

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

Staff_highlight_engraver (page 492)
Highlights music passages.
Music types accepted: staff-highlight-event (page 58),
Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffHighlight (page 687).

Staff_symbol_engraver (page 492)
Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.
Music types accepted: staff-span-event (page 58),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).

2.1.42 VaticanaVoice

A kind of Voice for typesetting Gregorian chant in a notational style approximating Editio Vaticana.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s): Voice (page 432).

This context creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528), Beam (page 541), BendAfter (page 544), BreathingSign (page 549), ClusterSpanner (page 562), ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562), CombineTextScript (page 565), DotColumn (page 580), Dots (page 580), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), Episema (page 592), FingerGlideSpanner (page 593), Fingering (page 595), Glissando (page 602), Hairpin (page 605), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622), MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), MultiMeasureRestText (page 645), NoteColumn (page 648), NoteHead (page 649), NoteSpacing (page 651), PercentRepeat (page 656), PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), PhrasingSlur (page 658), RepeatSlash (page 663),
RepeatTie (page 664), RepeatTieColumn (page 665), Rest (page 666), Script (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), StringNumber (page 694), StrokeFinger (page 696), TextScript (page 708), Tie (page 712), TieColumn (page 714), TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), TrillPitchParentheses (page 720), TrillSpanner (page 720), TupletBracket (page 722), TupletNumber (page 723), VaticanaLigature (page 727), and VoiceFollower (page 730).

This context sets the following properties:

- Set context property autoBeaming to #f.
- Set grob property bound-details.left.padding in Episema (page 592), to 0.05.
- Set grob property bound-details.right.padding in Episema (page 592), to 0.05.
- Set grob property style in NoteHead (page 649), to 'vaticana.punctum.
- Set grob property thickness in Episema (page 592), to 2.5.

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.

This context cannot contain other contexts.

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

- **Arpeggio_engraver** (page 445)
  Generate an Arpeggio symbol.
  Music types accepted: arpeggio-event (page 50),
  This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

- **Auto_beam_engraver** (page 445)
  Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses baseMoment, beatStructure, beamExceptions, measureLength, and measurePosition to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.141 [Stem_engraver], page 493, properties stemLeftBeamCount and stemRightBeamCount.
  Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
  Properties (read)

  - autoBeaming (boolean)
    If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

  - baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
    Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

  - beamExceptions (list)
    An alist of exceptions to autobeam rules that normally end on beats.

  - beamHalfMeasure (boolean)
    Whether to allow a beam to begin halfway through the measure in triple time, which could look like 6/8.

  - beatStructure (list)
    List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

  - subdivideBeams (boolean)
    If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).
Beam_engraver (page 450)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
Properties (read)
  baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
    Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
  beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
    Signal if a beam is present.
  beatStructure (list)
    List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.
  subdivideBeams (boolean)
    If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Bend_engraver (page 452)
Create fall spanners.
Music types accepted: bend-after-event (page 51),
Properties (read)
  currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
    Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BendAfter (page 544).

Breathing_sign_engraver (page 453)
Notate breath marks.
Music types accepted: breathing-event (page 51),
Properties (read)
  breathMarkType (symbol)
    The type of BreathingSign to create at \breathe.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549).

Chord_tremolo_engraver (page 455)
Generate beams for tremolo repeats.
Music types accepted: tremolo-span-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Cluster_spanner_engraver (page 456)
Engrave a cluster using Spanner notation.
Music types accepted: cluster-note-event (page 51).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClusterSpanner (page 562),
and ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562).

Dots_engraver (page 461)
Create Section 3.1.43 [Dots], page 580, objects for Section 3.2.119
[rhythmic-head-interface], page 796s.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Dots (page 580).

Double_percent_repeat_engraver (page 461)
Make double measure repeats.
Music types accepted: double-percent-event (page 52),
Properties (read)
  countPercentRepeats (boolean)
    If set, produce counters for percent repeats.
  measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
    Length of one measure in the current time signature.
  repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
    A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning
    whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed
    when countPercentRepeats is set.
Properties (write)
  forbidBreak (boolean)
    If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-
    quested by the user.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoublePercentRepeat
(page 581), and DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583).

Dynamic_align_engraver (page 462)
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line.
Properties (read)
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
    etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicLineSpanner
(page 587).

Dynamic_engraver (page 463)
Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.
Music types accepted: absolute-dynamic-event (page 49),
break-dynamic-span-event (page 51), and span-dynamic-event
(page 58),
Properties (read)
  crescendoSpanner (symbol)
    The type of spanner to be used for crescendi. Available values are
    ‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin crescendo is used.
  crescendoText (markup)
    The text to print at start of non-hairpin crescendo, i.e., ‘cresc.’.
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

decrescendoSpanner (symbol)
The type of spanner to be used for decrescendi. Available values are ‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin decrescendo is used.

decrescendoText (markup)
The text to print at start of non-hairpin decrescendo, i.e., ‘dim.’.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), and Hairpin (page 605).

Episema_engraver (page 464)
Create an Editio Vaticana-style episema line.
Music types accepted: episema-event (page 52),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Episema (page 592).

Finger_glide_engraver (page 465)
Engraver to print a line between two Fingering grobs.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingerGlideSpanner (page 593).

Fingering_engraver (page 465)
Create fingering scripts.
Music types accepted: fingering-event (page 53),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595).

Font_size_engraver (page 465)
Put fontSize into font-size grob property.
Properties (read)

fontSize (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Forbid_line_break_engraver (page 466)
Forbid line breaks when note heads are still playing at some point.
Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

Glissando_engraver (page 467)
Engrave glissandi.
Music types accepted: glissando-event (page 53),
Properties (read)

\textbf{glissandoMap (list)}

A map in the form of `\((\text{source1} . \text{target1}) (\text{source2} . \text{target2}) (\text{sourceN} . \text{targetN})\)` showing the glissandi to be drawn for note columns. The value `\(()\)` will default to `\((0 . 0) (1 . 1) (\text{n} . \text{n})\)`, where \(\text{n}\) is the minimal number of note-heads in the two note columns between which the glissandi occur.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \textbf{Glissando (page 602)}.

\textbf{Grace_auto_beam_engraver (page 467)}

Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual beaming or `\textbackslash\texttt{noBeam}` will block autobeaming, just like setting the context property `\textbackslash\texttt{autoBeaming}` to `##f`.

Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),

Properties (read)

\textbf{autoBeaming (boolean)}

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \textbf{Beam (page 541)}.

\textbf{Grace_beam_engraver (page 468)}

Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams. Only engraves beams when we are at grace points in time.

Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),

Properties (read)

\textbf{baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)}

Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

\textbf{beamMelismaBusy (boolean)}

Signal if a beam is present.

\textbf{beatStructure (list)}

List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

\textbf{subdivideBeams (boolean)}

If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on \texttt{maxSubdivideInterval}, between beats at multiples of \texttt{minSubdivideInterval}.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \textbf{Beam (page 541)}.

\textbf{Grace_engraver (page 468)}

Set font size and other properties for grace notes.

Properties (read)

\textbf{graceSettings (list)}

Overrides for grace notes. This property should be manipulated through the \texttt{add-grace-property} function.

\textbf{Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)}

Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.

Properties (read)

\textbf{busyGrobs (list)}

A queue of `\texttt{(end-moment . grob)}` cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).
Properties (write)

busyGrosbs (list)
A queue of \textit{end-moment . grob} cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Instrument\_switch\_engraver (page 471)
Create a cue text for taking instrument.
This engraver is deprecated.
Properties (read)

instrumentCueName (markup)
The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.
This property is deprecated

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentSwitch (page 611).

Laissez\_vibrer\_engraver (page 474)
Create laissez vibre items.
Music types accepted: laissez-vibrer-event (page 53),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), and LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622).

Multi\_measure\_rest\_engraver (page 479)
Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads \texttt{measureStartNow} and \texttt{internalBarNumber} to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.88 [MultiMeasureRest], page 640.
Music types accepted: multi-measure-articulation-event (page 54), multi-measure-rest-event (page 54), and multi-measure-text-event (page 54),
Properties (read)

\texttt{currentCommandColumn} (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

\texttt{internalBarNumber} (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-keeping, among others by the Accidental\_engraver.

\texttt{measureStartNow} (boolean)
True at the beginning of a measure.

\texttt{restNumberThreshold} (number)
If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), and MultiMeasureRestText (page 645).

New\_fingering\_engraver (page 480)
Create fingering scripts for notes in a new chord. This engraver is ill-named, since it also takes care of articulations and harmonic note heads.
Properties (read)

fingeringOrientations (list)
A list of symbols, containing ‘left’, ‘right’, ‘up’ and/or ‘down’. This list determines where fingerings are put relative to the chord being fingered.
harmonicDots (boolean)
   If set, harmonic notes in dotted chords get dots.

stringNumberOrientations (list)
   See fingeringOrientations.

strokeFingerOrientations (list)
   See fingeringOrientations.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595), Script (page 667), StringNumber (page 694), and StrokeFinger (page 696).

Note_head_line_engraver (page 481)
   Engrave a line between two note heads in a staff switch if followVoice is set.
   Properties (read)

   followVoice (boolean)
      If set, note heads are tracked across staff switches by a thin line.

   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VoiceFollower (page 730).

Note_heads_engraver (page 481)
   Generate note heads.
   Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),
   Properties (read)

   middleCPosition (number)
      The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually deter-
      mined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

   staffLineLayoutFunction (procedure)
      Layout of staff lines, traditional, or semitone.

   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteHead (page 649).

Note_spacing_engraver (page 482)
   Generate NoteSpacing, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteSpacing (page 651).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
   Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
   Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Part_combine_engraver (page 484)
   Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.
   Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and part-combine-event (page 56),
   Properties (read)

   aDueText (markup)
      Text to print at a unisono passage.

   partCombineTextsOnNote (boolean)
      Print part-combine texts only on the next note rather than immediately
      on rests or skips.

   printPartCombineTexts (boolean)
      Set ‘Solo’ and ‘A due’ texts in the part combiner?
soloIIIText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo for voice ‘two’ when part-combining.

soloText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CombineTextScript (page 565).

Percent_repeat_engraver (page 484)
Make whole measure repeats.
Music types accepted: percent-event (page 56),
Properties (read)

  countPercentRepeats (boolean)
    If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

  repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
    A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed when countPercentRepeats is set.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PercentRepeat (page 656), and PercentRepeatCounter (page 657).

Phrasing_slur_engraver (page 484)
Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.126 [Slur_engraver], page 490.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and phrasing-slur-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PhrasingSlur (page 658).

Pitched_trill_engraver (page 486)
Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), and TrillPitchParentheses (page 720).

Repeat_tie_engraver (page 487)
Create repeat ties.
Music types accepted: repeat-tie-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RepeatTie (page 664), and RepeatTieColumn (page 665).

Rest_engraver (page 487)
Engrave rests.
Music types accepted: rest-event (page 57),
Properties (read)

  middleCPosition (number)
    The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Rest (page 666).
Rhythmic_column_engraver (page 488)
Generate NoteColumn, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteColumn (page 648).

Script_column_engraver (page 488)
Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Script_engraver (page 488)
Handle note scripted articulations.
Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

\texttt{scriptDefinitions} (list)
The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See \texttt{scm/script.scm} for more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Script (page 667).

Slash_repeat_engraver (page 489)
Make beat repeats.
Music types accepted: repeat-slash-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), and RepeatSlash (page 663).

Spanner_break_forbid_engraver (page 491)
Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

Text_engraver (page 495)
Create text scripts.
Music types accepted: text-script-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextScript (page 708).

Tie_engraver (page 496)
Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.
Music types accepted: tie-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

\texttt{skipTypesetting} (boolean)
If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.

\texttt{tieWaitForNote} (boolean)
If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be used for writing out arpeggios.
Properties (write)

\texttt{tieMelismaBusy} (boolean)
Signal whether a tie is present.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Tie (page 712), and TieColumn (page 714).
Trill_spanner_engraver (page 498)
Create trill spanners.
Music types accepted: trill-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillSpanner (page 720).

Tuplet_engraver (page 499)
Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.
Music types accepted: tuplet-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  tupletFullLength (boolean)
    If set, the tuplet is printed up to the start of the next note.
  tupletFullLengthNote (boolean)
    If set, end at the next note, otherwise end on the matter (time signatures, etc.) before the note.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TupletBracket (page 722), and TupletNumber (page 723).

Vaticana_ligature_engraver (page 499)
Handle ligatures by gluing special ligature heads together.
Music types accepted: ligature-event (page 54), and pes-or-flexa-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580), and VaticanaLigature (page 727).

2.1.43 Voice
Corresponds to a voice on a staff. This context handles the conversion of dynamic signs, stems, beams, super- and subscripts, slurs, ties, and rests.
You have to instantiate this explicitly if you want to have multiple voices on the same staff.
This context creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528), Beam (page 541), BendAfter (page 544), BreathingSign (page 549), ClusterSpanner (page 562), ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562), CombineTextScript (page 565), Dots (page 580), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), FingerGlideSpanner (page 593), Fingering (page 595), Flag (page 597), Glissando (page 602), Hairpin (page 605), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622), LigatureBracket (page 625), MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), MultiMeasureRestText (page 645), NoteColumn (page 648), NoteHead (page 649), NoteSpacing (page 651), PercentRepeat (page 656), PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), PhrasingSlur (page 658), RepeatSlash (page 663), RepeatTie (page 664), RepeatTieColumn (page 665), Rest (page 666), Script
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(page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), Slur (page 676), Stem (page 690), StemStub (page 692), StemTremolo (page 693), StringNumber (page 694), StrokeFinger (page 696), TextScript (page 708), TextSpanner (page 710), Tie (page 712), TieColumn (page 714), TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), TrillPitchParentheses (page 720), TrillSpanner (page 720), TupletBracket (page 722), TupletNumber (page 723), and VoiceFollower (page 730).

This is a ‘Bottom’ context; no contexts will be created implicitly from it.

This context cannot contain other contexts.

This context is built from the following engraver(s):

Arpeggio_engraver (page 445)
Generate an Arpeggio symbol.
Music types accepted: arpeggio-event (page 50),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

AutoBeam_engraver (page 445)
Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems.
Uses baseMoment, beatStructure, beamExceptions, measureLength, and
measurePosition to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding
beaming is done through Section 2.2.141 [Stem_engraver], page 493, properties
stemLeftBeamCount and stemRightBeamCount.
Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

autoBeaming (boolean)
If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

beamExceptions (list)
An alist of exceptions to autobeam rules that normally end on beats.

beamHalfMeasure (boolean)
Whether to allow a beam to begin halfway through the measure in triple
time, which could look like 6/8.

beatStructure (list)
List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

subdivideBeams (boolean)
If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number
of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at
multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Beam_engraver (page 450)
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags
instead of beams.
Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
Signal if a beam is present.

beatStructure (list)
List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

subdivideBeams (boolean)
If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Bend_engraver (page 452)
Create fall spanners.
Music types accepted: bend-after-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

  currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
  Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BendAfter (page 544).

Breathing_sign_engraver (page 453)
Notate breath marks.
Music types accepted: breathing-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

  breathMarkType (symbol)
  The type of BreathingSign to create at \breathe.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549).

Chord_tremolo_engraver (page 455)
Generate beams for tremolo repeats.
Music types accepted: tremolo-span-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Cluster_spanner_engraver (page 456)
Engrave a cluster using Spanner notation.
Music types accepted: cluster-note-event (page 51),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClusterSpanner (page 562), and ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562).

Dots_engraver (page 461)
Create Section 3.1.43 [Dots], page 580, objects for Section 3.2.119 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 796s.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Dots (page 580).
Double_percent_repeat_engraver (page 461)
Make double measure repeats.
Music types accepted: double-percent-event (page 52),
Properties (read)
  countPercentRepeats (boolean)
    If set, produce counters for percent repeats.
  measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
    Length of one measure in the current time signature.
  repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
    A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning
    whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed
    when countPercentRepeats is set.
Properties (write)
  forbidBreak (boolean)
    If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly re-quested by the user.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), and DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583).

Dynamic_align_engraver (page 462)
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line.
Properties (read)
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
    etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicLineSpanner (page 587).

Dynamic_engraver (page 463)
Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.
Music types accepted: absolute-dynamic-event (page 49),
break-dynamic-span-event (page 51), and span-dynamic-event (page 58),
Properties (read)
  crescendoSpanner (symbol)
    The type of spanner to be used for crescendi. Available values are
    'hairpin' and 'text'. If unset, a hairpin crescendo is used.
  crescendoText (markup)
    The text to print at start of non-hairpin crescendo, i.e., 'cresc.'.
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics,
    etc.).
  decrescendoSpanner (symbol)
    The type of spanner to be used for decrescendi. Available values are
    'hairpin' and 'text'. If unset, a hairpin decrescendo is used.
  decrescendoText (markup)
    The text to print at start of non-hairpin decrescendo, i.e., 'dim.'.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), and Hairpin (page 605).

**Finger_glide_engraver** (page 465)

Engraver to print a line between two Fingering grobs.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingerGlideSpanner (page 593).

**Fingering_engraver** (page 465)

Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted: fingering-event (page 53).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595).

**Font_size_engraver** (page 465)

Put fontSize into font-size grob property.

Properties (read)

- **fontSize** (number)
  
  The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Forbid_line_break_engraver** (page 466)

Forbid line breaks when note heads are still playing at some point.

Properties (read)

- **busyGrobs** (list)
  
  A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

- **forbidBreak** (boolean)
  
  If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

**Glissando_engraver** (page 467)

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted: glissando-event (page 53),

Properties (read)

- **glissandoMap** (list)
  
  A map in the form of '((source1 . target1) (source2 . target2) (source3 . target3) ... (sourcen . targetn)) showing the glissandi to be drawn for note columns. The value () will default to '((0 . 0) (1 . 1) (n . n)), where n is the minimal number of note-heads in the two note columns between which the glissandi occur.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Glissando (page 602).

**Grace_auto_beam_engraver** (page 467)

Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual beaming or \noBeam will block autobeaming, just like setting the context property 'autoBeaming' to #f.

Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),

Properties (read)

- **autoBeaming** (boolean)
  
  If set to true then beams are generated automatically.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

**Grace_beam_engraver (page 468)**
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams. Only engravess beams when we are at grace points in time.

Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),

Properties (read)

- **baseMoment** (positive moment with no grace part)
  Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

- **beamMelismaBusy** (boolean)
  Signal if a beam is present.

- **beatStructure** (list)
  List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

- **subdivideBeams** (boolean)
  If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

**Grace_engraver (page 468)**
Set font size and other properties for grace notes.

Properties (read)

- **graceSettings** (list)
  Overrides for grace notes. This property should be manipulated through the add-grace-property function.

**Grob_pq_engraver (page 469)**
Administratre when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.

Properties (read)

- **busyGrobs** (list)
  A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

- **busyGrobs** (list)
  A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

**Instrument_switch_engraver (page 471)**
Create a cue text for taking instrument.

This engraver is deprecated.

Properties (read)

- **instrumentCueName** (markup)
  The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.

  This property is deprecated

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentSwitch (page 611).
Laissez_vibrer_engraver (page 474)
Create laissez vibrer items.
Music types accepted: laissez-vibrer-event (page 53),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LaissezVibrerTie (page 620),
and LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622).
Ligature_bracket_engraver (page 474)
Handle Ligature_events by engraving Ligature brackets.
Music types accepted: ligature-event (page 54),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LigatureBracket (page 625).
Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479)
Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads measureStartNow
and internalBarNumber to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.88
[MultiMeasureRest], page 640.
Music types accepted: multi-measure-articulation-event (page 54),
multi-measure-rest-event (page 54), and multi-measure-text-event (page 54),
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature,
etc.).
  internalBarNumber (integer)
      Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal time-
      keeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.
  measureStartNow (boolean)
      True at the beginning of a measure.
  restNumberThreshold (number)
      If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MultiMeasureRest (page 640),
MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), and
MultiMeasureRestText (page 645).
New_fingering_engraver (page 480)
Create fingering scripts for notes in a new chord. This engraver is ill-named, since it
also takes care of articulations and harmonic note heads.
Properties (read)
  fingeringOrientations (list)
      A list of symbols, containing ‘left’, ‘right’, ‘up’ and/or ‘down’. This list
determines where fingerings are put relative to the chord being fingered.
  harmonicDots (boolean)
      If set, harmonic notes in dotted chords get dots.
  stringNumberOrientations (list)
      See fingeringOrientations.
  strokeFingerOrientations (list)
      See fingeringOrientations.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595), Script
(page 667), StringNumber (page 694), and StrokeFinger (page 696).
Note_head_line_engraver (page 481)
Engrave a line between two note heads in a staff switch if followVoice is set.
Properties (read)
  followVoice (boolean)
    If set, note heads are tracked across staff switches by a thin line.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VoiceFollower (page 730).

Note_heads_engraver (page 481)
Generate note heads.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),
Properties (read)
  middleCPosition (number)
    The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.
  staffLineLayoutFunction (procedure)
    Layout of staff lines, traditional, or semitone.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteHead (page 649).

Note_spacing_engraver (page 482)
Generate NoteSpacing, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteSpacing (page 651).

Output_property_engraver (page 482)
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.
Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Part_combine_engraver (page 484)
Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and part-combine-event (page 56),
Properties (read)
  aDueText (markup)
    Text to print at a unisono passage.
  partCombineTextsOnNote (boolean)
    Print part-combine texts only on the next note rather than immediately on rests or skips.
  printPartCombineTexts (boolean)
    Set ‘Solo’ and ‘A due’ texts in the part combiner?
  soloIIText (markup)
    The text for the start of a solo for voice ‘two’ when part-combining.
  soloText (markup)
    The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CombineTextScript (page 565).

Percent_repeat_engraver (page 484)
Make whole measure repeats.
Music types accepted: percent-event (page 56),
Properties (read)

\texttt{countPercentRepeats (boolean)}
\begin{itemize}
\item If set, produce counters for percent repeats.
\end{itemize}

\texttt{currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)}
\begin{itemize}
\item Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
\end{itemize}

\texttt{repeatCountVisibility (procedure)}
\begin{itemize}
\item A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed when \texttt{countPercentRepeats} is set.
\end{itemize}

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{PercentRepeat (page 656)}, and \texttt{PercentRepeatCounter (page 657)}.

\texttt{Phrasing_slur_engraver (page 484)}
\begin{itemize}
\item Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.126 \texttt{[Slur_engraver]}, page 490.
\item Music types accepted: \texttt{note-event (page 55)}, and \texttt{phrasing-slur-event (page 56)}.
\item This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{PhrasingSlur (page 658)}.
\end{itemize}

\texttt{Pitched_trill_engraver (page 486)}
\begin{itemize}
\item Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.
\item This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{TrillPitchAccidental (page 717)}, \texttt{TrillPitchGroup (page 718)}, \texttt{TrillPitchHead (page 719)}, and \texttt{TrillPitchParentheses (page 720)}.
\end{itemize}

\texttt{Repeat_tie_engraver (page 487)}
\begin{itemize}
\item Create repeat ties.
\item Music types accepted: \texttt{repeat-tie-event (page 56)}.
\item This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{RepeatTie (page 664)}, and \texttt{RepeatTieColumn (page 665)}.
\end{itemize}

\texttt{Rest_engraver (page 487)}
\begin{itemize}
\item Engrave rests.
\item Music types accepted: \texttt{rest-event (page 57)}.
\item Properties (read)
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{middleCPosition (number)}
\item The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at \texttt{middleCClefPosition} and \texttt{middleCOffset}.
\end{itemize}
\item This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{Rest (page 666)}.
\end{itemize}

\texttt{Rhythmic_column_engraver (page 488)}
\begin{itemize}
\item Generate \texttt{NoteColumn}, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.
\item This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{NoteColumn (page 648)}.
\end{itemize}

\texttt{Script_column_engraver (page 488)}
\begin{itemize}
\item Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a \texttt{ScriptColumn} object; that will fix the collisions.
\item This engraver creates the following layout object(s): \texttt{ScriptColumn (page 668)}.
\end{itemize}

\texttt{Script_engraver (page 488)}
\begin{itemize}
\item Handle note scripted articulations.
\end{itemize}
Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50),
Properties (read)

scriptDefinitions (list)
The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for
typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for
more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Script (page 667).

Slash_repeat_engraver (page 489)
Make beat repeats.
Music types accepted: repeat-slash-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoubleRepeatSlash
(page 584), and RepeatSlash (page 663).

Slur_engraver (page 490)
Build slur grobs from slur events.
Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and slur-event (page 57),
Properties (read)

doubleSlurs (boolean)
If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one
below the chord.

slurMelismaBusy (boolean)
Signal if a slur is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Slur (page 676).

Spanner_break_forbid_engraver (page 491)
Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

Stem_engraver (page 493)
Create stems, flags and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam
engraver for overriding beaming.
Music types accepted: tremolo-event (page 60),
Properties (read)

currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current
timestep.

stemLeftBeamCount (integer)
Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note.
Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is
erased.

stemRightBeamCount (integer)
See stemLeftBeamCount.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Flag (page 597), Stem
(page 690), StemStub (page 692), and StemTremolo (page 693).

Text_engraver (page 495)
Create text scripts.
Music types accepted: text-script-event (page 60),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextScript (page 708).
Text_spanner_engraver (page 496)
Create text spanner from an event.
Music types accepted: text-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextSpanner (page 710).

Tie_engraver (page 496)
Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.
Music types accepted: tie-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  skipTypesetting (boolean)
  If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful
  for debugging large scores.
  tieWaitForNote (boolean)
  If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be
  used for writing out arpeggios.
Properties (write)
  tieMelismaBusy (boolean)
  Signal whether a tie is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Tie (page 712), and
TieColumn (page 714).

Trill_spanner_engraver (page 498)
Create trill spanners.
Music types accepted: trill-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillSpanner (page 720).

Tuplet_engraver (page 499)
Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.
Music types accepted: tuplet-span-event (page 60),
Properties (read)
  tupletFullLength (boolean)
  If set, the tuplet is printed up to the start of the next note.
  tupletFullLengthNote (boolean)
  If set, end at the next note, otherwise end on the matter (time signatures, etc.)
  before the note.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TupletBracket (page 722),
and TupletNumber (page 723).
2.2 Engravers and Performers

See Section “Modifying context plug-ins” in Notation Reference.

2.2.1 Accidental_engraver

Make accidentals. Catch note heads, ties and notices key-change events. This engraver usually lives at Staff level, but reads the settings for Accidental at Voice level, so you can \override them at Voice.

Properties (read)

accidentalGrouping (symbol)
If set to 'voice, accidentals on the same note in different octaves may be horizontally staggered if in different voices.

autoAccidentals (list)
List of different ways to typeset an accidental.
For determining when to print an accidental, several different rules are tried. The rule that gives the highest number of accidentals is used.
Each entry in the list is either a symbol or a procedure.

symbol
The symbol is the name of the context in which the following rules are to be applied. For example, if context is Section “Score” in Internals Reference then all staves share accidentals, and if context is Section “Staff” in Internals Reference then all voices in the same staff share accidentals, but staves do not.

procedure
The procedure represents an accidental rule to be applied to the previously specified context.
The procedure takes the following arguments:
context
The current context to which the rule should be applied.
pitch
The pitch of the note to be evaluated.
barnum
The current bar number.
The procedure returns a pair of booleans. The first states whether an extra natural should be added. The second states whether an accidental should be printed. (#t . #f) does not make sense.

autoCautionaries (list)
List similar to autoAccidentals, but it controls cautionary accidentals rather than normal ones. Both lists are tried, and the one giving the most accidentals wins. In case of draw, a normal accidental is typeset.

extraNatural (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce the effect of a previous alteration.

harmonicAccidentals (boolean)
If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.

internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.
keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., keyAlterations = #'*((6 . FLAT)).

localAlterations (list)
The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.

Properties (write)

localAlterations (list)
The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition)) pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Accidental (page 519), AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521), and AccidentalSuggestion (page 522).

Accidental_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout:
GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.2 Alteration_glyph_engraver
Set the glyph-name-alist of all grobs having the accidental-switch-interface to the value of the context’s alterationGlyphs property, when defined.

Properties (read)

alterationGlyphs (list)
Alist mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print accidentals.

Alteration_glyph_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout: ChordGrid (page 70), ChordNames (page 98), DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), NoteNames (page 243), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.3 Ambitus_engraver
Create an ambitus.

Properties (read)

keyAlterations (list)
The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., keyAlterations = #'*((6 . FLAT)).

middleCClefPosition (number)
The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef. This can be calculated by looking at clefPosition and clefGlyph.
middleCCuePosition (number)
The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef of the cue notes. This can be calculated by looking at cueClefPosition and cueClefGlyph.

middleCClefPosition (number)
The offset of middle C from the position given by middleCClefPosition. This is used for ottava brackets.

middleCPosition (number)
The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

staffLineLayoutFunction (procedure)
Layout of staff lines, traditional, or semitone.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): AccidentalPlacement (page 521), Ambitus (page 524), AmbitusAccidental (page 526), AmbitusLine (page 526), and AmbitusNoteHead (page 527).

Ambitus_engraver is not part of any context

2.2.4 Arpeggio_engraver
Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted: arpeggio-event (page 50),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

Arpeggio_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.5 Auto_beam_engraver
Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses baseMoment, beatStructure, beamExceptions, measureLength, and measurePosition to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.141 [Stem_engraver], page 493, properties stemLeftBeamCount and stemRightBeamCount.

Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),

Properties (read)

autoBeaming (boolean)
If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

beamExceptions (list)
An list of exceptions to autobeam rules that normally end on beats.

beamHalfMeasure (boolean)
Whether to allow a beam to begin halfway through the measure in triple time, which could look like 6/8.

beatStructure (list)
List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

subdivideBeams (boolean)
If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Auto_beam_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.6 Axis_group_engraver

Group all objects created in this context in a VerticalAxisGroup spanner.

Properties (read)

- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

- hasAxisGroup (boolean)
  
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

- keepAliveInterfaces (list)
  
  A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.

Properties (write)

- hasAxisGroup (boolean)
  
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

Axis_group_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout: ChordGrid (page 70), ChordNames (page 98), DrumStaff (page 111), Dynamics (page 129), FiguredBass (page 135), FretBoards (page 136), GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), Lyrics (page 216), MensuralStaff (page 219), NoteNames (page 243), OneStaff (page 247), PetrucciStaff (page 248), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305), StandaloneRhythmStaff (page 344), TabStaff (page 360), VaticanaLyrics (page 382), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.7 Balloon_engraver

Create balloon texts.

Music types accepted: annotate-output-event (page 50),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BalloonText (page 530).

Balloon_engraver is not part of any context

2.2.8 Bar_engraver

Create bar lines for various commands, including \bar.

If forbidBreakBetweenBarLines is true, allow line breaks at bar lines only.

Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), caesura-event (page 51), coda-mark-event (page 51), dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52), section-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57),

Properties (read)

- caesuraType (list)
  
  An alist

  $$((\text{bar-line . bar-type})$$
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.

bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

doubleRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where the end of one \repeat volta coincides with the start of another. The default is '...'.

doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one \repeat volta and the beginning of another. The default is ':|.S.|:'.

endRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the end of a \repeat volta. The default is '|.('.

deroRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ':|.S'.

fineBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \fine. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is '|.('.

fineSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine. The default is '|.S'.

fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with \fine and the start of a \repeat volta. The default is '|.S.|:'.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar line.

measureBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.

printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning of the piece.
printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

repeatCommands (list)
A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, (command args...), but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., ((start-repeat)) may be given as (start-repeat).

   end-repeat return-count
   End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go back from
   this point to the beginning of the section.

   start-repeat repeat-count
   Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this
   section.

   volta text
   If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a
   volta bracket.

sectionBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar
line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default
is ‘||’.

segnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is ‘S’.

segnoStyle (symbol)
A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

startRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘..|:’.

startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a \repeat
volta. The default is ‘S.|:’.

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line would nor-
mally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in mid measure where the
next system begins with a segno. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat
bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The
default is ‘||’.

whichBar (string)
The current bar line type, or ’() if there is no bar line. Setting this explicitly in
user code is deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set it.

Properties (write)

currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the
user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarLine (page 531).
Bar_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGrid (page 70),
DrumStaff (page 111), Dynamics (page 129), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143),
2.2.9 Bar_number_engraver

A bar number may be created at any bar line, subject to the barNumberVisibility call-back. By default, it is put on top of all staves and appears only at the left side of the staff. The staves are taken from stavesFound, which is maintained by Section 2.2.135 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 491. This engraver usually creates BarNumber grobs, but when centerBarNumbers is true, it makes CenteredBarNumber grobs instead.

Properties (read)

  alternativeNumber (non-negative, exact integer)
  When set, the index of the current \alternative element, starting from one. Not set outside of alternatives. Note the distinction from volta number: an alternative may pertain to multiple volte.

  alternativeNumberingStyle (symbol)
  The scheme and style for numbering bars in repeat alternatives. If not set (the default), bar numbers continue through alternatives. Can be set to numbers to reset the bar number at each alternative, or set to numbers-with-letters to reset and also include letter suffixes.

  barNumberFormatter (procedure)
  A procedure that takes a bar number, measure position, and alternative number and returns a markup of the bar number to print.

  barNumberVisibility (procedure)
  A procedure that takes a bar number and a measure position and returns whether the corresponding bar number should be printed. Note that the actual print-out of bar numbers is controlled with the break-visibility property.

The following procedures are predefined:

  all-bar-numbers-visible
  Enable bar numbers for all bars, including the first one and broken bars (which get bar numbers in parentheses).

  first-bar-number-invisible
  Enable bar numbers for all bars (including broken bars) except the first one. If the first bar is broken, it doesn’t get a bar number either.

  first-bar-number-invisible-save-broken-bars
  Enable bar numbers for all bars (including broken bars) except the first one. A broken first bar gets a bar number.

  first-bar-number-invisible-and-no-parenthesized-bar-numbers
  Enable bar numbers for all bars except the first bar and broken bars. This is the default.

  (every-nth-bar-number-visible n)
  Assuming n is value 2, for example, this enables bar numbers for bars 2, 4, 6, etc.

  (modulo-bar-number-visible n m)
  If bar numbers 1, 4, 7, etc., should be enabled, n (the modulo) must be set to 3 and m (the division remainder) to 1.
centerBarNumbers (boolean)
Whether to center bar numbers in their measure instead of aligning them on the bar line.

currentBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every bar line.

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

measurePosition (moment)
How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BarNumber (page 535), and CenteredBarNumber (page 553).

Bar_number_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: Score (page 280), and StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319).

2.2.10 Beam_collision_engraver
Help beams avoid colliding with notes and clefs in other voices.

Beam_collision_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.11 Beam_engraver
Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.

Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),

Properties (read)

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
Signal if a beam is present.

beatStructure (list)
List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

subdivideBeams (boolean)
If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Beam_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice
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2.2.12 Beam_performer

Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),

Beam_performer is part of the following context(s) in \midi: ChordNames (page 98),
CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156),
KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), NullVoice (page 245), PetrucciVoice
(page 262), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.13 Beat_engraver

This engraver is just a functionally identical copy of Section 2.2.14 [Beat_performer], page 451,
used for visualising its effects. You can also use it for showcasing the effects of the current
beatStructure.

Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50), and note-event (page 55),

Properties (read)

barExtraVelocity (integer)
Extra MIDI velocity added by the ‘Beat_performer’ at the start of each measure.

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

beatExtraVelocity (integer)
Extra MIDI velocity added by the ‘Beat_performer’ at the start of each beat.

beatStructure (list)
List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

measurePosition (moment)
How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create
incomplete measures.

timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, (4 . 4) is a 4/4
time signature.

timing (boolean)
Keep administration of measure length, position, bar number, etc.? Switch off for
cadenzas.

Beat_engraver is not part of any context

2.2.14 Beat_performer

This performer is intended for instantiation in ‘Voice’-like contexts. The context variable
beatExtraVelocity is used for adding extra MIDI velocity at each beat (default 15) in ac-
cordance with beatStructure and an additional barExtraVelocity (default 10) at the start of
each bar.

This is done by adding corresponding \accent and \marcato events when such note events
are encountered.

Off-beat manual use of \accent or \marcato causes autogeneration of the next on-beat accent
to be skipped.

Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50), and note-event (page 55),
Properties (read)

barExtraVelocity (integer)
   Extra MIDI velocity added by the ‘Beat_performer’ at the start of each measure.

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
   Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

beatExtraVelocity (integer)
   Extra MIDI velocity added by the ‘Beat_performer’ at the start of each beat.

beatStructure (list)
   List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

measurePosition (moment)
   How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create
   incomplete measures.

timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
   A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, ’(4 . 4)’ is a 4/4
   time signature.

timing (boolean)
   Keep administration of measure length, position, bar number, etc.? Switch off for
   cadenzas.

Beat_performer is not part of any context

2.2.15 Bend_engraver

Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted: bend-after-event (page 51),

Properties (read)

   currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
      Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

   currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

   currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BendAfter (page 544).

Bend_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100),
DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206),
MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349),
TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.16 Bend_spanner_engraver

Engraver to print a BendSpanner.

Music types accepted: bend-span-event (page 51), note-event (page 55), and
string-number-event (page 59),

Properties (read)

   stringFretFingerList (list)
      A list containing three entries. In TabVoice and FretBoards they determine the
      string, fret and finger to use
supportNonIntegerFret (boolean)
   If set in Score the TabStaff will print micro-tones as ‘$2\frac{1}{2}$’

Properties (write)

stringFretFingerList (list)
   A list containing three entries. In TabVoice and FretBoards they determine the
   string, fret and finger to use

supportNonIntegerFret (boolean)
   If set in Score the TabStaff will print micro-tones as ‘$2\frac{1}{2}$’

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BendSpanner (page 544).
Bend_spanner_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: TabVoice (page 372).

2.2.17 Break_align_engraver

Align grobs with corresponding break-align-symbols into groups, and order the groups according to breakAlignOrder. The left edge of the alignment gets a separate group, with a symbol left-edge.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreakAlignGroup (page 547),
BreakAlignment (page 547), and LeftEdge (page 623).

Break_align_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.18 Breathing_sign_engraver

Notate breath marks.

Music types accepted: breathing-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

breathMarkType (symbol)
   The type of BreathingSign to create at \breathe.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549).

Breathing_sign_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.19 Caesura_engraver

Notate a short break in sound that does not shorten the previous note.

Depending on the result of passing the value of caesuraType through caesuraTypeTransform, this engraver may create a BreathingSign with CaesuraScript grobs aligned to it, or it may create CaesuraScript grobs and align them to a BarLine.

If this engraver observes a BarLine, it calls caesuraTypeTransform again with the new information, and if necessary, recreates its grobs.

Music types accepted: caesura-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

breathMarkDefinitions (list)
   The description of breath marks. This is used by the Breathing_sign_engraver.
   See scm/breath.scm for more information.
caesuraType (list)
   An list
   ((bar-line . bar-type)
    (breath . breath-type)
    (scripts . script-type...)
    (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All en-
tries are optional.
bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line
has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
   An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same
kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry
(articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the
caeusura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument un-
modified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a
different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added
articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has ob-
served. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current
moment.

scriptDefinitions (list)
The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting
note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BreathingSign (page 549), and
CaesuraScript (page 551).

Caesura_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumStaff
(page 111), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff
(page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305),
StandaloneRhythmStaff (page 344), and TabStaff (page 360).

2.2.20 Centered_bar_number_align_engraver
Group measure-centered bar numbers in a CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner so they end up on
the same vertical position.

Properties (read)
   currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
   Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner
(page 554).

Centered_bar_number_align_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout:
ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and
VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.21 Chord_name_engraver
Read currentChordText to create chord names.
Properties (read)

chordChanges (boolean)
   Only show changes in chords scheme?

currentChordCause (stream event)
   Event cause of the chord that should be created in this time step (if any).

currentChordText (markup)
   In contexts printing chord names, this is at any point of time the markup that will
   be put in the chord name.

lastChord (markup)
   Last chord, used for detecting chord changes.

Properties (write)

lastChord (markup)
   Last chord, used for detecting chord changes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ChordName (page 555).
Chord_name_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordNames
   (page 98).

2.2.22 Chord_square_engraver

Engrave chord squares in chord grids.

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
   Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ChordSquare (page 556).
Chord_square_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGrid
   (page 70).

2.2.23 Chord_tremolo_engraver

Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

 Music types accepted: tremolo-span-event (page 60),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).
Chord_tremolo_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice
   (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice
   (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice
   (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.24 Clef_engraver

Determine and set reference point for pitches.

Properties (read)

clefGlyph (string)
   Name of the symbol within the music font.

clefPosition (number)
   Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from
   the center of the staff.

clefTransposition (integer)
   Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
clefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a clef is displayed. Possible values are 'default, 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

explicitClefVisibility (vector)
'break-visibility' function for clef changes.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

forceClef (boolean)
Show clef symbol, even if it has not changed. Only active for the first clef after the property is set, not for the full staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Clef (page 557), and ClefModifier (page 560).

Clef_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.25 Cluster_spanner_engraver
Engrave a cluster using Spanner notation.

Music types accepted: cluster-note-event (page 51),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClusterSpanner (page 562), and ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562).

Cluster_spanner_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.26 Collision_engraver
Collect NoteColumns, and as soon as there are two or more, put them in a NoteCollision object.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteCollision (page 648).

Collision_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.27 Completion_heads_engraver
This engraver replaces Note_heads_engraver. It plays some trickery to break long notes and automatically tie them into the next measure.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),
Properties (read)
completionFactor (an exact rational or procedure)
  When Completion_heads_engraver and Completion_rest_engraver need to split
  a note or rest with a scaled duration, such as c2*3, this specifies the scale factor to
  use for the newly-split notes and rests created by the engraver.
  If #f, the completion engraver uses the scale-factor of each duration being split.
  If set to a callback procedure, that procedure is called with the context of the com-
  pletion engraver, and the duration to be split.

completionUnit (positive moment with no grace part)
  Sub-bar unit of completion.

measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
  Length of one measure in the current time signature.

measurePosition (moment)
  How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create
  incomplete measures.

middleCPosition (number)
  The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by
  looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

timing (boolean)
  Keep administration of measure length, position, bar number, etc.? Switch off for
  cadenzas.

Properties (write)
  completionBusy (boolean)
    Whether a completion-note head is playing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteHead (page 649), Tie (page 712),
and TieColumn (page 714).

Completion_heads_engraver is not part of any context

2.2.28 Completion_rest_engraver
This engraver replaces Rest_engraver. It plays some trickery to break long rests into the next
measure.

Music types accepted: rest-event (page 57),

Properties (read)
  completionFactor (an exact rational or procedure)
    When Completion_heads_engraver and Completion_rest_engraver need to split
    a note or rest with a scaled duration, such as c2*3, this specifies the scale factor to
    use for the newly-split notes and rests created by the engraver.
    If #f, the completion engraver uses the scale-factor of each duration being split.
    If set to a callback procedure, that procedure is called with the context of the com-
    pletion engraver, and the duration to be split.

completionUnit (positive moment with no grace part)
  Sub-bar unit of completion.

measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
  Length of one measure in the current time signature.

measurePosition (moment)
  How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create
  incomplete measures.
middleCPosition (number)
The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by
looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

Properties (write)
restCompletionBusy (boolean)
Signal whether a completion-rest is active.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Rest (page 666).
Completion_rest_engraver is not part of any context

2.2.29 Concurrent_hairpin_engraver
Collect concurrent hairpins.

Concurrent_hairpin_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout:
ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and
VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.30 Control_track_performer
Properties (read)

midiSkipOffset (moment)
This is the accrued MIDI offset to account for time skipped via skipTypesetting.

Control_track_performer is part of the following context(s) in \midi: ChordGridScore
(page 75), and Score (page 280).

2.2.31 Cue_clef_engraver
Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)

clefTransposition (integer)
Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

cueClefGlyph (string)
Name of the symbol within the music font.

cueClefPosition (number)
Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from
the center of the staff.

cueClefTransposition (integer)
Add this much extra transposition to a cue clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

cueClefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a cue clef is displayed. Possible val-
ues are 'default', 'parenthesized', and 'bracketed.

explicitCueClefVisibility (vector)
‘break-visibility’ function for cue clef changes.

forbidBreak (boolean)
If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the
user.

forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.
middleCCuePosition (number)

The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef of the cue notes. This can be calculated by looking at cueClefPosition and cueClefGlyph.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), and CueEndClef (page 572).

Cue_clef_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.32 Current_chord_text_engraver

Catch note and rest events and generate the appropriate chord text using chordNameFunction. Actually creating a chord name grob is left to other engravers.

Music types accepted: general-rest-event (page 53), and note-event (page 55).

Properties (read)

chordNameExceptions (list)

An alist of chord exceptions. Contains (chord . markup) entries.

chordNameFunction (procedure)

The function that converts lists of pitches to chord names.

chordNoteNamer (procedure)

A function that converts from a pitch object to a text markup. Used for single pitches.

chordRootNamer (procedure)

A function that converts from a pitch object to a text markup. Used for chords.

majorSevenSymbol (markup)

How should the major 7th be formatted in a chord name?

noChordSymbol (markup)

Markup to be displayed for rests in a ChordNames context.

Properties (write)

currentChordCause (stream event)

Event cause of the chord that should be created in this time step (if any).

currentChordText (markup)

In contexts printing chord names, this is at any point of time the markup that will be put in the chord name.

Current_chord_text_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGrid (page 70), and ChordNames (page 98).

2.2.33 Custos_engraver

Engrave custodes.

Properties (read)

forbidBreak (boolean)

If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.
forceBreak (boolean)
Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Custos (page 575).

Custos_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.34 Divisio_engraver
Create divisiones: chant notation for points of breathing or caesura.

Music types accepted: caesura-event (page 51), fine-event (page 52), section-event (page 57), volta-repeat-end-event (page 61), and volta-repeat-start-event (page 61).

Properties (read)
caesuraType (list)
An alist
((bar-line . bar-type)
(breath . breath-type)
(scripts . script-type...)
(underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are optional.
bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower priority than a measure bar line.

caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as caesuraType.
The first argument is the context.
The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed. bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Divisio (page 577).

Divisio_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.35 Dot_column_engraver
Engrave dots on dotted notes shifted to the right of the note. If omitted, then dots appear on top of the notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580).

Dot_column_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff
2.2.36 Dots_engraver

Create Section 3.1.43 [Dots], page 580, objects for Section 3.2.119 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 796.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Dots (page 580).

Dots_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.37 Double_percent_repeat_engraver

Make double measure repeats.

Music types accepted: double-percent-event (page 52),

Properties (read)

countPercentRepeats (boolean)
   If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
   Length of one measure in the current time signature.

repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
   A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed when countPercentRepeats is set.

Properties (write)

forbidBreak (boolean)
   If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), and DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583).

Double_percent_repeat_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGrid (page 70), CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.38 Drum_note_performer

Play drum notes.

Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50), note-event (page 55), and tie-event (page 60),

Drum_note_performer is part of the following context(s) in \midi: DrumVoice (page 120).

2.2.39 Drum_notes_engraver

Generate drum note heads.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),
Properties (read)

drumStyleTable (hash table)
A hash table which maps drums to layout settings. Predefined values:
The layout style is a hash table, containing the drum-pitches (e.g., the symbol
‘hihat’) as keys, and a list (notehead-style script vertical-position) as values.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteHead (page 649), and Script
(page 667).

Drum_notes_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumVoice
(page 120).

2.2.40 Duration_line_engraver
Engraver to print a line representing the duration of a rhythmic event like NoteHead, NoteColumn
or Rest.

Music types accepted: duration-line-event (page 52),

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

endAtSkip (boolean)
End DurationLine grob on skip-event

startAtNoteColumn (boolean)
Start DurationLine grob at entire NoteColumn.

startAtSkip (boolean)
Start DurationLine grob at skip-event.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DurationLine (page 585).

Duration_line_engraver is not part of any context

2.2.41 Dynamic_align_engraver
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line.

Properties (read)

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicLineSpanner (page 587).

Dynamic_align_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice
(page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), Dynamics (page 129), GregorianTranscriptionVoice
(page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262),
StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and
Voice (page 432).
### 2.2.42 Dynamic_engraver

Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted: absolute-dynamic-event (page 49), break-dynamic-span-event (page 51), and span-dynamic-event (page 58).

Properties (read)

- **crescendoSpanner** (symbol)
  
  The type of spanner to be used for crescendi. Available values are ‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin crescendo is used.

- **crescendoText** (markup)
  
  The text to print at start of non-hairpin crescendo, i.e., ‘cresc.’.

- **currentMusicalColumn** (graphical (layout) object)
  
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

- **decrescendoSpanner** (symbol)
  
  The type of spanner to be used for decrescendi. Available values are ‘hairpin’ and ‘text’. If unset, a hairpin decrescendo is used.

- **decrescendoText** (markup)
  
  The text to print at start of non-hairpin decrescendo, i.e., ‘dim.’.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), and Hairpin (page 605).

Dynamic_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), Dynamics (page 129), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

### 2.2.43 Dynamic_performer

Music types accepted: absolute-dynamic-event (page 49), crescendo-event (page 52), and decrescendo-event (page 52).

Properties (read)

- **dynamicAbsoluteVolumeFunction** (procedure)
  
  A procedure that takes one argument, the text value of a dynamic event, and returns the absolute volume of that dynamic event.

- **instrumentEqualizer** (procedure)
  
  A function taking a string (instrument name), and returning a (min . max) pair of numbers for the loudness range of the instrument.

- **midiInstrument** (string)
  
  Name of the MIDI instrument to use.

- **midiMaximumVolume** (number)
  
  Analogous to midiMinimumVolume.

- **midiMinimumVolume** (number)
  
  Set the minimum loudness for MIDI. Ranges from 0 to 1.

Dynamic_performer is part of the following context(s) in \midi: ChordNames (page 98), CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).
2.2.44 Episema_engraver

Create an *Editio Vaticana*-style episema line.

- Music types accepted: episema-event (page 52),
- This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Episema (page 592).

Episema_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), and VaticanaVoice (page 422).

2.2.45 Extender_engraver

Create lyric extenders.

- Music types accepted: completize-extender-event (page 52), and extender-event (page 52),
- Properties (read)
  - extendersOverRests (boolean)
    - Whether to continue extenders as they cross a rest.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LyricExtender (page 627).

Extender_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), Lyrics (page 216), and VaticanaLyrics (page 382).

2.2.46 Figured_bass_engraver

Make figured bass numbers.

- Music types accepted: bass-figure-event (page 50), and rest-event (page 57),
- Properties (read)
  - figuredBassAlterationDirection (direction)
    - Where to put alterations relative to the main figure.
  - figuredBassCenterContinuations (boolean)
    - Whether to vertically center pairs of extender lines. This does not work with three or more lines.
  - figuredBassFormatter (procedure)
    - A routine generating a markup for a bass figure.
  - ignoreFiguredBassRest (boolean)
    - Don’t swallow rest events.
  - implicitBassFigures (list)
    - A list of bass figures that are not printed as numbers, but only as extender lines.
  - useBassFigureExtenders (boolean)
    - Whether to use extender lines for repeated bass figures.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), and BassFigureLine (page 540).

Figured_bass_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumStaff (page 111), FiguredBass (page 135), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).
2.2.47 Figured_bass_position_engraver

Position figured bass alignments over notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538).

Figured_bass_position_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.48 Finger_glide_engraver

Engraver to print a line between two Fingering grobs.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingerGlideSpanner (page 593).

Finger_glide_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.49 Fingering_column_engraver

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a FingeringColumn object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FingeringColumn (page 597).

Fingering_column_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.50 Fingering_engraver

Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted: fingering-event (page 53),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595).

Fingering_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.51 Font_size_engraver

Put fontSize into font-size grob property.

Properties (read)

fontSize (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Font_size_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumStaff (page 111), DrumVoice (page 120), Dynamics (page 129), FretBoards (page 136), GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), KievanVoice (page 206),
2.2.52 Footnote_engraver

Create footnote texts.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Footnote (page 598).

Footnote_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout: ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.53 Forbid_line_break_engraver

Forbid line breaks when note heads are still playing at some point.

Properties (read)

  busyGrobs (list)
  A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only.
  This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

  forbidBreak (boolean)
  If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

Forbid_line_break_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.54 Fretboard_engraver

Generate fret diagram from one or more events of type NoteEvent.

Music types accepted: fingering-event (page 53), note-event (page 55), and string-number-event (page 59).

Properties (read)

  chordChanges (boolean)
  Only show changes in chords scheme?

  defaultStrings (list)
  A list of strings to use in calculating frets for tablatures and fretboards if no strings are provided in the notes for the current moment.

  highStringOne (boolean)
  Whether the first string is the string with highest pitch on the instrument. This used by the automatic string selector for tablature notation.

  maximumFretStretch (number)
  Don’t allocate frets further than this from specified frets.

  minimumFret (number)
  The tablature auto string-selecting mechanism selects the highest string with a fret at least minimumFret.
noteToFretFunction (procedure)
Convert list of notes and list of defined strings to full list of strings and fret numbers. Parameters: The context, a list of note events, a list of tabstring events, and the fretboard grob if a fretboard is desired.

predefinedDiagramTable (hash table)
The hash table of predefined fret diagrams to use in FretBoards.

stringTunings (list)
The tablature strings tuning. It is a list of the pitches of each string (starting with the lowest numbered one).

tablatureFormat (procedure)
A function formatting a tablature note head. Called with three arguments: context, string number and, fret number. It returns the text as a markup.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): FretBoard (page 600).
Fretboard_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: FretBoards (page 136).

2.2.55 Glissando_engraver

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted: glissando-event (page 53),
Properties (read)

    glissandoMap (list)
    A map in the form of '((source1 . target1) (source2 . target2) (sourceN . targetN))
    showing the glissandi to be drawn for note columns. The value '() will default to
    '((0 . 0) (1 . 1) (n . n)), where n is the minimal number of note-heads in the two
    note columns between which the glissandi occur.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Glissando (page 602).
Glissando_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.56 Grace_auto_beam_engraver

Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual beaming or \noBeam will block autobeaming, just like setting the context property 'autoBeaming' to ##f.

Music types accepted: beam-forbid-event (page 51),
Properties (read)

    autoBeaming (boolean)
    If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).
Grace_auto_beam_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).
2.2.57 Grace_beam_engraver

Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams. Only engraves beams when we are at grace points in time.

Music types accepted: beam-event (page 50),

Properties (read)

  baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
  Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

  beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
  Signal if a beam is present.

  beatStructure (list)
  List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.

  subdivideBeams (boolean)
  If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of
  beamlets, dependent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of
  minSubdivideInterval.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Beam (page 541).

Grace_beam_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100),
DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206),
MensuralVoice (page 233), PetruxciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349),
TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.58 Grace_engraver

Set font size and other properties for grace notes.

Properties (read)

  graceSettings (list)
  Overrides for grace notes. This property should be manipulated through the
  add-grace-property function.

Grace_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100),
DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206),
MensuralVoice (page 233), PetruxciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349),
TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.59 Grace_spacing_engraver

Bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes in grace note runs.

Properties (read)

  currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): GraceSpacing (page 603).

Grace_spacing_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGridScore
(page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore
(page 385).
2.2.60 **Grid\_chord\_name\_engraver**

Read currentChordText to create chord names adapted for typesetting within a chord grid.

Properties (read)

- **currentChordCause** (stream event)
  Event cause of the chord that should be created in this time step (if any).

- **currentChordText** (markup)
  In contexts printing chord names, this is at any point of time the markup that will be put in the chord name.

- **currentCommandColumn** (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): GridChordName (page 603).

**Grid\_chord\_name\_engraver** is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGrid (page 70).

2.2.61 **Grid\_line\_span\_engraver**

This engraver makes cross-staff lines: It catches all normal lines and draws a single span line across them.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): GridLine (page 604).

**Grid\_line\_span\_engraver** is not part of any context.

2.2.62 **Grid\_point\_engraver**

Generate grid points.

Properties (read)

- **gridInterval** (positive moment with no grace part)
  Interval for which to generate GridPoints.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): GridPoint (page 605).

**Grid\_point\_engraver** is not part of any context.

2.2.63 **Grob\_pq\_engraver**

Administrate when certain grobs (e.g., note heads) stop playing.

Properties (read)

- **busyGrobs** (list)
  A queue of \((end\text{-}moment . grob)\) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only.

  This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

Properties (write)

- **busyGrobs** (list)
  A queue of \((end\text{-}moment . grob)\) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only.

  This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

**Grob\_pq\_engraver** is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumStaff (page 111), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralStaff (page 219), MensuralVoice (page 233), NullVoice
(page 245), PetrucciStaff (page 248), PetrucciVoice (page 262), Staff (page 305), 
StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabStaff (page 360), TabVoice (page 372), 
VaticanaStaff (page 408), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.64 Horizontal_bracket_engraver
Create horizontal brackets over notes for musical analysis purposes.

   Music types accepted: note-grouping-event (page 55),
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): HorizontalBracket (page 607), and 
   HorizontalBracketText (page 608).
   Horizontal_bracket_engraver is not part of any context

2.2.65 Hyphen_engraver
Create lyric hyphens, vowel transitions and distance constraints between words.

   Music types accepted: hyphen-event (page 53), and vowel-transition-event (page 61),
   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LyricHyphen (page 627), LyricSpace 
   (page 630), and VowelTransition (page 734).
   Hyphen_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: 
   GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), Lyrics (page 216), and VaticanaLyrics 
   (page 382).

2.2.66 Instrument_name_engraver
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

   Properties (read)
   currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
      Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
   instrumentName (markup)
      The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels the staff in 
      the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property labels following lines.
   shortInstrumentName (markup)
      See instrumentName.
   shortVocalName (markup)
      Name of a vocal line, short version.
   vocalName (markup)
      Name of a vocal line.

   This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentName (page 610).
   Instrument_name_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChoirStaff 
   (page 68), DrumStaff (page 111), FretBoards (page 136), GrandStaff (page 138), 
   GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), 
   InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff 
   (page 193), Lyrics (page 216), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), 
   PianoStaff (page 272), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305), StaffGroup 
   (page 317), StandaloneRhythmStaff (page 344), TabStaff (page 360), VaticanaLyrics 
   (page 382), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).
2.2.67 Instrument_switch_engraver

Create a cue text for taking instrument.

This engraver is deprecated.

Properties (read)

- instrumentCueName (markup)
  The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.
  This property is deprecated

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): InstrumentSwitch (page 611).

Instrument_switch_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout:
- CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.68 Jump_engraver

This engraver creates instructions such as D.C. and Fine, placing them vertically outside the set of staves given in the stavesFound context property.

If Jump_engraver is added or moved to another context, Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491), also needs to be there so that marks appear at the intended Y location.

Music types accepted: ad-hoc-jump-event (page 49), dal-segno-event (page 52), and fine-event (page 52).

Properties (read)

- codaMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
  Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.

- codaMarkFormatter (procedure)
  A procedure that creates a coda mark (which in conventional D.S. al Coda form indicates the start of the alternative endings), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.

- dalSegnoTextFormatter (procedure)
  Format a jump instruction such as D.S.
  The first argument is the context.
  The second argument is the number of times the instruction is performed.
  The third argument is a list of three markups: start-markup, end-markup, and next-markup.
  If start-markup is #f, the form is da capo; otherwise the form is dal segno and start-markup is the sign at the start of the repeated section.
  If end-markup is not #f, it is either the sign at the end of the main body of the repeat, or it is a Fine instruction. When it is a Fine instruction, next-markup is #f.
  If next-markup is not #f, it is the mark to be jumped to after performing the body of the repeat, e.g., Coda.

- finalFineTextVisibility (boolean)
  Whether \fine at the written end of the music should create a Fine instruction.

- fineText (markup)
  The text to print at \fine.
segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
   Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set during the
   first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the second segno, 2 from
   the second to the third segno, etc.

segnoMarkFormatter (procedure)
   A procedure that creates a segno (which conventionally indicates the start of a re-
   peated section), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It
   should return a markup object.

stavesFound (list of grobs)
   A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): JumpScript (page 612).

Jump_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout: ChordGridScore (page 75),
Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.69 Keep_alive_together_engraver

This engraver collects all Hara_kiri_group_spanners that are created in contexts at or below
its own. These spanners are then tied together so that one will be removed only if all are
removed. For example, if a StaffGroup uses this engraver, then the staves in the group will all
be visible as long as there is a note in at least one of them.

Keep_alive_together_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout:
PianoStaff (page 272).

2.2.70 Key_engraver

Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted: key-change-event (page 53),

Properties (read)

createKeyOnClefChange (boolean)
   Print a key signature whenever the clef is changed.

explicitKeySignatureVisibility (vector)
   ‘break-visibility’ function for explicit key changes. ‘\override’ of the
   break-visibility property will set the visibility for normal (i.e., at the start of
   the line) key signatures.

extraNatural (boolean)
   Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce the effect of
   a previous alteration.

forbidBreak (boolean)
   If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the
   user.

forceBreak (boolean)
   Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

keyAlterationOrder (list)
   A list of pairs that defines in what order alterations should be printed. The format
   of an entry is (step . alter), where step is a number from 0 to 6 and alter from
   -1 (double flat) to 1 (double sharp), with exact rationals for alterations in between,
   e.g., 1/2 for sharp.
keyAlterations (list)
   The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
   Last key signature before a key signature change.

middleCClefPosition (number)
   The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef. This can be calculated by looking at clefPosition and clefGlyph.

printKeyCancellation (boolean)
   Print restoration alterations before a key signature change.

Properties (write)

keyAlterations (list)
   The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step . alter) or ((octave . step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).

lastKeyAlterations (list)
   Last key signature before a key signature change.

tonic (pitch)
   The tonic of the current scale.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): KeyCancellation (page 614), and KeySignature (page 617).

Key_performer is part of the following context(s) in \midi: DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.71 Key_performer

Music types accepted: key-change-event (page 53),

Properties (read)

instrumentTransposition (pitch)
   Define the transposition of the instrument. Its value is the pitch that sounds when the instrument plays written middle C. This is used to transpose the MIDI output, and \quotes.

Key_performer is part of the following context(s) in \midi: DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), RhythmicStaff (page 274), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.72 Kievan_ligature_engraver

Handle Kievan_ligature_events by gluing Kievan heads together.

Music types accepted: ligature-event (page 54),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): KievanLigature (page 620).

Kievan_ligature_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: KievanVoice (page 206).
2.2.73 Laissez_vibrer_engraver
Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted: laissez-vibrer-event (page 53),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), and LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622).

Laissez_vibrer_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.74 Ledger_line_engraver
Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LedgerLineSpanner (page 622).

Ledger_line_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305), StandaloneRhythmStaff (page 344), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.75 Ligature_bracket_engraver
Handle Ligature_events by engraving Ligature brackets.

Music types accepted: ligature-event (page 54),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LigatureBracket (page 625).

Ligature_bracket_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.76 Lyric_engraver
Engrave text for lyrics.

Music types accepted: lyric-event (page 54),

Properties (read)

ignoreMelismata (boolean)
  Ignore melismata for this Section “Lyrics” in Internals Reference line.

lyricMelismaAlignment (number)
  Alignment to use for a melisma syllable.

searchForVoice (boolean)
  Signal whether a search should be made of all contexts in the context hierarchy for a voice to provide rhythms for the lyrics.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LyricText (page 631).

Lyric_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), Lyrics (page 216), and VaticanaLyrics (page 382).

2.2.77 Lyric_performer
Music types accepted: lyric-event (page 54),

Lyric_performer is part of the following context(s) in \midi: GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), and Lyrics (page 216).
2.2.78 **Lyric_repeat_count_engraver**

Create repeat counts within lyrics for modern transcriptions of Gregorian chant.

Music types accepted: volta-repeat-end-event (page 61),

Properties (read)

- `lyricRepeatCountFormatter` (procedure)
  A procedure taking as arguments the context and the numeric repeat count. It should return the formatted repeat count as markup. If it does not return markup, no grob is created.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): LyricRepeatCount (page 628).

`Lyric_repeat_count_engraver` is part of the following context(s) in `\layout`:
GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140).

2.2.79 **Mark_engraver**

This engraver creates rehearsal marks, segno and coda marks, and section labels.

Mark_engraver creates marks, formats them, and places them vertically outside the set of staves given in the stavesFound context property.

If Mark_engraver is added or moved to another context, Staff_collecting_engraver (page 491), also needs to be there so that marks appear at the intended Y location.

By default, Mark_engravers in multiple contexts create a common sequence of marks chosen by the Score-level Mark_tracking_translator (page 476). If independent sequences are desired, multiple Mark_tracking_translators must be used.

Properties (read)

- `codaMarkFormatter` (procedure)
  A procedure that creates a coda mark (which in conventional D.S. al Coda form indicates the start of the alternative endings), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.

- `currentPerformanceMarkEvent` (stream event)
  The coda, section, or segno mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

- `currentRehearsalMarkEvent` (stream event)
  The ad-hoc or rehearsal mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

- `rehearsalMarkFormatter` (procedure)
  A procedure taking as arguments the context and the sequence number of the rehearsal mark. It should return the formatted mark as a markup object.

- `segnoMarkFormatter` (procedure)
  A procedure that creates a segno (which conventionally indicates the start of a repeated section), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.

- `stavesFound` (list of grobs)
  A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CodaMark (page 563), RehearsalMark (page 661), SectionLabel (page 669), and SegnoMark (page 671).

Mark_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).
2.2.80 Mark_performer

This performer emits MIDI markers for rehearsal marks, segno and coda marks, and section labels. The MIDI markers are derived from markup that is generated as in the Mark_engraver.

Properties (read)

- currentPerformanceMarkEvent (stream event)
  The coda, section, or segno mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

- currentRehearsalMarkEvent (stream event)
  The ad-hoc or rehearsal mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

Mark_performer is part of the following context(s) in \midi: ChordGridScore (page 75), and Score (page 280).

2.2.81 Mark_tracking_translator

This translator chooses which marks Mark_engraver should engrave.

Music types accepted: ad-hoc-mark-event (page 50), coda-mark-event (page 51), rehearsal-mark-event (page 56), section-label-event (page 57), and segno-mark-event (page 57).

Properties (read)

- codaMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
  Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.

- rehearsalMark (integer)
  The next rehearsal mark to print.

- segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
  Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the second segno, 2 from the second to the third segno, etc.

Properties (write)

- codaMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
  Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first to the second, 2 from the second to the third, etc.

- currentPerformanceMarkEvent (stream event)
  The coda, section, or segno mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

- currentRehearsalMarkEvent (stream event)
  The ad-hoc or rehearsal mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving by Mark_engraver.

- rehearsalMark (integer)
  The next rehearsal mark to print.

- segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
  Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set during the first timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the second segno, 2 from the second to the third segno, etc.
2.2.82 Measure_counter_engraver

This engraver numbers ranges of measures, which is useful in parts as an aid for counting repeated measures. There is no requirement that the affected measures be repeated, however. The user delimits the area to receive a count with \startMeasureCount and \stopMeasureCount.

Music types accepted: measure-counter-event (page 54),

Properties (read)
- currentBarNumber (integer)
  Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every bar line.
- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
- measurePosition (moment)
  How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MeasureCounter (page 633).

Measure_counter_engraver is not part of any context

2.2.83 Measure_grouping_engraver

Create MeasureGrouping to indicate beat subdivision.

Properties (read)
- baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
  Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
- beatStructure (list)
  List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.
- currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
- measurePosition (moment)
  How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MeasureGrouping (page 635).

Measure_grouping_engraver is not part of any context

2.2.84 Measure_spanner_engraver

This engraver creates spanners bounded by the columns that start and end measures in response to \startMeasureSpanner and \stopMeasureSpanner.

Music types accepted: measure-spanner-event (page 54),

Properties (read)
- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
- measurePosition (moment)
  How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MeasureSpanner (page 636).

Measure_spanner_engraver is not part of any context
2.2.85 Melody_engraver
Create information for context dependent typesetting decisions.

Properties (read)
- currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
  Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.
- suspendMelodyDecisions (boolean)
  When using the Melody_engraver, stop changing orientation of stems based on the melody when this is set to true.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MelodyItem (page 637).
Melody_engraver is not part of any context.

2.2.86 Mensural_ligature_engraver
Handle Mensural_ligature_events by gluing special ligature heads together.

Music types accepted: ligature-event (page 54),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MensuralLigature (page 637).
Mensural_ligature_engraver is part of the following context(s) in Layout:
MensuralVoice (page 233), and PetrucciVoice (page 262).

2.2.87 Merge_mmrest_numbers_engraver
Engraver to merge multi-measure rest numbers in multiple voices.

This works by gathering all multi-measure rest numbers at a time step. If they all have the same text and there are at least two only the first one is retained and the others are hidden.

Merge_mmrest_numbers_engraver is part of the following context(s) in Layout:
DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.88 Merge_rests_engraver
Engraver to merge rests in multiple voices on the same staff. This works by gathering all rests at a time step. If they are all of the same length and there are at least two they are moved to the correct location as if there were one voice.

Properties (read)
- suspendRestMerging (boolean)
  When using the Merge_rest_engraver do not merge rests when this is set to true.

Merge_rests_engraver is not part of any context.

2.2.89 Metronome_mark_engraver
Engrave metronome marking. This delegates the formatting work to the function in the metronomeMarkFormatter property. The mark is put over all staves. The staves are taken from the stavesFound property, which is maintained by Section 2.2.135 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 491.

Music types accepted: tempo-change-event (page 59),

Properties (read)
- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
   Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

metronomeMarkFormatter (procedure)
   How to produce a metronome markup. Called with two arguments: a
   TempoChangeEvent and context.

stavesFound (list of grobs)
   A list of all staff-symbols found.

tempoHideNote (boolean)
   Hide the note = count in tempo marks.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MetronomeMark (page 638).

Metronome_mark_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout:
   ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and
   VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.90 Midi_control_change_performer

This performer listens to SetProperty events on context properties for generating MIDI control
changes and prepares them for MIDI output.

Properties (read)

   midiBalance (number)
      Stereo balance for the MIDI channel associated with the current context. Ranges
      from -1 to 1, where the values -1 (#LEFT), 0 (#CENTER) and 1 (#RIGHT) correspond
to leftmost emphasis, center balance, and rightmost emphasis, respectively.

   midiChorusLevel (number)
      Chorus effect level for the MIDI channel associated with the current context.
      Ranges from 0 to 1 (0=off, 1=full effect).

   midiExpression (number)
      Expression control for the MIDI channel associated with the current context.
      Ranges from 0 to 1 (0=off, 1=full effect).

   midiPanPosition (number)
      Pan position for the MIDI channel associated with the current context. Ranges
      from -1 to 1, where the values -1 (#LEFT), 0 (#CENTER) and 1 (#RIGHT) correspond
to hard left, center, and hard right, respectively.

   midiReverbLevel (number)
      Reverb effect level for the MIDI channel associated with the current context.
      Ranges from 0 to 1 (0=off, 1=full effect).

Midi_control_change_performer is part of the following context(s) in \midi:
   DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), KievanStaff (page 193),
   MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff
   (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.91 Multi_measure_rest_engraver

Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads measureStartNow
and internalBarNumber to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.88
[MultiMeasureRest], page 640.

Music types accepted: multi-measure-articulation-event (page 54),
multi-measure-rest-event (page 54), and multi-measure-text-event (page 54),
Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal timekeeping,
among others by the Accidental_engraver.

measureStartNow (boolean)
True at the beginning of a measure.

restNumberThreshold (number)
If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): MultiMeasureRest (page 640),
MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), and
MultiMeasureRestText (page 645).

Multi_measure_rest_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice
(page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice
(page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice
(page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.92 New_fingering_engraver
Create fingering scripts for notes in a new chord. This engraver is ill-named, since it also takes
care of articulations and harmonic note heads.

Properties (read)

fingeringOrientations (list)
A list of symbols, containing ‘left’, ‘right’, ‘up’ and/or ‘down’. This list deter-
mines where fingerings are put relative to the chord being fingered.

harmonicDots (boolean)
If set, harmonic notes in dotted chords get dots.

stringNumberOrientations (list)
See fingeringOrientations.

strokeFingerOrientations (list)
See fingeringOrientations.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Fingering (page 595), Script
(page 667), StringNumber (page 694), and StrokeFinger (page 696).

New_fingering_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice
(page 100), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206),
MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349),
VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.93 Non_musical_script_column_engraver
Find potentially colliding non-musical scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that
will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Non_musical_script_column_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout:
DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff
(page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff
(page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and
VaticanaStaff (page 408).
2.2.94 **Note_head_line_engraver**

Engrave a line between two note heads in a staff switch if `followVoice` is set.

Properties (read)

- `followVoice` (boolean)
  
  If set, note heads are tracked across staff switches by a thin line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): `VoiceFollower` (page 730).

`Note_head_line_engraver` is part of the following context(s) in `layout`: `CueVoice` (page 100), `GregorianTranscriptionVoice` (page 156), `KievanVoice` (page 206), `MensuralVoice` (page 233), `PetrucciVoice` (page 262), `StandaloneRhythmVoice` (page 349), `TabVoice` (page 372), `VaticanaVoice` (page 422), and `Voice` (page 432).

2.2.95 **Note_heads_engraver**

Generate note heads.

Music types accepted: `note-event` (page 55),

Properties (read)

- `middleCPosition` (number)
  
  The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at `middleCClefPosition` and `middleCOffset`.

- `staffLineLayoutFunction` (procedure)
  
  Layout of staff lines, traditional, or semitone.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): `NoteHead` (page 649).

`Note_heads_engraver` is part of the following context(s) in `layout`: `CueVoice` (page 100), `GregorianTranscriptionVoice` (page 156), `KievanVoice` (page 206), `MensuralVoice` (page 233), `NullVoice` (page 245), `PetrucciVoice` (page 262), `StandaloneRhythmVoice` (page 349), `VaticanaVoice` (page 422), and `Voice` (page 432).

2.2.96 **Note_name_engraver**

Print pitches as words.

Music types accepted: `note-event` (page 55),

Properties (read)

- `noteNameFunction` (procedure)
  
  Function used to convert pitches into strings and markups.

- `noteNameSeparator` (string)
  
  String used to separate simultaneous `NoteName` objects.

- `printAccidentalNames` (boolean or symbol)
  
  Print accidentals in the `NoteNames` context.

- `printNotesLanguage` (string)
  
  Use a specific language in the `NoteNames` context.

- `printOctaveNames` (boolean or symbol)
  
  Print octave marks in the `NoteNames` context.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): `NoteName` (page 651).

`Note_name_engraver` is part of the following context(s) in `layout`: `NoteNames` (page 243).
2.2.97 Note_performer

Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50), breathing-event (page 51), note-event (page 55), and tie-event (page 60).

Note_performer is part of the following context(s) in \midi: ChordNames (page 98), CueVoice (page 100), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.98 Note_spacing_engraver

Generate NoteSpacing, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteSpacing (page 651).

Note_spacing_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.99 Ottava_spanner_engraver

Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.

Music types accepted: ottava-event (page 55),

Properties (read)

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)

Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

middleCOffset (number)

The offset of middle C from the position given by middleCClefPosition. This is used for ottava brackets.

ottavation (markup)

If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): OttavaBracket (page 652).

Ottava_spanner_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.100 Output_property_engraver

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted: apply-output-event (page 50),

Output_property_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChoirStaff (page 68), ChordGrid (page 70), ChordGridScore (page 75), ChordNames (page 98), CueVoice (page 100), DrumStaff (page 111), DrumVoice (page 120), Dynamics (page 129), FretBoards (page 136), GrandStaff (page 138), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralStaff (page 219), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciStaff (page 248), PetrucciVoice (page 262), PianoStaff (page 272), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Score (page 280), Staff (page 305), StaffGroup (page 317), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), StandaloneRhythmStaff (page 344), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabStaff (page 360), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaScore (page 385), VaticanaStaff (page 408), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).
2.2.101 **Page_turn_ engraver**
Decide where page turns are allowed to go.

Music types accepted: break-event (page 51),

Properties (read)
- currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
  
  Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.
- minimumPageTurnLength (moment)
  
  Minimum length of a rest for a page turn to be allowed.
- minimumRepeatLengthForPageTurn (moment)
  
  Minimum length of a repeated section for a page turn to be allowed within that section.

Page_turn_engraver is not part of any context.

2.2.102 **Paper_column_ engraver**
Take care of generating columns.

This engraver decides whether a column is breakable. The default is that a column is always breakable. However, every Bar_engraver that does not have a barline at a certain point will set forbidBreaks in the score context to stop line breaks. In practice, this means that you can make a break point by creating a bar line (assuming that there are no beams or notes that prevent a break point).

Music types accepted: break-event (page 51), and label-event (page 53),

Properties (read)
- forbidBreak (boolean)
  
  If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

Properties (write)
- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).
- currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
- forbidBreak (boolean)
  
  If set to #t, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.
- forceBreak (boolean)
  
  Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NonMusicalPaperColumn (page 646), and PaperColumn (page 654).

Paper_column_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.103 **Parenthesis_ engraver**
Parenthesize objects whose parenthesize property is #t.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Parentheses (page 655).

Parenthesis_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).
2.2.104 Part_combine_engraver

Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’ and ‘unisono’.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and part-combine-event (page 56),

Properties (read)

- aDueText (markup)
  - Text to print at a unisono passage.

- partCombineTextsOnNote (boolean)
  - Print part-combine texts only on the next note rather than immediately on rests or skips.

- printPartCombineTexts (boolean)
  - Set ‘Solo’ and ‘A due’ texts in the part combiner?

- soloIIText (markup)
  - The text for the start of a solo for voice ‘two’ when part-combining.

- soloText (markup)
  - The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): CombineTextScript (page 565).

Part_combine_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.105 Percent_repeat_engraver

Make whole measure repeats.

Music types accepted: percent-event (page 56),

Properties (read)

- countPercentRepeats (boolean)
  - If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  - Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

- repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
  - A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed when countPercentRepeats is set.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PercentRepeat (page 656), and PercentRepeatCounter (page 657).

Percent_repeat_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGrid (page 70), CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.106 Phrasing_slur_engraver

Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.126 [Slur_engraver], page 490.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and phrasing-slur-event (page 56),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PhrasingSlur (page 658).
Phrasing_slur_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), Gregorian_transcriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.107 Piano_pedal_align_engraver
Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  - Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), and UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726).

Piano_pedal_align_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumStaff (page 111), Gregorian_transcriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.108 Piano_pedal_engraver
Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted: sostenuto-event (page 58), sustain-event (page 59), and una-corda-event (page 60).

Properties (read)

- currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  - Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

- pedalSostenutoStrings (list)
  - See pedalSustainStrings.

- pedalSostenutoStyle (symbol)
  - See pedalSustainStyle.

- pedalSustainStrings (list)
  - A list of strings to print for sustain-pedal. Format is (up updown down), where each of the three is the string to print when this is done with the pedal.

- pedalSustainStyle (symbol)
  - A symbol that indicates how to print sustain pedals: text, bracket or mixed (both).

- pedalUnaCordaStrings (list)
  - See pedalSustainStrings.

- pedalUnaCordaStyle (symbol)
  - See pedalSustainStyle.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): PianoPedalBracket (page 660), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SustainPedal (page 697), and UnaCordaPedal (page 725).

Piano_pedal_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: Dynamics (page 129), Gregorian_transcriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).
2.2.109 Piano_pedal_performer

Music types accepted: sostenuto-event (page 58), sustain-event (page 59), and una-corda-event (page 60).

Piano_pedal_performer is part of the following context(s) in \midi: ChordNames (page 98), CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), Dynamics (page 129), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.110 Pitch_squash_engraver

Set the vertical position of note heads to squashedPosition, if that property is set. This can be used to make a single-line staff demonstrating the rhythm of a melody.

Properties (read)

- squashedPosition (integer)
  Vertical position of squashing for Section “Pitch_squash_engraver” in Internals Reference.

Pitch_squash_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: NullVoice (page 245), RhythmicStaff (page 274), and StandaloneRhythmStaff (page 344).

2.2.111 Pitched_trill_engraver

Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillPitchHead (page 719), and TrillPitchParentheses (page 720).

Pitched_trill_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.112 Pure_from_neighbor_engraver

Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Pure_from_neighbor_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), Lyrics (page 216), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), VaticanaLyrics (page 382), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.113 Repeat_acknowledge_engraver

This translator adds entries to repeatCommands for events generated by \repeat volta.

Music types accepted: volta-repeat-end-event (page 61), and volta-repeat-start-event (page 61).

Properties (write)

- repeatCommands (list)
  A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, 
  `'(command args...)`, but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., `'(start-repeat)` may be given as `'(start-repeat).`
end-repeat return-count
End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go back from
this point to the beginning of the section.

start-repeat repeat-count
Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this
section.

volta text
If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a
volta bracket.

Repeat_acknowledge_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout:
ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and
VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.114 Repeat_tie_engraver
Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted: repeat-tie-event (page 56),
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RepeatTie (page 664), and
RepeatTieColumn (page 665).

Repeat_tie_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout: CueVoice (page 100),
DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206),
MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349),
TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.115 Rest_collision_engraver
Handle collisions of rests.

Properties (read)

busyGrobs (list)
A queue of (end-moment , grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only.
This property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners,
etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): RestCollision (page 667).

Rest_collision_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout: DrumStaff
(page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166),
InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219),
PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff
(page 408).

2.2.116 Rest_engraver
Engrave rests.

Music types accepted: rest-event (page 57),
Properties (read)

middleCPosition (number)
The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by
looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Rest (page 666).
Rest_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout: CueVoice (page 100),
DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206),
MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.117 Rhythmic_column_engraver

Generate NoteColumn, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): NoteColumn (page 648).

Rhythmic_column_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.118 Script_column_engraver

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a ScriptColumn object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668).

Script_column_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.119 Script_engraver

Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted: articulation-event (page 50),

Properties (read)

scriptDefinitions (list)

The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Script (page 667).

Script_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), Dynamics (page 129), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.120 Script_row_engraver

Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ScriptRow (page 669).

Script_row_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.121 Separating_line_group_engraver

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

createSpacing (boolean)

Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.
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Properties (write)

  hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
      True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

Separating_line_group_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout:
ChordNames (page 98), DrumStaff (page 111), FiguredBass (page 135), FretBoards (page 136), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), NoteNames (page 243), PetrucciStaff (page 248), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305), StandaloneRhythmStaff (page 344), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.122 Show_control_points_engraver

Create grobs to visualize control points of Bézier curves (ties and slurs) for ease of tweaking.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): ControlPoint (page 567), and ControlPolygon (page 568).

Show_control_points_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout:
ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.123 Signum_repetitionis_engraver

Create a SignumRepetitionis at the end of a \repeat volta section.

Music types accepted: volta-repeat-end-event (page 61),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SignumRepetitionis (page 673).

Signum_repetitionis_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout:
InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), MensuralStaff (page 219), and PetrucciStaff (page 248).

2.2.124 Skip_typesetting_engraver

Create a StaffEllipsis when skipTypesetting is used.

Properties (read)

  skipTypesetting (boolean)
      If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffEllipsis (page 684).

Skip_typesetting_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout: DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.125 Slash_repeat_engraver

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted: repeat-slash-event (page 56),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), and RepeatSlash (page 663).
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Slash_repeat_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.126 Slur_engraver

Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted: note-event (page 55), and slur-event (page 57),

Properties (read)

doubleSlurs (boolean)
  If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one below the chord.

slurMelismaBusy (boolean)
  Signal if a slur is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Slur (page 676).

Slur_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), NullVoice (page 245), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.127 Slur_performer

Music types accepted: slur-event (page 57),

Slur_performer is part of the following context(s) in \midi: ChordNames (page 98), CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), NullVoice (page 245), PetrucciVoice (page 262), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.128 Spacing_engraver

Make a SpacingSpanner and do bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes.

Music types accepted: spacing-section-event (page 58),

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
  Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

proportionalNotationDuration (moment)
  Global override for shortest-playing duration. This is used for switching on proportional notation.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SpacingSpanner (page 681).

Spacing_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).
2.2.129 **Span_arpeggio_engraver**

Make arpeggios that span multiple staves.

Properties (read)

- `connectArpeggios` (boolean)
  
  If set, connect arpeggios across piano staff.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

`Span_arpeggio_engraver` is part of the following context(s) in layout: ChoirStaff (page 68), GrandStaff (page 138), PianoStaff (page 272), and StaffGroup (page 317).

2.2.130 **Span_bar_engraver**

Make cross-staff bar lines: It catches all normal bar lines and draws a single span bar across them.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SpanBar (page 682).

`Span_bar_engraver` is part of the following context(s) in layout: GrandStaff (page 138), PianoStaff (page 272), and StaffGroup (page 317).

2.2.131 **Span_bar_stub_engraver**

Make stubs for span bars in all contexts that the span bars cross.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SpanBarStub (page 683).

`Span_bar_stub_engraver` is part of the following context(s) in layout: ChoirStaff (page 68), GrandStaff (page 138), PianoStaff (page 272), and StaffGroup (page 317).

2.2.132 **Span_stem_engraver**

Connect cross-staff stems to the stems above in the system.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Stem (page 690).

`Span_stem_engraver` is not part of any context.

2.2.133 **Spanner_break_forbid_engraver**

Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

`Spanner_break_forbid_engraver` is part of the following context(s) in layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.134 **Spanner_tracking_engraver**

Helper for creating spanners attached to other spanners. If a spanner has the sticky-grob-interface, the engraver tracks the spanner contained in its sticky-host object. When the host ends, the sticky spanner attached to it has its end announced too.

`Spanner_tracking_engraver` is part of the following context(s) in layout: ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.135 **Staff_collecting_engraver**

Maintain the stavesFound variable.

Properties (read)

- `stavesFound` (list of grobs)
  
  A list of all staff-symbols found.
Properties (write)

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

Staff_collecting_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout:
ChordGridScore (page 75), DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff
(page 143), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179),
KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), Score
(page 280), Staff (page 305), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), TabStaff (page 360),
VaticanaScore (page 385), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.136 Staff_highlight_engraver
Highlights music passages.

Music types accepted: staff-highlight-event (page 58),

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffHighlight (page 687).

Staff_highlight_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumStaff
(page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), InternalGregorianStaff
(page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff (page 193), MensuralStaff
(page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305),
StandaloneRhythmStaff (page 344), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff (page 408).

2.2.137 Staff_performer
Properties (read)

midiChannelMapping (symbol)
How to map MIDI channels: per staff (default), instrument or voice.

midiMergeUnisons (boolean)
If true, output only one MIDI note-on event when notes with the same pitch, in the
same MIDI-file track, overlap.

midiSkipOffset (moment)
This is the accrued MIDI offset to account for time skipped via skipTypesetting.

Staff_performer is part of the following context(s) in \midi: ChordGrid (page 70),
ChordNames (page 98), DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionLyrics
(page 140), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143), KievanStaff (page 193), Lyrics
(page 216), MensuralStaff (page 219), NoteNames (page 243), PetrucciStaff (page 248),
RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305), TabStaff (page 360), and VaticanaStaff
(page 408).

2.2.138 Staff_symbol_engraver
Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted: staff-span-event (page 58),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).

Staff_symbol_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGrid
(page 70), DrumStaff (page 111), GregorianTranscriptionStaff (page 143),
InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), KievanStaff
(page 193), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), RhythmicStaff
2.2.139 **Stanza_number_align_engraver**

This engraver ensures that stanza numbers are neatly aligned.

Stanza_number_align_engraver is part of the following context(s) in `\layout`:
ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.140 **Stanza_number_engraver**

Engrave stanza numbers.

Properties (read)

- **stanza** (markup)
  - Stanza ‘number’ to print before the start of a verse. Use in Lyrics context.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StanzaNumber (page 689).

Stanza_number_engraver is part of the following context(s) in `\layout`:
GregorianTranscriptionLyrics (page 140), Lyrics (page 216), and VaticanaLyrics (page 382).

2.2.141 **Stem_engraver**

Create stems, flags and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

Music types accepted: tremolo-event (page 60),

Properties (read)

- **currentBarLine** (graphical (layout) object)
  - Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

- **stemLeftBeamCount** (integer)
  - Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note. Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is erased.

- **stemRightBeamCount** (integer)
  - See stemLeftBeamCount.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): Flag (page 597), Stem (page 690), StemStub (page 692), and StemTremolo (page 693).

Stem_engraver is part of the following context(s) in `\layout`:
CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), KievianVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.142 **System_start_delimiter_engraver**

Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a SystemStartBar, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartSquare spanner).

Properties (read)

- **currentCommandColumn** (graphical (layout) object)
  - Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

- **systemStartDelimiter** (symbol)
  - Which grob to make for the start of the system/staff? Set to SystemStartBracket, SystemStartBracket or SystemStartBar.
systemStartDelimiterHierarchy (pair)
   A nested list, indicating the nesting of a start delimiters.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): SystemStartBar (page 700),
SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), and SystemStartSquare
(page 703).

System_start_delimiter_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout:
ChoirStaff (page 68), ChordGrid (page 70), GrandStaff (page 138), PianoStaff (page 272),
Score (page 280), StaffGroup (page 317), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and
VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.143 Tab_note_heads_engraver
Generate one or more tablature note heads from event of type NoteEvent.

Music types accepted: fingering-event (page 53), note-event (page 55), and
string-number-event (page 59),

Properties (read)
  defaultStrings (list)
   A list of strings to use in calculating frets for tablatures and fretboards if no strings
   are provided in the notes for the current moment.
  fretLabels (list)
   A list of strings or Scheme-formatted markups containing, in the correct order, the
   labels to be used for lettered frets in tablature.
  highStringOne (boolean)
   Whether the first string is the string with highest pitch on the instrument. This
   used by the automatic string selector for tablature notation.
  maximumFretStretch (number)
   Don’t allocate frets further than this from specified frets.
  middleCPosition (number)
   The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by
   looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.
  minimumFret (number)
   The tablature auto string-selecting mechanism selects the highest string with a fret
   at least minimumFret.
  noteToFretFunction (procedure)
   Convert list of notes and list of defined strings to full list of strings and fret num-
   bers. Parameters: The context, a list of note events, a list of tabstring events, and
   the fretboard grob if a fretboard is desired.
  stringOneTopmost (boolean)
   Whether the first string is printed on the top line of the tablature.
  stringTunings (list)
   The tablature strings tuning. It is a list of the pitches of each string (starting with
   the lowest numbered one).
  tablatureFormat (procedure)
   A function formatting a tablature note head. Called with three arguments: context,
   string number and, fret number. It returns the text as a markup.
  tabStaffLineLayoutFunction (procedure)
   A function determining the staff position of a tablature note head. Called with two
   arguments: the context and the string.
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TabNoteHead (page 704).
Tab_note_heads_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: TabVoice (page 372).

2.2.144 Tab_staff_symbol_engraver
Create a tablature staff symbol, but look at stringTunings for the number of lines.

Properties (read)

stringTunings (list)
The tablature strings tuning. It is a list of the pitches of each string (starting with
the lowest numbered one).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).
Tab_staff_symbol_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: TabStaff (page 360).

2.2.145 Tab_tie_follow_engraver
Adjust TabNoteHead properties when a tie is followed by a slur or glissando.
Tab_tie_follow_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: TabVoice (page 372).

2.2.146 Tempo_performer
Properties (read)

tempoWholesPerMinute (positive moment with no grace part)
The tempo in whole notes per minute.

Tempo_performer is part of the following context(s) in \midi: ChordGridScore (page 75),
and Score (page 280).

2.2.147 Text_engraver
Create text scripts.

Music types accepted: text-script-event (page 60),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextScript (page 708).
Text_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: CueVoice (page 100),
DrumVoice (page 120), Dynamics (page 129), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156),
KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262),
StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and
Voice (page 432).

2.2.148 Text_mark_engraver
Engraves arbitrary textual marks.

Music types accepted: text-mark-event (page 59),
Properties (read)

stavesFound (list of grobs)
A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TextMark (page 706).
Text_mark_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).
2.2.149 **Text_spanner_engraver**

Create text spanner from an event.

- Music types accepted: `text-span-event` (page 60),
- Properties (read)
  - `currentMusicalColumn` (graphical (layout) object)
  - Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): `TextSpanner` (page 710).

`Text_spanner_engraver` is part of the following context(s) in `\layout`:
- `CueVoice` (page 100),
- `DrumVoice` (page 120),
- `Dynamics` (page 129),
- `GregorianTranscriptionVoice` (page 156),
- `KievanVoice` (page 206),
- `MensuralVoice` (page 233),
- `PetrucciVoice` (page 262),
- `StandaloneRhythmVoice` (page 349),
- `TabVoice` (page 372),
- and `Voice` (page 432).

2.2.150 **Tie_engraver**

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

- Music types accepted: `tie-event` (page 60),
- Properties (read)
  - `skipTypesetting` (boolean)
    - If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.
  - `tieWaitForNote` (boolean)
    - If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be used for writing out arpeggios.

- Properties (write)
  - `tieMelismaBusy` (boolean)
    - Signal whether a tie is present.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): `Tie` (page 712), and `TieColumn` (page 714).

`Tie_engraver` is part of the following context(s) in `\layout`:
- `CueVoice` (page 100),
- `DrumVoice` (page 120),
- `GregorianTranscriptionVoice` (page 156),
- `KievanVoice` (page 206),
- `MensuralVoice` (page 233),
- `NoteNames` (page 243),
- `NullVoice` (page 245),
- `PetrucciVoice` (page 262),
- `StandaloneRhythmVoice` (page 349),
- `TabVoice` (page 372),
- `VaticanaVoice` (page 422),
- and `Voice` (page 432).

2.2.151 **Tie_performer**

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

- Music types accepted: `tie-event` (page 60),
- Properties (read)
  - `tieWaitForNote` (boolean)
    - If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be used for writing out arpeggios.

- Properties (write)
  - `tieMelismaBusy` (boolean)
    - Signal whether a tie is present.

`Tie_performer` is part of the following context(s) in `\midi`:
- `ChordNames` (page 98),
- `CueVoice` (page 100),
- `DrumVoice` (page 120),
- `GregorianTranscriptionVoice` (page 156),
- `KievanVoice` (page 206),
- `MensuralVoice` (page 233),
- `NullVoice` (page 245),
- `PetrucciVoice` (page 262),
- `TabVoice` (page 372),
- `VaticanaVoice` (page 422),
- and `Voice` (page 432).
2.2.152 *Time_signature_engraver*

Create a Section 3.1.147 [TimeSignature], page 714, whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

Music types accepted: `time-signature-event` (page 60),

- **Properties (read)**
  
  - `initialTimeSignatureVisibility` (vector)
    break visibility for the initial time signature.
  
  - `partialBusy` (boolean)
    Signal that `\partial` acts at the current timestep.
  
  - `timeSignatureFraction` (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
    A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, `(4\ . \ 4)` is a 4/4 time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): `TimeSignature` (page 714).

`Time_signature_engraver` is part of the following context(s) in \layout: DrumStaff (page 111), InternalGregorianStaff (page 166), InternalMensuralStaff (page 179), MensuralStaff (page 219), PetrucciStaff (page 248), RhythmicStaff (page 274), Staff (page 305), and TabStaff (page 360).

2.2.153 *Time_signature_performer*

Creates a MIDI time signature whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes or a `\time` command is issued.

Music types accepted: `time-signature-event` (page 60),

- **Properties (read)**
  
  - `timeSignatureFraction` (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
    A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, `(4\ . \ 4)` is a 4/4 time signature.

`Time_signature_performer` is part of the following context(s) in \midi: ChordGridScore (page 75), and Score (page 280).

2.2.154 *Timing_translator*

This engraver adds the alias `Timing` to its containing context. Responsible for synchronizing timing information from staves. Normally in Score. In order to create polyrhythmic music, this engraver should be removed from Score and placed in Staff.

Music types accepted: `alternative-event` (page 50), `bar-check-event` (page 50), `bar-event` (page 50), `fine-event` (page 52), and `partial-event` (page 56),

- **Properties (read)**
  
  - `alternativeNumberingStyle` (symbol)
    The scheme and style for numbering bars in repeat alternatives. If not set (the default), bar numbers continue through alternatives. Can be set to numbers to reset the bar number at each alternative, or set to numbers-with-letters to reset and also include letter suffixes.

  - `baseMoment` (positive moment with no grace part)
    Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

  - `currentBarNumber` (integer)
    Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every bar line.
internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
Length of one measure in the current time signature.

measurePosition (moment)
How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4) is a 4/4 time signature.

Properties (write)

alternativeNumber (non-negative, exact integer)
When set, the index of the current \alternative element, starting from one. Not set outside of alternatives. Note the distinction from volta number: an alternative may pertain to multiple volte.

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

currentBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every bar line.

internalBarNumber (integer)
Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
Length of one measure in the current time signature.

measurePosition (moment)
How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

measureStartNow (boolean)
True at the beginning of a measure.

timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4) is a 4/4 time signature.

Timing_translator is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385); in \midi: ChordGridScore (page 75), and Score (page 280).

2.2.155 Trill_spanner_engraver
Create trill spanners.

Music types accepted: trill-span-event (page 60),

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).
This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TrillSpanner (page 720).

Trill_spanner_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.156 Tuplet_engraver

Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted: tuplet-span-event (page 60),

Properties (read)

tupletFullLength (boolean)
  If set, the tuplet is printed up to the start of the next note.

tupletFullLengthNote (boolean)
  If set, end at the next note, otherwise end on the matter (time signatures, etc.) before the note.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): TupletBracket (page 722), and TupletNumber (page 723).

Tuplet_engraver is part of the following context(s) in layout: CueVoice (page 100), DrumVoice (page 120), GregorianTranscriptionVoice (page 156), KievanVoice (page 206), MensuralVoice (page 233), PetrucciVoice (page 262), StandaloneRhythmVoice (page 349), TabVoice (page 372), VaticanaVoice (page 422), and Voice (page 432).

2.2.157 Tweak_engraver

Read the tweaks property from the originating event, and set properties.

Tweak_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGridScore (page 75), Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.158 Vaticana_ligature_engraver

Handle ligatures by glueing special ligature heads together.

Music types accepted: ligature-event (page 54), and pes-or-flexa-event (page 56),

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): DotColumn (page 580), and VaticanaLigature (page 727).

Vaticana_ligature_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: VaticanaVoice (page 422).

2.2.159 Vertical_align_engraver

Catch groups (staves, lyrics lines, etc.) and stack them vertically.

Properties (read)

alignAboveContext (string)
  Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

alignBelowContext (string)
  Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
  True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): StaffGrouper (page 686), and VerticalAlignment (page 728).
Vertical_align_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChoirStaff (page 68), ChordGridScore (page 75), GrandStaff (page 138), PianoStaff (page 272), Score (page 280), StaffGroup (page 317), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.2.160 Volta_engraver

Make volta brackets.

Music types accepted: dal-segno-event (page 52), fine-event (page 52), and volta-span-event (page 61).

Properties (read)

  currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
    Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

  printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
    Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

  repeatCommands (list)
    A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, '
    (command args...), but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '
    ((start-repeat)) may be given as '(start-repeat).

  end-repeat return-count
    End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go back from
    this point to the beginning of the section.

  start-repeat repeat-count
    Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this
    section.

  volta text
    If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a
    volta bracket.

  stavesFound (list of grobs)
    A list of all staff-symbols found.

  voltaSpannerDuration (non-negative moment with no grace part)
    The maximum musical length of a VoltaBracket when its musical-length prop-
    erty is not set.

    This property is deprecated; overriding the musical-length property of
    VoltaBracket is recommended.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s): VoltaBracket (page 731), and
VoltaBracketSpanner (page 733).

Volta_engraver is part of the following context(s) in \layout: ChordGridScore (page 75),
Score (page 280), StandaloneRhythmScore (page 319), and VaticanaScore (page 385).

2.3 Tunable context properties

  accidentalGrouping (symbol)
    If set to 'voice, accidentals on the same note in different octaves may be horizontally
    staggered if in different voices.

  additionalBassStrings (list)
    The additional tablature bass-strings, which will not get a separate line in TabStaff. It is a
    list of the pitches of each string (starting with the lowest numbered one).
additionalPitchPrefix (string)
   Text with which to prefix additional pitches within a chord name.

aDueText (markup)
   Text to print at a unisono passage.

alignAboveContext (string)
   Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

alignBelowContext (string)
   Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

alterationGlyphs (list)
   A list mapping alterations to accidental glyphs. Alterations are given as exact numbers, e.g., -1/2 for flat. This applies to all grobs that can print accidentals.

alternativeNumber (non-negative, exact integer)
   When set, the index of the current \alternative element, starting from one. Not set outside of alternatives. Note the distinction from volta number: an alternative may pertain to multiple volte.

alternativeNumberingStyle (symbol)
   The scheme and style for numbering bars in repeat alternatives. If not set (the default), bar numbers continue through alternatives. Can be set to numbers to reset the bar number at each alternative, or set to numbers-with-letters to reset and also include letter suffixes.

alternativeRestores (symbol list)
   Timing variables that are restored to their value at the start of the first alternative in subsequent alternatives.

associatedVoice (string)
   Name of the context (see associatedVoiceType for its type, usually Voice) that has the melody for this Lyrics line.

associatedVoiceType (symbol)
   Type of the context that has the melody for this Lyrics line.

autoAccidentals (list)
   List of different ways to typeset an accidental.
   For determining when to print an accidental, several different rules are tried. The rule that gives the highest number of accidentals is used.
   Each entry in the list is either a symbol or a procedure.

   symbol
   The symbol is the name of the context in which the following rules are to be applied. For example, if context is Section “Score” in Internals Reference then all staves share accidentals, and if context is Section “Staff” in Internals Reference then all voices in the same staff share accidentals, but staves do not.

   procedure
   The procedure represents an accidental rule to be applied to the previously specified context.
   The procedure takes the following arguments:

   context
      The current context to which the rule should be applied.

   pitch
      The pitch of the note to be evaluated.
barnum
The current bar number.

The procedure returns a pair of booleans. The first states whether an extra natural should be added. The second states whether an accidental should be printed. (\#t . \#f) does not make sense.

autoBeamCheck (procedure)
A procedure taking three arguments, context, dir [start/stop (-1 or 1)], and test [shortest note in the beam]. A non-\#f return value starts or stops the auto beam.

autoBeaming (boolean)
If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

autoCautionaries (list)
List similar to autoAccidentals, but it controls cautionary accidentals rather than normal ones. Both lists are tried, and the one giving the most accidentals wins. In case of draw, a normal accidental is typeset.

barCheckSynchronize (boolean)
If true then reset measurePosition when finding a bar check.

barExtraVelocity (integer)
Extra MIDI velocity added by the 'Beat_performer' at the start of each measure.

barNumberFormatter (procedure)
A procedure that takes a bar number, measure position, and alternative number and returns a markup of the bar number to print.

barNumberVisibility (procedure)
A procedure that takes a bar number and a measure position and returns whether the corresponding bar number should be printed. Note that the actual print-out of bar numbers is controlled with the break-visibility property.

The following procedures are predefined:

all-bar-numbers-visible
Enable bar numbers for all bars, including the first one and broken bars (which get bar numbers in parentheses).

first-bar-number-invisible
Enable bar numbers for all bars (including broken bars) except the first one. If the first bar is broken, it doesn’t get a bar number either.

first-bar-number-invisible-save-broken-bars
Enable bar numbers for all bars (including broken bars) except the first one. A broken first bar gets a bar number.

first-bar-number-invisible-and-no-parenthesized-bar-numbers
Enable bar numbers for all bars except the first bar and broken bars. This is the default.

(every-nth-bar-number-visible n)
Assuming n is value 2, for example, this enables bar numbers for bars 2, 4, 6, etc.

(modulo-bar-number-visible n m)
If bar numbers 1, 4, 7, etc., should be enabled, n (the modulo) must be set to 3 and m (the division remainder) to 1.

baseMoment (positive moment with no grace part)
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
beamExceptions (list)
   An alist of exceptions to autobeam rules that normally end on beats.
beamHalfMeasure (boolean)
   Whether to allow a beam to begin halfway through the measure in triple time, which could
   look like 6/8.
beatExtraVelocity (integer)
   Extra MIDI velocity added by the ‘Beat_performer’ at the start of each beat.
beatStructure (list)
   List of baseMoments that are combined to make beats.
breathMarkType (symbol)
   The type of BreathingSign to create at \breathe.
caesuraType (list)
   An alist
     ((bar-line . bar-type)
     (breath . breath-type)
     (scripts . script-type...)
     (underlying-bar-line . bar-type))
   specifying which breath mark, bar line, and scripts to create at \caesura. All entries are
   optional.
   bar-line has higher priority than a measure bar line and underlying-bar-line has lower
   priority than a measure bar line.
caesuraTypeTransform (procedure)
   An engraver callback taking three arguments and returning an alist of the same kind as
   caesuraType.
   The first argument is the context.
   The second argument is the value of caesuraType with an additional entry (articulations
   . symbol-list) identifying the articulations attached to the caesura in the music. If the
   transform function returns this second argument unmodified, it is as if no transform function
   were set; the function is free to return a different value. The transform function can remove
   articulations, but any added articulations are ignored.
   The third argument is a symbol-list identifying certain things the engraver has observed.
   bar-line indicates that the engraver has observed a BarLine at the current moment.
centerBarNumbers (boolean)
   Whether to center bar numbers in their measure instead of aligning them on the bar line.
chordChanges (boolean)
   Only show changes in chords scheme?
chordNameExceptions (list)
   An alist of chord exceptions. Contains (chord . markup) entries.
chordNameFunction (procedure)
   The function that converts lists of pitches to chord names.
chordNameLowercaseMinor (boolean)
   Downcase roots of minor chords?
chordNameSeparator (markup)
   The markup object used to separate parts of a chord name.
chordNoteNamer (procedure)
   A function that converts from a pitch object to a text markup. Used for single pitches.
chordPrefixSpacer (number)
   The space added between the root symbol and the prefix of a chord name.

chordRootNamer (procedure)
   A function that converts from a pitch object to a text markup. Used for chords.

clefGlyph (string)
   Name of the symbol within the music font.

clefPosition (number)
   Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center
   of the staff.

clefTransposition (integer)
   Add this much extra transposition to a clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

clefTranspositionFormatter (procedure)
   A procedure that takes the transposition number of a Clef grob as a string and the style
   as a symbol and returns a markup.

clefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
   Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a clef is displayed. Possible values are
   'default, 'parenthesized, and 'bracketed.

codaMarkFormatter (procedure)
   A procedure that creates a coda mark (which in conventional D.S. al Coda form indicates
   the start of the alternative endings), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and
   the context. It should return a markup object.

completionBusy (boolean)
   Whether a completion-note head is playing.

completionFactor (an exact rational or procedure)
   When Completion_heads_engraver and Completion_rest_engraver need to split a note
   or rest with a scaled duration, such as c2*3, this specifies the scale factor to use for the
   newly-split notes and rests created by the engraver.
   If #f, the completion engraver uses the scale-factor of each duration being split.
   If set to a callback procedure, that procedure is called with the context of the completion
   engraver, and the duration to be split.

completionUnit (positive moment with no grace part)
   Sub-bar unit of completion.

connectArpeggios (boolean)
   If set, connect arpeggios across piano staff.

countPercentRepeats (boolean)
   If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

createKeyOnClefChange (boolean)
   Print a key signature whenever the clef is changed.

createSpacing (boolean)
   Create StaffSpacing objects? Should be set for staves.

crescendoSpanner (symbol)
   The type of spanner to be used for crescendi. Available values are 'hairpin' and 'text'. If
   unset, a hairpin crescendo is used.

crescendoText (markup)
   The text to print at start of non-hairpin crescendo, i.e., 'cresc.'.
cueClefGlyph (string)
   Name of the symbol within the music font.

cueClefPosition (number)
   Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

cueClefTransposition (integer)
   Add this much extra transposition to a cue clef. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

cueClefTranspositionFormatter (procedure)
   A procedure that takes the transposition number of a cueClef grob as a string and the style as a symbol and returns a markup.

cueClefTranspositionStyle (symbol)
   Determines the way the ClefModifier grob of a cue clef is displayed. Possible values are 'default', 'parenthesized', and 'bracketed.'

currentBarNumber (integer)
   Contains the current bar number. This property is incremented at every bar line.

dalSegnoTextFormatter (procedure)
   Format a jump instruction such as D.S.
   The first argument is the context.
   The second argument is the number of times the instruction is performed.
   The third argument is a list of three markups: start-markup, end-markup, and next-markup.
   If start-markup is #f, the form is da capo; otherwise the form is dal segno and start-markup is the sign at the start of the repeated section.
   If end-markup is not #f, it is either the sign at the end of the main body of the repeat, or it is a Fine instruction. When it is a Fine instruction, next-markup is #f.
   If next-markup is not #f, it is the mark to be jumped to after performing the body of the repeat, e.g., Coda.

decrescendoSpanner (symbol)
   The type of spanner to be used for decrescendi. Available values are 'hairpin' and 'text'.
   If unset, a hairpin decrescendo is used.

decrescendoText (markup)
   The text to print at start of non-hairpin decrescendo, i.e., ‘dim.’.

defaultStrings (list)
   A list of strings to use in calculating frets for tablatures and fretboards if no strings are provided in the notes for the current moment.

doubleRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where the end of one \repeat volta coincides with the start of another. The default is ‘:..:’.

doubleRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of one \repeat volta and the beginning of another. The default is ‘:|..S.|:’.

doubleSlurs (boolean)
   If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one below the chord.

drumPitchTable (hash table)
   A table mapping percussion instruments (symbols) to pitches.
drumStyleTable (hash table)
   The layout style is a hash table, containing the drum-pitches (e.g., the symbol ‘hihat’) as keys, and a list (notehead-style script vertical-position) as values.

endAtSkip (boolean)
   End DurationLine grob on skip-event

endRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘::.’.

endRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the end of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘::S’.

explicitClefVisibility (vector)
   ‘break-visibility’ function for clef changes.

explicitCueClefVisibility (vector)
   ‘break-visibility’ function for cue clef changes.

explicitKeySignatureVisibility (vector)
   ‘break-visibility’ function for explicit key changes. ‘\override’ of the break-visibility property will set the visibility for normal (i.e., at the start of the line) key signatures.

extendersOverRests (boolean)
   Whether to continue extenders as they cross a rest.

extraNatural (boolean)
   Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals that reduce the effect of a previous alteration.

figuredBassAlterationDirection (direction)
   Where to put alterations relative to the main figure.

figuredBassCenterContinuations (boolean)
   Whether to vertically center pairs of extender lines. This does not work with three or more lines.

figuredBassFormatter (procedure)
   A routine generating a markup for a bass figure.

figuredBassLargeNumberAlignment (number)
   Horizontal alignment to use for numbers in figured bass that contain more than a single digit.

figuredBassPlusDirection (direction)
   Where to put plus signs relative to the main figure.

figuredBassPlusStrokedAlist (list)
   An alist mapping figured bass digits to glyphs. The default is mapping numbers 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 to the six glyphs figbass.*plus and figbass.*stroked, respectively.

finalFineTextVisibility (boolean)
   Whether \fine at the written end of the music should create a Fine instruction.

fineBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at \fine. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘|.’.
fineSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with `\fine`. The default is `'|.S'`.

fineStartRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with `\fine` and the start of a `\repeat volta`. The default is `'|.S.|:'`.

fineText (markup)
   The text to print at `\fine`.

fingerOrientation (list)
   A list of symbols, containing `left`, `right`, `up`, and/or `down`. This list determines where fingerings are put relative to the chord being fingered.

firstClef (boolean)
   If true, create a new clef when starting a staff.

followVoice (boolean)
   If set, note heads are tracked across staff switches by a thin line.

fontSize (number)
   The relative size of all grobs in a context.

forbidBreak (boolean)
   If set to `#t`, prevent a line break at this point, except if explicitly requested by the user.

forbidBreakBetweenBarLines (boolean)
   If set to true, Bar_engraver forbids line breaks where there is no bar line.

forceClef (boolean)
   Show clef symbol, even if it has not changed. Only active for the first clef after the property is set, not for the full staff.

fretLabels (list)
   A list of strings or Scheme-formatted markups containing, in the correct order, the labels to be used for lettered frets in tablature.

glissandoMap (list)
   A map in the form of `'(source1 target1) (source2 target2) (sourceN targetN)` showing the glissandi to be drawn for note columns. The value `''` will default to `'(0 0) (1 1) (n n)` where n is the minimal number of note-heads in the two note columns between which the glissandi occur.

gridInterval (positive moment with no grace part)
   Interval for which to generate GridPoints.

handleNegativeFrets (symbol)
   How the automatic fret calculator should handle calculated negative frets. Values include `ignore`, to leave them out of the diagram completely, `include`, to include them as calculated, and `recalculate`, to ignore the specified string and find a string where they will fit with a positive fret number.

harmonicAccidentals (boolean)
   If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.

harmonicDots (boolean)
   If set, harmonic notes in dotted chords get dots.

highStringOne (boolean)
   Whether the first string is the string with highest pitch on the instrument. This used by the automatic string selector for tablature notation.
ignoreBarChecks (boolean)
  Ignore bar checks.

ignoreBarNumberChecks (boolean)
  Ignore bar number checks.

ignoreFiguredBassRest (boolean)
  Don’t swallow rest events.

ignoreMelismata (boolean)
  Ignore melismata for this Section “Lyrics” in Internals Reference line.

implicitBassFigures (list)
  A list of bass figures that are not printed as numbers, but only as extender lines.

includeGraceNotes (boolean)
  Do not ignore grace notes for Section “Lyrics” in Internals Reference.

initialTimeSignatureVisibility (vector)
  break visibility for the initial time signature.

instrumentCueName (markup)
  The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.
  This property is deprecated

instrumentEqualizer (procedure)
  A function taking a string (instrument name), and returning a (min, max) pair of numbers for the loudness range of the instrument.

instrumentName (markup)
  The name to print left of a staff. The instrumentName property labels the staff in the first system, and the shortInstrumentName property labels following lines.

instrumentTransposition (pitch)
  Define the transposition of the instrument. Its value is the pitch that sounds when the instrument plays written middle C. This is used to transpose the MIDI output, and quot;.

internalBarNumber (integer)
  Contains the current bar number. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the Accidental_engraver.

keepAliveInterfaces (list)
  A list of symbols, signifying grob interfaces that are worth keeping a staff with remove-empty set around for.

keyAlterationOrder (list)
  A list of pairs that defines in what order alterations should be printed. The format of an entry is (step, alter), where step is a number from 0 to 6 and alter from -1 (double flat) to 1 (double sharp), with exact rationals for alterations in between, e.g., 1/2 for sharp.

keyAlterations (list)
  The current key signature. This is an alist containing (step, alter) or ((octave, step) . alter), where step is a number in the range 0 to 6 and alter a fraction, denoting alteration. For alterations, use symbols, e.g., keyAlterations = #`((6 ,FLAT)).

lyricMelismaAlignment (number)
  Alignment to use for a melisma syllable.

lyricRepeatCountFormatter (procedure)
  A procedure taking as arguments the context and the numeric repeat count. It should return the formatted repeat count as markup. If it does not return markup, no grob is created.
magnifyStaffValue (positive number)
   The most recent value set with \magnifyStaff.

majorSevenSymbol (markup)
   How should the major 7th be formatted in a chord name?

maximumBeamSubdivisionInterval (non-negative moment with no grace part)
   Maximum interval to subdivide beams, limiting the depth of beamlets removed from subdivision. Ranges from 0 to infinity (0=no subdivision, +inf.0=no limit).

maximumFretStretch (number)
   Don’t allocate frets further than this from specified frets.

measureBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at a measure boundary.

measureLength (positive moment with no grace part)
   Length of one measure in the current time signature.

measurePosition (moment)
   How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

measureStartNow (boolean)
   True at the beginning of a measure.

melismaBusyProperties (list)
   A list of properties (symbols) to determine whether a melisma is playing. Setting this property will influence how lyrics are aligned to notes. For example, if set to ' (melismaBusy beamMelismaBusy), only manual melismata and manual beams are considered. Possible values include melismaBusy, slurMelismaBusy, tieMelismaBusy, and beamMelismaBusy.

metronomeMarkFormatter (procedure)
   How to produce a metronome markup. Called with two arguments: a TempoChangeEvent and context.

middleCClefPosition (number)
   The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef. This can be calculated by looking at clefPosition and clefGlyph.

middleCCuePosition (number)
   The position of the middle C, as determined only by the clef of the cue notes. This can be calculated by looking at cueClefPosition and cueClefGlyph.

middleCOffset (number)
   The offset of middle C from the position given by middleCClefPosition This is used for ottava brackets.

middleCPosition (number)
   The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

midiBalance (number)
   Stereo balance for the MIDI channel associated with the current context. Ranges from -1 to 1, where the values -1 (#LEFT), 0 (#CENTER) and 1 (#RIGHT) correspond to leftmost emphasis, center balance, and rightmost emphasis, respectively.

midiChannelMapping (symbol)
   How to map MIDI channels: per staff (default), instrument or voice.
midiChorusLevel (number)
  Chorus effect level for the MIDI channel associated with the current context. Ranges from 0 to 1 (0=off, 1=full effect).

midiExpression (number)
  Expression control for the MIDI channel associated with the current context. Ranges from 0 to 1 (0=off, 1=full effect).

midiInstrument (string)
  Name of the MIDI instrument to use.

midiMaximumVolume (number)
  Analogous to midiMinimumVolume.

midiMergeUnisons (boolean)
  If true, output only one MIDI note-on event when notes with the same pitch, in the same MIDI-file track, overlap.

midiMinimumVolume (number)
  Set the minimum loudness for MIDI. Ranges from 0 to 1.

midiPanPosition (number)
  Pan position for the MIDI channel associated with the current context. Ranges from -1 to 1, where the values -1 (#LEFT), 0 (#CENTER) and 1 (#RIGHT) correspond to hard left, center, and hard right, respectively.

midiReverbLevel (number)
  Reverb effect level for the MIDI channel associated with the current context. Ranges from 0 to 1 (0=off, 1=full effect).

minimumBeamSubdivisionInterval (non-negative moment with no grace part)
  Minimum interval to subdivide beams, ignoring beamlets whose subdivision depth is too shallow. Ranges from 0 to infinity (0=no limit, +inf.0=no subdivision).

minimumFret (number)
  The tablature auto string-selecting mechanism selects the highest string with a fret at least minimumFret.

minimumPageTurnLength (moment)
  Minimum length of a rest for a page turn to be allowed.

minimumRepeatLengthForPageTurn (moment)
  Minimum length of a repeated section for a page turn to be allowed within that section.

minorChordModifier (markup)
  Markup displayed following the root for a minor chord

noChordSymbol (markup)
  Markup to be displayed for rests in a ChordNames context.

noteNameFunction (procedure)
  Function used to convert pitches into strings and markups.

noteNameSeparator (string)
  String used to separate simultaneous NoteName objects.

noteToFretFunction (procedure)
  Convert list of notes and list of defined strings to full list of strings and fret numbers. Parameters: The context, a list of note events, a list of tabstring events, and the fretboard grob if a fretboard is desired.
nullAccidentals (boolean)
The Accidental_engraver generates no accidentals for notes in contexts were this is set. In addition to supressing the printed accidental, this option removes any effect the note would have had on accidentals in other voices.

ottavaStartNow (boolean)
Is an ottava starting in this time step?

ottavation (markup)
If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.

ottavationMarkups (list)
An alist defining the markups used for ottava brackets. It contains entries of the form (number of octaves . markup).

output (music output)
The output produced by a score-level translator during music interpretation.

partCombineForced (symbol)
Override for the partCombine decision. Can be apart, chords, unisono, solo1, or solo2.

partCombineTextsOnNote (boolean)
Print part-combine texts only on the next note rather than immediately on rests or skips.

pedalSostenutoStrings (list)
See pedalSustainStrings.

pedalSostenutoStyle (symbol)
See pedalSustainStyle.

pedalSustainStrings (list)
A list of strings to print for sustain-pedal. Format is (up updown down), where each of the three is the string to print when this is done with the pedal.

pedalSustainStyle (symbol)
A symbol that indicates how to print sustain pedals: text, bracket or mixed (both).

pedalUnaCordaStrings (list)
See pedalSustainStrings.

pedalUnaCordaStyle (symbol)
See pedalSustainStyle.

predefinedDiagramTable (hash table)
The hash table of predefined fret diagrams to use in FretBoards.

printAccidentalNames (boolean or symbol)
Print accidentals in the NoteNames context.

printInitialRepeatBar (boolean)
Use a special bar line at the start of a volta repeat even at the beginning of the piece.

printKeyCancellation (boolean)
Print restoration alterations before a key signature change.

printNotesLanguage (string)
Use a specific language in the NoteNames context.

printOctaveNames (boolean or symbol)
Print octave marks in the NoteNames context.

printPartCombineTexts (boolean)
Set ‘Solo’ and ‘A due’ texts in the part combiner?
printTrivialVoltaRepeats (boolean)
   Notate volta-style repeats even when the repeat count is 1.

proportionalNotationDuration (moment)
   Global override for shortest-playing duration. This is used for switching on proportional notation.

rehearsalMark (integer)
   The next rehearsal mark to print.

rehearsalMarkFormatter (procedure)
   A procedure taking as arguments the context and the sequence number of the rehearsal mark. It should return the formatted mark as a markup object.

repeatCommands (list)
   A list of commands related to volta-style repeats. In general, each element is a list, '(command args...)', but a command with no arguments may be abbreviated to a symbol; e.g., '((start-repeat))' may be given as '(start-repeat).

   end-repeat return-count
      End a repeated section. return-count is the number of times to go back from this point to the beginning of the section.

   start-repeat repeat-count
      Start a repeated section. repeat-count is the number of times to perform this section.

   volta text
      If text is markup, start a volta bracket with that label; if text is #f, end a volta bracket.

repeatCountVisibility (procedure)
   A procedure taking as arguments an integer and context, returning whether the corresponding percent repeat number should be printed when countPercentRepeats is set.

respectIncompleteBeams (boolean)
   When subdividing beams, limit the beam subdivision interval until it is less than or equal to the remaining length from the current moment. Note that it is somewhat unclear whether to treat incomplete beams specially or not in beam subdivision is the correct way of valid notation. The default value of false is said to be the correct option, although beam subdivision as if this property is true is not unpopular.

restCompletionBusy (boolean)
   Signal whether a completion-rest is active.

restNumberThreshold (number)
   If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

restrainOpenStrings (boolean)
   Exclude open strings from the automatic fret calculator.

searchForVoice (boolean)
   Signal whether a search should be made of all contexts in the context hierarchy for a voice to provide rhythms for the lyrics.

sectionBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at \section. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.

segnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at an in-staff segno. The default is ‘S’.
segnoMarkFormatter (procedure)
A procedure that creates a segno (which conventionally indicates the start of a repeated section), taking as arguments the mark sequence number and the context. It should return a markup object.

segnoStyle (symbol)
A symbol that indicates how to print a segno: bar-line or mark.

shapeNoteStyles (vector)
Vector of symbols, listing style for each note head relative to the tonic (q.v.) of the scale.

shortInstrumentName (markup)
See instrumentName.

shortVocalName (markup)
Name of a vocal line, short version.

skipBars (boolean)
If set to true, then skip the empty bars that are produced by multimeasure notes and rests. These bars will not appear on the printed output. If not set (the default), multimeasure notes and rests expand into their full length, printing the appropriate number of empty bars so that synchronization with other voices is preserved.

\{ r1 r1*3 R1*3
  \set Score.skipBars= ##t
  r1*3 R1*3
\}

skipTypesetting (boolean)
If true, no typesetting is done, speeding up the interpretation phase. Useful for debugging large scores.

slashChordSeparator (markup)
The markup object used to separate a chord name from its root note in case of inversions or slash chords.

soloIIText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo for voice ‘two’ when part-combining.

soloText (markup)
The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

squashedPosition (integer)
Vertical position of squashing for Section “Pitch_squash_engraver” in Internals Reference.

staffLineLayoutFunction (procedure)
Layout of staff lines, traditional, or semitone.

stanza (markup)
Stanza ‘number’ to print before the start of a verse. Use in Lyrics context.

startAtNoteColumn (boolean)
Start DurationLine grob at entire NoteColumn.

startAtSkip (boolean)
Start DurationLine grob at skip-event.

startRepeatBarType (string)
Bar line to insert at the start of a \repeat volta. The default is ‘.|.’.
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startRepeatSegnoBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert where an in-staff segno coincides with the start of a \repeat volta. The
default is ‘S.|:’.

stemLeftBeamCount (integer)
   Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note. Overrides automatic
   beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is erased.

stemRightBeamCount (integer)
   See stemLeftBeamCount.

strictBeatBeaming (boolean)
   Should partial beams reflect the beat structure even if it causes flags to hang out?

stringNumberOrientations (list)
   See fingeringOrientations.

stringOneTopmost (boolean)
   Whether the first string is printed on the top line of the tablature.

stringTunings (list)
   The tablature strings tuning. It is a list of the pitches of each string (starting with the
   lowest numbered one).

strokeFingerOrientations (list)
   See fingeringOrientations.

subdivideBeams (boolean)
   If set, beams of multiple stems may be subdivided by omitting a number of beamlets, depend-
   ent on maxSubdivideInterval, between beats at multiples of minSubdivideInterval.

suggestAccidentals (boolean or symbol)
   If set to #t, accidentals are typeset as suggestions above the note. Setting it to ‘cautionary
   only applies that to cautionary accidentals.

supportNonIntegerFret (boolean)
   If set in Score the TabStaff will print micro-tones as ‘2\frac{1}{2}’

suspendMelodyDecisions (boolean)
   When using the Melody_engraver, stop changing orientation of stems based on the melody
   when this is set to true.

suspendRestMerging (boolean)
   When using the Merge_rest_engraver do not merge rests when this is set to true.

systemStartDelimiter (symbol)
   Which grob to make for the start of the system/staff? Set to SystemStartBrace,
   SystemStartBracket or SystemStartBar.

systemStartDelimiterHierarchy (pair)
   A nested list, indicating the nesting of a start delimiters.

tablatureFormat (procedure)
   A function formatting a tablature note head. Called with three arguments: context, string
   number and, fret number. It returns the text as a markup.

tabStaffLineLayoutFunction (procedure)
   A function determining the staff position of a tablature note head. Called with two argu-
   ments: the context and the string.

tempoHideNote (boolean)
   Hide the note = count in tempo marks.
tempoWholesPerMinute (positive moment with no grace part)
   The tempo in whole notes per minute.

tieWaitForNote (boolean)
   If true, tied notes do not have to follow each other directly. This can be used for writing out arpeggios.

timeSignatureFraction (positive, finite fraction, as pair)
   A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, \((4 . 4)\) is a 4/4 time signature.

timeSignatureSettings (list)
   A nested alist of settings for time signatures. Contains elements for various time signatures. The element for each time signature contains entries for baseMoment, beatStructure, and beamExceptions.

timing (boolean)
   Keep administration of measure length, position, bar number, etc.? Switch off for cadenzas.

tonic (pitch)
   The tonic of the current scale.

topLevelAlignment (boolean)
   If true, the Vertical_align_engraver will create a VerticalAlignment; otherwise, it will create a StaffGrouper.

tupletFullLength (boolean)
   If set, the tuplet is printed up to the start of the next note.

tupletFullLengthNote (boolean)
   If set, end at the next note, otherwise end on the matter (time signatures, etc.) before the note.

tupletSpannerDuration (non-negative moment with no grace part)
   Normally, a tuplet bracket is as wide as the \times expression that gave rise to it. This property can shorten the bracket.

   { \set tupletSpannerDuration = \musicLength 4 \times 2/3 \{ c8 c c c c c \}
   }

underlyingRepeatBarType (string)
   Bar line to insert at points of repetition or departure where no bar line would normally appear, for example at the end of a system broken in mid measure where the next system begins with a segno. Where there is also a repeat bar line, the repeat bar line takes precedence and this value is appended to it as an annotation. The default is ‘||’.

useBassFigureExtenders (boolean)
   Whether to use extender lines for repeated bass figures.

vocalName (markup)
   Name of a vocal line.

voltaSpannerDuration (non-negative moment with no grace part)
   The maximum musical length of a VoltaBracket when its musical-length property is not set.
   This property is deprecated; overriding the musical-length property of VoltaBracket is recommended.
whichBar (string)
   The current bar line type, or ''() if there is no bar line. Setting this explicitly in user code
   is deprecated. Use \bar or related commands to set it.

2.4 Internal context properties

associatedVoiceContext (context)
   The context object of the Voice that has the melody for this Lyrics.

beamMelismaBusy (boolean)
   Signal if a beam is present.

breathMarkDefinitions (list)
   The description of breath marks. This is used by the Breathing_sign_engraver. See scm/
   breath.scm for more information.

busyGrobs (list)
   A queue of (end-moment . grob) cons cells. This is for internal (C++) use only. This
   property contains the grobs which are still busy (e.g., note heads, spanners, etc.).

codaMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
   Updated at the end of each timestep in which a coda mark appears: not set during the first
   timestep, 0 up to the first coda mark, 1 from the first to the second, 2 from the second to
   the third, etc.

currentBarLine (graphical (layout) object)
   Set to the BarLine that Bar_engraver has created in the current timestep.

currentChordCause (stream event)
   Event cause of the chord that should be created in this time step (if any).

currentChordText (markup)
   In contexts printing chord names, this is at any point of time the markup that will be put
   in the chord name.

currentCommandColumn (graphical (layout) object)
   Grob that is X-parent to all current breakable items (clef, key signature, etc.).

currentMusicalColumn (graphical (layout) object)
   Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

currentPerformanceMarkEvent (stream event)
   The coda, section, or segno mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving
   by Mark_engraver.

currentRehearsalMarkEvent (stream event)
   The ad-hoc or rehearsal mark event selected by Mark_tracking_translator for engraving
   by Mark_engraver.

currentTupletDescription (ly:tuplet-description)
   An object describing the current tuplet description, or ''(). Tuplet description objects are
   opaque to Scheme.

dynamicAbsoluteVolumeFunction (procedure)
   A procedure that takes one argument, the text value of a dynamic event, and returns the
   absolute volume of that dynamic event.

finalizations (list)
   A list of expressions to evaluate before proceeding to next time step. This is an internal
   variable.
forceBreak (boolean)
    Set to #t when an event forcing a line break was heard.

graceSettings (list)
    Overrides for grace notes. This property should be manipulated through the
    add-grace-property function.

hasAxisGroup (boolean)
    True if the current context is contained in an axis group.

hasStaffSpacing (boolean)
    True if currentCommandColumn contains items that will affect spacing.

lastChord (markup)
    Last chord, used for detecting chord changes.

lastKeyAlterations (list)
    Last key signature before a key signature change.

localAlterations (list)
    The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for
    keyAlterations, but can also contain ((octave . name) . (alter barnumber .
    measureposition)) pairs.

melismaBusy (boolean)
    Signifies whether a melisma is active. This can be used to signal melismas on top of those
    automatically detected.

midiSkipOffset (moment)
    This is the accrued MIDI offset to account for time skipped via skipTypesetting.

partialBusy (boolean)
    Signal that \partial acts at the current timestep.

quotedCueEventTypes (list)
    A list of symbols, representing the event types that should be duplicated for \cueDuring
    commands.

quotedEventTypes (list)
    A list of symbols, representing the event types that should be duplicated for \quoteDuring
    commands. This is also a fallback for \cueDuring if quotedCueEventTypes is not set

rootSystem (graphical (layout) object)
    The System object.

scriptDefinitions (list)
    The description of scripts. This is used by the Script_engraver for typesetting note-
    superscripts and subscripts. See scm/script.scm for more information.

segnoMarkCount (non-negative, exact integer)
    Updated at the end of each timestep in which a segno appears: not set during the first
    timestep, 0 up to the first segno, 1 from the first to the second segno, 2 from the second to
    the third segno, etc.

slurMelismaBusy (boolean)
    Signal if a slur is present.

stavesFound (list of grobs)
    A list of all staff-symbols found.

stringFretFingerList (list)
    A list containing three entries. In TabVoice and FretBoards they determine the string, fret
    and finger to use.
tieMelismaBusy (boolean)
   Signal whether a tie is present.
3 Backend

3.1 All layout objects

3.1.1 Accidental

An accidental. Horizontal padding and configuration between accidentals is controlled by the AccidentalPlacement (page 521), grob.

Accidental objects are created by: Accidental_engraver (page 443).

Standard settings:

after-line-breaking (boolean):
   ly:accidental-interface::remove-tied
   Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

alteration (number):
   accidental-interface::calc-alteration
   Alteration numbers for accidental.

avoid-slur (symbol):
   'inside
   Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
   '(0.2 0.0)
   In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

glyph-name (string):
   accidental-interface::calc-glyph-name
   The glyph name within the font.
   In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

horizontal-skylines (pair of skylines):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:accidental-interface::horizontal-skylines (_)> >
   Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

stencil (stencil):
   ly:accidental-interface::print
   The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _ _)> >
   Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.
X-offset (number):
ly:grob::x-parent-positioning
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:accidental-interface::height (_)> >
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-interface (page 735), accidental-switch-interface (page 737), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), inline-accidental-interface (page 772), and item-interface (page 774).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.2 AccidentalCautionary
A cautionary accidental, normally enclosed in parentheses.

AccidentalCautionary objects are created by: Accidental_engraver (page 443).

Standard settings:

after-line-breaking (boolean):
ly:accidental-interface::remove-tied
Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

alteration (number):
accidental-interface::calc-alteration
Alteration numbers for accidental.

avoid-slur (symbol):
‘inside
Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
’(~0.2 . 0.0)
In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

glyph-name (string):
accidental-interface::calc-glyph-name
The glyph name within the font.
In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.
horizontal-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:accidental-interface::horizontal-skylines (_)> >
  Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

parenthesized (boolean):
  #t
  Parenthesize this grob.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:accidental-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _ _)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-offset (number):
  ly:grob::x-parent-positioning
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:accidental-interface::height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-interface (page 735), accidental-switch-interface (page 737), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), inline-accidental-interface (page 772), and item-interface (page 774).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.3 AccidentalPlacement

In groups of Accidental (page 519), grobs, this auxiliary grob controls their horizontal padding and configuration (which ones are placed more to left or to the right).

AccidentalPlacement objects are created by: Accidental_engraver (page 443), and Ambitus_engraver (page 444).

Standard settings:

direction (direction):
  -1
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

right-padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.15
  Space to insert on the right side of an object (e.g., between note and its accidentals).
script-priority (number):
  -100
  A key for determining the order of scripts in a stack, by being added to the position of
  the script in the user input, the sum being the overall priority. Smaller means closer
to the head.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  ly:axis-group-interface::width
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-placement-interface
(page 736), grob-interface (page 765), and item-interface (page 774).
This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.4 AccidentalSuggestion

An annotational accidental as used in *musica ficta*. Normally positioned above a note.
AccidentalSuggestion objects are created by: Accidental_engraver (page 443).

Standard settings:

after-line-breaking (boolean):
  ly:accidental-interface::remove-tied
  Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

alteration (number):
  accidental-interface::calc-alteration
  Alteration numbers for accidental.

direction (direction):
  1
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
  LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
  whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
  UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

font-size (number):
  -2
  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is
  smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly
  a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this
  before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

glyph-name (string):
  accidental-interface::calc-glyph-name
  The glyph name within the font.
  In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of
glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

outside-staff-priority (number):
  0
  If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions.
  In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority
  is closer to the staff.
parent-alignment-X (number):
  0
  Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned
  on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical
  values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number,
  align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X
  property will be used.

script-priority (number):
  0
  A key for determining the order of scripts in a stack, by being added to the position of
  the script in the user input, the sum being the overall priority. Smaller means closer
  to the head.

self-alignment-X (number):
  0
  Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and
  1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the
  unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

side-axis (number):
  1
  If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other
  object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.25
  Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align
  objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:accidental-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

X-offset (number):
  ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:accidental-interface::height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _) #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _) >> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).
This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-interface (page 735), accidental-suggestion-interface (page 737), accidental-switch-interface (page 737), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792), script-interface (page 797), self-alignment-interface (page 798), and side-position-interface (page 801).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.5 Ambitus

An ambitus, giving the range of pitches of a voice or instrument. It aligns AmbitusAccidental (page 526), AmbitusLine (page 526), and AmbitusNoteHead (page 527), horizontally and defines the horizontal spacing from the ambitus to other items.

Ambitus objects are created by: Ambitus_engraver (page 444).

Standard settings:

- axes (list):
  - '(0 1)
    - List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

- break-align-symbol (symbol):
  - 'ambitus
    - This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

- break-visibility (vector):
  - #(#f #f #t)
    - A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, #f means killed.

- non-musical (boolean):
  - #t
    - True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

- space-alist (alist, with symbols as keys):
  - '(((cue-end-clef extra-space . 0.5)
          (clef extra-space . 1.15)
          (cue-clef extra-space . 0.5)
          (key-signature extra-space . 1.15)
          (signum-repetitionis extra-space . 1.15)
          (staff-bar extra-space . 1.15)
          (time-signature extra-space . 1.15)
          (right-edge extra-space . 1.15)
          (first-note extra-space . 1.15))

An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the format:

- '(((break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
          (break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
          ...)

Standard choices for break-align-symbol are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to space-alist are:

- first-note
  - used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line
next-note
used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value of first-note gets used

right-edge
used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with the extra-space spacing style)

If space-alist is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for first-note must be present. If there is no next-note entry, the value of first-note is used instead.

Choices for spacing-style are:

extra-space
Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.

minimum-space
Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, without allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed. Not compatible with right-edge.

fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much fixed space between the grob and the note.

minimum-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put at least this much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side of the note, without allowing them to collide.

semi-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.

shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

semi-shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page 126–134, [Ross] page 143–147.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
ly:axis-group-interface::width
Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height (_)> #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::pure-height (_ _)>>
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): ambitus-interface (page 738), axis-group-interface (page 739), break-aligned-interface (page 748), grob-interface (page 765), and item-interface (page 774).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.6 AmbitusAccidental

An accidental in an Ambitus (page 524).

AmbitusAccidental objects are created by: Ambitus_engraver (page 444).

Standard settings:

- **glyph-name** (string):
  - accidental-interface::calc-glyph-name
  - The glyph name within the font.
  - In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

- **stencil** (stencil):
  - ly:accidental-interface::print
  - The symbol to print.

- **X-offset** (number):
  - ly:grob::x-parent-positioning
  - The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  - Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

- **Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

  - Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-interface (page 735), accidental-switch-interface (page 737), break-aligned-interface (page 748), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), and item-interface (page 774).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.7 AmbitusLine

The vertical line in an Ambitus (page 524).

AmbitusLine objects are created by: Ambitus_engraver (page 444).

Standard settings:

- **gap** (dimension, in staff space):
  - ambitus-line::calc-gap
  - Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

- **length-fraction** (number):
  - 0.7
  - Multiplier for lengths. Used for determining ledger lines and stem lengths.
maximum-gap (number):
  0.45
  Maximum value allowed for gap property.

stencil (stencil):
  ambitus::print
  The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
  2
  For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
  is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
  counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
  expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
  influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

X-offset (number):
  ly:self-alignment-interface::centered-on-x-parent
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): ambitus-interface (page 738),
font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), and item-interface (page 774).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.8 AmbitusNoteHead

A note head in an Ambitus (page 524).

AmbitusNoteHead objects are created by: Ambitus_engraver (page 444).

Standard settings:

duration-log (integer):
  2
  The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., 0 = whole note, 1 = half note, etc.

glyph-name (string):
  note-head::calc-glyph-name
  The glyph name within the font.
  In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of
  glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

ignore-ambitus (boolean):
  #t
  If set, don’t consider this notehead for ambitus calculation.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:note-head::print
  The symbol to print.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)>>
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.
Y-offset (number):

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): ambitus-interface (page 738), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), ledgered-interface (page 777), note-head-interface (page 789), and staff-symbol-referencer-interface (page 811).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.9 Arpeggio

An arpeggio line (normally a vertical wiggle).

Arpeggio objects are created by: Arpeggio_engraver (page 445), and Span_arpeggio_engraver (page 491).

Standard settings:

direction (direction):
-1

If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

line-thickness (number):
1

For slurs and ties, this is the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the two arcs of the curve’s outline, which intersect at the endpoints. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

padding (dimension, in staff space):
0.5

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

positions (pair of numbers):
ly:arpeggio::calc-positions

Pair of staff coordinates (start . end), where start and end are vertical positions in staff-space units of the current staff. For slurs, this value selects which slur candidate to use; if extreme positions are requested, the closest one is taken.

protrusion (number):
0.4

In an arpeggio bracket, the length of the horizontal edges.

script-priority (number):
0

A key for determining the order of scripts in a stack, by being added to the position of the script in the user input, the sum being the overall priority. Smaller means closer to the head.
side-axis (number):
0
If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

staff-position (number):
0.0
Vertical position, measured in half staff spaces, counted from the middle line.
For ties, there is a distinction between exact and inexact values: an exact value serves as a rough vertical offset that gets further tuned to make the tie avoid staff lines. An inexact value is taken as the precise vertical offset without further adjustments.

Stencil (stencil):
ly:arpeggio::print
The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
1
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

X-extent (pair of numbers):
ly:arpeggio::width
Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

X-offset (number):
ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> #<procedure ly:arpeggio::pure-height (_ _ _)> >
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback (_)> >
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): arpeggio-interface (page 738), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), side-position-interface (page 801), and staff-symbol-referencer-interface (page 811).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).
3.1.10 BalloonText

A balloon text with a pointing line to visually mark and annotate another grob.

BalloonText objects are created by: Balloon_engraver (page 446).

Standard settings:

- **after-line-breaking (boolean):**
  - ly:balloon-interface::remove-irrelevant-spanner
    - Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

- **annotation-balloon (boolean):**
  - #t
    - Print the balloon around an annotation.

- **annotation-line (boolean):**
  - #t
    - Print the line from an annotation to the grob that it annotates.

- **break-visibility (vector):**
  - #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line).
    - #t means visible, #f means killed.

- **extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):**
  - '(+inf.0 . -inf.0)
    - In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item).
    - In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

- **stencil (stencil):**
  - ly:balloon-interface::print
    - The symbol to print.

- **text (markup):**
  - #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1428:0 (grob)>
    - Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

- **thickness (number):**
  - 1.0
    - For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

- **vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):**
  - #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (._)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _ _)> >
    - Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

- **X-extent (pair of numbers):**
  - ly:balloon-interface::width
Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

X-offset (number):
#<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1428:0 (grob)>
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)>
#<procedure ly:balloon-interface::pure-height (_ _ _)> >
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
#<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1428:0 (grob)>
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-switch-interface (page 737), balloon-interface (page 741), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), sticky-grob-interface (page 815), and text-interface (page 818).

This object can be of either of the following classes: Item (characterized by item-interface) or Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface). It supports the following interfaces conditionally depending on the class: item-interface (page 774), and spanner-interface (page 808).

3.1.11 BarLine
A bar line.

BarLine objects are created by: Bar_ engraver (page 446).

Standard settings:

allow-span-bar (boolean):
#t
If false, no inter-staff bar line will be created below this bar line.

bar-extent (pair of numbers):
ly:bar-line::calc-bar-extent
The Y-extent of the actual bar line. This may differ from Y-extent because it does not include the dots in a repeat bar line.

break-align-anchor (number):
ly:bar-line::calc-anchor
Grobs aligned to this breakable item will have their X-offsets shifted by this number. In bar lines, for example, this is used to position grobs relative to the (visual) center of the bar line.
break-align-symbol (symbol):
  'staff-bar
  This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section
  “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
  bar-line::calc-break-visibility
  A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible,
  #f means killed.

extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):
  pure-from-neighbor-interface::account-for-span-bar
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount
  (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of
  the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing
  problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0
  +inf.0).

gap (dimension, in staff space):
  0.4
  Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

glyph (string):
  "|"
  A string determining what ‘style’ of glyph is typeset. Valid choices depend on the
  function that is reading this property.
  In combination with (span) bar lines, it is a string resembling the bar line appearance
  in ASCII form.

glyph-left (string):
  #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1483:0
  (grob)> The glyph value to use at the end of the line when the line is broken. #f indicates
  that no glyph should be visible; otherwise the value must be a string.

glyph-name (string):
  bar-line::calc-glyph-name The glyph name within the font.
  In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of
  glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

glyph-right (string):
  #f The glyph value to use at the beginning of the line when the line is broken. #f indicates
  that no glyph should be visible; otherwise the value must be a string.

hair-thickness (number):
  1.9
  Thickness of the thin line in a bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default
  staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to
  Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

horizontal-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::horizontal-skylines-from-stencil
  (_)>>
  Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.
The space between individual elements in any compound bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to `Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness`).

An integer which determines the order of printing objects. Objects with the lowest value of layer are drawn first, then objects with progressively higher values are drawn, so objects with higher values overwrite objects with lower values. By default most objects are assigned a layer value of 1.

True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

Used for BarLines to right-align them. Usually the extent of a BarLine has some positive value to the right. If this property is set to `#t`, BarLine.stencil is translated to the left by this value. Needs to be set at Score or StaffGroup level. As a result all BarLines of said Score or StaffGroup are right-justified.

Decide whether lines should be drawn rounded or not.

The space between the two thin lines of the segno bar line symbol, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to `Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness`).

The Y-extent of a short bar line. The default is half the normal bar extent, rounded up to an integer number of staff spaces.

An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the format:

\[
((\text{break-align-symbol} . (\text{spacing-style} . \text{space}))
  (\text{break-align-symbol} . (\text{spacing-style} . \text{space}))
  \ldots)
\]
Standard choices for break-align-symbol are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to space-alist are:

- **first-note**
  - used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line

- **next-note**
  - used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value of first-note gets used

- **right-edge**
  - used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with the extra-space spacing style)

If space-alist is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for first-note must be present. If there is no next-note entry, the value of first-note is used instead.

Choices for spacing-style are:

- **extra-space**
  - Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.

- **minimum-space**
  - Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, without allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed. Not compatible with right-edge.

- **fixed-space**
  - Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much fixed space between the grob and the note.

- **minimum-fixed-space**
  - Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put at least this much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side of the note, without allowing them to collide.

- **semi-fixed-space**
  - Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.

- **shrink-space**
  - Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

- **semi-shrink-space**
  - Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page 126–134, [Ross] page 143–147.

**stencil (stencil):**

```ly:bar-line::print```

The symbol to print.
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thick-thickness (number):
6.0
Thickness of the thick line in a bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): bar-line-interface (page 741), break-aligned-interface (page 748), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and pure-from-neighbor-interface (page 795).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.12 BarNumber
An ordinary bar number. Centered bar numbers are managed separately with CenteredBarNumber (page 553), grobs.

BarNumber objects are created by: Bar_number_engraver (page 449).

Standard settings:

after-line-breaking (boolean):
ly:side-position-interface::move-to-extremal-staff
Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

break-align-symbols (list):
'(left-edge staff-bar)
A list of break-align symbols that determines which breakable items to align this to. If the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invisible due to break-visibility, we will align to the next grob (and so on). Choices are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
#(#f #f #t)
A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, #f means killed.

direction (direction):
1
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
'+inf.0 . -inf.0
In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

font-size (number):
-2
The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, −1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

horizon-padding (number):
0.05
The amount to pad the axis along which a Skyline is built for the side-position-interface.

non-musical (boolean):
#t
True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

outside-staff-priority (number):
100
If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
1.0
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

self-alignment-X (number):
#<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:363:2 (grob)>
Specify alignment of an object. The value −1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

side-axis (number):
1
If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

stencil (stencil):
ly:text-interface::print
The symbol to print.

X-offset (number):
sel**elf-alignment-interface::self-aligned-on-breakable
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _) #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _)>>
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): bar-number-interface (page 743),
break-alignable-interface (page 748), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface
(page 765), item-interface (page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792),
self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), and
text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.13 BassFigure

A number in figured bass. It can contain an alteration as well.

BassFigure objects are created by: Figured_bass_engraver (page 464).

Standard settings:

- font-features (list):
  `'("tnum" "cv47" "ss01")`
  Opentype features.

- stencil (stencil):
  `ly:text-interface::print`
  The symbol to print.

- Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  `#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >`
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-switch-interface
(page 737), bass-figure-interface (page 743), font-interface (page 759),
grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), rhythmic-grob-interface
(page 796), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.14 BassFigureAlignment

An auxiliary grob to stack several BassFigureLine (page 540), grobs vertically.

BassFigureAlignment objects are created by: Figured_bass_engraver (page 464).

Standard settings:

- axes (list):
  `'(1)`
  List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one
  number.

- padding (dimension, in staff space):
  `-inf.0`
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- stacking-dir (direction):
  `-1`
  Stack objects in which direction?
vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  ly:axis-group-interface::calc-skylines
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  ly:axis-group-interface::width
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height (_)> #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::pure-height (_ _ _)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): align-interface (page 737),
axis-group-interface (page 739), bass-figure-alignment-interface (page 743),
grob-interface (page 765), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.15 BassFigureAlignmentPositioning

If figured bass is used in the Staff (page 305), context, this auxiliary grob groups all of the figured bass notation and computes an offset from the staff via side-positioning.

BassFigureAlignmentPositioning objects are created by:
Figured_bass_position_engraver (page 465).

Standard settings:

  add-stem-support (boolean):
  #t
  If set, the Stem object is included in this script’s support.

  axes (list):
  '(1)
  List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

  direction (direction):
  1
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

  outside-staff-priority (number):
  25
  If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

  padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.5
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.
side-axis (number):
1
If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
1.0
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
ly:axis-group-interface::width
Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height (_)> #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::pure-height (___)> >
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (___ #:optional _)>>
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739), grob-interface (page 765), outside-staff-interface (page 792), side-position-interface (page 801), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

### 3.1.16 BassFigureBracket

Brackets around a figured bass (or elements of it).

BassFigureBracket objects are created by: Figured_bass_engraver (page 464).

Standard settings:

edge-height (pair):
'(0.2 . 0.2)
A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: (left-height . right-height).

stencil (stencil):
ly:enclosing-bracket::print
The symbol to print.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
ly:enclosing-bracket::width
Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.
This object supports the following interface(s): enclosing-bracket-interface (page 757), grob-interface (page 765), and item-interface (page 774).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.17 BassFigureContinuation

A horizontal line to indicate that a number of a previous figured bass is continued in the current figured bass.

BassFigureContinuation objects are created by: Figured_bass_engraver (page 464).

Standard settings:

bound-details (alist, with symbols as keys):
  '((right (attach-dir . 1) (padding . -0.15))
   (right-broken (attach-dir . -1) (padding . 0.5))
   (left-broken (attach-dir . 1) (padding . 0.5))
   (left (attach-dir . 1) (padding . 0.15)))

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

left-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
  ly:horizontal-line-spanner::calc-left-bound-info

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

right-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
  ly:horizontal-line-spanner::calc-right-bound-info

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

stencil (stencil):
  figured-bass-continuation::print

The symbol to print.

Y-offset (number):
  ly:figured-bass-continuation::center-on-figures

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): figured-bass-continuation-interface (page 757), grob-interface (page 765), horizontal-line-spanner-interface (page 771), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.18 BassFigureLine

An auxiliary grob providing a baseline for bass figures that should be aligned vertically.

BassFigureLine objects are created by: Figured_bass_engraver (page 464).

Standard settings:

axes (list):
  '(1)

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

staff-staff-spacing (alist, with symbols as keys):
  '((minimum-distance . 1.5) (padding . 0.1))
When applied to a staff-group’s StaffGrouper grob, this spacing alist controls the
distance between consecutive staves within the staff-group. When applied to a staff’s
VerticalAxisGroup grob, it controls the distance between the staff and the near-
est staff below it in the same system, replacing any settings inherited from the
StaffGrouper grob of the containing staff-group, if there is one. This property re-
mains in effect even when non-staff lines appear between staves. The alist can contain
the following keys:

- **basic-distance** – the vertical distance, measured in staff-spaces, between the
  reference points of the two items when no collisions would result, and no stretch-
  ing or compressing is in effect.
- **minimum-distance** – the smallest allowable vertical distance, measured in staff-
  spaces, between the reference points of the two items, when compressing is in
  effect.
- **padding** – the minimum required amount of unobstructed vertical whitespace
  between the bounding boxes (or skylines) of the two items, measured in staff-
  spaces.
- **stretchability** – a unitless measure of the dimension’s relative propensity to
  stretch. If zero, the distance will not stretch (unless collisions would result).

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):

```
ly:axis-group-interface::combine-skylines
```

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
ly:axis-group-interface::width
```

Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
reference point.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height (_)> #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::pure-height (_ _ _)>>
```

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739),
grob-interface (page 765), outside-staff-axis-group-interface (page 791), and
spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

### 3.1.19 Beam

A beam.

Beam objects are created by: Auto_beam_engraver (page 445), Beam_engraver (page 450),
Chord_tremolo_engraver (page 455), Grace_auto_beam_engraver (page 467), and
Grace_beam_engraver (page 468).

Standard settings:

- **accidental-padding** (number):
  
  1.0

  Property used by Beam to avoid accidentals in whole note tremolos.

- **auto-knee-gap** (dimension, in staff space):
  
  5.5
If a gap is found between note heads where a horizontal beam fits and it is larger than this number, make a kneed beam.

beam-thickness (dimension, in staff space):
  0.48
  Beam thickness, measured in staff-space units.

beamed-stem-shorten (list):
  '(1.0 0.5 0.25)
  How much to shorten beamed stems, when their direction is forced. It is a list, since the value is different depending on the number of flags and beams.

beaming (pair):
  ly:beam::calc-beaming
  Pair of number lists. Each number list specifies which beams to make. 0 is the central beam, 1 is the next beam toward the note, etc. This information is used to determine how to connect the beaming patterns from stem to stem inside a beam.

clip-edges (boolean):
  #t
  Allow outward pointing beamlets at the edges of beams?

collision-interfaces (list):
  '(beam-interface
clef-interface
clef-modifier-interface
flag-interface
inline-accidental-interface
key-signature-interface
note-head-interface
stem-interface
time-signature-interface)
  A list of interfaces for which automatic beam-collision resolution is run.

damping (number):
  1
  Amount of beam slope damping.

details (alist, with symbols as keys):
  '(((secondary-beam-demerit . 10)
    (stem-length-demerit-factor . 5)
    (region-size . 2)
    (beam-eps . 0.001)
    (stem-length-limit-penalty . 5000)
    (damping-direction-penalty . 800)
    (hint-direction-penalty . 20)
    (musical-direction-factor . 400)
    (ideal-slope-factor . 10)
    (collision-penalty . 500)
    (collision-padding . 0.35)
    (round-to-zero-slope . 0.02))

  An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob's details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces],
page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

direction (direction):
   ly:beam::calc-direction
   If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=-1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

font-size (number):
   -6
   The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

gap (dimension, in staff space):
   0.8
   Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

knee (boolean):
   ly:beam::calc-knee
   Is this beam kneed?

minimum-length (dimension, in staff space):
   6.0
   Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

neutral-direction (direction):
   -1
   Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

normalized-endpoints (pair):
   ly:spanner::calc-normalized-endpoints
   Represents left and right placement over the total spanner, where the width of the spanner is normalized between 0 and 1.

positions (pair of numbers):
   beam::place-broken-parts-individually
   Pair of staff coordinates (start . end), where start and end are vertical positions in staff-space units of the current staff. For slurs, this value selects which slur candidate to use; if extreme positions are requested, the closest one is taken.

springs-and-rods (boolean):
   ly:beam::tremolo-springs-and-rods
   Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

stencil (stencil):
   ly:beam::print
   The symbol to print.

transparent (boolean):
   #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1472:0 (grob)>
This makes the grob invisible.


Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-positions (pair of numbers):
ly:beam::calc-x-positions

Pair of X staff coordinates of a spanner in the form (left, right), where both left and right are in staff-space units of the current staff.

This object supports the following interface(s): beam-interface (page 743), grob-interface (page 765), spanner-interface (page 808), staff-symbol-referencer-interface (page 811), and unbreakable-spanner-interface (page 825).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.20 BendAfter

A grob for displaying falls and doits.

BendAfter objects are created by: Bend_engraver (page 452).

Standard settings:

minimum-length (dimension, in staff space):
0.5

Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

stencil (stencil):
bend::print

The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
2.0

For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

This object supports the following interface(s): bend-after-interface (page 746), grob-interface (page 765), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.21 BendSpanner

A string bending as used in tablature notation.

BendSpanner objects are created by: Bend_spanner_engraver (page 452).

Standard settings:

avoid-slur (symbol):
'ignore
Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

baseline-skip (dimension, in staff space):
3
Distance between base lines of multiple lines of text.

before-line-breaking (boolean):
  bend::target-cautionary
  Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

details (alist, with symbols as keys):
  '(((arrow-stencil
      
      #<procedure bend::arrow-head-stencil (thickness x-y-coords height width dir)>)
      (curvature-factor . 0.35)
      (bend-arrowhead-height . 1.25)
      (bend-arrowhead-width . 0.8)
      (bend-amount-strings
       (quarter . "\frac{1}{4}")
       (half . "\frac{1}{2}")
       (three-quarter . "\frac{3}{4}")
       (full . #f))
      (curve-x-padding-line-end . 0.5)
      (curve-y-padding-line-end . 1)
      (dashed-line-settings 0.4 0.4 0)
      (head-text-break-visibility . #(#f #t #t))
      (horizontal-left-padding . 0.1)
      (successive-level . 1)
      (target-visibility . #f)
      (vertical-padding . 0.2)
      (y-distance-from-tabstaff-to-arrow-tip . 2.75))
An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob's details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob's description section.

direction (direction):
1
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

text-shape (symbol):
  'italic
  Select the shape of a font. Possible values are upright, italic, oblique, and slanted (which is the same as oblique).
font-size (number):
-2
The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
0.15
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

side-axis (number):
1
If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

spanner-id (index or symbol):
"
An identifier to distinguish concurrent spanners.

stencil (stencil):
bend-spanner::print
The symbol to print.

style (symbol):
'( )
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

text (markup):
#f
Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

thickness (number):
1
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _ _)>>
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

word-space (dimension, in staff space):
0.6
Space to insert between words in texts.

Y-offset (number):
0
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): bend-interface (page 746), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), line-spanner-interface (page 779), outside-staff-interface (page 792), spanner-interface (page 808), text-interface (page 818), and text-script-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.22 BreakAlignGroup

An auxiliary grob to group several breakable items of the same type (clefs, time signatures, etc.) across staves so that they will be aligned horizontally. See also BreakAlignment (page 547).

BreakAlignGroup objects are created by: Break_align_engraver (page 453).

Standard settings:

axes (list):
'(0)
List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

break-align-anchor (number):
ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-average-anchor
Grobs aligned to this breakable item will have their X-offsets shifted by this number. In bar lines, for example, this is used to position grobs relative to the (visual) center of the bar line.

break-align-anchor-alignment (number):
ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-joint-anchor-alignment
Read by ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-extent-aligned-anchor for aligning an anchor to a grob's extent.

break-visibility (vector):
ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-break-visibility
A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, #f means killed.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
ly:axis-group-interface::width
Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739), break-aligned-interface (page 748), grob-interface (page 765), and item-interface (page 774).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.23 BreakAlignment

An auxiliary grob that manages the horizontal ordering of BreakAlignGroup (page 547), grobs within a NonMusicalPaperColumn (page 646), grob (for example, whether the time signature follows or precedes a bar line).

BreakAlignment objects are created by: Break_align_engraver (page 453).
Standard settings:

axes (list):
  '(0)
  List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

break-align-orders (vector):
  #((left-edge
    staff-ellipsis
    cue-end-clef
    ambitus
    breathing-sign
    signum-repetitionis
    clef
    cue-clef
    staff-bar
    key-cancellation
    key-signature
    time-signature
    custos)
  (left-edge
    staff-ellipsis
    cue-end-clef
    ambitus
    breathing-sign
    signum-repetitionis
    clef
    cue-clef
    staff-bar
    key-cancellation
    key-signature
    time-signature
    custos)
  (left-edge
    staff-ellipsis
    ambitus
    breathing-sign
    signum-repetitionis
    clef
    key-cancellation
    key-signature
    time-signature
    staff-bar
    cue-clef
    custos))
This is a vector of 3 lists: #(end-of-line unbroken start-of-line). Each list contains break-align symbols that specify an order of breakable items (see Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference).

For example, this places time signatures before clefs:
\override Score.BreakAlignment.break-align-orders =
  #(make-vector 3 '(left-edge
non-musical (boolean):
  #t
  True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

stacking-dir (direction):
  1
  Stack objects in which direction?

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  ly:axis-group-interface::width
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739),
break-alignment-interface (page 750), grob-interface (page 765), and item-interface
(page 774).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.24 BreathingSign

A breathing sign.

BreathingSign objects are created by: Breathing_sign_engraver (page 453), and
Caesura_engraver (page 453).

Standard settings:

break-align-symbol (symbol):
  'breathing-sign
  This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section
  “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
  #(#t #t #f)
  A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible,
  #f means killed.

direction (direction):
  1
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
  LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
  whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
  UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

non-musical (boolean):
  #t
  True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.
space-alist (alist, with symbols as keys):
  '(((ambitus extra-space . 2.0)
     (custos minimum-space . 1.0)
     (key-signature minimum-space . 1.5)
     (time-signature minimum-space . 1.5)
     (signum-repetitionis minimum-space . 1.5)
     (staff-bar minimum-space . 1.5)
     (clef minimum-space . 2.0)
     (cue-clef minimum-space . 2.0)
     (cue-end-clef minimum-space . 2.0)
     (first-note fixed-space . 1.0)
     (right-edge extra-space . 0.1))

An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the format:
  '(((break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
     (break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
     ...)

Standard choices for break-align-symbol are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to space-alist are:
  first-note
    used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line
  next-note
    used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value of first-note gets used
  right-edge
    used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with the extra-space spacing style)

If space-alist is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for first-note must be present. If there is no next-note entry, the value of first-note is used instead.

Choices for spacing-style are:
  extra-space
    Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.
  minimum-space
    Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, without allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed. Not compatible with right-edge.
  fixed-space
    Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much fixed space between the grob and the note.
  minimum-fixed-space
    Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put at least this much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side of the note, without allowing them to collide.
semi-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.

shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

semi-shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page 126–134, [Ross] page 143–147.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:text-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
  1.9
  For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::offset-callback (_)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): break-aligned-interface (page 748), breathing-sign-interface (page 751), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.25 CaesuraScript
A script for \caesura, e.g., an outside-staff comma or a fermata over a bar line.
CaesuraScript objects are created by: Caesura_engraver (page 453).

Standard settings:
before-line-breaking (boolean):
    caesura-script-interface::before-line-breaking
    Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.
break-visibility (vector):
   #(#t #t #f)
A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, 
#f means killed.

direction (direction):
   ly:script-interface::calc-direction
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

font-encoding (symbol):
   'fetaMusic
The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only
lilypond’s system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are
fetaMusic (Emmentaler), fetaBraces, fetaText (Emmentaler).

horizon-padding (number):
   0.1
The amount to pad the axis along which a Skyline is built for the
side-position-interface.

non-musical (boolean):
   #t
True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

self-alignment-X (number):
   0
Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and
1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the
unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

side-axis (number):
   1
If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other
object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

slur-padding (number):
   0.2
Extra distance between slur and script.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
   0.25
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align
objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):
   ly:script-interface::print
The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil
(_)> >
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.
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X-offset (number):
    script-interface::calc-x-offset
    The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
    Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
    reference point.

Y-offset (number):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side
    (_ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side
    (_ _ #:optional _)> >
    The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): caesura-script-interface
(page 751), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface
(page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792), script-interface (page 797),
self-alignment-interface (page 798), and side-position-interface (page 801).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.26 CenteredBarNumber
A centered bar number; see also CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554). Ordinary bar
numbers are managed with BarNumber (page 535), grobs.

CenteredBarNumber objects are created by: Bar_number_engraver (page 449).

Standard settings:

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
    '(+inf.0 . -inf.0)
    In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the
    ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item).
    In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 .
    -inf.0).

font-size (number):
    0
    The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is
    smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly
    a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this
    before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

self-alignment-X (number):
    0
    Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and
    1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the
unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.
stencil (stencil):
  ly:text-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

X-offset (number):
  centered-spanner-interface::calc-x-offset
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): bar-number-interface (page 743),
centered-bar-number-interface (page 751), centered-spanner-interface (page 751),
font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), spanner-interface (page 808),
and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.27 CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner
An auxiliary grob providing a vertical baseline to align CenteredBarNumber (page 553), grobs.
  CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner objects are created by:
  Centered_bar_number_align_engraver (page 454).

Standard settings:

  after-line-breaking (boolean):
    ly:side-position-interface::move-to-extremal-staff
    Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

  axes (list):
    ' (1)
    List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one
    number.

  direction (direction):
    1
    If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
    LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
    whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
    UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

  outside-staff-priority (number):
    1200
    If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions.
    In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority
    is closer to the staff.

  padding (dimension, in staff space):
    4
    Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

  side-axis (number):
    1
    If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other
    object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.
vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-extent (pair of numbers):

Y-extent (pair of numbers):

Y-offset (number):

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739), bar-number-interface (page 743), centered-bar-number-line-spanner-interface (page 751), grob-interface (page 765), outside-staff-interface (page 792), side-position-interface (page 801), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.28 ChordName

A stand-alone chord name. For chord names in chord grids, see GridChordName (page 603).

ChordName objects are created by: Chord_name_engraver (page 454).

Standard settings:

after-line-breaking (boolean):

extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

font-family (symbol):
'sans'

The font family is the broadest category for selecting text fonts. Options include serif, sans and typewriter.

font-size (number):
1.5

The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

stencil (stencil):
ly:text-interface::print

The symbol to print.

word-space (dimension, in staff space):
0.0

Space to insert between words in texts.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-switch-interface (page 737), chord-name-interface (page 752), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792), rhythmic-grob-interface (page 796), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.29 ChordSquare

In a chord grid, this grob represents one chord square. It helps place GridChordName (page 603), grobs, and draws lines to separate them. Note that this grob only draws the diagonal lines in a square. The borders of the square are drawn by StaffSymbol (page 688), and BarLine (page 531).

ChordSquare objects are created by: Chord_square_engraver (page 455).

Standard settings:

measure-division-chord-placement-alist (association list (list of pairs)):

'(((1) (0 . 0))
 ((1/2 1/2) (-0.4 . 0.4) (0.4 . -0.4))
 ((1/2 1/4 1/4)
  (-0.4 . 0.4)
  (0 . -0.65)
  (0.63 . 0))
 ((1/4 1/4 1/2)
  (-0.63 . 0)
  (0 . 0.65)
  (0.4 . -0.4))
 ((1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4))
An alist mapping measure divisions (see the measure-division property) to lists of coordinates (number pairs) applied to the chord names of a chord square. Coordinates are normalized between -1 and 1 within the square.

measure-division-lines-alist (association list (list of pairs)):
`(((1))
  ((1/2 1/2) (-1 -1 1 1))
  ((1/2 1/4 1/4) (-1 -1 1 1) (0 0 1 -1))
  ((1/4 1/4 1/2) (-1 -1 1 1) (-1 1 0 0))
  ((1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4) (-1 -1 1 1) (-1 1 1 -1))
  ((1/4 3/4) (-1 -1 0 0) (-1 1 0 0))
  ((3/4 1/4) (0 0 1 -1) (0 0 1 1)))`

An alist mapping measure divisions (see the measure-division property) to lists of lines to draw in the square, given as 4-element lists: (x-start y-start x-end y-end).

stencil (stencil):
  chord-square::print
  The symbol to print.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  chord-square::width
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure chord-square::height (grob)>>
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): chord-square-interface (page 752),
grob-interface (page 765), line-interface (page 778), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.30 Clef
A clef. See also ClefModifier (page 560), CueClef (page 569), and CueEndClef (page 572).

Clef objects are created by: Clef_engraver (page 455).

Standard settings:
  avoid-slur (symbol):
    'inside
    Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.
break-align-anchor (number):
    ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-extent-aligned-anchor
    Grobs aligned to this breakable item will have their X-offsets shifted by this number.
    In bar lines, for example, this is used to position grobs relative to the (visual) center
    of the bar line.

break-align-anchor-alignment (number):
    1
    Read by ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-extent-aligned-anchor for aligning an anchor to a grob’s extent.

break-align-symbol (symbol):
    'clef
    This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section
    “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
    #(f f t)
    A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible,
    #f means killed.

extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):
    pure-from-neighbor-interface::extra-spacing-height-at-beginning-of-line
    In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount
    (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of
    the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing
    problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0
    . +inf.0).

glyph-name (string):
    ly:clef::calc-glyph-name
    The glyph name within the font.
    In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of
    glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

non-musical (boolean):
    #t
    True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

space-alist (alist, with symbols as keys):
    '((cue-clef extra-space . 2.0)
     (signum-repetitionis extra-space . 0.7)
     (staff-bar extra-space . 0.7)
     (ambitus extra-space . 1.15)
     (key-cancellation minimum-space . 3.5)
     (key-signature minimum-space . 3.5)
     (time-signature minimum-space . 4.2)
     (first-note minimum-fixed-space . 5.0)
     (next-note extra-space . 1.0)
     (right-edge extra-space . 0.5))
    An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the
    format:
    
    '((break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
     (break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
     (break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space)))
Standard choices for `break-align-symbol` are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in *Internals Reference*. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to `space-alist` are:

- **first-note**
  used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line

- **next-note**
  used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value of `first-note` gets used

- **right-edge**
  used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with the extra-space spacing style)

If `space-alist` is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for `first-note` must be present. If there is no `next-note` entry, the value of `first-note` is used instead.

Choices for `spacing-style` are:

- **extra-space**
  Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with `first-note` or `next-note`; otherwise it is fixed.

- **minimum-space**
  Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, without allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with `first-note` or `next-note`; otherwise it is fixed. Not compatible with `right-edge`.

- **fixed-space**
  Only compatible with `first-note` and `next-note`. Put this much fixed space between the grob and the note.

- **minimum-fixed-space**
  Only compatible with `first-note` and `next-note`. Put at least this much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side of the note, without allowing them to collide.

- **semi-fixed-space**
  Only compatible with `first-note` and `next-note`. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.

- **shrink-space**
  Only compatible with `first-note` and `next-note`. Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

- **semi-shrink-space**
  Only compatible with `first-note` and `next-note`. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page 126–134, [Ross] page 143–147.
stencil (stencil):
    ly:clef::print
    The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >
    Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
    Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback (_)> >
    The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
    Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): break-aligned-interface (page 748), clef-interface (page 752), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), pure-from-neighbor-interface (page 795), and staff-symbol-referencer-interface (page 811).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.31 ClefModifier

A grob that draws the clef modifier (if present), in most cases the digit 8 below or above the clef. See also Clef (page 557), CueClef (page 569), and CueEndClef (page 572).

ClefModifier objects are created by: Clef_engraver (page 455), and Cue_clef_engraver (page 458).

Standard settings:

break-visibility (vector):
    #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1472:0 (grob)>  
    A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, #f means killed.

clef-alignments (alist, with symbols as keys):
    '(((G -0.2 . 0.1) (F -0.3 . -0.2) (C 0 . 0))
    An alist of parent-alignments that should be used for clef modifiers with various clefs.

color (color):
    #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1472:0 (grob)>  
    The color of this grob.

font-shape (symbol):
    'italic
    Select the shape of a font. Possible values are upright, italic, oblique, and slanted (which is the same as oblique).
font-size (number):
  -4
The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

parent-alignment-X (number):
  ly:clef-modifier::calc-parent-alignment
Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

self-alignment-X (number):
  0
Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.7
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):
  clef-modifier::print
The symbol to print.

transparent (boolean):
  #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1472:0 (grob)>
This makes the grob invisible.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-offset (number):
  ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent. Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _) #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ _ #:optional _)> >
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): clef-modifier-interface (page 753), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.32 ClusterSpanner

A cluster spanner. The envelope shape within the spanner is given by ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562), grobs.

ClusterSpanner objects are created by: Cluster_spanner_engraver (page 456).

Standard settings:

- **minimum-length** (dimension, in staff space):
  - 0.0
  - Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

- **padding** (dimension, in staff space):
  - 0.25
  - Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- **springs-and-rods** (boolean):
  - ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods
  - Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

- **stencil** (stencil):
  - ly:cluster::print
  - The symbol to print.

- **style** (symbol):
  - 'ramp
  - This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

This object supports the following interface(s): cluster-interface (page 753), grob-interface (page 765), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

### 3.1.33 ClusterSpannerBeacon

An auxiliary grob to specify the minimum and maximum pitch of a ClusterSpanner (page 562), grob at a given moment.

ClusterSpannerBeacon objects are created by: Cluster_spanner_engraver (page 456).

Standard settings:

- **Y-extent** (pair of numbers):
  - ly:cluster-beacon::height
  - Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.
This object supports the following interface(s): cluster-beacon-interface (page 753),
grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and rhythmic-grob-interface (page 796).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.34 CodaMark

A coda mark.

CodaMark objects are created by: Mark_engraver (page 475).

Standard settings:

after-line-breaking (boolean):
  ly:side-position-interface::move-to-extremal-staff
  Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

baseline-skip (dimension, in staff space):
  2
  Distance between base lines of multiple lines of text.

break-align-symbols (list):
  '(staff-bar key-signature clef)
  A list of break-align symbols that determines which breakable items to align this to. If
  the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invisible due to break-visibility,
  we will align to the next grob (and so on). Choices are listed in Section “break-
  alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
  #(#t #t #f)
  A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible,
  #f means killed.

direction (direction):
  1
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
  LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
  whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
  UP=-1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
  '(+inf.0 . -inf.0)
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the
  ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item).
  In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 .
  -inf.0).

font-size (number):
  2
  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is
  smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly
  a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this
  before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

non-musical (boolean):
  #t
  True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.
outside-staff-horizontal-padding (number):
  0.2
  By default, an outside-staff-object can be placed so that it is very close to another
grob horizontally. If this property is set, the outside-staff-object is raised so that it is
not so close to its neighbor.

outside-staff-padding (number):
  0.4
  The padding to place between grobs when spacing according to outside-staff-
priority. Two grobs with different outside-staff-padding values have the larger
value of padding between them.

outside-staff-priority (number):
  1400
  If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions.
  In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority
is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.4
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

self-alignment-X (number):
  break-alignable-interface::self-alignment-opposite-of-anchor
  Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and
1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the
unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:text-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil
(_)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-offset (number):
  self-alignment-interface::self-aligned-on-breakable
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side
(_ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side
(_ _ #:optional _) >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
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Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): break-alignable-interface (page 748), coda-mark-interface (page 754), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), mark-interface (page 782), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.35 CombineTextScript

A grob for printing markup given in the soloText, soloIIText, and aDueText properties if automatic part combining is active.

CombineTextScript objects are created by: Part_combine_engraver (page 484).

Standard settings:

avoid-slur (symbol):
'outside
Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

baseline-skip (dimension, in staff space):
2
Distance between base lines of multiple lines of text.

direction (direction):
1
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
'(+inf.0 . -inf.0)
In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

font-series (symbol):
'bold
Select the series of a font. Common choices are normal and bold. The full list of symbols that can be used is: thin, ultralight, light, semilight, book, normal, medium, semibold, bold, ultrabold, heavy, ultraheavy.

outside-staff-priority (number):
450
If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.
padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.5
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

parent-alignment-X (number):
  #f
  Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned
  on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical
  values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number,
  align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X
  property will be used.

script-priority (number):
  200
  A key for determining the order of scripts in a stack, by being added to the position of
  the script in the user input, the sum being the overall priority. Smaller means closer
  to the head.

self-alignment-X (number):
  #f
  Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and
  1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the
  unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

side-axis (number):
  1
  If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other
  object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.5
  Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align
  objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

svg (svg):

stencil (stencil):
  ly:text-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

X-offset (number):
  ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side
  (_ #:optional _) #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side
  (_ _ #:optional _)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-switch-interface (page 737), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), text-interface (page 818), and text-script-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.36 ControlPoint

A visual representation of a Bézier control point in ties and slurs.

ControlPoint objects are created by: Show_control_points_engraver (page 489).

Standard settings:

- **color (color):** "IndianRed"
  The color of this grob.

- **horizontal-skylines (pair of skylines):** #f
  Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

- **layer (integer):** 3
  An integer which determines the order of printing objects. Objects with the lowest value of layer are drawn first, then objects with progressively higher values are drawn, so objects with higher values overwrite objects with lower values. By default most objects are assigned a layer value of 1.

- **stencil (stencil):** ly:text-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

- **text (markup):** '#(<procedure draw-circle-markup (layout props radius thickness filled)> 0.3 0.01 #t)
  Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

- **vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):** #f
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

- **X-extent (pair of numbers):** #f
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

- **X-offset (number):** #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:3047:0 (grob)>
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):

```
#f
```

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):

```
#<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:3047:0 (grob)>
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): control-point-interface (page 754), grob-interface (page 765), sticky-grob-interface (page 815), and text-interface (page 818).

This object can be of either of the following classes: Item (characterized by item-interface) or Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface). It supports the following interfaces conditionally depending on the class: item-interface (page 774), and spanner-interface (page 808).

### 3.1.37 ControlPolygon

A visual representation of a Bézier control polygon as used in ties and slurs.

ControlPolygon objects are created by: Show_control_points_engraver (page 489).

**Standard settings:**

```
color (color):
   "BurlyWood"

The color of this grob.
```

```
extroversion (number):
   0.5

For polygons, how the thickness of the line is spread on each side of the exact polygon with ideal zero thickness. If this is 0, the middle of line is on the polygon. If 1, the line sticks out of the polygon. If -1, the outer side of the line is exactly on the polygon. Other numeric values are interpolated.
```

```
filled (boolean):
   #f

Whether an object is filled with ink.
```

```
horizontal-skylines (pair of skylines):
   #f

Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.
```

```
layer (integer):
   2

An integer which determines the order of printing objects. Objects with the lowest value of layer are drawn first, then objects with progressively higher values are drawn,
so objects with higher values overwrite objects with lower values. By default most objects are assigned a layer value of 1.

**Stencil (stencil):**

```
ly:text-interface::print
```

The symbol to print.

**Text (markup):**

```
control-polygon::calc-text
```

Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in *Notation Reference*.

**Thickness (number):**

1.2

For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to `Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness`).

**Vertical skylines (pair of skylines):**

```
#f
```

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-extent (pair of numbers):**

```
#f
```

Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

**Y-extent (pair of numbers):**

```
#f
```

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): control-polygon-interface (page 754), grob-interface (page 765), sticky-grob-interface (page 815), and text-interface (page 818).

This object can be of either of the following classes: Item (characterized by item-interface) or Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface). It supports the following interfaces conditionally depending on the class: item-interface (page 774), and spanner-interface (page 808).

### 3.1.38 CueClef

A clef starting a cue. See also Clef (page 557), ClefModifier (page 560), and CueEndClef (page 572).

**CueClef objects are created by:** `Cue_clef_engraver` (page 458).

**Standard settings:**

**Avoid slur (symbol):**

```
'inside
```

Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.
break-align-anchor (number):
    ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-extent-aligned-anchor
    Grobs aligned to this breakable item will have their X-offsets shifted by this number.
    In bar lines, for example, this is used to position grobs relative to the (visual) center
    of the bar line.

break-align-symbol (symbol):
    'cue-clef
    This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section
    "break-alignment-interface" in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
    #(#f #f #t)
    A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible,
    #f means killed.

eextra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):
    pure-from-neighbor-interface::extra-spacing-height-at-beginning-of-line
    In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount
    (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of
    the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal
    spacing problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0
    . +inf.0).

font-size (number):
    -4
    The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is
    smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly
    a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this
    before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

full-size-change (boolean):
    #t
    Don’t make a change clef smaller.

glyph-name (string):
    ly:clef::calc-glyph-name
    The glyph name within the font.
    In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of
glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

non-musical (boolean):
    #t
    True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

space-alist (alist, with symbols as keys):
    '((signum-repetitionis minimum-space . 2.7)
    (staff-bar minimum-space . 2.7)
    (key-cancellation minimum-space . 3.5)
    (key-signature minimum-space . 3.5)
    (time-signature minimum-space . 4.2)
    (custos minimum-space . 0.0)
    (first-note minimum-fixed-space . 3.0)
    (next-note extra-space . 1.0)
An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the format:

'((break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
  (break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
  ...
)

Standard choices for break-align-symbol are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to space-alist are:

- **first-note**
  used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line

- **next-note**
  used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value of first-note gets used

- **right-edge**
  used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with the extra-space spacing style)

If space-alist is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for first-note must be present. If there is no next-note entry, the value of first-note is used instead.

Choices for spacing-style are:

- **extra-space**
  Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.

- **minimum-space**
  Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, without allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed. Not compatible with right-edge.

- **fixed-space**
  Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much fixed space between the grob and the note.

- **minimum-fixed-space**
  Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put at least this much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side of the note, without allowing them to collide.

- **semi-fixed-space**
  Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.

- **shrink-space**
  Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

- **semi-shrink-space**
  Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is shrinkable.
Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page 126–134, [Ross] page 143–147.

**stencil** (stencil):
`ly:clef::print`
The symbol to print.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):
`#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >`
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):
`#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >`
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

**Y-offset** (number):
`#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback (_)> >`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of *Y-offset* to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): `break-aligned-interface` (page 748), `clef-interface` (page 752), `font-interface` (page 759), `grob-interface` (page 765), `item-interface` (page 774), `pure-from-neighbor-interface` (page 795), and `staff-symbol-referencer-interface` (page 811).

This object is of class Item (characterized by `item-interface` (page 774)).

### 3.1.39 CueEndClef

A clef ending a cue. See also Clef (page 557), ClefModifier (page 560), and CueClef (page 569).

**CueEndClef** objects are created by: `Cue_clef_engraver` (page 458).

Standard settings:

**avoid-slur** (symbol):

- `'inside`
  Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

**break-align-anchor** (number):
`ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-extent-aligned-anchor`
Grobs aligned to this breakable item will have their X-offsets shifted by this number. In bar lines, for example, this is used to position grobs relative to the (visual) center of the bar line.

**break-align-symbol** (symbol):

- `'cue-end-clef`
This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

**break-visibility (vector):**
#(#t #t #f)
A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, #f means killed.

**extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):**
pure-from-neighbor-interface::extra-spacing-height-at-beginning-of-line
In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0 . +inf.0).

**font-size (number):**
-4
The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

**full-size-change (boolean):**
#t
Don’t make a change clef smaller.

**glyph-name (string):**
ly:clef::calc-glyph-name
The glyph name within the font.
In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

**non-musical (boolean):**
#t
True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

**space-alist (alist, with symbols as keys):**
'((clef extra-space . 0.7) (cue-clef extra-space . 0.7) (signum-repetitionis extra-space . 0.7) (staff-bar extra-space . 0.7) (key-cancellation minimum-space . 3.5) (key-signature minimum-space . 3.5) (time-signature minimum-space . 4.2) (first-note minimum-fixed-space . 5.0) (next-note extra-space . 1.0) (right-edge extra-space . 0.5))
An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the format:
'((break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
 (break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space)) ...
)
Standard choices for `break-align-symbol` are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in *Internals Reference*. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to `space-alist` are:

- **first-note**
  - used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line

- **next-note**
  - used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value of `first-note` gets used

- **right-edge**
  - used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with the extra-space spacing style)

If `space-alist` is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for `first-note` must be present. If there is no `next-note` entry, the value of `first-note` is used instead.

Choices for `spacing-style` are:

- **extra-space**
  - Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with `first-note` or `next-note`; otherwise it is fixed.

- **minimum-space**
  - Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, without allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with `first-note` or `next-note`; otherwise it is fixed. Not compatible with `right-edge`.

- **fixed-space**
  - Only compatible with `first-note` and `next-note`. Put this much fixed space between the grob and the note.

- **minimum-fixed-space**
  - Only compatible with `first-note` and `next-note`. Put at least this much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side of the note, without allowing them to collide.

- **semi-fixed-space**
  - Only compatible with `first-note` and `next-note`. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.

- **shrink-space**
  - Only compatible with `first-note` and `next-note`. Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

- **semi-shrink-space**
  - Only compatible with `first-note` and `next-note`. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page 126–134, [Ross] page 143–147.

**stencil** (stencil):

```latex
ly:clef::print
```

The symbol to print.
Y-extent (pair of numbers):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
   Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
   reference point.

Y-offset (number):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback
   (_)> >
   The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
   Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
   setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
   self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): break-aligned-interface (page 748),
   clef-interface (page 752), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765),
   item-interface (page 774), pure-from-neighbor-interface (page 795), and
   staff-symbol-referencer-interface (page 811).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.40 Custos
A custos, mainly used in older notation like Gregorian chant.

Custos objects are created by: Custos_ engraver (page 459).

Standard settings:

break-align-symbol (symbol):
   'custos
   This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section
   “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
   #(t f f)
   A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible,
   #f means killed.

neutral-direction (direction):
   -1
   Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

non-musical (boolean):
   #t
   True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

space-alist (alist, with symbols as keys):
   '((first-note minimum-fixed-space . 0.0)
     (right-edge extra-space . 0.1))
   An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the
   format:
      '(((break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
        (break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
        ...)
   Standard choices for break-align-symbol are listed in Section “break-alignment-
   interface” in Internals Reference. Additionally, three special break-align symbols
   available to space-alist are:
first-note
used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line

next-note
used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value
of first-note gets used

right-edge
used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with
the extra-space spacing style)

If space-alist is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for
first-note must be present. If there is no next-note entry, the value of first-note
is used instead.
 Choices for spacing-style are:

extra-space
Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable
and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.

minimum-space
Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, with-
out allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable
when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed. Not compatible with right-edge.

fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
fixed space between the grob and the note.

minimum-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put at least this
much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side
of the note, without allowing them to collide.

semi-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is
fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.

shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

semi-shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is
fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page

stencil (stencil):
ly:custos::print
The symbol to print.

style (symbol):
'vaticana
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

Y-offset (number):

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): break-aligned-interface (page 748), custos-interface (page 754), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and staff-symbol-referencer-interface (page 811).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.41 Divisio

A structural divider in a chant, often calling for a breath or caesura.

Divisio objects are created by: Divisio_engraver (page 460).

Standard settings:

break-align-anchor (number):

Grobs aligned to this breakable item will have their X-offsets shifted by this number. In bar lines, for example, this is used to position grobs relative to the (visual) center of the bar line.

break-align-anchor-alignment (number):

0

Read by ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-extent-aligned-anchor for aligning an anchor to a grob’s extent.

break-align-symbol (symbol):

'staff-bar

This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):

#(#t #t #f)

A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, #f means killed.

direction (direction):

1

If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):

In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing
problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to \((-\infty, 0)\).

**extra-spacing-width** (pair of numbers):

\('((-1.0, 0.0)\)

In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to \((+\infty, 0)\).

**non-musical** (boolean):

\(\#t\)

True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

**space-alist** (alist, with symbols as keys):

\('((\text{ambitus extra-space} . 1.0)
\quad\text{(time-signature extra-space} . 0.75)
\quad\text{(custos minimum-space} . 2.0)
\quad\text{(clef extra-space} . 1.0)
\quad\text{(key-signature extra-space} . 1.0)
\quad\text{(key-cancellation extra-space} . 1.0)
\quad\text{(first-note fixed-space} . 1.3)
\quad\text{(next-note semi-fixed-space} . 0.9)
\quad\text{(right-edge extra-space} . 0.0))\)

An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the format:

\('((\text{break-align-symbol} . \text{(spacing-style} . \text{space)})
\quad(\text{break-align-symbol} . \text{(spacing-style} . \text{space)})
\quad...\)\)

Standard choices for `break-align-symbol` are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in *Internals Reference*. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to `space-alist` are:

- **first-note**
  used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line

- **next-note**
  used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value of `first-note` gets used

- **right-edge**
  used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with the extra-space spacing style)

If `space-alist` is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for `first-note` must be present. If there is no `next-note` entry, the value of `first-note` is used instead.

Choices for `spacing-style` are:

- **extra-space**
  Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with `first-note` or `next-note`; otherwise it is fixed.

- **minimum-space**
  Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, without allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable
when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.
Not compatible with right-edge.

fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
fixed space between the grob and the note.

minimum-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put at least this
much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side
of the note, without allowing them to collide.

semi-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is
fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.

shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

semi-shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is
fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page 126–134, [Ross] page 143–147.

Stencil (stencil):
ly:text-interface::print
The symbol to print.

Thickness (number):
1.9
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs
and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline
at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen”
that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current
staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to
Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
reference point.

Y-offset (number):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:breathing-sign::offset-callback (_)> >
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): break-aligned-interface (page 748),
breathing-sign-interface (page 751), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface
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3.1.42 DotColumn

An auxiliary grob to align stacked Dots (page 580), grobs of dotted notes and chords. DotColumn objects are created by: Dot_column_engraver (page 460), and Vaticana_ligature_engraver (page 499).

Standard settings:

- axes (list):
  '(0)
  List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

- chord-dots-limit (integer):
  3
  Limits the column of dots on each chord to the height of the chord plus chord-dots-limit staff positions.

- direction (direction):
  1
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

- padding (dimension, in staff space):
  dot-column-interface::pad-by-one-dot-width
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- X-extent (pair of numbers):
  ly:axis-group-interface::width
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739), dot-column-interface (page 755), grob-interface (page 765), and item-interface (page 774).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.43 Dots

The dot(s) of a dotted note. See also DotColumn (page 580).

Dots objects are created by: Dots_engraver (page 461).

Standard settings:

- avoid-slur (symbol):
  'inside
  Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.
dot-count (integer):
  dots::calc-dot-count
  The number of dots.

extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):
  '(-0.5 . 0.5)
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount
  (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of
  the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing
  problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0
  . +inf.0).

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
  '(0.0 . 0.2)
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the
  ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item).
  In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0
  -inf.0).

glyph-name (string):
  dots::calc-glyph-name
  The glyph name within the font.
  In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of
  glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

staff-position (number):
  dots::calc-staff-position
  Vertical position, measured in half staff spaces, counted from the middle line.
  For ties, there is a distinction between exact and inexact values: an exact value serves
  as a rough vertical offset that gets further tuned to make the tie avoid staff lines. An
  inexact value is taken as the precise vertical offset without further adjustments.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:dots::print
  The symbol to print.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): dots-interface (page 755),
font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and
staff-symbol-referencer-interface (page 811).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.44 DoublePercentRepeat

A double-percent symbol for repeating two bars. See also DoublePercentRepeatCounter
(page 583), PercentRepeat (page 656), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), and RepeatSlash
(page 663).

DoublePercentRepeat objects are created by: Double_percent_repeat_engraver
(page 461).
Standard settings:

**break-align-symbol**: 
'staff-bar
This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section "break-alignment-interface" in Internals Reference.

**break-visibility**: (vector):
#(#t #t #f)
A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, #f means killed.

**dot-negative-kern**: (number):
0.75
The space to remove between a dot and a slash in percent repeat glyphs. Larger values bring the two elements closer together.

**font-encoding**: (symbol):
'fetaMusic
The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only lilypond’s system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are fetaMusic (Emmentaler), fetaBraces, fetaText (Emmentaler).

**non-musical**: (boolean):
#t
True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

**slash-negative-kern**: (number):
1.6
The space to remove between slashes in percent repeat glyphs. Larger values bring the two elements closer together.

**slope**: (number):
1.0
The slope of this object.

**stencil**: (stencil):
ly:percent-repeat-interface::double-percent
The symbol to print.

**thickness**: (number):
0.48
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

**Y-extent**: (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height ()>>
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): break-aligned-interface (page 748), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and percent-repeat-interface (page 793).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).
3.1.45 DoublePercentRepeatCounter

A grob to print a counter for DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), grobs.

DoublePercentRepeatCounter objects are created by: Double_percent_repeat_engraver (page 461).

Standard settings:

direction (direction):
1
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

font-encoding (symbol):
'fetaText
The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only LilyPond’s system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are fetaMusic (Emmentaler), fetaBraces, fetaText (Emmentaler).

font-features (list):
'("cv47")
Opentype features.

font-size (number):
-2
The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
0.2
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

parent-alignment-X (number):
0
Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

self-alignment-X (number):
0
Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

side-axis (number):
1
If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.
staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):

0.25

Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics \( p \) and \( f \)) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):

\[ \text{ly:text-interface::print} \]

The symbol to print.

X-offset (number):

\[ \text{ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent} \]

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):

\[ \langle \text{unpure-pure-container} \langle \text{procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)} \rangle \rangle \]

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):

\[ \langle \text{unpure-pure-container} \langle \text{procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _)} \rangle \langle \text{procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _)} \rangle \rangle \]

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.46 DoubleRepeatSlash

A double-percent symbol for repeating patterns shorter than a single measure, and which contain mixed durations. See also PercentRepeat (page 656), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), and RepeatSlash (page 663).

DoubleRepeatSlash objects are created by: Slash_repeat_engraver (page 489).

Standard settings:

dot-negative-kern (number):

0.75

The space to remove between a dot and a slash in percent repeat glyphs. Larger values bring the two elements closer together.

font-encoding (symbol):

'fetaMusic

The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only Lilypond’s system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are fetaMusic (Emmentaler), fetaBraces, fetaText (Emmentaler).
slash-negative-kern (number):
  1.6
  The space to remove between slashes in percent repeat glyphs. Larger values bring
  the two elements closer together.

slope (number):
  1.0
  The slope of this object.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:percent-repeat-interface::beat-slash
  The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
  0.48
  For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
  is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
  counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
  expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
  influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759),
grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), outside-staff-interface
(page 792), percent-repeat-interface (page 793), and rhythmic-grob-interface
(page 796).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.47 DurationLine
A horizontal duration line, continuing rhythmic items (usually note heads).
DurationLine objects are created by: Duration_line_engraver (page 462).
Standard settings:

  after-line-breaking (boolean):
    ly:spanner::kill-zero-spanned-time
    Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

  arrow-length (number):
    2
    Arrow length.

  arrow-width (number):
    1.5
    Arrow width.

  bound-details (alist, with symbols as keys):
    '((right (attach-dir . -1)
      (end-on-accidental . #t)
      (end-on-arpeggio . #t)
      (padding . 0.4)
An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

**breakable** (boolean):

`#t`

Allow breaks here.

**details** (alist, with symbols as keys):

```lisp
'( (hook-height . 0.34) (hook-thickness . #f) (hook-direction . 1) (extra-dot-padding . 0.5))
```

An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

**left-bound-info** (alist, with symbols as keys):

```lisp
ly:horizontal-line-spanner::calc-left-bound-info
```

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

**minimum-length** (dimension, in staff space):

`2`

Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

**minimum-length-after-break** (dimension, in staff space):

`6`

If set, try to make a broken spanner starting a line this long. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance to the notehead.

**right-bound-info** (alist, with symbols as keys):

```lisp
ly:horizontal-line-spanner::calc-right-bound-info
```

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

**springs-and-rods** (boolean):

```lisp
ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods
```

Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

**stencil** (stencil):

```lisp
duration-line::print
```

The symbol to print.

**style** (symbol):

`'beam`

This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.
thickness (number):
4
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
influenced by changes to Staff StaffSymbol thickness).

to-barline (boolean):
#f
If true, the spanner will stop at the bar line just before it would otherwise stop.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil(_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents(_ _ _)> >
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

Y-offset (number):
0
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
self-alignment-interface (page 798).

zigzag-length (dimension, in staff space):
1
The length of the lines of a zigzag, relative to zigzag-width. A value of 1 gives
60-degree zigzags.

zigzag-width (dimension, in staff space):
1
The width of one zigzag squiggle. This number is adjusted slightly so that the spanner
line can be constructed from a whole number of squiggles.

This object supports the following interface(s): duration-line-interface
(page 756), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765),
horizontal-line-spanner-interface (page 771), line-interface (page 778),
spanner-interface (page 808), and unbreakable-spanner-interface (page 825).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.48 DynamicLineSpanner
An auxiliary grob providing a vertical baseline to align successive dynamic grobs (DynamicText
(page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), and Hairpin (page 605)) within a staff.

DynamicLineSpanner objects are created by: Dynamic_align_engraver (page 462).
Standard settings:

axes (list):
'((1)
List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one
number.

direction (direction):
-1
If \texttt{side-axis} is 0 (or \texttt{X}), then this property determines whether the object is placed \texttt{LEFT}, \texttt{CENTER} or \texttt{RIGHT} with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed \texttt{UP}, \texttt{CENTER} or \texttt{DOWN}. Numerical values may also be used: \texttt{UP}=$-1$, \texttt{DOWN}=$-1$, \texttt{LEFT}=$-1$, \texttt{RIGHT}=$1$, \texttt{CENTER}=$0$.

\texttt{minimum-space} (dimension, in staff space):
1.2
Minimum distance that the victim should move (after padding).

\texttt{outside-staff-priority} (number):
250
If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller \texttt{outside-staff-priority} is closer to the staff.

\texttt{padding} (dimension, in staff space):
0.6
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

\texttt{side-axis} (number):
1
If the value is \texttt{X} (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is \texttt{Y} or 1, it is placed vertically.

\texttt{slur-padding} (number):
0.3
Extra distance between slur and script.

\texttt{staff-padding} (dimension, in staff space):
0.1
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics \texttt{p} and \texttt{f}) on their baselines.

\texttt{vertical-skylines} (pair of skylines):
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

\texttt{X-extent} (pair of numbers):
\texttt{ly:axis-group-interface::width}
Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

\texttt{Y-extent} (pair of numbers):
\texttt{ly:axis-group-interface::height}
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

\texttt{Y-offset} (number):
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739), dynamic-interface (page 756), dynamic-line-spanner-interface (page 756), grob-interface (page 765), outside-staff-interface (page 792), side-position-interface (page 801), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

### 3.1.49 DynamicText

A dynamic text item like 'ff' or 'mp'. See also DynamicLineSpanner (page 587).

DynamicText objects are created by: Dynamic_engraver (page 463).

Standard settings:

- **direction** (direction):
  
  ly:script-interface::calc-direction
  
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

- **extra-spacing-width** (pair of numbers):
  
  '(+inf.0 . -inf.0)
  
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

- **font-encoding** (symbol):
  
  'fetaText
  
  The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only LilyPond's system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are fetaMusic (Emmentaler), fetaBraces, fetaText (Emmentaler).

- **font-series** (symbol):
  
  'bold
  
  Select the series of a font. Common choices are normal and bold. The full list of symbols that can be used is: thin, ultralight, light, semilight, book, normal, medium, semibold, bold, ultrabold, heavy, ultraheavy.

- **font-shape** (symbol):
  
  'italic
  
  Select the shape of a font. Possible values are upright, italic, oblique, and slanted (which is the same as oblique).

- **parent-alignment-X** (number):
  
  0
  
  Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.
right-padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.5
  Space to insert on the right side of an object (e.g., between note and its accidentals).

self-alignment-X (number):
  0
  Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:text-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-align-on-main-noteheads (boolean):
  #t
  If true, this grob will ignore suspended noteheads when aligning itself on NoteColumn.

X-offset (number):
  ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1084:3 (grob)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): dynamic-interface (page 756), dynamic-text-interface (page 756), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792), script-interface (page 797), self-alignment-interface (page 798), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.50 DynamicTextSpanner

Dynamic text like ‘cresc’, usually followed by a (dashed) line. See also DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), and TextSpanner (page 710).

DynamicTextSpanner objects are created by: Dynamic_engraver (page 463).
Standard settings:

before-line-breaking (boolean):
  dynamic-text-spanner::before-line-breaking
  Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

bound-details (alist, with symbols as keys):
  '((right (attach-dir . -1) (padding . 0.75))
   (right-broken (attach-dir . 1) (padding . 0.0))
   (left (attach-dir . -1)
     (stencil-offset -0.75 . -0.5)
     (padding . 0.75))
   (left-broken (attach-dir . 1)))
  An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

dash-fraction (number):
  0.2
  Size of the dashes, relative to dash-period. Should be between 0.1 and 1.0 (continuous line). If set to 0.0, a dotted line is produced.

dash-period (number):
  3.0
  The length of one dash together with whitespace. If negative, no line is drawn at all.

font-shape (symbol):
  'italic
  Select the shape of a font. Possible values are upright, italic, oblique, and slanted (which is the same as oblique).

font-size (number):
  1
  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

left-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
  ly:horizontal-line-spanner::calc-left-bound-info-and-text
  An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

minimum-length (dimension, in staff space):
  2.0
  Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

minimum-Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  ‘(-1 . 1)
  Minimum size of an object in Y dimension, measured in staff-space units.

right-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
  ly:horizontal-line-spanner::calc-right-bound-info
  An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

skyline-horizontal-padding (number):
  0.2
For determining the vertical distance between two staves, it is possible to have a configuration which would result in a tight interleaving of grobs from the top staff and the bottom staff. The larger this parameter is, the farther apart the staves are placed in such a configuration.

springs-and-rods (boolean):
   ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods
Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

stencil (stencil):
   ly:line-spanner::print
The symbol to print.

style (symbol):
   'dashed-line
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _ _)> >
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

This object supports the following interface(s): dynamic-interface (page 756), dynamic-text-spanner-interface (page 756), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), horizontal-line-spanner-interface (page 771), line-interface (page 778), spanner-interface (page 808), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.51 Episema
An episema line (over a group of notes). Used in Gregorian chant.

Episema objects are created by: Episema_engraver (page 464).

Standard settings:

bound-details (alist, with symbols as keys):
   '((left (padding . 0) (attach-dir . -1))
    (right (padding . 0) (attach-dir . 1)))
An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

direction (direction):
   1
   If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

left-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
   ly:horizontal-line-spanner::calc-left-bound-info
An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

right-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
   ly:horizontal-line-spanner::calc-right-bound-info
An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.
side-axis (number):
  
  1
   
  If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other
  object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

stencil (stencil):
  
  ly:line-spanner::print
   
  The symbol to print.

style (symbol):
  'line
   
  This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the
  stencil callback reading this property.

Y-offset (number):
  
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side
    (_ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side
    (_ _ #:optional _)> >
   
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): episema-interface (page 757), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), horizontal-line-spanner-interface (page 771), line-interface (page 778), side-position-interface (page 801), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.52 FingerGlideSpanner

A line connecting two Fingering (page 595), grobs, usually indicating a gliding finger for
stringed instruments.

FingerGlideSpanner objects are created by: Finger_glide_ engraver (page 465).

Standard settings:

  bound-details (alist, with symbols as keys):
    '(((right (attach-dir . -1)
       (right-stub-length . 1)
       (padding . 0.2))
    (left (attach-dir . 1)
       (left-stub-length . 1)
       (padding . 0.2)))

  An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

dash-fraction (number):
  
  0.4
   
  Size of the dashes, relative to dash-period. Should be between 0.1 and 1.0 (continuous line). If set to 0.0, a dotted line is produced.

dash-period (number):
  
  1
   
  The length of one dash together with whitespace. If negative, no line is drawn at all.
details (alist, with symbols as keys):
  '((bow-direction . #f))

An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

left-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
  ly:line-spanner::calc-left-bound-info

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

minimum-length (dimension, in staff space):
  2.5

Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

minimum-length-after-break (dimension, in staff space):
  2.5

If set, try to make a broken spanner starting a line this long. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance to the notehead.

normalized-endpoints (pair):
  ly:spanner::calc-normalized-endpoints

Represents left and right placement over the total spanner, where the width of the spanner is normalized between 0 and 1.

right-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
  ly:line-spanner::calc-right-bound-info

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

springs-and-rods (boolean):
  ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods

Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

stencil (stencil):
  finger-glide::print

The symbol to print.

style (symbol):
  'line

This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

thickness (number):
  1.4

For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).
vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

zigzag-length (dimension, in staff space):

1

The length of the lines of a zigzag, relative to zigzag-width. A value of 1 gives 60-degree zigzags.

zigzag-width (dimension, in staff space):

1

The width of one zigzag squiggle. This number is adjusted slightly so that the spanner line can be constructed from a whole number of squiggles.

This object supports the following interface(s): finger-glide-interface (page 758), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), line-spanner-interface (page 779), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.53 Fingering

A fingering symbol (usually a digit). See also FingeringColumn (page 597), and StrokeFinger (page 696).

Fingering objects are created by: Fingering_engraver (page 465), and New_fingering_engraver (page 480).

Standard settings:

add-stem-support (boolean):

only-if-beamed

If set, the Stem object is included in this script’s support.

avoid-slur (symbol):

'around

Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

direction (direction):

ly:script-interface::calc-direction

If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

font-encoding (symbol):

'fetaText

The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only lilypond’s system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are fetaMusic (Emmentaler), fetaBraces, fetaText (Emmentaler).
font-features (list):
    '("cv47" "ss01")
    OpenType features.

font-size (number):
    -5
    The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
    0.5
    Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

parent-alignment-X (number):
    0
    Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

parent-alignment-Y (number):
    0
    Like parent-alignment-X but for the Y axis.

script-priority (number):
    100
    A key for determining the order of scripts in a stack, by being added to the position of the script in the user input, the sum being the overall priority. Smaller means closer to the head.

self-alignment-X (number):
    0
    Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

self-alignment-Y (number):
    0
    Like self-alignment-X but for the Y axis.

slur-padding (number):
    0.2
    Extra distance between slur and script.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
    0.5
    Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):
    ly:text-interface::print
    The symbol to print.
text (markup):
  fingering::calc-text
  Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): finger-interface (page 759),
font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface
(page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface
(page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), text-interface (page 818), and
text-script-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.54 FingeringColumn
An auxiliary grob to align stacked Fingering (page 595), grobs.

FingeringColumn objects are created by: Fingering_column_engraver (page 465).

Standard settings:
  padding (dimension, in staff space):
    0.2
    Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

  snap-radius (number):
    0.3
    The maximum distance between two objects that will cause them to snap to alignment along an axis.

This object supports the following interface(s): finger-column-interface (page 759),
grob-interface (page 765), and item-interface (page 774).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.55 Flag
A flag (in the musical sense).

Flag objects are created by: Stem_engraver (page 493).

Standard settings:
  color (color):
    #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1472:0 (grob)>
    The color of this grob.

  glyph-name (string):
    ly:flag::glyph-name
    The glyph name within the font.
    In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of
glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

  stencil (stencil):
    ly:flag::print
    The symbol to print.
transparent (boolean):
  #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1472:0 (grob)>
  This makes the grob invisible.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  ly:flag::width
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

X-offset (number):
  ly:flag::calc-x-offset
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:flag::calc-y-offset (_)> >
  #<procedure ly:flag::pure-calc-y-offset (_ _ _)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): flag-interface (page 759),
font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), and item-interface (page 774).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.56 Footnote

A footnote mark (usually a number) with a pointing line attached to another grob.

Footnote objects are created by: Footnote_engraver (page 466).

Standard settings:

  after-line-breaking (boolean):
    ly:balloon-interface::remove-irrelevant-spanner
    Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

  annotation-balloon (boolean):
    #f
    Print the balloon around an annotation.

  annotation-line (boolean):
    #t
    Print the line from an annotation to the grob that it annotates.
automatically-numbered (boolean):
    #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1428:0 (grob)>
    If set, footnotes are automatically numbered.

break-visibility (vector):
    #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:3062:0 (grob)>
    A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, #f means killed.

footnote (boolean):
    #t
    Should this be a footnote or in-note?

footnote-text (markup):
    #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1428:0 (grob)>
    A footnote for the grob.

stencil (stencil):
    ly:balloon-interface::print
    The symbol to print.

text (markup):
    #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1428:0 (grob)>
    Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
    #f
    Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

X-offset (number):
    #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1428:0 (grob)>
    The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
    Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
    #f
    Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
    #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1428:0 (grob)>
    The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
    Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).
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This object supports the following interface(s): balloon-interface (page 741),
font-interface (page 759), footnote-interface (page 761), grob-interface (page 765),
sticky-grob-interface (page 815), and text-interface (page 818).

This object can be of either of the following classes: Item (characterized by item-interface)
or Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface). It supports the following interfaces conditionally depending on the class: item-interface (page 774), and spanner-interface (page 808).

3.1.57 FretBoard
A fretboard diagram.

FretBoard objects are created by: Fretboard_engraver (page 466).

Standard settings:

after-line-breaking (boolean):
ly:chord-name::after-line-breaking
  Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):
'(0.2 . -0.2)
In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount
(by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of
the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing
problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0
. +inf.0).

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
'(-0.5 . 0.5)
In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the
‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item).
In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0
. -inf.0).

fret-diagram-details (alist, with symbols as keys):
'((finger-code . below-string))
An alist of detailed grob properties for fret diagrams. Each alist entry cons-
ists of a (property . value) pair. The properties which can be included in
fret-diagram-details include the following:
  • barre-type – Type of barre indication used. Choices include curved, straight,
    and none. Default curved.
  • capo-thickness – Thickness of capo indicator, in multiples of fret-space. Default
    value 0.5.
  • dot-color – Color of dots. Options include black and white. Default black.
  • dot-label-font-mag – Magnification for font used to label fret dots. Default
    value 1.
  • dot-position – Location of dot in fret space. Default 0.6 for dots without labels,
    0.95-dot-radius for dots with labels.
  • dot-radius – Radius of dots, in terms of fret spaces. Default value 0.425 for
    labeled dots, 0.25 for unlabeled dots.
  • finger-code – Code for the type of fingering indication used. Options in-
    clude none, in-dot, and below-string. Default none for markup fret diagrams,
    below-string for FretBoards fret diagrams.
- **fret-count** – The number of frets. Default 4.
- **fret-distance** – Multiplier to adjust the distance between frets. Default 1.0.
- **fret-label-custom-format** – The format string to be used label the lowest fret number, when number-type equals to custom. Default "~a".
- **fret-label-font-mag** – The magnification of the font used to label the lowest fret number. Default 0.5.
- **fret-label-vertical-offset** – The offset of the fret label from the center of the fret in direction parallel to strings. Default 0.
- **fret-label-horizontal-offset** – The offset of the fret label from the center of the fret in direction orthogonal to strings. Default 0.
- **handedness** – Print the fret-diagram left- or right-handed. -1, LEFT for left ; 1, RIGHT for right. Default RIGHT.
- **paren-padding** – The padding for the parenthesis. Default 0.05.
- **label-dir** – Side to which the fret label is attached. -1, LEFT, or DOWN for left or down; 1, RIGHT, or UP for right or up. Default RIGHT.
- **mute-string** – Character string to be used to indicate muted string. Default "x".
- **number-type** – Type of numbers to use in fret label. Choices include arabic, roman-ij-lower, roman-ij-upper, roman-lower, roman-upper, arabic and custom. In the last case, the format string is supplied by the fret-label-custom-format property. Default roman-lower.
- **open-string** – Character string to be used to indicate open string. Default "o".
- **orientation** – Orientation of fret-diagram. Options include normal, landscape, and opposing-landscape. Default normal.
- **string-count** – The number of strings. Default 6.
- **string-distance** – Multiplier to adjust the distance between strings. Default 1.0.
- **string-label-font-mag** – The magnification of the font used to label fingerings at the string, rather than in the dot. Default value 0.6 for normal orientation, 0.5 for landscape and opposing-landscape.
- **string-thickness-factor** – Factor for changing thickness of each string in the fret diagram. Thickness of string k is given by thickness * (1+string-thickness-factor) ^ (k-1). Default 0.
- **top-fret-thickness** – The thickness of the top fret line, as a multiple of the standard thickness. Default value 3.
- **xo-font-magnification** – Magnification used for mute and open string indicators. Default value 0.5.
- **xo-padding** – Padding for open and mute indicators from top fret. Default value 0.25.

**stencil (stencil):**

```plaintext
fret-board::calc-stencil
```

The symbol to print.

**Y-extent (pair of numbers):**

```plaintext
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >>
```

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.
This object supports the following interface(s): chord-name-interface (page 752),
font-interface (page 759), fret-diagram-interface (page 761), grob-interface
(page 765), item-interface (page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792), and
rhythmic-grob-interface (page 796).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.58 Glissando

A glissando line.

Glissando objects are created by: Glissando_engraver (page 467).

Standard settings:

after-line-breaking (boolean):
  ly:spanner::kill-zero-spanned-time
  Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

bound-details (alist, with symbols as keys):
  '((right (attach-dir . -1)
    (end-on-accidental . #t)
    (padding . 0.5))
  (left (attach-dir . 1)
    (padding . 0.5)
    (start-at-dot . #t)))
  An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

gap (dimension, in staff space):
  0.5
  Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

left-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
  ly:line-spanner::calc-left-bound-info
  An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

normalized-endpoints (pair):
  ly:spanner::calc-normalized-endpoints
  Represents left and right placement over the total spanner, where the width of the
  spanner is normalized between 0 and 1.

right-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
  ly:line-spanner::calc-right-bound-info
  An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:line-spanner::print
  The symbol to print.

style (symbol):
  'line
  This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the
  stencil callback reading this property.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil
    (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_
    _ _)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.
zigzag-width (dimension, in staff space):
    0.75
    The width of one zigzag squiggle. This number is adjusted slightly so that the spanner
    line can be constructed from a whole number of squiggles.

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759),
glissando-interface (page 763), grob-interface (page 765), line-interface
(page 778), line-spanner-interface (page 779), spanner-interface (page 808), and
unbreakable-spanner-interface (page 825).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.59 GraceSpacing

An auxiliary grob to handle (horizontal) spacing of grace notes. See also NoteSpacing (page 651),
StaffSpacing (page 688), and SpacingSpanner (page 681).
GraceSpacing objects are created by: Grace_spacing_engraver (page 468).

Standard settings:

common-shortest-duration (moment):
    grace-spacing::calc-shortest-duration
    The most common shortest note length. This is used in spacing. Enlarging this sets
    the score tighter.

shortest-duration-space (number):
    1.6
    Start with this multiple of spacing-increment space for the shortest duration. See
    also Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in Internals Reference.

spacing-increment (dimension, in staff space):
    0.8
    The unit of length for note-spacing. Typically, the width of a note head. See also
    Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in Internals Reference.

This object supports the following interface(s): grace-spacing-interface
(page 763), grob-interface (page 765), spacing-options-interface (page 806), and
spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.60 GridChordName

A chord name in a chord grid.

GridChordName objects are created by: Grid_chord_name_engraver (page 469).

Standard settings:

font-family (symbol):
    'sans
    The font family is the broadest category for selecting text fonts. Options include
    serif, sans and typewriter.

font-size (number):
    1.5
    The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is
    smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly
    a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this
    before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.
stencil (stencil):
    ly: text-interface::print
    The symbol to print.

word-space (dimension, in staff space):
    0.0
    Space to insert between words in texts.

X-offset (number):
    #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:3224:0 (grob)>
    The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
    Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-offset (number):
    #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:3224:0 (grob)>
    The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
    Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-switch-interface (page 737), font-interface (page 759), grid-chord-name-interface (page 764), grob-interface (page 765), spanner-interface (page 808), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.61 GridLine
A vertical line between staves, indicating rhythmic synchronization. See also GridPoint (page 605).

GridLine objects are created by: Grid_line_span_engraver (page 469).

Standard settings:

layer (integer):
    0
    An integer which determines the order of printing objects. Objects with the lowest value of layer are drawn first, then objects with progressively higher values are drawn, so objects with higher values overwrite objects with lower values. By default most objects are assigned a layer value of 1.

parent-alignment-X (number):
    0
    Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

self-alignment-X (number):
    0
Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

**Stencil (stencil):**

```
ly:grid-line-interface::print
```

The symbol to print.

**X-extent (pair of numbers):**

```
ly:grid-line-interface::width
```

Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

**X-offset (number):**

```
ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
```

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): grid-line-interface (page 764), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.62 GridPoint

An auxiliary grob marking a start or end point for a GridLine (page 604), grob.

**GridPoint objects are created by:** Grid_point_engraver (page 469).

**Standard settings:**

**X-extent (pair of numbers):**

```
'(0 . 0)
```

Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

**Y-extent (pair of numbers):**

```
'(0 . 0)
```

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): grid-point-interface (page 765), grob-interface (page 765), and item-interface (page 774).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.63 Hairpin

A hairpin. See also DynamicLineSpanner (page 587).

**Hairpin objects are created by:** Dynamic_engraver (page 463).

**Standard settings:**

**after-line-breaking (boolean):**

```
ly:spanner::kill-zero-spanned-time
```

Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.
bound-padding (number):
  1.0
  The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.

broken-bound-padding (number):
  ly:hairpin::broken-bound-padding
  The amount of padding to insert when a spanner is broken at a line break.

circled-tip (boolean):
  #f
  Put a circle at start/end of hairpins (al/del niente).

endpoint-alignments (pair of numbers):
  '(-1 . 1)
  A pair of numbers representing the alignments of an object’s endpoints. E.g., the
  ends of a hairpin relative to NoteColumn grobs.

grow-direction (direction):
  hairpin::calc-grow-direction
  Crescendo or decrescendo?

height (dimension, in staff space):
  0.6666
  Height of an object in staff-space units.

minimum-length (dimension, in staff space):
  2.0
  Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This
  requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a
  Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

self-alignment-Y (number):
  0
  Like self-alignment-X but for the Y axis.

springs-and-rods (boolean):
  ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods
  Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:hairpin::print
  The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
  1.0
  For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
  is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
  counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
  expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
  influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

to-barline (boolean):
  #t
  If true, the spanner will stop at the bar line just before it would otherwise stop.
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vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _ _)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> #<procedure ly:hairpin::pure-height (_ _ _)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::y-aligned-on-self (_)> #<procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::pure-y-aligned-on-self (_ _ _)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): dynamic-interface (page 756), grob-interface (page 765), hairpin-interface (page 769), line-interface (page 778), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.64 HorizontalBracket

A horizontal bracket between notes. See also HorizontalBracketText (page 608), and MeasureSpanner (page 636).

HorizontalBracket objects are created by: Horizontal_bracket_ engraver (page 470).

Standard settings:

  bracket-flare (pair of numbers):
  ' ( 0.5 0.5 )
  A pair of numbers specifying how much edges of brackets should slant outward. Value 0.0 means straight edges.

  connect-to-neighbor (pair):
  ly:spanner::calc-connect-to-neighbors
  Pair of booleans, indicating whether this grob looks as a continued break.

  direction (direction):
  -1
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

  padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.2
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.
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3.1.65 HorizontalBracketText

Text (markup) for a HorizontalBracket (page 607), grob.

HorizontalBracketText objects are created by: Horizontal_bracket_engraver (page 470).

Standard settings:

direction (direction):
  ly:horizontal-bracket-text::calc-direction
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

font-size (number):
  -1
  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly
a factor 2 larger. If the context property `fontSize` is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

padding (dimension, in staff space):

```
0.5
```

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

parent-alignment-X (number):

```
0
```

Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from `self-alignment-X` property will be used.

self-alignment-X (number):

```
0
```

Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

side-axis (number):

```
1
```

If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

stencil (stencil):

```
ly:horizontal-bracket-text::print
```

The symbol to print.

X-offset (number):

```
ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
```

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of `X-offset` to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the `self-alignment-interface` (page 798).

Y-offset (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _) #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _)> >>
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of `Y-offset` to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the `self-alignment-interface` (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-switch-interface (page 737), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), horizontal-bracket-text-interface (page 771), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), spanner-interface (page 808), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by `spanner-interface` (page 808)).
3.1.66 **InstrumentName**

An instrument name, usually displayed to the left of a staff.

InstrumentName objects are created by: *Instrument_name_engraver* (page 470).

Standard settings:

- **direction** (direction):
  - -1
    
    If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

- **padding** (dimension, in staff space):
  
  0.3
  
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- **self-alignment-X** (number):
  
  0
  
  Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

- **self-alignment-Y** (number):
  
  0
  
  Like self-alignment-X but for the Y axis.

- **stencil** (stencil):
  
  `system-start-text::print`
  
  The symbol to print.

- **X-offset** (number):
  
  `system-start-text::calc-x-offset`
  
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

- **Y-offset** (number):
  
  `system-start-text::calc-y-offset`
  
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

  This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-switch-interface (page 737), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), spanner-interface (page 808), system-start-text-interface (page 817), and text-interface (page 818).

  This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).
3.1.67 InstrumentSwitch

This grob is deprecated. Do not use it.

InstrumentSwitch objects are created by: Instrument_switch_engraver (page 471).

Standard settings:

direction (direction):
1
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
'( +inf.0 . -inf.0 )
In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the 'car' on the left side of the item and adding the 'cdr' on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to ( +inf.0 . -inf.0 ).

outside-staff-priority (number):
500
If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
0.5
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

parent-alignment-X (number):
#f
Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

self-alignment-X (number):
-1
Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

side-axis (number):
1
If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
0.5
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.
stencil (stencil):
  ly:text-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

X-offset (number):
  ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side
  (_ #:optional _) #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side
  (_ _ #:optional _)>>
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): incidental-switch-interface
  (page 737), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface
  (page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798),
  side-position-interface (page 801), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.68 JumpScript
A grob to display a ‘point of departure’ like D.C. al fine.
JumpScript objects are created by: Jump_ engraver (page 471).
Standard settings:

after-line-breaking (boolean):
  ly:side-position-interface::move-to-extremal-staff
  Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.
baseline-skip (dimension, in staff space):
  2
  Distance between base lines of multiple lines of text.
break-align-symbols (list):
  '(staff-bar key-signature clef)
  A list of break-align symbols that determines which breakable items to align this to. If
  the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invisible due to break-visibility,
  we will align to the next grob (and so on). Choices are listed in Section “break-
  alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.
break-visibility (vector):
  #(t t f)
  A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible,
  #f means killed.
direction (direction):
-1
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
'(+inf.0 . -inf.0)
In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

font-shape (symbol):
'italic
Select the shape of a font. Possible values are upright, italic, oblique, and slanted (which is the same as oblique).

non-musical (boolean):
#t
True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

outside-staff-horizontal-padding (number):
0.2
By default, an outside-staff-object can be placed so that is it very close to another grob horizontally. If this property is set, the outside-staff-object is raised so that it is not so close to its neighbor.

outside-staff-priority (number):
1350
If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
0.8
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

self-alignment-X (number):
1
Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

stencil (stencil):
ly:text-interface::print
The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.
X-offset (number):
  self-alignment-interface::self-aligned-on-breakable
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side
  (_ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side
  (_ _ #:optional _)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): break-alignable-interface
  (page 748), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface
  (page 774), jump-script-interface (page 776), outside-staff-interface (page 792),
  self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), and
  text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.69 KeyCancellation
A key cancellation, normally consisting of naturals, to be displayed (if necessary) immediately
before a KeySignature (page 617), grob if the key changes.

KeyCancellation objects are created by: Key_engraver (page 472).

Standard settings:

  break-align-symbol (symbol):
  'key-cancellation
  This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section
  “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

  break-visibility (vector):
  #(#t #t #f)
  A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible,
  #f means killed.

  extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):
  pure-from-neighbor-interface::extra-spacing-height-including-staff
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount
  (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of
  the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing
  problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0
  . +inf.0).
extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
  '(0.0 . 1.0)
In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

flat-positions (list):
  '(2 3 4 2 1 2 1)
Flats in key signatures are placed within the specified ranges of staff positions. The general form is a list of pairs, with one pair for each type of clef, in order of the staff position at which each clef places C: (alto treble tenor soprano baritone mezzosoprano bass). If the list contains a single element it applies for all clefs. A single number in place of a pair sets accidentals within the octave ending at that staff position.

non-musical (boolean):
  #t
True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

sharp-positions (list):
  '(4 5 4 2 3 2 3)
Sharps in key signatures are placed within the specified ranges of staff positions. The general form is a list of pairs, with one pair for each type of clef, in order of the staff position at which each clef places C: (alto treble tenor soprano baritone mezzosoprano bass). If the list contains a single element it applies for all clefs. A single number in place of a pair sets accidentals within the octave ending at that staff position.

space-alist (alist, with symbols as keys):
  '(((time-signature extra-space . 1.25)
      (signum-repetitionis extra-space . 0.6)
      (staff-bar extra-space . 0.6)
      (key-signature extra-space . 0.5)
      (cue-clef extra-space . 0.5)
      (right-edge extra-space . 0.5)
      (first-note shrink-space . 2.5)
      (custos extra-space . 1.0))
An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the format:

  '(((break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
      (break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
      ...)
Standard choices for break-align-symbol are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to space-alist are:

  first-note
  used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line

  next-note
  used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value of first-note gets used
right-edge
   used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with
   the extra-space spacing style)

If space-alist is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for
first-note must be present. If there is no next-note entry, the value of first-note
is used instead.

Choices for spacing-style are:

   extra-space
   Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable
   and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; other-
   wise it is fixed.

   minimum-space
   Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, with-
   out allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable
   when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.
   Not compatible with right-edge.

   fixed-space
   Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
   fixed space between the grob and the note.

   minimum-fixed-space
   Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put at least this
   much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side
   of the note, without allowing them to collide.

   semi-fixed-space
   Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
   space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is
   fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.

   shrink-space
   Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
   space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

   semi-shrink-space
   Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
   space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is
   fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page

stencil (stencil):
   ly:key-signature-interface::print
   The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil
   (_)> >
   Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
   Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
   reference point.
Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback (_)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

  This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-switch-interface
  (page 737), break-aligned-interface (page 748), font-interface (page 759),
  grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), key-cancellation-interface
  (page 776), key-signature-interface (page 776), pure-from-neighbor-interface
  (page 795), and staff-symbol-referencer-interface (page 811).

  This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.70 KeySignature

A key signature. See also KeyCancellation (page 614).

KeySignature objects are created by: Key engraver (page 472).

Standard settings:

avoid-slur (symbol):
  'inside
  Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore.
  inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves
  the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to
  the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs
  whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs,
  etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

break-align-anchor (number):
  ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-extent-aligned-anchor
  Grobs aligned to this breakable item will have their X-offsets shifted by this number.
  In bar lines, for example, this is used to position grobs relative to the (visual) center
  of the bar line.

break-align-anchor-alignment (number):
  1
  Read by ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-extent-aligned-anchor for align-
  ing an anchor to a grob's extent.

break-align-symbol (symbol):
  'key-signature
  This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section
  "break-alignment-interface" in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
  #(#f #f #t)
  A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible,
  #f means killed.

extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):
  pure-from-neighbor-interface::extra-spacing-height-including-staff
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount
  (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of
the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to \((-\infty \ . \ +\infty\).

\textbf{extra-spacing-width} (pair of numbers):
\[\texttt{'(0.0 \ . \ 1.0)}\]

In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to \((+\infty \ . \ -\infty)\).

\textbf{flat-positions} (list):
\[\texttt{'(2 3 4 2 1 2 1)}\]

Flats in key signatures are placed within the specified ranges of staff positions. The general form is a list of pairs, with one pair for each type of clef, in order of the staff position at which each clef places C: (alto treble tenor soprano baritone mezzosoprano bass). If the list contains a single element it applies for all clefs. A single number in place of a pair sets accidentals within the octave ending at that staff position.

\textbf{non-musical} (boolean):
\[\texttt{#t}\]

True if the grob belongs to a \texttt{NonMusicalPaperColumn}.

\textbf{sharp-positions} (list):
\[\texttt{'(4 5 4 2 3 2 3)}\]

Sharps in key signatures are placed within the specified ranges of staff positions. The general form is a list of pairs, with one pair for each type of clef, in order of the staff position at which each clef places C: (alto treble tenor soprano baritone mezzosoprano bass). If the list contains a single element it applies for all clefs. A single number in place of a pair sets accidentals within the octave ending at that staff position.

\textbf{space-alist} (alist, with symbols as keys):
\[\texttt{'((ambitus extra-space . 1.15)}\]
\[\texttt{(time-signature extra-space . 1.15)}\]
\[\texttt{(signum-repetitionis extra-space . 1.1)}\]
\[\texttt{(staff-bar extra-space . 1.1)}\]
\[\texttt{(cue-clef extra-space . 0.5)}\]
\[\texttt{(right-edge extra-space . 0.5)}\]
\[\texttt{(first-note shrink-space . 2.5))}\]

An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the format:
\[\texttt{'((break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))}\]
\[\texttt{(break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))}\]
\[\texttt{...)}\]

Standard choices for \texttt{break-align-symbol} are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in \textit{Internals Reference}. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to \texttt{space-alist} are:

\texttt{first-note}

used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line
next-note
used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value
of first-note gets used

right-edge
used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with
the extra-space spacing style)

If space-alist is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for
first-note must be present. If there is no next-note entry, the value of first-note
is used instead.

Choices for spacing-style are:

extra-space
Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable
and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.

minimum-space
Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, with-
out allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable
when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.
Not compatible with right-edge.

fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
fixed space between the grob and the note.

minimum-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put at least this
much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side
of the note, without allowing them to collide.

semi-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is
fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.

shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

semi-shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is
fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page

stencil (stencil):
ly:key-signature-interface::print
The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil
(_)> >
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.
Y-extent (pair of numbers):

\[
\text{Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object's reference point.}
\]

Y-offset (number):

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-switch-interface (page 737), break-aligned-interface (page 748), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), key-signature-interface (page 776), pure-from-neighbor-interface (page 795), and staff-symbol-referencer-interface (page 811).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.71 KievanLigature

An auxiliary grob to handle a melisma (ligature) as used in Kievan square notation. See also MensuralLigature (page 637), VaticanaLigature (page 727), and LigatureBracket (page 625).

KievanLigature objects are created by: Kievan_ligature_engraver (page 473).

Standard settings:

- padding (dimension, in staff space):
  - 0.5
    Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- springs-and-rods (boolean):
  ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods
    Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

- stencil (stencil):
  ly:kievan-ligature::print
    The symbol to print.

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), kievan-ligature-interface (page 777), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

### 3.1.72 LaissezVibrerTie

A laissez-vibrer tie (i.e., a tie from a note into nothing). See also LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622), RepeatTie (page 664), and Tie (page 712).

LaissezVibrerTie objects are created by: Laissez_vibrer_engraver (page 474).

Standard settings:

- control-points (list of number pairs):
  ly:semi-tie::calc-control-points
    List of offsets (number pairs) that form control points for the tie, slur, or bracket shape. For Béziers, this should list the control points of a third-order Bézier curve.
details (alist, with symbols as keys):
'((ratio . 0.333) (height-limit . 1.0))
An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

direction (direction):
ly:tie::calc-direction
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):
'(-0.5 . 0.5)
In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0 . +inf.0).

head-direction (direction):
-1
Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?

stencil (stencil):
ly:tie::print
The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
1.0
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): bezier-curve-interface (page 747), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), semi-tie-interface (page 799), and tie-interface (page 819).
This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).
3.1.73 LaissezVibrerTieColumn

An auxiliary grob to determine direction and shape of stacked LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), grobs.

LaissezVibrerTieColumn objects are created by: Laissez_vibrer_engraver (page 474).

Standard settings:

- head-direction (direction):
  ly:semi-tie-column::calc-head-direction
  Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?

- X-extent (pair of numbers):
  #f
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

- Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #f
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and semi-tie-column-interface (page 799).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.74 LedgerLineSpanner

An auxiliary grob to manage ledger lines of a whole staff.

LedgerLineSpanner objects are created by: Ledger_line_engraver (page 474).

Standard settings:

- layer (integer):
  0
  An integer which determines the order of printing objects. Objects with the lowest value of layer are drawn first, then objects with progressively higher values are drawn, so objects with higher values overwrite objects with lower values. By default most objects are assigned a layer value of 1.

- length-fraction (number):
  0.25
  Multiplier for lengths. Used for determining ledger lines and stem lengths.

- minimum-length-fraction (number):
  0.25
  Minimum length of ledger line as fraction of note head size.

- springs-and-rods (boolean):
  ly:ledger-line-spanner::set-spacing-rods
  Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

- stencil (stencil):
  ly:ledger-line-spanner::print
  The symbol to print.
vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _ _)> >
    Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
    #f
    Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
    #f
    Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), ledger-line-spanner-interface (page 777), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

### 3.1.75 LeftEdge

The left edge of a staff. Useful as an anchor point for other grobs.

LeftEdge objects are created by: Break_align_engraver (page 453).

Standard settings:

break-align-anchor (number):
    ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-extent-aligned-anchor
    Grobs aligned to this breakable item will have their X-offsets shifted by this number.
    In bar lines, for example, this is used to position grobs relative to the (visual) center of the bar line.

break-align-symbol (symbol):
    'left-edge
    This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
    #(#f #f #t)
    A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, #f means killed.

non-musical (boolean):
    #t
    True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

space-alist (alist, with symbols as keys):
    '(((ambitus extra-space . 1.15)
        (breathing-sign minimum-space . 0.0)
        (cue-end-clef extra-space . 0.8)
        (clef extra-space . 0.8)
        (cue-clef extra-space . 0.8)
        (signum-repetitionis extra-space . 0.0)
        (staff-bar extra-space . 0.0)
        (staff-ellipsis extra-space . 0.0)
An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the format:

'((break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
  (break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
  ...)

Standard choices for break-align-symbol are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in *Internals Reference*. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to space-alist are:

- first-note
  used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line

- next-note
  used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value of first-note gets used

- right-edge
  used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with the extra-space spacing style)

If space-alist is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for first-note must be present. If there is no next-note entry, the value of first-note is used instead.

Choices for spacing-style are:

- extra-space
  Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.

- minimum-space
  Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, without allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed. Not compatible with right-edge.

- fixed-space
  Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much fixed space between the grob and the note.

- minimum-fixed-space
  Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put at least this much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side of the note, without allowing them to collide.

- semi-fixed-space
  Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.
shrink-space

Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

semi-shrink-space

Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page 126–134, [Ross] page 143–147.

X-extent (pair of numbers):

'(0 . 0)

Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):

'(0 . 0)

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): break-aligned-interface (page 748), grob-interface (page 765), and item-interface (page 774).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.76 LigatureBracket

A horizontal bracket over a group of notes, usually indicating an ancient ligature if transcribed into modern notation. See also KievanLigature (page 620), MensuralLigature (page 637), and VaticanaLigature (page 727).

LigatureBracket objects are created by: Ligature_bracket_engraver (page 474).

Standard settings:

bracket-visibility (boolean or symbol):

#t

This controls the visibility of the tuplet bracket. Setting it to false prevents printing of the bracket. Setting the property to if-no-beam makes it print only if there is no beam associated with this tuplet bracket.

cannot-to-neighbor (pair):

ly:spanner::calc-connect-to-neighbors

Pair of booleans, indicating whether this grob looks as a continued break.

direction (direction):

1

If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

direction (direction):

'(0.7 . 0.7)

A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: (left-height . right-height).
outside-staff-priority (number):
200
If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
2.0
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

positions (pair of numbers):
ly:tuplet-bracket::calc-positions
Pair of staff coordinates \((\text{start} \cdot \text{end})\), where \(\text{start}\) and \(\text{end}\) are vertical positions in staff-space units of the current staff. For slurs, this value selects which slur candidate to use; if extreme positions are requested, the closest one is taken.

shorten-pair (pair of numbers):
\('(-0.2 \cdot -0.2)\)
The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
0.25
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics \(p\) and \(f\)) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):
ly:tuplet-bracket::print
The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
1.6
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to \(\text{Staff}\.\text{StaffSymbol}\.\text{thickness}\)).

tuplet-slur (boolean):
#f
Draw a slur instead of a bracket for tuplets.

X-positions (pair of numbers):
ly:tuplet-bracket::calc-x-positions
Pair of X staff coordinates of a spanner in the form \((\text{left} \cdot \text{right})\), where both \(\text{left}\) and \(\text{right}\) are in staff-space units of the current staff.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), line-interface (page 778), outside-staff-interface (page 792), spanner-interface (page 808), and tuplet-bracket-interface (page 823).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).
3.1.77 LyricExtender
An extender line in lyrics.

LyricExtender objects are created by: Extender_engraver (page 464).

Standard settings:

Minimum-length (dimension, in staff space):
1.5

Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This
requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a
Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

Stencil (stencil):
ly:lyric-extender::print
The symbol to print.

Thickness (number):
0.8
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765),
lyric-extender-interface (page 781), lyric-interface (page 782), and
spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.78 LyricHyphen
A hyphen in lyrics. See also VowelTransition (page 734).

LyricHyphen objects are created by: Hyphen_engraver (page 470).

Standard settings:

After-line-breaking (boolean):
ly:spanner::kill-zero-spanned-time
Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

Dash-period (number):
10.0
The length of one dash together with whitespace. If negative, no line is drawn at all.

Height (dimension, in staff space):
0.42
Height of an object in staff-space units.

Length (dimension, in staff space):
0.66
User override for the stem length of unbeamed stems (each unit represents half a
staff-space).

Minimum-distance (dimension, in staff space):
0.1
Minimum distance between rest and notes or beam.
minimum-length (dimension, in staff space):
  0.3
  Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This
  requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a
  Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.07
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

springs-and-rods (boolean):
  ly:lyric-hyphen::set-spacing-rods
  Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:lyric-hyphen::print
  The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
  1.3
  For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
  is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
  counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
  expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
  influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil
    (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _ _)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

  This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759),
  grob-interface (page 765), lyric-hyphen-interface (page 781), lyric-interface
  (page 782), and spanner-interface (page 808).

  This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.79 LyricRepeatCount

A repeat count in lyrics.

LyricRepeatCount objects are created by: Lyric_repeat_count_engraver (page 475).

Standard settings:

break-align-symbols (list):
  '[(staff-bar breathing-sign)]
  A list of break-align symbols that determines which breakable items to align this to. If
  the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invisible due to break-visibility,
  we will align to the next grob (and so on). Choices are listed in Section “break-
  alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
  #(t #t #f)
  A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible,
  #f means killed.
extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):
  '(0.2 . -0.2)
In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount
(by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of
the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing
problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0 . +inf.0).

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
  '(-1.0 . 1.0)
In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the
‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item).
In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

font-series (symbol):
  'normal
Select the series of a font. Common choices are normal and bold. The full list of
symbols that can be used is: thin, ultralight, light, semilight, book, normal, medium, semibold, bold, ultrabold, heavy, ultraheavy.

font-shape (symbol):
  'italic
Select the shape of a font. Possible values are upright, italic, oblique, and
slanted (which is the same as oblique).

font-size (number):
  1.0
The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is
smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly
a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this
before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

non-musical (boolean):
  #t
True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

parent-alignment-X (number):
  0
Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned
on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical
values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number,
align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X
property will be used.

self-alignment-X (number):
  1
Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and
1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the
unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

skyline-horizontal-padding (number):
  0.1
For determining the vertical distance between two staves, it is possible to have a
configuration which would result in a tight interleaving of grobs from the top staff
and the bottom staff. The larger this parameter is, the farther apart the staves are placed in such a configuration.

**stencil** (stencil):
- **lyric-text::print**
  The symbol to print.

**text** (markup):
- `#<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1428:0 (grob)>`
  Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in *Notation Reference*.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):
- `#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >`
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**word-space** (dimension, in staff space):
- `0.6`
  Space to insert between words in texts.

**X-offset** (number):
- `ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent`
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of **X-offset** to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the **self-alignment-interface** (page 798).

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):
- `#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >`
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): **break-alignable-interface** (page 748), **font-interface** (page 759), **grob-interface** (page 765), **item-interface** (page 774), **lyric-interface** (page 782), **lyric-repeat-count-interface** (page 782), **self-alignment-interface** (page 798), and **text-interface** (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by **item-interface** (page 774)).

**3.1.80 LyricSpace**

A space in lyrics.

LyricSpace objects are created by: **Hyphen_ engraver** (page 470).

Standard settings:
- **minimum-distance** (dimension, in staff space):
  - `0.45`
    Minimum distance between rest and notes or beam.

**padding** (dimension, in staff space):
- `0.0`
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

**springs-and-rods** (boolean):
- `ly:lyric-hyphen::set-spacing-rods`
  Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.
X-extent (pair of numbers):

Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), lyric-hyphen-interface (page 781), lyric-space-interface (page 782), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.81 LyricText

A chunk of text in lyrics. See also LyricExtender (page 627), LyricHyphen (page 627), LyricSpace (page 630), and VowelTransition (page 734).

LyricText objects are created by: Lyric_engraver (page 474).

Standard settings:

extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):

'(0.2 . -0.2)

In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0 . +inf.0).

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):

'(0.0 . 0.0)

In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

font-series (symbol):

'normal

Select the series of a font. Common choices are normal and bold. The full list of symbols that can be used is: thin, ultralight, light, semilight, book, normal, medium, semibold, bold, ultrabold, heavy, ultraheavy.

font-size (number):

1.0

The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

parent-alignment-X (number):

'()

Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical
values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

self-alignment-X (number):
  left-align-at-split-notes
  Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

skyline-horizontal-padding (number):
  0.1
  For determining the vertical distance between two staves, it is possible to have a configuration which would result in a tight interleaving of grobs from the top staff and the bottom staff. The larger this parameter is, the farther apart the staves are placed in such a configuration.

stencil (stencil):
  lyric-text::print
  The symbol to print.

text (markup):
  "#<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1428:0 (grob)>
  Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  "#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

word-space (dimension, in staff space):
  0.6
  Space to insert between words in texts.

X-align-on-main-noteheads (boolean):
  #t
  If true, this grob will ignore suspended noteheads when aligning itself on NoteColumn.

X-offset (number):
  ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  "#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), lyric-syllable-interface (page 782), rhythmic-grob-interface (page 796), self-alignment-interface (page 798), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).
3.1.82 MeasureCounter

A grob to print a counter for measures.

MeasureCounter objects are created by: Measure_counter_engraver (page 477).

Standard settings:

- **count-from (integer):**
  
  1
  
  The first measure in a measure count receives this number. The following measures are numbered in increments from this initial value.

- **direction (direction):**
  
  1
  
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

- **font-encoding (symbol):**

  'fetaText
  
  The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only LilyPond’s system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are fetaMusic (Emmentaler), fetaBraces, fetaText (Emmentaler).

- **font-features (list):**

  '("cv47")
  
  Opentype features.

- **font-size (number):**

  -2
  
  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

- **number-range-separator (markup):**

  "--"
  
  For a measure counter extending over several measures (like with compressed multi-measure rests), this is the separator between the two printed numbers.

- **outside-staff-horizontal-padding (number):**

  0.5
  
  By default, an outside-staff-object can be placed so that it is very close to another grob horizontally. If this property is set, the outside-staff-object is raised so that it is not so close to its neighbor.

- **outside-staff-priority (number):**

  750
  
  If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

- **self-alignment-X (number):**

  0
Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

**side-axis** (number):

1
If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

**spacing-pair** (pair):

'(break-alignment . break-alignment)
A pair of alignment symbols which set an object’s spacing relative to its left and right BreakAlignments.

For example, a MultiMeasureRest will ignore prefatory items at its bounds (i.e., clefs, key signatures and time signatures) using the following override:

\override MultiMeasureRest.spacing-pair =

#'(staff-bar . staff-bar)

**staff-padding** (dimension, in staff space):

0.5
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics **p** and **f**) on their baselines.

**stencil** (stencil):

ly:text-interface::print
The symbol to print.

**text** (markup):

measure-counter::text
Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

**word-space** (dimension, in staff space):

0.2
Space to insert between words in texts.

**X-offset** (number):

centered-spanner-interface::calc-x-offset
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

**Y-offset** (number):

#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _) #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _) #> >
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): centered-spanner-interface (page 751), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), measure-counter-interface (page 782), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798),
side-position-interface (page 801), spanner-interface (page 808), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.83 MeasureGrouping

A measure grouping or conducting sign.

MeasureGrouping objects are created by: Measure_grouping_engraver (page 477).

Standard settings:

direction (direction):
1
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

height (dimension, in staff space):
2.0
Height of an object in staff-space units.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
2
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

side-axis (number):
1
If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
3
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):
ly:measure-grouping::print
The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
1
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Y-offset (number):#
<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _) #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _) #> >
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).
This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), measure-grouping-interface (page 783), outside-staff-interface (page 792), side-position-interface (page 801), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

### 3.1.84 MeasureSpanner

A horizontal bracket between bar lines. See also HorizontalBracket (page 607).

MeasureSpanner objects are created by: Measure_spanner_engraver (page 477).

Standard settings:

- **connect-to-neighbor (pair):**
  
  `ly:spanner::calc-connect-to-neighbors`

  Pair of booleans, indicating whether this grob looks as a continued break.

- **direction (direction):**
  
  `1`

  If `side-axis` is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: `UP=1`, `DOWN=-1`, `LEFT=-1`, `RIGHT=1`, `CENTER=0`.

- **edge-height (pair):**
  
  `'(0.7 . 0.7)`

  A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: `(left-height . right-height)`.

- **outside-staff-priority (number):**
  
  `750`

  If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller `outside-staff-priority` is closer to the staff.

- **self-alignment-X (number):**
  
  `0`

  Specify alignment of an object. The value `-1` means left aligned, `0` centered, and `1` right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

- **side-axis (number):**
  
  `1`

  If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

- **spacing-pair (pair):**
  
  `'(staff-bar . staff-bar)`

  A pair of alignment symbols which set an object’s spacing relative to its left and right BreakAlignments.

  For example, a MultiMeasureRest will ignore prefatory items at its bounds (i.e., clefs, key signatures and time signatures) using the following override:

  ```latex
  \override MultiMeasureRest.spacing-pair = \\
  #'(staff-bar . staff-bar)
  ```
staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.5
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:measure-spanner::print
  The symbol to print.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ _ #:optional _)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-switch-interface (page 737), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), line-interface (page 778), measure-spanner-interface (page 783), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), spanner-interface (page 808), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.85 MelodyItem
An auxiliary grob to help alter the stem directions of middle notes on a staff so that they follow the melody.

MelodyItem objects are created by: Melody_engraver (page 478).

Standard settings:

  neutral-direction (direction):
    -1
    Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and melody-spanner-interface (page 784).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.86 MensuralLigature
A grob to display a ligature as used in mensural notation. See also KievanLigature (page 620), VaticanaLigature (page 727), and LigatureBracket (page 625).

MensuralLigature objects are created by: Mensural_ligature_engraver (page 478).

Standard settings:

  springs-and-rods (boolean):
    ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods
    Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:mensural-ligature::print
  The symbol to print.
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thickness (number):
  1.3
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), mensural-ligature-interface (page 784), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.87 MetronomeMark
A metronome mark. This is either a precise tempo indication like ‘quarter note = 80’, or an arbitrary piece of text (like ‘Allegro’), possibly followed by a precise indication in parentheses.

MetronomeMark objects are created by: Metronome_mark_engraver (page 478).

Standard settings:

after-line-breaking (boolean):
  ly:side-position-interface::move-to-extremal-staff
  Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

break-align-symbols (list):
  '(time-signature)
  A list of break-align symbols that determines which breakable items to align this to. If the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invisible due to break-visibility, we will align to the next grob (and so on). Choices are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
  #$ (#f #t #t)
  A vector of 3 booleans, #$ (end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, #f means killed.

direction (direction):
  1
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

eextra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
  '(+inf.0 . -inf.0)
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

flag-style (symbol):
  'default
  The style of the flag to be used with MetronomeMark. Available are 'modern-straight-flag, 'old-straight-flag, 'flat-flag, 'mensural, 'stacked, and 'default.
non-break-align-symbols (list):
   '(paper-column-interface)
   A list of symbols that determine which NON-break-aligned interfaces to align this to.

outside-staff-horizontal-padding (number):
   0.2
   By default, an outside-staff-object can be placed so that it is very close to another
grob horizontally. If this property is set, the outside-staff-object is raised so that it is
not so close to its neighbor.

outside-staff-priority (number):
   1300
   If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions.
In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority
is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
   0.8
   Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

self-alignment-X (number):
   -1
   Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and
1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the
unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

side-axis (number):
   1
   If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other
object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

stencil (stencil):
   ly:text-interface::print
   The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil
   (_)>>
   Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-offset (number):
   self-alignment-interface::self-aligned-on-breakable
   The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
   Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
   setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
   self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)>>
   Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
   reference point.

Y-offset (number):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side
   (_ #:optional _) #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side
   (_ _ #:optional _)>>
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): break-alignable-interface (page 748), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), metronome-mark-interface (page 785), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.88 MultiMeasureRest

A multi-measure rest. See also MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestText (page 645), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), and Rest (page 666).

MultiMeasureRest objects are created by: Multi_measure_rest_ engraver (page 479).

Standard settings:

bound-padding (number):
0.5
The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.

expand-limit (integer):
10
Maximum number of measures expanded in church rests.

hair-thickness (number):
2.0
Thickness of the thin line in a bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

max-symbol-separation (number):
8.0
The maximum distance between symbols making up a church rest.

round-up-exceptions (list):
'()'
A list of pairs where car is the numerator and cdr the denominator of a moment. Each pair in this list means that the multi-measure rests of the corresponding length will be rounded up to the longer rest. See round-up-to-longer-rest.

spacing-pair (pair):
'(break-alignment . break-alignment)
A pair of alignment symbols which set an object’s spacing relative to its left and right BreakAlignments.
For example, a MultiMeasureRest will ignore prefatory items at its bounds (i.e., clefs, key signatures and time signatures) using the following override:

```
\override MultiMeasureRest.spacing-pair = '#'(staff-bar . staff-bar)
```

springs-and-rods (boolean):
ly:multi-measure-rest::set-spacing-rods
Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.
stencil (stencil):
    ly:multi-measure-rest::print
    The symbol to print.

thick-thickness (number):
    6.6
    Thickness of the thick line in a bar line, expressed as a multiple of the de-
    fault staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to
    Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

usable-duration-logs (list):
    ('-3 -2 -1 0)
    List of duration-logs that can be used in typesetting the grob.

voiced-position (number):
    4
    The staff position of a voiced Rest, negative if the rest has direction DOWN.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:multi-measure-rest::height (_)>
    >
    Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
    reference point.

Y-offset (number):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback
    (_)>>
    The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
    Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
    setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
    self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759),
grob-interface (page 765), multi-measure-interface (page 785),
multi-measure-rest-interface (page 792), rest-interface (page 795), spanner-interface (page 808), and
staff-symbol-referencer-interface (page 811).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.89 MultiMeasureRestNumber
A grob to print the length of a MultiMeasureRest (page 640), grob.

MultiMeasureRestNumber objects are created by: Multi_measure_rest_engraver
(page 479).

Standard settings:

    bound-padding (number):
    1.0
    The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.

direction (direction):
    1
    If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
    LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
    whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
    UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.
font-encoding (symbol):
  'fetaText
  The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only
  lilypond’s system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are
  fetaMusic (Emmentaler), fetaBraces, fetaText (Emmentaler).

font-features (list):
  "cv47"
  Opentype features.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.4
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

parent-alignment-X (number):
  0
  Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned
  on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical
  values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number,
  align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X
  property will be used.

self-alignment-X (number):
  0
  Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and
  1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the
  unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

side-axis (number):
  1
  If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other
  object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

springs-and-rods (boolean):
  ly:multi-measure-rest::set-text-rods
  Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.4
  Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align
  objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:text-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil
    (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_
    _ _)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-offset (number):
  ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)>>
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _)>>
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), multi-measure-interface (page 785), multi-measure-rest-number-interface (page 786), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), spanner-interface (page 808), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.90 MultiMeasureRestScript
An articulation (like a fermata) attached to a MultiMeasureRest (page 640), grob. See also Script (page 667).

MultiMeasureRestScript objects are created by: Multi_measure_rest_engraver (page 479).

Standard settings:
direction (direction):
1
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

outside-staff-padding (number):
0
The padding to place between grobs when spacing according to outside-staff-priority. Two grobs with different outside-staff-padding values have the larger value of padding between them.

outside-staff-priority (number):
40
If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

parent-alignment-X (number):
0
Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

**self-alignment-X (number):**
0

Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

**side-axis (number):**
1

If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

**staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):**
0.25

Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

**stencil (stencil):**
   `ly:script-interface::print`
   The symbol to print.

**vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):**
   `#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_,)_> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_,)_>_>`
   Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-offset (number):**
   `ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent`
   The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
   Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

**Y-extent (pair of numbers):**
   `#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_,)>_>`
   Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

**Y-offset (number):**
   `#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_,#:optional _)_> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_,_,#:optional _)>_>`
   The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
   Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), multi-measure-interface (page 785),
outside-staff-interface (page 792), script-interface (page 797), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.91 MultiMeasureRestText
A text markup for a MultiMeasureRest (page 640), grob. See also TextScript (page 708).

MultiMeasureRestText objects are created by: Multi_measure_rest_ engraver (page 479).

Standard settings:

- direction (direction):
  - 1
    - If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

- outside-staff-priority (number):
  - 450
    - If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

- padding (dimension, in staff space):
  - 0.2
    - Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- parent-alignment-X (number):
  - 0
    - Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

- self-alignment-X (number):
  - 0
    - Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

- side-axis (number):
  - 1
    - If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

- skyline-horizontal-padding (number):
  - 0.2
    - For determining the vertical distance between two staves, it is possible to have a configuration which would result in a tight interleaving of grobs from the top staff and the bottom staff. The larger this parameter is, the farther apart the staves are placed in such a configuration.
staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
   0.25
   Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align
   objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):
   ly:text-interface::print
   The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _ _)> >
   Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-offset (number):
   ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
   The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
   Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
   setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
   self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)>>
   Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
   reference point.

Y-offset (number):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ _ #:optional _)> >
   The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
   Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
   setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
   self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759),
   grob-interface (page 765), multi-measure-interface (page 785),
   outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798),
   side-position-interface (page 801), spanner-interface (page 808), and text-interface
   (page 818).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.92 NonMusicalPaperColumn

An auxiliary grob grouping non-musical items to handle the flexible horizontal space between
non-musical and musical columns. Grobs that have the property non-musical set to #t belong
   to this column.

NonMusicalPaperColumn objects are created by: Paper_column_engraver (page 483).

Standard settings:

    allow-loose-spacing (boolean):
       #t
       If set, column can be detached from main spacing.
axes (list):
  '(0)
List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

font-size (number):
  -7.5
The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

full-measure-extra-space (number):
  1.0
Extra space that is allocated at the beginning of a measure with only one note. This property is read from the NonMusicalPaperColumn that begins the measure.

horizontal-skylines (pair of skylines):
  ly:separation-item::calc-skylines
Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

keep-inside-line (boolean):
  #t
If set, this column cannot have objects sticking into the margin.

layer (integer):
  1000
An integer which determines the order of printing objects. Objects with the lowest value of layer are drawn first, then objects with progressively higher values are drawn, so objects with higher values overwrite objects with lower values. By default most objects are assigned a layer value of 1.

line-break-permission (symbol):
  'allow
Instructs the line breaker on whether to put a line break at this column. Can be force or allow.

non-musical (boolean):
  #t
True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

page-break-permission (symbol):
  'allow
Instructs the page breaker on whether to put a page break at this column. Can be force or allow.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  ly:axis-group-interface::width
Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), non-musical-paper-column-interface (page 787), paper-column-interface (page 792), separation-item-interface (page 800), and spaceable-grob-interface (page 806).

This object is of class Paper_column (characterized by paper-column-interface (page 792)).
3.1.93 NoteCollision

An auxiliary grob to group NoteColumn (page 648), grobs from several voices, mainly to handle note collisions. See also RestCollision (page 667).

NoteCollision objects are created by: Collision_ engraver (page 456).

Standard settings:

axes (list):
   '([0 1])
   List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

note-collision-threshold (dimension, in staff space):
   1
   Simultaneous notes that are this close or closer in units of staff-space will be identified as vertically colliding. Used by Stem grobs for notes in the same voice, and NoteCollision grobs for notes in different voices. Default value 1.

prefer-dotted-right (boolean):
   #t
   For note collisions, prefer to shift dotted up-note to the right, rather than shifting just the dot.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
   ly:axis-group-interface::calc-skylines
   Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
   ly:axis-group-interface::width
   Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
   ly:axis-group-interface::height
   Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and note-collision-interface (page 788).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.94 NoteColumn

An auxiliary grob to align stacked notes, stems, flags, accidentals, and other items from the same voice. See also NoteCollision (page 648).

NoteColumn objects are created by: Rhythmic_column_ engraver (page 488).

Standard settings:

axes (list):
   '([0 1])
   List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.
bend-me (boolean):
   '('()
   Decide whether this grob is bent.

horizontal-skylines (pair of skylines):
   ly:separation-item::calc-skylines
   Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

main-extent (pair of numbers):
   ly:note-column::calc-main-extent
   The horizontal extent of a NoteColumn grob without taking suspended NoteHead
grobs into account (i.e., NoteHeads forced into the unnatural direction of the Stem because of a chromatic clash).

skyline-vertical-padding (number):
   0.15
   The amount by which the left and right skylines of a column are padded vertically,
beyond the Y-extents and extra-spacing-heights of the constituent grobs in the column. Increase this to prevent interleaving of grobs from adjacent columns.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
   ly:axis-group-interface::calc-skylines
   Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
   ly:axis-group-interface::width
   Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height (_)> #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::pure-height (_ _ _)>>
   Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739),
bend-interface (page 746), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774),
note-column-interface (page 788), and separation-item-interface (page 800).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.95 NoteHead

A note head. See also TabNoteHead (page 704).

NoteHead objects are created by: Completion_heads_engraver (page 456),
Drum_notes_engraver (page 461), and Note_heads_engraver (page 481).

Standard settings:

bend-me (boolean):
   '('()
   Decide whether this grob is bent.

duration-log (integer):
   note-head::calc-duration-log
   The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., 0 = whole note, 1 = half note, etc.
extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):
  ly:note-head::include-ledger-line-height
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount
  (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of
  the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing
  problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0
  . +inf.0).

glyph-name (string):
  note-head::calc-glyph-name
  The glyph name within the font.
  In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of
  glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

parenthesis-friends (list):
  '(accidental-grob dot)
  A list of Grob types, as symbols. When parentheses enclose a Grob that has
  'parenthesis-friends, the parentheses widen to include any child Grobs with type
  among 'parenthesis-friends.

stem-attachment (pair of numbers):
  ly:note-head::calc-stem-attachment
  An (x . y) pair where the stem attaches to the notehead.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:note-head::print
  The symbol to print.

X-offset (number):
  ly:note-head::stem-x-shift
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)>>
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback
  (_)>>
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-participating-head-interface
  (page 736), bend-interface (page 746), font-interface (page 759),
gregorian-ligature-interface (page 763), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface
  (page 774), ledgered-interface (page 777), ligature-head-interface (page 778),
mensural-ligature-interface (page 784), note-head-interface (page 789),
rhythmic-grob-interface (page 796), rhythmic-head-interface (page 796),
staff-symbol-referencer-interface (page 811), and vaticana-ligature-interface (page 826).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.96 NoteName

A textual representation of a note name.

NoteName objects are created by: Note_name_engraver (page 481).

Standard settings:

- **parent-alignment-X (number):**
  - ‘()`
  - Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

- **self-alignment-X (number):**
  - 0
  - Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

- **stencil (stencil):**
  - ly:text-interface::print
  - The symbol to print.

- **X-offset (number):**
  - ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
  - The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

- **Y-extent (pair of numbers):**
  - #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  - Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-switch-interface (page 737), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), note-name-interface (page 790), self-alignment-interface (page 798), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.97 NoteSpacing

An auxiliary grob to handle (horizontal) spacing of notes. See also GraceSpacing (page 603), StaffSpacing (page 688), and SpacingSpanner (page 681).

NoteSpacing objects are created by: Note_spacing_engraver (page 482).

Standard settings:

- **knee-spacing-correction (number):**
  - 1.0
Factor for the optical correction amount for kneed beams. Set between 0 for no correction and 1 for full correction.

\[ \text{same-direction-correction (number): 0.25} \]

Optical correction amount for stems that are placed in tight configurations. This amount is used for stems with the same direction to compensate for note head to stem distance.

\[ \text{space-to-barline (boolean): \#t} \]

If set, the distance between a note and the following non-musical column will be measured to the bar line instead of to the beginning of the non-musical column. If there is a clef change followed by a bar line, for example, this means that we will try to space the non-musical column as though the clef is not there.

\[ \text{stem-spacing-correction (number): 0.5} \]

Optical correction amount for stems that are placed in tight configurations. For opposite directions, this amount is the correction for two normal sized stems that overlap completely.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), note-spacing-interface (page 790), and spacing-interface (page 806).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.98 OttavaBracket

An ottava bracket.

OttavaBracket objects are created by: Ottava_spanner_ engraver (page 482).

Standard settings:

\[ \text{dash-fraction (number): 0.3} \]

Size of the dashes, relative to dash-period. Should be between 0.1 and 1.0 (continuous line). If set to 0.0, a dotted line is produced

\[ \text{edge-height (pair): '(0 . 0.8)} \]

A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: \( \text{left-height . right-height} \).

\[ \text{font-series (symbol): 'bold} \]

Select the series of a font. Common choices are normal and bold. The full list of symbols that can be used is: thin, ultralight, light, semilight, book, normal, medium, semibold, bold, ultrabold, heavy, ultraheavy.

\[ \text{font-shape (symbol): 'italic} \]

Select the shape of a font. Possible values are upright, italic, oblique, and slanted (which is the same as oblique).
minimum-length (dimension, in staff space):
  0.3
  Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

outside-staff-priority (number):
  400
  If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.5
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

shorten-pair (pair of numbers):
  '(-0.8 . -0.6)
  The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
  2.0
  Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:ottava-bracket::print
  The symbol to print.

style (symbol):
  'dashed-line
  This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_ _)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _ _ _)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ _ #:optional _)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), horizontal-bracket-interface (page 770), line-interface (page 778), ottava-bracket-interface (page 791), outside-staff-interface (page 792), side-position-interface (page 801), spanner-interface (page 808), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).
3.1.99 PaperColumn

An auxiliary grob grouping musical items to handle the flexible horizontal space between musical and non-musical columns. See also NonMusicalPaperColumn (page 646).

PaperColumn objects are created by: Paper_column_engraver (page 483).

Standard settings:

allow-loose-spacing (boolean):
  #t
  If set, column can be detached from main spacing.

axes (list):
  '(0)
  List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

font-size (number):
  -7.5
  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

horizontal-skylines (pair of skylines):
  ly:separation-item::calc-skylines
  Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

keep-inside-line (boolean):
  #t
  If set, this column cannot have objects sticking into the margin.

layer (integer):
  1000
  An integer which determines the order of printing objects. Objects with the lowest value of layer are drawn first, then objects with progressively higher values are drawn, so objects with higher values overwrite objects with lower values. By default most objects are assigned a layer value of 1.

skyline-vertical-padding (number):
  0.08
  The amount by which the left and right skylines of a column are padded vertically, beyond the Y-extents and extra-spacing-heights of the constituent grobs in the column. Increase this to prevent interleaving of grobs from adjacent columns.

X-alignment-extent (pair of numbers):
  '(0 . 1.35)
  If a grob wants to align itself on a PaperColumn grob that doesn’t contain note heads, use this horizontal extent as a placeholder.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  ly:axis-group-interface::width
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774),...
musical-paper-column-interface (page 786), paper-column-interface (page 792),
separation-item-interface (page 800), and spaceable-grob-interface (page 806).

This object is of class Paper_column (characterized by paper-column-interface
(page 792)).

3.1.100 Parentheses

A grob to create parentheses around other grobs.

Parentheses objects are created by: Parenthesis_engraver (page 483).

Standard settings:

break-visibility (vector):
  #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:3062:0
  (grob)>
  A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible,
  #f means killed.

font-size (number):
  -6
  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is
  smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly
  a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this
  before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.2
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

stencil (stencil):
  parentheses-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

stencils (list):
  parentheses-interface::calc-parenthesis-stencils
  Multiple stencils, used as intermediate value.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure parentheses-interface::calc-Y-extent
  (grob)>
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1035:0
  (grob . rest)> #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1035:0
  (grob . rest)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759),
grob-interface (page 765), parentheses-interface (page 793), and
sticky-grob-interface (page 815).
This object can be of either of the following classes: Item (characterized by item-interface) or Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface). It supports the following interfaces conditionally depending on the class: item-interface (page 774), and spanner-interface (page 808).

### 3.1.101 PercentRepeat

A percent symbol for repeating a bar. See also PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), and RepeatSlash (page 663).

PercentRepeat objects are created by: Percent_repeat_engraver (page 484).

**Standard settings:**

- **dot-negative-kern (number):** 0.75
  - The space to remove between a dot and a slash in percent repeat glyphs. Larger values bring the two elements closer together.

- **font-encoding (symbol):** 'fetaMusic
  - The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only LilyPond’s system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are fetaMusic (Emmentaler), fetaBraces, fetaText (Emmentaler).

- **self-alignment-X (number):** 0
  - Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

- **slope (number):** 1.0
  - The slope of this object.

- **spacing-pair (pair):** #'(break-alignment . staff-bar)
  - A pair of alignment symbols which set an object’s spacing relative to its left and right BreakAlignments.
  - For example, a MultiMeasureRest will ignore prefatory items at its bounds (i.e., clefs, key signatures and time signatures) using the following override:
    \override MultiMeasureRest.spacing-pair = #'(staff-bar . staff-bar)

- **springs-and-rods (boolean):**
  - ly:multi-measure-rest::set-spacing-rods
    - Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

- **stencil (stencil):**
  - ly:percent-repeat-interface::percent
    - The symbol to print.

- **thickness (number):** 0.48
  - For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to \texttt{Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness}).

\textbf{X-offset (number)}:
\begin{verbatim}
centered-spanner-interface::calc-x-offset
\end{verbatim}
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the \texttt{self-alignment-interface} (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): \texttt{centered-spanner-interface} (page 751), \texttt{font-interface} (page 759), \texttt{grob-interface} (page 765), \texttt{multi-measure-rest-interface} (page 785), \texttt{percent-repeat-interface} (page 793), and \texttt{spanner-interface} (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by \texttt{spanner-interface} (page 808)).

\subsection{3.1.102 PercentRepeatCounter}

A grob to print a counter for \texttt{PercentRepeat} (page 656), grobs. PercentRepeatCounter objects are created by: \texttt{Percent_repeat_engraver} (page 484).

\begin{verbatim}
Standard settings:
direction (direction):
  1
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
font-encoding (symbol):
  'fetaText
The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only lilypond’s system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are fetaMusic (Emmentaler), fetaBraces, fetaText (Emmentaler).
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
font-features (list):
  '("cv47")
  Opentype features.
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
font-size (number):
  -2
The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12\% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property \texttt{fontSize} is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.2
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
parent-alignment-X (number):
  0
Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number,
align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

**self-alignment-X** (number):

0

Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

**staff-padding** (dimension, in staff space):

0.25

Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

**stencil** (stencil):

ly:text-interface::print

The symbol to print.

**X-offset** (number):

ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of **X-offset** to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

**Y-offset** (number):

#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _) > #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _) > >

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of **Y-offset** to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), spanner-interface (page 808), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

### 3.1.103 PhrasingSlur

A phrasing slur, indicating a ‘musical sentence’. See also Slur (page 676).

**PhrasingSlur** objects are created by: Phrasing_slur_ engraver (page 484).

Standard settings:

**control-points** (list of number pairs):

ly:slur::calc-control-points

List of offsets (number pairs) that form control points for the tie, slur, or bracket shape. For Béziers, this should list the control points of a third-order Bézier curve.
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details (alist, with symbols as keys):
'((region-size . 4)
  (head-encompass-penalty . 1000.0)
  (stem-encompass-penalty . 30.0)
  (edge-attraction-factor . 4)
  (same-slope-penalty . 20)
  (steeper-slope-factor . 50)
  (non-horizontal-penalty . 15)
  (max-slope . 1.1)
  (max-slope-factor . 10)
  (free-head-distance . 0.3)
  (free-slur-distance . 0.8)
  (gap-to-staffline-inside . 0.2)
  (gap-to-staffline-outside . 0.1)
  (extra-object-collision-penalty . 50)
  (accidental-collision . 3)
  (extra-encompass-free-distance . 0.3)
  (extra-encompass-collision-distance . 0.8)
  (head-slur-distance-max-ratio . 3)
  (head-slur-distance-factor . 10)
  (absolute-closeness-measure . 0.3)
  (edge-slope-exponent . 1.7)
  (close-to-edge-length . 2.5)
  (encompass-object-range-overshoot . 0.5)
  (slur-tie-extrema-min-distance . 0.2)
  (slur-tie-extrema-min-distance-penalty . 2))

An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob's details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob's description section.

direction (direction):
  ly:slur::calc-direction

If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

height-limit (dimension, in staff space):
  2.0

Maximum slur height: The longer the slur, the closer it is to this height.

minimum-length (dimension, in staff space):
  1.5

Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

ratio (number):
  0.333

Parameter for slur shape. The higher this number, the quicker the slur attains its height-limit.
springs-and-rods (boolean):
    ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods
    Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

stencil (stencil):
    ly:slur::print
    The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
    1.1
    For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
    is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
    counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
    expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
    influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _ _)> >
    Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:slur::height (_) > #<procedure ly:slur::pure-height (_ _ _)> >
    Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
    reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): bezier-curve-interface (page 747),
grob-interface (page 765), outside-staff-interface (page 792), slur-interface
(page 803), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.104 PianoPedalBracket
A piano pedal bracket. It can also be part of SostenutoPedal (page 678), SustainPedal
(page 697), or UnaCordaPedal (page 725), grobs if they are printed in a bracketed style.

PianoPedalBracket objects are created by: Piano_pedal_ engraver (page 485).

Standard settings:

bound-padding (number):
    1.0
    The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.

bracket-flare (pair of numbers):
    '(0.5 . 0.5)
    A pair of numbers specifying how much edges of brackets should slant outward. Value
    0.0 means straight edges.

direction (direction):
    -1
    If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
    LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
    whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
    UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.
edge-height (pair):
  '(1.0 . 1.0)
  A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: (left-height .
  right-height).

shorten-pair (pair of numbers):
  '(0.0 . 0.0)
  The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket.
  Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:piano-pedal-bracket::print
  The symbol to print.

style (symbol):
  'line
  This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the
  stencil callback reading this property.

thickness (number):
  1.0
  For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
  is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
  counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
  expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
  influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil
  (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_
  _ _)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

  This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765),
  line-interface (page 778), piano-pedal-bracket-interface (page 794),
  piano-pedal-interface (page 794), and spanner-interface (page 808).

  This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.105 RehearsalMark

A rehearsal mark.

RehearsalMark objects are created by: Mark_engraver (page 475).
Standard settings:

after-line-breaking (boolean):
  ly:side-position-interface::move-to-extremal-staff
  Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

baseline-skip (dimension, in staff space):
  2
  Distance between base lines of multiple lines of text.

break-align-symbols (list):
  '(staff-bar key-signature cleft)
  A list of break-align symbols that determines which breakable items to align this to. If
  the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invisible due to break-visibility,
we will align to the next grob (and so on). Choices are listed in Section “break-
alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
  #(f t t)
  A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible,
  #f means killed.

direction (direction):
  
  1
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
  LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
  whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
  UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
  '(+inf.0 . -inf.0)
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the
  ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item).
  In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 .
  -inf.0).

font-size (number):
  2
  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is
  smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly
  a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this
  before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

non-musical (boolean):
  #t
  True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

outside-staff-horizontal-padding (number):
  0.2
  By default, an outside-staff-object can be placed so that is it very close to another
  grob horizontally. If this property is set, the outside-staff-object is raised so that it is
  not so close to its neighbor.

outside-staff-priority (number):
  1500
  If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions.
  In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority
  is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.8
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

self-alignment-X (number):
  break-alignable-interface::self-alignment-opposite-of-anchor
  Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and
  1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the
  unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.


stencil (stencil):
   ly:text-interface::print
   The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >
   Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-offset (number):
   self-alignment-interface::self-aligned-on-breakable
   The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
   Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
   setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
   self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
   Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
   reference point.

Y-offset (number):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _)> >
   The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
   Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
   setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
   self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-switch-interface (page 737),
break-alignable-interface (page 748), font-interface (page 759),
grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), mark-interface (page 782),
outside-staff-interface (page 792), rehearsal-mark-interface (page 795),
self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), and
text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.106 RepeatSlash

A symbol consisting of one or more slashes for repeating patterns shorter than a single
measure, and which contain identical durations. See also PercentRepeat (page 656),
DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), and DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584).

RepeatSlash objects are created by: Slash_repeat_ engraver (page 489).

Standard settings:

slash-negative-kern (number):
   0.85
   The space to remove between slashes in percent repeat glyphs. Larger values bring
   the two elements closer together.

slope (number):
   1.7
   The slope of this object.
stencil (stencil):
   ly:percent-repeat-interface::beat-slash
The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
   0.48
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765),
item-interface (page 774), percent-repeat-interface (page 793), and
rhythmic-grob-interface (page 796).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.107 RepeatTie
A repeat tie (i.e., a tie from nothing to a note). See also RepeatTieColumn (page 665),
LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), and Tie (page 712).
RepeatTie objects are created by: Repeat_tie_engraver (page 487).
Standard settings:

control-points (list of number pairs):
   ly:semi-tie::calc-control-points
List of offsets (number pairs) that form control points for the tie, slur, or bracket
shape. For Béziers, this should list the control points of a third-order Bézier curve.

details (alist, with symbols as keys):
   '((ratio . 0.333) (height-limit . 1.0))
An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects],
page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values
of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces],
page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can
be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

direction (direction):
   ly:tie::calc-direction
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):
   '(-0.5 . 0.5)
In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount
(by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of
the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing
problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to \((-\infty, 0 \cup (0, \infty))\).

**head-direction (direction):**

1
Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?

**stencil (stencil):**

ly:tie::print
The symbol to print.

**thickness (number):**

1.0
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to \(\text{Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness}\)).

**vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):**

#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**Y-extent (pair of numbers):**

#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): bezier-curve-interface (page 747), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), semi-tie-interface (page 799), and tie-interface (page 819).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.108 RepeatTieColumn

An auxiliary grob to determine direction and shape of stacked RepeatTie (page 664), grobs.

RepeatTieColumn objects are created by: Repeat_tie_engraver (page 487).

**Standard settings:**

**head-direction (direction):**

ly:semi-tie-column::calc-head-direction
Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?

**X-extent (pair of numbers):**

#f
Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

**Y-extent (pair of numbers):**

#f
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and semi-tie-column-interface (page 799).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).
### 3.1.109 Rest

An ordinary rest. See also MultiMeasureRest (page 640).

Rest objects are created by: Completion\_rest\_engraver (page 457), and Rest\_engraver (page 487).

Standard settings:

- **duration-log** (integer):
  - stem::calc-duration-log
    - The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., 0 = whole note, 1 = half note, etc.

- **minimum-distance** (dimension, in staff space):
  - 0.25
    - Minimum distance between rest and notes or beam.

- **parenthesis-friends** (list):
  - '(dot)
    - A list of Grob types, as symbols. When parentheses enclose a Grob that has 'parenthesis-friends, the parentheses widen to include any child Grobs with type among 'parenthesis-friends.

- **stencil** (stencil):
  - ly:rest::print
    - The symbol to print.

- **vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):
  - #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _)>>
    - Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

- **voiced-position** (number):
  - 4
    - The staff position of a voiced Rest, negative if the rest has direction DOWN.

- **X-extent** (pair of numbers):
  - ly:rest::width
    - Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

- **Y-extent** (pair of numbers):
  - #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:rest::height (_)>> #<procedure ly:rest::pure-height (_ _)>>
    - Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

- **Y-offset** (number):
  - #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:rest::y-offset-callback (_)>>
    - The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

    Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), rest-interface (page 795),
rhythmic-grob-interface (page 796), rhythmic-head-interface (page 796), and
staff-symbol-referencer-interface (page 811).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.110 RestCollision

An auxiliary grob to handle rest collisions of different voices. See also NoteCollision (page 648).

RestCollision objects are created by: Rest_collision_engraver (page 487).

Standard settings:

- minimum-distance (dimension, in staff space): 0.75

Minimum distance between rest and notes or beam.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and rest-collision-interface (page 795).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.111 Script

An articulation (staccato, accent, etc.). See also ScriptColumn (page 668), ScriptRow (page 669), and MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643).

Script objects are created by: Drum_notes_engraver (page 461), New_fingering_engraver (page 480), and Script_engraver (page 488).

Standard settings:

- add-stem-support (boolean):
  - #t

  If set, the Stem object is included in this script’s support.

- direction (direction):
  - ly:script-interface::calc-direction

  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

- font-encoding (symbol):
  - 'fetaMusic

  The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only Lilypond’s system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are fetaMusic (Emmentaler), fetaBraces, fetaText (Emmentaler).

- horizon-padding (number):
  - 0.1

  The amount to pad the axis along which a Skyline is built for the side-position-interface.

- self-alignment-X (number):
  - 0

  Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.
side-axis (number):
  1
  If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

slur-padding (number):
  0.2
  Extra distance between slur and script.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.25
  Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:script-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_,_)>>
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-offset (number):
  script-interface::calc-x-offset
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _)>>
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792), script-interface (page 797), self-alignment-interface (page 798), and side-position-interface (page 801).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.112 ScriptColumn

An auxiliary grob to (vertically) align stacked Script (page 667), grobs.

ScriptColumn objects are created by: Non_musical_script_column_ engraver (page 480), and Script_column_ engraver (page 488).
Standard settings:

before-line-breaking (boolean):
  ly:script-column::before-line-breaking
  Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and script-column-interface (page 796).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.113 ScriptRow

An auxiliary grob to horizontally align stacked Script (page 667), grobs.

ScriptRow objects are created by: Script_row_engraver (page 488).

Standard settings:

before-line-breaking (boolean):
  ly:script-column::row-before-line-breaking
  Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and script-column-interface (page 796).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.114 SectionLabel

A section label, for example ‘Coda’.

SectionLabel objects are created by: Mark_engraver (page 475).

Standard settings:

after-line-breaking (boolean):
  ly:side-position-interface::move-to-extremal-staff
  Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

baseline-skip (dimension, in staff space):
  2
  Distance between base lines of multiple lines of text.

break-align-symbols (list):
  '(left-edge staff-bar)
  A list of break-align symbols that determines which breakable items to align this to. If the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invisible due to break-visibility, we will align to the next grob (and so on). Choices are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
  #(#f #t #t)
  A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, #f means killed.

direction (direction):
  1
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.
extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
   '(+inf.0 . -inf.0)
   In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding
   the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item).
   In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to '(+inf.0 .
   -inf.0).

font-size (number):
   1.5
   The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is
   smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly
   a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this
   before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

non-musical (boolean):
   #t
   True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

outside-staff-horizontal-padding (number):
   0.2
   By default, an outside-staff-object can be placed so that is it very close to another
   grob horizontally. If this property is set, the outside-staff-object is raised so that it is
   not so close to its neighbor.

outside-staff-priority (number):
   1450
   If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions.
   In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority
   is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
   0.8
   Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

self-alignment-X (number):
   -1
   Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and
   1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the
   unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

stencil (stencil):
   ly:text-interface::print
   The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil
   (_)> >
   Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-offset (number):
   self-alignment-interface::self-aligned-on-breakable
   The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
   Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
   setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
   self-alignment-interface (page 798).
Y-extent (pair of numbers):

    #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):

    #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _) > #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _)> >

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): break-alignable-interface (page 748), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792), section-label-interface (page 798), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.115 SegnoMark

A segno mark (created with \repeat segno, not with \segno).

SegnoMark objects are created by: Mark_engraver (page 475).

Standard settings:

- **after-line-breaking** (boolean):
  - ly:side-position-interface::move-to-extremal-staff
  - Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

- **baseline-skip** (dimension, in staff space):
  - 2
  - Distance between base lines of multiple lines of text.

- **break-align-symbols** (list):
  - '(staff-bar key-signature clef)
  - A list of break-align symbols that determines which breakable items to align this to. If the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invisible due to break-visibility, we will align to the next grob (and so on). Choices are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

- **break-visibility** (vector):
  - #(#f #t #t)
  - A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, #f means killed.

- **direction** (direction):
  - 1
  - If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.
extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
  '(+inf.0 . -inf.0)
In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item).
In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

font-size (number):
  2
The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

non-musical (boolean):
  #t
  True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

outside-staff-horizontal-padding (number):
  0.2
By default, an outside-staff-object can be placed so that is it very close to another grob horizontally. If this property is set, the outside-staff-object is raised so that it is not so close to its neighbor.

outside-staff-priority (number):
  1400
If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.8
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

self-alignment-X (number):
  break-alignable-interface::self-alignment-opposite-of-anchor
Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:text-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-offset (number):
  self-alignment-interface::self-aligned-on-breakable
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).
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Y-extent (pair of numbers):

\[
\text{Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object's reference point.}
\]

Y-offset (number):

\[
\text{The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.}
\]

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): break-alignable-interface (page 748), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), mark-interface (page 782), outside-staff-interface (page 792), segno-mark-interface (page 798), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.116 SignumRepetitionis

SignumRepetitionis objects are created by: Signum_repetitionis_engraver (page 489).

Standard settings:

- **bar-extent (pair of numbers):**
  - ly:bar-line::calc-bar-extent
    
    The Y-extent of the actual bar line. This may differ from Y-extent because it does not include the dots in a repeat bar line.

- **break-align-anchor (number):**
  - ly:bar-line::calc-anchor
    
    Grobs aligned to this breakable item will have their X-offsets shifted by this number. In bar lines, for example, this is used to position grobs relative to the (visual) center of the bar line.

- **break-align-symbol (symbol):**
  - 'signum-repetitionis
    
    This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

- **break-visibility (vector):**
  - #(\#t \#t \#f)
    
    A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). \#t means visible, \#f means killed.

- **extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):**
  - pure-from-neighbor-interface::account-for-span-bar
    
    In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0 . +inf.0).
gap (dimension, in staff space):
0.4
Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

glyph (string):
".|"
A string determining what ‘style’ of glyph is typeset. Valid choices depend on the
function that is reading this property.
In combination with (span) bar lines, it is a string resembling the bar line appearance
in ASCII form.

glyph-name (string):
#<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1483:0
(grob)>
The glyph name within the font.
In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of
glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

hair-thickness (number):
1.9
Thickness of the thin line in a bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default
staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to
Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

kern (dimension, in staff space):
3.0
The space between individual elements in any compound bar line, expressed as a
multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by
changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

layer (integer):
0
An integer which determines the order of printing objects. Objects with the lowest
value of layer are drawn first, then objects with progressively higher values are drawn,
so objects with higher values overwrite objects with lower values. By default most
objects are assigned a layer value of 1.

non-musical (boolean):
#t
True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

rounded (boolean):
#f
Decide whether lines should be drawn rounded or not.

segno-kern (number):
3.0
The space between the two thin lines of the segno bar line symbol, expressed as a
multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by
changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

short-bar-extent (pair of numbers):
ly:bar-line::calc-short-bar-extent
The Y-extent of a short bar line. The default is half the normal bar extent, rounded
up to an integer number of staff spaces.
space-alist (alist, with symbols as keys):
'
((ambitus extra-space . 1.0)
 (time-signature extra-space . 0.75)
 (custos minimum-space . 2.0)
 (clef extra-space . 1.0)
 (key-signature extra-space . 1.0)
 (key-cancellation extra-space . 1.0)
 (first-note extra-space . 0.5)
 (next-note semi-fixed-space . 0.9)
 (signum-repetitionis extra-space . 0.5)
 (staff-bar extra-space . 0.5)
 (right-edge extra-space . 0.0))

An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the format:
'
((break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
 (break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
 ...)

Standard choices for break-align-symbol are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to space-alist are:

first-note
used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line

next-note
used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value of first-note gets used

right-edge
used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with the extra-space spacing style)

If space-alist is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for first-note must be present. If there is no next-note entry, the value of first-note is used instead.

Choices for spacing-style are:

extra-space
Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.

minimum-space
Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, without allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed. Not compatible with right-edge.

fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much fixed space between the grob and the note.

minimum-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put at least this much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side of the note, without allowing them to collide.
semi-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.

shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

semi-shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page 126–134, [Ross] page 143–147.

stencil (stencil):
ly:bar-line::print
The symbol to print.

thick-thickness (number):
6.0
Thickness of the thick line in a bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)>>
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): break-aligned-interface (page 748), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), pure-from-neighbor-interface (page 795), and signum-repetitionis-interface (page 802).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.117 Slur
A slur. See also PhrasingSlur (page 658).

Slur objects are created by: Slur_engraver (page 490).

Standard settings:

avoid-slur (symbol):
'inside
Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

color (symbol):
ly:slur::color
Color of the slur.

color (symbol):
ly:slur::stroke-color
Color of the stroke in the slur.

color (symbol):
ly:slur::stroke-fill-color
Color of the fill in the slur.

color (symbol):
ly:slur::stroke-fill-color
Color of the fill in the slur.

color (symbol):
ly:slur::stroke-not-color
Color of the not in the slur.

color (symbol):
ly:slur::stroke-not-color
Color of the not in the slur.

color (symbol):
ly:slur::stroke-not-color
Color of the not in the slur.

control-points (list of number pairs):
ly:slur::calc-control-points
List of offsets (number pairs) that form control points for the tie, slur, or bracket shape. For Béziers, this should list the control points of a third-order Bézier curve.
details (alist, with symbols as keys):

'((region-size . 4)
  (head-encompass-penalty . 1000.0)
  (stem-encompass-penalty . 30.0)
  (edge-attraction-factor . 4)
  (same-slope-penalty . 20)
  (steeper-slope-factor . 50)
  (non-horizontal-penalty . 15)
  (max-slope . 1.1)
  (max-slope-factor . 10)
  (free-head-distance . 0.3)
  (free-slur-distance . 0.8)
  (gap-to-staffline-inside . 0.2)
  (gap-to-staffline-outside . 0.1)
  (extra-object-collision-penalty . 50)
  (accidental-collision . 3)
  (extra-encompass-free-distance . 0.3)
  (extra-encompass-collision-distance . 0.8)
  (head-slur-distance-max-ratio . 3)
  (head-slur-distance-factor . 10)
  (absolute-closeness-measure . 0.3)
  (edge-slope-exponent . 1.7)
  (close-to-edge-length . 2.5)
  (encompass-object-range-overshoot . 0.5)
  (slur-tie-extrema-min-distance . 0.2)
  (slur-tie-extrema-min-distance-penalty . 2))

An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

direction (direction):
  ly:slur::calc-direction

  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

font-size (number):
  -6

  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property font-size is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

height-limit (dimension, in staff space):
  2.0

  Maximum slur height: The longer the slur, the closer it is to this height.

line-thickness (number):
  0.8

  For slurs and ties, this is the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the two arcs of the curve’s outline, which intersect at the endpoints. This property is expressed as
a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

minimum-length (dimension, in staff space):
1.5
Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

ratio (number):
0.25
Parameter for slur shape. The higher this number, the quicker the slur attains its height-limit.

springs-and-rods (boolean):
ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods
Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

stencil (stencil):
ly:slur::print
The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
1.2
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _ _)>>
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:slur::height (_)> #<procedure ly:slur::pure-height (_ _ _)>>
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): bezier-curve-interface (page 747), grob-interface (page 765), outside-staff-interface (page 792), slur-interface (page 803), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

### 3.1.118 SostenutoPedal

A sostenuto pedal mark. See also SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), PianoPedalBracket (page 660), SustainPedal (page 697), and UnaCordaPedal (page 725).

SostenutoPedal objects are created by: Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485).

Standard settings:

direction (direction):
1
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
 '+(+inf.0 . -inf.0)
In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

font-shape (symbol):
 'italic
Select the shape of a font. Possible values are upright, italic, oblique, and slanted (which is the same as oblique).

padding (dimension, in staff space):
 0.0
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

parent-alignment-X (number):
  #f
Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

self-alignment-X (number):
  0
Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:text-interface::print
The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-offset (number):
  ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.
This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), piano-pedal-script-interface (page 794), self-alignment-interface (page 798), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.119 SostenutoPedalLineSpanner

An auxiliary grob providing a baseline to align consecutive SostenutoPedal (page 678), grobs vertically.

SostenutoPedalLineSpanner objects are created by: Piano_pedal_align_engraver (page 485).

Standard settings:

axes (list):

'1)
List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

direction (direction):

-1
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

minimum-space (dimension, in staff space):

1.0
Minimum distance that the victim should move (after padding).

outside-staff-priority (number):

1000
If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):

1.2
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

side-axis (number):

1
If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):

1.0
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):

#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-element-stencils (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-vertical-skylines-from-element-stencils (_ _ _)> >

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.
X-extent (pair of numbers):

\texttt{ly:axis-group-interface::width}

Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):

\texttt{#<unpure-pure-container \#<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height (_)> \#<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::pure-height (_ _ _)> >}

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):

\texttt{#<unpure-pure-container \#<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _)> \#<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _)> >}

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739), grob-interface (page 765), outside-staff-interface (page 792), piano-pedal-interface (page 794), side-position-interface (page 801), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

### 3.1.120 SpacingSpanner

An auxiliary grob to set all horizontal spacing constraints across a score. There is normally one such grob for the whole score, but there can be several if \texttt{\newSpacingSection} is used. See also GraceSpacing (page 603), NoteSpacing (page 651), and StaffSpacing (page 688).

SpacingSpanner objects are created by: \texttt{Spacing\_engraver} (page 490).

Standard settings:

\begin{verbatim}
average-spacing-wishes (boolean):
  #t
  If set, the spacing wishes are averaged over staves.

base-shortest-duration (moment):
  #<Mom 3/16>
  Spacing is based on the shortest notes in a piece. Normally, pieces are spaced as if notes at least as short as this are present.

common-shortest-duration (moment):
  ly:spacing-spanner::calc-common-shortest-duration
  The most common shortest note length. This is used in spacing. Enlarging this sets the score tighter.

shortest-duration-space (number):
  2.0
  Start with this multiple of spacing-increment space for the shortest duration. See also Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in Internals Reference.

spacing-increment (dimension, in staff space):
  1.2
  The unit of length for note-spacing. Typically, the width of a note head. See also Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in Internals Reference.
\end{verbatim}
springs-and-rods (boolean):
ly:spacing-spanner::set-springs
   Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765),
spacing-options-interface (page 806), spacing-spanner-interface (page 807), and
spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.121 SpanBar
A span bar, i.e., the parts of a multi-staff bar line that are outside of staves. See also SpanBarStub
(page 683).

SpanBar objects are created by: Span_bar_engraver (page 491).

Standard settings:

allow-span-bar (boolean):
   #t
   If false, no inter-staff bar line will be created below this bar line.

bar-extent (pair of numbers):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height
(_)> #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::pure-height (_ _ _)> >
   The Y-extent of the actual bar line. This may differ from Y-extent because it does
   not include the dots in a repeat bar line.

before-line-breaking (boolean):
   ly:span-bar::before-line-breaking
   Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

break-align-anchor (number):
   ly:span-bar::calc-anchor
   Grobs aligned to this breakable item will have their X-offsets shifted by this number.
   In bar lines, for example, this is used to position grobs relative to the (visual) center
   of the bar line.

break-align-symbol (symbol):
   'staff-bar
   This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section
   “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

glyph-name (string):
   ly:span-bar::calc_glyph-name
   The glyph name within the font.
   In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of
glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

layer (integer):
   0
   An integer which determines the order of printing objects. Objects with the lowest
   value of layer are drawn first, then objects with progressively higher values are drawn,
   so objects with higher values overwrite objects with lower values. By default most
   objects are assigned a layer value of 1.
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non-musical (boolean):
#t
True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:span-bar::print
  The symbol to print.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  ly:span-bar::width
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  '(+inf.0 . -inf.0)
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): bar-line-interface (page 741), break-aligned-interface (page 748), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and span-bar-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.122 SpanBarStub

An auxiliary grob, acting like a fake SpanBar (page 682), grob in contexts such as Lyrics (page 216), that are crossed by a span bar, to keep span bars taking horizontal space.

SpanBarStub objects are created by: Span_bar_stub_engraver (page 491).

Standard settings:

extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):
  pure-from-neighbor-interface::extra-spacing-height
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0 . +inf.0).

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1472:0 (grob)> Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #f #<procedure pure-from-neighbor-interface::pure-height (grob beg end) >> Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and pure-from-neighbor-interface (page 795).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).
### 3.1.123 StaffEllipsis

A visual marker (usually three consecutive dots) to indicate that typesetting of music is skipped. StaffEllipsis objects are created by: Skip_typesetting_engraver (page 489).

Standard settings:

- **break-align-symbol (symbol):**
  - `'staff-ellipsis`
  
  This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

- **break-visibility (vector):**
  - `#(t t t)`
  
  A vector of 3 bools, `#(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line)`. `t` means visible, `f` means killed.

- **layer (integer):**
  - `1`
  
  An integer which determines the order of printing objects. Objects with the lowest value of layer are drawn first, then objects with progressively higher values are drawn, so objects with higher values overwrite objects with lower values. By default most objects are assigned a layer value of 1.

- **non-musical (boolean):**
  - `#t`
  
  True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

- **space-alist (alist, with symbols as keys):**
  - `'((ambitus extra-space . 1.0)
    (breathing-sign extra-space . 1.0)
    (custos extra-space . 1.0)
    (key-signature extra-space . 1.0)
    (time-signature extra-space . 1.0)
    (signum-repetitionis extra-space . 1.0)
    (staff-bar extra-space . 1.0)
    (clef extra-space . 1.0)
    (cue-clef extra-space . 1.0)
    (cue-end-clef extra-space . 1.0)
    (first-note extra-space . 1.0)
    (right-edge fixed-space . 0))`

  An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the format:

  `'( (break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
    (break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
    ...)

  Standard choices for break-align-symbol are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to space-alist are:

  - **first-note**
    - used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line

  - **next-note**
    - used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value of first-note gets used
right-edge
used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with
the extra-space spacing style)

If space-alist is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for
first-note must be present. If there is no next-note entry, the value of first-note
is used instead.

Choices for spacing-style are:

extra-space
Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable
and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; other-
wise it is fixed.

minimum-space
Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, with-
out allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable
when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.
Not compatible with right-edge.

fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
fixed space between the grob and the note.

minimum-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put at least this
much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side
of the note, without allowing them to collide.

semi-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is
fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.

shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

semi-shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is
fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page

stencil (stencil):
staff-ellipsis::print
The symbol to print.

text (markup):
'(#+procedure line-markup (layout props args))
(#+procedure null-markup (layout props))
(#+procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)
 "dots.dot")
(#+procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)
 "dots.dot")
(#+procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)
 "dots.dot")
(#+procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)
 "dots.dot")
"dots.dot")
(#<procedure null-markup (layout props)>)

Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

whiteout (boolean-or-number):
  #t
If a number or true, the grob is printed over a white background to white-out underlying material, if the grob is visible. A number indicates how far the white background extends beyond the bounding box of the grob as a multiple of the staff-line thickness. The LyricHyphen grob uses a special implementation of whiteout: A positive number indicates how far the white background extends beyond the bounding box in multiples of line-thickness. The shape of the background is determined by whiteout-style. Usually #f by default.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  staff-ellipsis::calc-y-extent
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): break-aligned-interface (page 748), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.124 StaffGrouper
An auxiliary grob to manage vertical spacing of staff groups. See also VerticalAlignment (page 728), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

StaffGrouper objects are created by: Vertical_align_engraver (page 499).

Standard settings:

staff-staff-spacing (alist, with symbols as keys):
  '(((basic-distance . 9)
      (minimum-distance . 7)
      (padding . 1)
      (stretchability . 5))

When applied to a staff-group’s StaffGrouper grob, this spacing alist controls the distance between consecutive staves within the staff-group. When applied to a staff’s VerticalAxisGroup grob, it controls the distance between the staff and the nearest staff below it in the same system, replacing any settings inherited from the StaffGrouper grob of the containing staff-group, if there is one. This property remains in effect even when non-staff lines appear between staves. The alist can contain the following keys:

- basic-distance – the vertical distance, measured in staff-spaces, between the reference points of the two items when no collisions would result, and no stretching or compressing is in effect.
- minimum-distance – the smallest allowable vertical distance, measured in staff-spaces, between the reference points of the two items, when compressing is in effect.
- padding – the minimum required amount of unobstructed vertical whitespace between the bounding boxes (or skylines) of the two items, measured in staff-spaces.
• **stretchability** – a unitless measure of the dimension’s relative propensity to stretch. If zero, the distance will not stretch (unless collisions would result).

**staffgroup-staff-spacing** (alist, with symbols as keys):

'((basic-distance . 10.5)
 (minimum-distance . 8)
 (padding . 1)
 (stretchability . 9))

The spacing alist controlling the distance between the last staff of the current staff-group and the staff just below it in the same system, even if one or more non-staff lines exist between the two staves. If the **staff-staff-spacing** property of the staff’s **VerticalAxisGroup** grob is set, that is used instead. See **staff-staff-spacing** for a description of the alist structure.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), spanner-interface (page 808), and staff-grouper-interface (page 809).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

### 3.1.125 StaffHighlight

A colored span to highlight a music passage.

**StaffHighlight** objects are created by: **Staff_highlight_engraver** (page 492).

Standard settings:

**bound-preatory-paddings** (pair of numbers):

'((0.5 . 0.5)

For a highlight, the amount of padding to insert at a bound from a prefatory item that is not a bar line.

**color** (color):

#<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1428:0 (grob)>

The color of this grob.

**layer** (integer):

-1

An integer which determines the order of printing objects. Objects with the lowest value of layer are drawn first, then objects with progressively higher values are drawn, so objects with higher values overwrite objects with lower values. By default most objects are assigned a layer value of 1.

**shorten-pair** (pair of numbers):

'((0 . 0)

The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

**stencil** (stencil):

staff-highlight::print

The symbol to print.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers):

staff-highlight::width

Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.
Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  staff-highlight::height
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765),
  spanner-interface (page 808), and staff-highlight-interface (page 810).
  This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.126 StaffSpacing
An auxiliary grob to handle spacing within a staff. See also NoteSpacing (page 651),
  GraceSpacing (page 603), and SpacingSpanner (page 681).

StaffSpacing objects are created by: Separating_line_group_engraver (page 488).

Standard settings:
  non-musical (boolean):
    #t
    True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.
  stem-spacing-correction (number):
    0.4
    Optical correction amount for stems that are placed in tight configurations. For
    opposite directions, this amount is the correction for two normal sized stems that
    overlap completely.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765),
  item-interface (page 774), spacing-interface (page 806), and staff-spacing-interface
  (page 810).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.127 StaffSymbol
A staff symbol, usually five horizontal lines.

StaffSymbol objects are created by: Staff_symbol_engraver (page 492), and
  Tab_staff_symbol_engraver (page 495).

Standard settings:
  break-align-symbols (list):
    '(staff-bar break-alignment)
    A list of break-align symbols that determines which breakable items to align this to. If
    the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invisible due to break-visibility,
    we will align to the next grob (and so on). Choices are listed in Section “break-
    alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.
  layer (integer):
    0
    An integer which determines the order of printing objects. Objects with the lowest
    value of layer are drawn first, then objects with progressively higher values are drawn,
    so objects with higher values overwrite objects with lower values. By default most
    objects are assigned a layer value of 1.
  ledger-line-thickness (pair of numbers):
    '(1.0 . 0.1)
    The thickness of ledger lines. It is the sum of 2 numbers: The first is the factor for
    line thickness, and the second for staff space. Both contributions are added.
line-count (integer):
  5
  The number of staff lines.

line-positions (list):
  ly:staff-symbol::calc-line-positions
  Vertical positions of staff lines.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:staff-symbol::print
  The symbol to print.

widened-extent (pair of numbers):
  staff-symbol::calc-widened-extent
  The vertical extent that a bar line on a certain staff symbol should have. If the staff symbol is small (e.g., has just one line, as in a RhythmicStaff, this is wider than the staff symbol's Y extent.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:staff-symbol::height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), spanner-interface (page 808), and staff-symbol-interface (page 810).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.128 StanzaNumber
A stanza number (or markup) for lyrics.

StanzaNumber objects are created by: Stanza_number_engraver (page 493).

Standard settings:

direction (direction):
  -1
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

font-series (symbol):
  'bold
  Select the series of a font. Common choices are normal and bold. The full list of symbols that can be used is: thin, ultralight, light, semilight, book, normal, medium, semibold, bold, ultrabold, heavy, ultraheavy.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
  1.0
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

side-axis (number):
  0
  If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.
stencil (stencil):
    ly:text-interface::print
    The symbol to print.

X-offset (number):
    ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side
    The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
    Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
    setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
    self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
    Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
    reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759),
grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), side-position-interface
(page 801), stanza-number-interface (page 812), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.129 Stem

A stem. See also StemStub (page 692).

Stem objects are created by: Span_stem_engraver (page 491), and Stem_engraver
(page 493).

Standard settings:

beamlet-default-length (pair):
    '(1.1 . 1.1)
    A pair of numbers. The first number specifies the default length of a beamlet
    that sticks out of the left hand side of this stem; the second number specifies
    the default length of the beamlet to the right. The actual length of a beam-
    let is determined by taking either the default length or the length specified by
    beamlet-max-length-proportion, whichever is smaller.

beamlet-max-length-proportion (pair):
    '(0.75 . 0.75)
    The maximum length of a beamlet, as a proportion of the distance between two
    adjacent stems.

default-direction (direction):
    ly:stem::calc-default-direction
    Direction determined by note head positions.

details (alist, with symbols as keys):
    '((lengths 3.5 3.5 3.5 4.25 5.0 6.0 7.0 8.0 9.0)
       (beamed-lengths 3.26 3.5 3.6)
       (beamed-minimum-free-lengths 1.83 1.5 1.25)
       (beamed-extreme-minimum-free-lengths 2.0 1.25)
       (stem-shorten 1.0 0.5 0.25))
    An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layou
    t objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values
    of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces],
page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

direction (direction):
   ly:stem::calc-direction
   If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

double-stem-separation (number):
   0.5
   The distance between the two stems of a half note in tablature when using \tabFullNotation, not counting the width of the stems themselves, expressed as a multiple of the default height of a staff-space in the traditional five-line staff.

duration-log (integer):
   stem::calc-duration-log
   The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., 0 = whole note, 1 = half note, etc.

length (dimension, in staff space):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:stem::calc-length (_)>
   #<procedure ly:stem::pure-calc-length (_ _)>>
   User override for the stem length of unbeamed stems (each unit represents half a staff-space).

neutral-direction (direction):
   -1
   Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

note-collision-threshold (dimension, in staff space):
   1
   Simultaneous notes that are this close or closer in units of staff-space will be identified as vertically colliding. Used by Stem grobs for notes in the same voice, and NoteCollision grobs for notes in different voices. Default value 1.

stem-begin-position (number):
   #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:stem::calc-stem-begin-position (_)> #<procedure ly:stem::pure-calc-stem-begin-position (_ _ _)>>
   User override for the begin position of a stem.

stencil (stencil):
   ly:stem::print
   The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
   1.3
   For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

X-extent (pair of numbers):
   ly:stem::width
   Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.
X-offset (number):
  ly:stem::offset-callback
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:stem::height (_) > #<procedure
  ly:stem::pure-height (_ _ _ ) > >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback
  (_) > >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765),
item-interface (page 774), and stem-interface (page 812).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.130 StemStub

An auxiliary grob that prevents cross-staff Stem (page 690), grobs from colliding with articulations.

StemStub objects are created by: Stem_engraver (page 493).

Standard settings:

  extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):
    stem-stub::extra-spacing-height
    In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount
    (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of
    the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing
    problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0
    . +inf.0).

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  stem-stub::width
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #f #<procedure stem-stub::pure-height (grob beg
  end )>>
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), and
item-interface (page 774).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).
3.1.131 StemTremolo

A stem tremolo.

StemTremolo objects are created by: Stem_engraver (page 493).

Standard settings:

beam-thickness (dimension, in staff space):
  0.48
  Beam thickness, measured in staff-space units.

beam-width (dimension, in staff space):
  ly:stem-tremolo::calc-width
  Width of the tremolo sign.

direction (direction):
  ly:stem-tremolo::calc-direction
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
  LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
  whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
  UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

parent-alignment-X (number):
  0
  Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned
  on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical
  values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number,
  align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X
  property will be used.

shape (symbol):
  ly:stem-tremolo::calc-shape
  This setting determines what shape a grob has. Valid choices depend on the stencil
  callback reading this property.

slope (number):
  ly:stem-tremolo::calc-slope
  The slope of this object.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:stem-tremolo::print
  The symbol to print.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  ly:stem-tremolo::width
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

X-offset (number):
  ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).
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Y-extent (pair of numbers):

\#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)>
\#<procedure ly:stem-tremolo::pure-height (_ _)>>

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):

\#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:stem-tremolo::calc-y-offset (_)>
\#<procedure ly:stem-tremolo::pure-calc-y-offset (_ _)>>

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), self-alignment-interface (page 798), and stem-tremolo-interface (page 814).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.132 StringNumber

A markup (by default a digit in a circle) to name a string.

StringNumber objects are created by: New_fingering_ engraver (page 480).

Standard settings:

add-stem-support (boolean):

only-if-beamed

If set, the Stem object is included in this script’s support.

avoid-slur (symbol):

'around

Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

font-encoding (symbol):

'fetaText

The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only lilypond’s system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are fetaMusic (Emmentaler), fetaBraces, fetaText (Emmentaler).

font-features (list):

'("cv47")

OpenType features.

font-size (number):

-5

The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.
number-type (symbol):  
'arabic  
Numbering style. Choices include arabic, roman-ij-lower, roman-ij-upper, roman-lower, and roman-upper.

padding (dimension, in staff space):  
0.5  
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

parent-alignment-\(X\) (number):  
0  
Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-\(X\) property will be used.

script-priority (number):  
150  
A key for determining the order of scripts in a stack, by being added to the position of the script in the user input, the sum being the overall priority. Smaller means closer to the head.

self-alignment-\(X\) (number):  
0  
Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

self-alignment-\(Y\) (number):  
0  
Like self-alignment-\(X\) but for the Y axis.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):  
0.5  
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):  
print-circled-text-callback  
The symbol to print.

text (markup):  
string-number::calc-text  
Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):  
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >  
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), number-interface (page 790), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), string-number-interface (page 815), text-interface (page 818), and text-script-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).
3.1.133 StrokeFinger

A markup (usually a lowercase letter) to indicate right-hand fingering. See also Fingering (page 595).

StrokeFinger objects are created by: New_fingering_engraver (page 480).

Standard settings:

add-stem-support (boolean):
  only-if-beamed
  If set, the Stem object is included in this script’s support.

digit-names (vector):
  #{"p" "i" "m" "a" "x")
  Names for string finger digits.

font-shape (symbol):
  'italic
  Select the shape of a font. Possible values are upright, italic, oblique, and slanted (which is the same as oblique).

font-size (number):
  -4
  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.5
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

parent-alignment-X (number):
  0
  Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

script-priority (number):
  125
  A key for determining the order of scripts in a stack, by being added to the position of the script in the user input, the sum being the overall priority. Smaller means closer to the head.

self-alignment-X (number):
  0
  Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

self-alignment-Y (number):
  0
  Like self-alignment-X but for the Y axis.
staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.5
  Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align
  objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:text-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

text (markup):
  stroke-finger::calc-text
  Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)>>
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759),
grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), outside-staff-interface
(page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface
(page 801), stroke-finger-interface (page 815), text-interface (page 818), and
text-script-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.134 SustainPedal

A sustain pedal mark. See also SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), PianoPedalBracket
(page 660), SostenutoPedal (page 678), and UnaCordaPedal (page 725).

SustainPedal objects are created by: Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485).

Standard settings:

  extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
    '(+inf.0 . -inf.0)
    In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the
    ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item).
    In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 .
    -inf.0).

  padding (dimension, in staff space):
    0.0
    Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

  parent-alignment-X (number):
    #f
    Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned
    on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical
    values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number,
    align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X
    property will be used.

  self-alignment-X (number):
    0
    Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and
    1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the
    unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.
3.1.135 **SustainPedalLineSpanner**

An auxiliary grob providing a baseline to align consecutive SustainPedal grobs vertically.

SustainPedalLineSpanner objects are created by: **Piano_pedal_align_engraver** (page 485).

Standard settings:

- **axes** (list):
  
  '1'

  List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

- **direction** (direction):

  -1

  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

- **minimum-space** (dimension, in staff space):

  1.0

  Minimum distance that the victim should move (after padding).

- **outside-staff-priority** (number):

  1000

  If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.
padding (dimension, in staff space):
  1.2
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

side-axis (number):
  1
  If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
  1.2
  Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-element-stencils (_,_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-vertical-skylines-from-element-stencils (_,_)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  ly:axis-group-interface::width
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height (_,_)> #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::pure-height (_,_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_,#:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_,#:optional _)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739), grob-interface (page 765), outside-staff-interface (page 792), piano-pedal-interface (page 794), side-position-interface (page 801), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.136 System
The top-level grob of a score. All other grobs are descendants of it.
  System objects are created internally by the Score_engraver translator group..

Standard settings:

axes (list):
  '((0 1))
  List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.
outside-staff-placement-directive (symbol):
  'left-to-right-polite

One of four directives telling how outside staff objects should be placed.

- left-to-right-greedy – Place each successive grob from left to right.
- left-to-right-polite – Place a grob from left to right only if it does not potentially overlap with another grob that has been placed on a pass through a grob array. If there is overlap, do another pass to determine placement.
- right-to-left-greedy – Same as left-to-right-greedy, but from right to left.
- right-to-left-polite – Same as left-to-right-polite, but from right to left.

show-vertical-skylines (boolean):
  grob::show-skylines-if-debug-skylines-set

If true, print this grob’s vertical skylines. This is meant for debugging purposes.

skyline-horizontal-padding (number):
  1.0

For determining the vertical distance between two staves, it is possible to have a configuration which would result in a tight interleaving of grobs from the top staff and the bottom staff. The larger this parameter is, the farther apart the staves are placed in such a configuration.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  ly:axis-group-interface::calc-skylines

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  ly:axis-group-interface::width

Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:system::height (_)> #<procedure ly:system::calc-pure-height (_ _ _)>>

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739), grob-interface (page 765), outside-staff-axis-group-interface (page 791), spanner-interface (page 808), and system-interface (page 815).

This object is of class System (characterized by system-interface (page 815)).

3.1.137 SystemStartBar

A bar line as a system start delimiter.

SystemStartBar objects are created by: System_start_delimiter_engraver (page 493).

Standard settings:

collapse-height (dimension, in staff space):
  5.0

Minimum height of system start delimiter. If equal or smaller, the bracket/brace/line is removed.
direction (direction):
-1
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
-0.1
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

stencil (stencil):
ly:system-start-delimiter::print
The symbol to print.

style (symbol):
'bar-line
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

thickness (number):
1.6
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

X-offset (number):
ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765), side-position-interface (page 801), spanner-interface (page 808), and system-start-delimiter-interface (page 816).
This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.138 SystemStartBrace
A brace as a system start delimiter.
SystemStartBrace objects are created by: System_start_delimiter_engraver (page 493).
Standard settings:
collapse-height (dimension, in staff space):
5.0
Minimum height of system start delimiter. If equal or smaller, the bracket/brace/line is removed.
direction (direction):
-1
If \texttt{side-axis} is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed \texttt{LEFT}, \texttt{CENTER} or \texttt{RIGHT} with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed \texttt{UP}, \texttt{CENTER} or \texttt{DOWN}. Numerical values may also be used: \texttt{UP=1}, \texttt{DOWN=-1}, \texttt{LEFT=-1}, \texttt{RIGHT=1}, \texttt{CENTER=0}.

\textbf{font-encoding} (symbol):
\begin{quote}
'fetaBraces
\end{quote}

The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only \texttt{lilypond}'s system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are \texttt{fetaMusic} (Emmentaler), \texttt{fetaBraces}, \texttt{fetaText} (Emmentaler).

\textbf{padding} (dimension, in staff space):
\begin{quote}
0.3
\end{quote}

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

\textbf{stencil} (stencil):
\begin{quote}
\texttt{ly:system-start-delimiter::print}
\end{quote}

The symbol to print.

\textbf{style} (symbol):
\begin{quote}
'brace
\end{quote}

This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the \texttt{stencil} callback reading this property.

\textbf{X-offset} (number):
\begin{quote}
\texttt{ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side}
\end{quote}

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of \texttt{X-offset} to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the \texttt{self-alignment-interface} (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): \texttt{font-interface} (page 759), \texttt{grob-interface} (page 765), \texttt{side-position-interface} (page 801), \texttt{spanner-interface} (page 808), and \texttt{system-start-delimiter-interface} (page 816).

This object is of class \texttt{Spanner} (characterized by \texttt{spanner-interface} (page 808)).

\section*{3.1.139 \texttt{SystemStartBracket}}

A bracket as a system start delimiter.

\texttt{SystemStartBracket} objects are created by: \texttt{System_start_delimiter_engraver} (page 493).

Standard settings:
\begin{quote}
collapse-height (dimension, in staff space):
\begin{quote}
5.0
\end{quote}
Minimum height of system start delimiter. If equal or smaller, the bracket/brace/line is removed.

direction (direction):
\begin{quote}
-1
\end{quote}
If \texttt{side-axis} is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed \texttt{LEFT}, \texttt{CENTER} or \texttt{RIGHT} with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed \texttt{UP}, \texttt{CENTER} or \texttt{DOWN}. Numerical values may also be used: \texttt{UP=1}, \texttt{DOWN=-1}, \texttt{LEFT=-1}, \texttt{RIGHT=1}, \texttt{CENTER=0}.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
    0.8
    Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

stencil (stencil):
    ly:system-start-delimiter::print
    The symbol to print.

style (symbol):
    'bracket
    This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the
    stencil callback reading this property.

thickness (number):
    0.45
    For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
    is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
    counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
    expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
    influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

X-offset (number):
    ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side
    The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
    Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
    setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
    self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759),
grob-interface (page 765), side-position-interface (page 801), spanner-interface
(page 808), and system-start-delimiter-interface (page 816).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.140 SystemStartSquare
A rectangle-like bracket as a start delimiter.

SystemStartSquare objects are created by: System_start_delimiter_engraver
(page 493).

Standard settings:

collapse-height (dimension, in staff space):
    5.0
    Minimum height of system start delimiter. If equal or smaller, the bracket/brace/line
    is removed.

direction (direction):
    -1
    If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
    LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
    whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
    UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

stencil (stencil):
    ly:system-start-delimiter::print
    The symbol to print.
style (symbol):
   'line-bracket
   This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the
   stencil callback reading this property.

thickness (number):
   1.0
   For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
   is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
   counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
   expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
   influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

X-offset (number):
   ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side
   The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
   Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
   setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
   self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759),
   grob-interface (page 765), side-position-interface (page 801), spanner-interface
   (page 808), and system-start-delimiter-interface (page 816).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.141 TabNoteHead
A 'note head' (usually a digit) in a tablature. See also NoteHead (page 649).

   TabNoteHead objects are created by: Tab_note_heads_engraver (page 494).

Standard settings:

   bend-me (boolean):
      '()
      Decide whether this grob is bent.

details (alist, with symbols as keys):
   '((cautionary-properties
      (angularity . 0.4)
      (half-thickness . 0.075)
      (padding . 0)
      (procedure
       #<procedure parenthesize-stencil (stencil half-thickness width angularity padding)
       (width . 0.25))
      (head-offset . 3/5)
      (harmonic-properties
      (angularity . 2)
      (half-thickness . 0.075)
      (padding . 0)
      (procedure
       #<procedure parenthesize-stencil (stencil half-thickness width angularity padding)
       (width . 0.25))
      (repeat-tied-properties
An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

direction (direction):
0
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

duration-log (integer):
Note-head::calc-duration-log
The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., 0 = whole note, 1 = half note, etc.

font-series (symbol):
'bold
Select the series of a font. Common choices are normal and bold. The full list of symbols that can be used is: thin, ultralight, light, semilight, book, normal, medium, semibold, bold, ultrabold, heavy, ultraheavy.

font-size (number):
-2
The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

parenthesis-friends (list):
'(dot)
A list of Grob types, as symbols. When parentheses enclose a Grob that has 'parenthesis-friends, the parentheses widen to include any child Grobs with type among 'parenthesis-friends.

stem-attachment (pair of numbers):
ly:note-head::calc-tab-stem-attachment
An (x, y) pair where the stem attaches to the notehead.

stencil (stencil):
tab-note-head::print
The symbol to print.

whiteout (boolean-or-number):
#t
If a number or true, the grob is printed over a white background to white-out underlying material, if the grob is visible. A number indicates how far the white background extends beyond the bounding box of the grob as a multiple of the staff-line thickness. The LyricHyphen grob uses a special implementation of whiteout: A positive number indicates how far the white background extends beyond the bounding box in multiples
of line-thickness. The shape of the background is determined by whiteout-style. Usually \#f by default.

X-offset (number):
ly: self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback (_)> >
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): bend-interface (page 746),
font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), note-head-interface (page 789), rhythmic-grob-interface (page 796),
rhythmic-head-interface (page 796), staff-symbol-referencer-interface (page 811),
tab-note-head-interface (page 817), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.142 TextMark
An arbitrary textual mark. See also SectionLabel (page 669), and JumpScript (page 612), for grobs with a more specific intent.

TextMark objects are created by: Text_mark_engraver (page 495).

Standard settings:

after-line-breaking (boolean):
ly: side-position-interface::move-to-extremal-staff
Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

baseline-skip (dimension, in staff space):
2
Distance between base lines of multiple lines of text.

break-align-symbols (list):
'(staff-bar key-signature clef)
A list of break-align symbols that determines which breakable items to align this to. If the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invisible due to break-visibility, we will align to the next grob (and so on). Choices are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
text-mark-interface::calc-break-visibility
A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible,
#f means killed.
direction (direction):
  1
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
  '(+inf.0 . -inf.0)
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

font-size (number):
  0.5
  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

non-musical (boolean):
  #t
  True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

outside-staff-horizontal-padding (number):
  0.2
  By default, an outside-staff-object can be placed so that it is very close to another grob horizontally. If this property is set, the outside-staff-object is raised so that it is not so close to its neighbor.

outside-staff-priority (number):
  1250
  If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.8
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

self-alignment-X (number):
  text-mark-interface::calc-self-alignment-X
  Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:text-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

text (markup):
  #<procedure at /build/out/share/lilypond/current/scm/lily/output-lib.scm:1428:0 (grob)>
  Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.
vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-offset (number):
  self-alignment-interface::self-aligned-on-breakable
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-switch-interface
  (page 737), break-alignable-interface (page 748), font-interface (page 759),
  grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), mark-interface
  (page 782), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface
  (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), text-interface (page 818), and
  text-mark-interface (page 818).

  This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.143 TextScript
A markup attached to a grob like a note head. See also MultiMeasureRestText (page 645).

TextScript objects are created by: Text_engraver (page 495).

Standard settings:
  avoid-slur (symbol):
    'around
    Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore.
    inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves
    the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to
    the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In
    grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals,
    clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

direction (direction):
  -1
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
  LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
  whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
  UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.
extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers): \[(+\text{inf}.0 \ . \ -\text{inf}.0)\]
In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to \((+\text{inf}.0 \ . \ -\text{inf}.0)\).

outside-staff-horizontal-padding (number):
0.2
By default, an outside-staff-object can be placed so that it is very close to another grob horizontally. If this property is set, the outside-staff-object is raised so that it is not so close to its neighbor.

outside-staff-priority (number):
450
If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
0.3
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

parent-alignment-X (number):
#f
Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

script-priority (number):
200
A key for determining the order of scripts in a stack, by being added to the position of the script in the user input, the sum being the overall priority. Smaller means closer to the head.

self-alignment-X (number):
#f
Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

side-axis (number):
1
If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

slur-padding (number):
0.5
Extra distance between slur and script.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
0.5
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.
stencil (stencil):
  ly:text-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-align-on-main-noteheads (boolean):
  #t
  If true, this grob will ignore suspended noteheads when aligning itself on NoteColumn.

X-offset (number):
  ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-switch-interface (page 737), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), instrument-specific-markup-interface (page 772), item-interface (page 774), outside-staff-interface (page 792), self-alignment-interface (page 798), side-position-interface (page 801), text-interface (page 818), and text-script-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.144 TextSpanner
Text like ‘rit’, usually followed by a (dashed) line. See also DynamicTextSpanner (page 590).

TextSpanner objects are created by: Text_spanner_engraver (page 496).

Standard settings:

  bound-details (alist, with symbols as keys):
  '((left (padding . 0.25) (attach-dir . -1))
   (left-broken (attach-dir . 1))
   (right (padding . 0.25)))
  An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.
dash-fraction (number):

0.2

Size of the dashes, relative to dash-period. Should be between 0.1 and 1.0 (continuous line). If set to 0.0, a dotted line is produced.

dash-period (number):

3.0

The length of one dash together with whitespace. If negative, no line is drawn at all.

direction (direction):

1

If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

font-shape (symbol):

'italic

Select the shape of a font. Possible values are upright, italic, oblique, and slanted (which is the same as oblique).

left-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):

ly:horizontal-line-spanner::calc-left-bound-info

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

outside-staff-priority (number):

350

If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

right-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):

ly:horizontal-line-spanner::calc-right-bound-info

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

side-axis (number):

1

If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):

0.8

Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):

ly:line-spanner::print

The symbol to print.

style (symbol):

'dashed-line

This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.
Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side (_ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side (_ _ #:optional _)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), horizontal-line-spanner-interface (page 771), line-interface (page 778), outside-staff-interface (page 792), side-position-interface (page 801), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.145 Tie
A tie. See also TieColumn (page 714), LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), and RepeatTie (page 664).

Tie objects are created by: Completion_heads_ engraver (page 456), and Tie_ engraver (page 496).

Standard settings:

  avoid-slur (symbol):
  'inside
  Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

  control-points (list of number pairs):
  ly:tie::calc-control-points
  List of offsets (number pairs) that form control points for the tie, slur, or bracket shape. For Béziers, this should list the control points of a third-order Bézier curve.

  details (alist, with symbols as keys):
  '((ratio . 0.333)
   (center-staff-line-clearance . 0.6)
   (tip-staff-line-clearance . 0.45)
   (note-head-gap . 0.2)
   (stem-gap . 0.35)
   (height-limit . 1.0)
   (horizontal-distance-penalty-factor . 10)
   (same-dir-as-stem-penalty . 8)
   (min-length-penalty-factor . 26)
   (tie-tie-collision-distance . 0.45)
   (tie-tie-collision-penalty . 25.0)
   (intra-space-threshold . 1.25)
   (outer-tie-vertical-distance-symmetry-penalty-factor
    10)
   (outer-tie-length-symmetry-penalty-factor . 10)
An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

direction (direction):
    ly:tie::calc-direction
    If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
    LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
    whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
    UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

font-size (number):
    -6
    The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is
    smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly
    a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this
    before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

line-thickness (number):
    0.8
    For slurs and ties, this is the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the two arcs
    of the curve’s outline, which intersect at the endpoints. This property is expressed as
    a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by
    changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

neutral-direction (direction):
    1
    Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

springs-and-rods (boolean):
    ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods
    Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

stencil (stencil):
    ly:tie::print
    The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
    1.2
    For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
    is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
    counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
    expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
    influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _)> >
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

This object supports the following interface(s): bezier-curve-interface (page 747),
grob-interface (page 765), spanner-interface (page 808), and tie-interface (page 819).
This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.146 TieColumn
An auxiliary grob to determine direction and shape of stacked Tie (page 712), grobs.

TieColumn objects are created by: Completion_heads_engraver (page 456), and
Tie_engraver (page 496).

Standard settings:

before-line-breaking (boolean):
ly:tie-column::before-line-breaking
   Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
   #f
   Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
   reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
   #f
   Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
   reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765),
spanner-interface (page 808), and tie-column-interface (page 819).
This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.147 TimeSignature
A time signature.

TimeSignature objects are created by: Time_signature_engraver (page 497).

Standard settings:

avoid-slur (symbol):
   'inside
   Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore.
   inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves
   the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to
   the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs
   whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs,
   etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

break-align-anchor (number):
ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-extent-aligned-anchor
   Grobs aligned to this breakable item will have their X-offsets shifted by this number.
   In bar lines, for example, this is used to position grobs relative to the (visual) center
   of the bar line.

break-align-anchor-alignment (number):
   -1
   Read by ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-extent-aligned-anchor for aligning
   an anchor to a grob’s extent.
break-align-symbol (symbol):
  'time-signature
  This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-visibility (vector):
  #(t t t)
  A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, #f means killed.

extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers):
  pure-from-neighbor-interface::extra-spacing-height-including-staff
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0 . +inf.0).

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers):
  '(0.0 . 0.8)
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0 . -inf.0).

non-musical (boolean):
  #t
  True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

senza-misura-stencil (stencil):
  #f
  The symbol to print when TimeSignature.fraction is not set. Overriding TimeSignature.stencil circumvents this.

space-alist (alist, with symbols as keys):
  '((ambitus extra-space . 1.0)
   (cue-clef extra-space . 1.5)
   (first-note semi-shrink-space . 2.0)
   (right-edge extra-space . 0.5)
   (signum-repetitionis extra-space . 1.0)
   (staff-bar extra-space . 1.0))
  An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the format:
    '((break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
     (break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
     ...)
  Standard choices for break-align-symbol are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to space-alist are:
    first-note
    used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line
    next-note
    used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value of first-note gets used
right-edge
used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with
the extra-space spacing style)

If space-alist is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for
first-note must be present. If there is no next-note entry, the value of first-note
is used instead.

Choices for spacing-style are:

extra-space
Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable
and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; other-
wise it is fixed.

minimum-space
Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, with-
out allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable
when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.
Not compatible with right-edge.

fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
fixed space between the grob and the note.

minimum-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put at least this
much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side
of the note, without allowing them to collide.

semi-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is
fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.

shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

semi-shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much
space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is
fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wansk e] page

stencil (stencil):
ly:time-signature::print
The symbol to print.

style (symbol):
'C
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the
stencil callback reading this property.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
reference point.
This object supports the following interface(s): break-aligned-interface (page 748),
font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774),
pure-from-neighbor-interface (page 795), and time-signature-interface (page 822).
This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.148 TrillPitchAccidental

The accidental of a pitched trill. See also TrillPitchGroup (page 718).
TrillPitchAccidental objects are created by: Pitched_trill_ engraver (page 486).

Standard settings:

direction (direction):
-1
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
  LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
  whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
  UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

font-size (number):
  -4
  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is
  smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly
  a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this
  before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

glyph-name (string):
  accidental-interface::calc-glyph-name
    The glyph name within the font.
    In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of
    glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

d-padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.2
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

side-axis (number):
  0
  If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other
  object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:accidental-interface::print
    The symbol to print.

X-offset (number):
  ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side
    The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
    Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
    setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
    self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:accidental-interface::height
    (_)> >
    Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
    reference point.
This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-interface (page 735), accidental-switch-interface (page 737), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), inline-accidental-interface (page 772), item-interface (page 774), side-position-interface (page 801), and trill-pitch-accidental-interface (page 823).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.149 TrillPitchGroup
An auxiliary grob to construct a pitched trill, aligning TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchParentheses (page 720), and TrillPitchHead (page 719), horizontally. See also TrillSpanner (page 720).

TrillPitchGroup objects are created by: Pitched_trill_ engraver (page 486).

Standard settings:

axes (list):
  '()  
  List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

direction (direction):
  
  1  
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

horizon-padding (number):
  0.1  
  The amount to pad the axis along which a Skyline is built for the side-position-interface.

minimum-space (dimension, in staff space):
  2.5  
  Minimum distance that the victim should move (after padding).

padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.3  
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

side-axis (number):
  0  
  If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  ly:axis-group-interface::width  
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

X-offset (number):
  ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side  
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.  
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).
Y-extent (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height (_)> #<procedure trill-pitch-group::pure-height (grob start end)> >
```

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), and side-position-interface (page 801).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.150 TrillPitchHead

The note head of a pitched trill. See also TrillPitchGroup (page 718).

TrillPitchHead objects are created by: Pitched_trill_engraver (page 486).

Standard settings:

- **duration-log (integer):**
  
  2

  The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., 0 = whole note, 1 = half note, etc.

- **font-size (number):**
  
  -4

  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

- **parenthesis-friends (list):**
  
  '(accidental-grob)

  A list of Grob types, as symbols. When parentheses enclose a Grob that has 'parenthesis-friends, the parentheses widen to include any child Grobs with type among 'parenthesis-friends.

- **stencil (stencil):**
  
  ly:note-head::print

  The symbol to print.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> >
```

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback (_)> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): accidental-participating-head-interface (page 736), font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), ledgered-interface (page 777), note-head-interface (page 789),
pitched-trill-interface (page 794), and staff-symbol-referencer-interface (page 811).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.151 TrillPitchParentheses

The parentheses of a pitched trill. See also TrillPitchGroup (page 718).

TrillPitchParentheses objects are created by: Pitched_trill_engraver (page 486).

Standard settings:

- **font-size (number):**
  - `-4`
  
  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

- **padding (dimension, in staff space):**
  - `0.3`
  
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- **stencil (stencil):**
  
  - `parentheses-interface::print`
  
  The symbol to print.

- **stencils (list):**
  
  - `parentheses-interface::calc-parenthesis-stencils`
  
  Multiple stencils, used as intermediate value.

- **Y-extent (pair of numbers):**
  
  - `#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)>>`
  
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), parentheses-interface (page 793), and pitched-trill-interface (page 794).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

### 3.1.152 TrillSpanner

A continued trill with a wiggly line (created with \startTrillSpan, not with \trilll). See also TrillPitchGroup (page 718).

TrillSpanner objects are created by: Trill_spanner_engraver (page 498).

Standard settings:

- **after-line-breaking (boolean):**
  
  - `ly:spanner::kill-zero-spanned-time`
  
  Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

- **bound-details (alist, with symbols as keys):**
  
  - `'((left (text #<procedure with-true-dimension-markup (layout props axis arg)> 0 (`#<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)> "scripts.trill")))"
An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

direction (direction):
   1
   If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

left-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
   ly:horizontal-line-spanner::calc-left-bound-info
   An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

outside-staff-priority (number):
   50
   If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):
   0.5
   Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

right-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
   ly:horizontal-line-spanner::calc-right-bound-info
   An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
   1.0
   Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):
   ly:line-spanner::print
   The symbol to print.

style (symbol):
   'trill
   This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

to-barline (boolean):
   #t
   If true, the spanner will stop at the bar line just before it would otherwise stop.

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), horizontal-line-spanner-interface (page 771), line-interface (page 778), outside-staff-interface (page 792), side-position-interface (page 801), spanner-interface (page 808), and trill-spanner-interface (page 823).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).
3.1.153 **TupletBracket**

A tuplet bracket. See also TupletNumber (page 723).

TupletBracket objects are created by: Tuplet_engraver (page 499).

Standard settings:

- **avoid-scripts** (boolean):
  - #t
    - If set, a tuplet bracket avoids the scripts associated with the note heads it encompasses.

- **connect-to-neighbor** (pair):
  - ly:spanner::calc-connect-to-neighbors
    - Pair of booleans, indicating whether this grob looks as a continued break.

- **direction** (direction):
  - ly:tuplet-bracket::calc-direction
    - If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

- **edge-height** (pair):
  - '(0.7 . 0.7)
    - A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: (left-height . right-height).

- **full-length-to-extent** (boolean):
  - #t
    - Run to the extent of the column for a full-length tuplet bracket.

- **max-slope-factor** (non-negative number):
  - 0.5
    - Factor for calculating the maximum tuplet bracket slope. Notice that there exists a homonymous property for slurs.

- **padding** (dimension, in staff space):
  - 1.1
    - Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- **positions** (pair of numbers):
  - ly:tuplet-bracket::calc-positions
    - Pair of staff coordinates (start . end), where start and end are vertical positions in staff-space units of the current staff. For slurs, this value selects which slur candidate to use; if extreme positions are requested, the closest one is taken.

- **shorten-pair** (pair of numbers):
  - '(-0.2 . -0.2)
    - The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

- **span-all-note-heads** (boolean):
  - #f
    - If true, tuplet brackets are printed spanning horizontally from the first to the last note head instead of covering only the stems.
staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.25
  Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align
  objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:tuplet-bracket::print
  The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
  1.6
  For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
  is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
  counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
  expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
  influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

tuplet-slur (boolean):
  #f
  Draw a slur instead of a bracket for tuplets.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil
  (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_
  _ _)>>
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

visible-over-note-heads (boolean):
  #f
  This prints a tuplet bracket when the bracket is set to be over the note heads. This
  option can be combined with the default tuplet bracket visibility style and with
  #'if-no-beam.

X-positions (pair of numbers):
  ly:tuplet-bracket::calc-x-positions
  Pair of X staff coordinates of a spanner in the form (left . right), where both left
  and right are in staff-space units of the current staff.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765),
line-interface (page 778), outside-staff-interface (page 792), spanner-interface
(page 808), and tuplet-bracket-interface (page 823).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.154 TupletNumber

A tuplet number. See also TupletBracket (page 722).

TupletNumber objects are created by: Tuplet_ engraver (page 499).

Standard settings:

avoid-slur (symbol):
  'inside
  Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore.
  inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves
  the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the
  outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs
whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

direction (direction):
  \texttt{tuplet-number::calc-direction}
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

font-shape (symbol):
  'italic
  Select the shape of a font. Possible values are upright, italic, oblique, and slanted (which is the same as oblique).

font-size (number):
  -2
  The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property \texttt{fontSize} is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

knee-to-beam (boolean):
  \#t
  Determines whether a tuplet number will be positioned next to a kneed beam.

stencil (stencil):
  \texttt{ly:tuplet-number::print}
  The symbol to print.

text (markup):
  \texttt{tuplet-number::calc-denominator-text}
  Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in \textit{Notation Reference}.

X-offset (number):
  \texttt{ly:tuplet-number::calc-x-offset}
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-offset (number):
  \texttt{ly:tuplet-number::calc-y-offset}
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): \texttt{font-interface} (page 759), \texttt{grob-interface} (page 765), \texttt{outside-staff-interface} (page 792), \texttt{spanner-interface} (page 808), \texttt{text-interface} (page 818), and \texttt{tuplet-number-interface} (page 825).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by \texttt{spanner-interface} (page 808)).
### 3.1.155 UnaCordaPedal

An una corda pedal mark. See also UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726), SostenutoPedal (page 678), SustainPedal (page 697), and PianoPedalBracket (page 660).

UnaCordaPedal objects are created by: Piano_pedal_engraver (page 485).

Standard settings:

- `direction` (direction):
  - 1
  
  If `side-axis` is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

- `extra-spacing-width` (pair of numbers):
  - `(+inf.0 . -inf.0)`
  
  In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item). In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to `(+inf.0 . -inf.0)`.

- `font-shape` (symbol):
  - `italic`
  
  Select the shape of a font. Possible values are upright, italic, oblique, and slanted (which is the same as oblique).

- `padding` (dimension, in staff space):
  - 0.0
  
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- `parent-alignment-X` (number):
  - #f
  
  Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from `self-alignment-X` property will be used.

- `self-alignment-X` (number):
  - 0
  
  Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

- `stencil` (stencil):
  - `ly:text-interface::print`
  
  The symbol to print.

- `vertical-skylines` (pair of skylines):
  - `<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> >`
  
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

- `X-offset` (number):
  - `ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent`
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers):

\[ \text{Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.} \]

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), item-interface (page 774), piano-pedal-script-interface (page 794), self-alignment-interface (page 798), and text-interface (page 818).

This object is of class Item (characterized by item-interface (page 774)).

3.1.156 UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner

An auxiliary grob providing a baseline to align consecutive UnaCordaPedal (page 725), grobs vertically.

UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner objects are created by: Piano_pedal_align_engraver (page 485).

Standard settings:

axes (list):

\['(1)\]

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

direction (direction):

-1

If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

minimum-space (dimension, in staff space):

1.0

Minimum distance that the victim should move (after padding).

outside-staff-priority (number):

1000

If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

padding (dimension, in staff space):

1.2

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

side-axis (number):

1

If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.
staff-padding (dimension, in staff space):
  1.2
  Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align
  objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-element-stencils
  (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-vertical-skylines-from-element-stencils
  (_ _ _)> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  ly:axis-group-interface::width
  Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height
  (_)> #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::pure-height (_ _ _)> >
  Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s
  reference point.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side
  (_ #:optional _)> #<procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side
  (_ _ #:optional _)> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
  Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
  setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
  self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739),
  grob-interface (page 765), outside-staff-interface (page 792), piano-pedal-interface
  (page 794), side-position-interface (page 801), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.157 VaticanaLigature
A grob to display a melisma (ligature) as used in Gregorian chant. See also KievanLigature
  (page 620), MensuralLigature (page 637), and LigatureBracket (page 625).

VaticanaLigature objects are created by: Vaticana_ligature_engraver (page 499).

Standard settings:
  stencil (stencil):
    ly:vaticana-ligature::print
    The symbol to print.
  thickness (number):
    0.6
    For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
    is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
    counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
    expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
    influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).
This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), spanner-interface (page 808), and vaticana-ligature-interface (page 826).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.158 **VerticalAlignment**

A top-level auxiliary grob to stack groups (staves, lyrics lines, etc.). See also StaffGrouper (page 686), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

VerticalAlignment objects are created by: Vertical_align_engraver (page 499).

Standard settings:

axes (list):

'(1)

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

stacking-dir (direction):

-1

Stack objects in which direction?

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):

ly:axis-group-interface::combine-skylines

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-extent (pair of numbers):

ly:axis-group-interface::width

Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):

#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height (_)> #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::pure-height (_ _ _)> >

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): align-interface (page 737), axis-group-interface (page 739), grob-interface (page 765), and spanner-interface (page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.159 **VerticalAxisGroup**

An auxiliary grob to group everything contained in a context like Staff (page 305), Lyrics (page 216), Dynamics (page 129), etc. See also StaffGrouper (page 686), and VerticalAlignment (page 728).

VerticalAxisGroup objects are created by: Axis_group_engraver (page 446).

Standard settings:

axes (list):

'(1)

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.
default-staff-staff-spacing (list):
  '((basic-distance . 9)
   (minimum-distance . 8)
   (padding . 1))

The settings to use for staff-staff-spacing when it is unset, for ungrouped staves and for grouped staves that do not have the relevant StaffGrouper property set (staff-staff-spacing or staffgroup-staff-spacing).

nonstaff-unrelatedstaff-spacing (alist, with symbols as keys):
  '((padding . 0.5))

The spacing alist controlling the distance between the current non-staff line and the nearest staff in the opposite direction from staff-affinity, if there are no other non-staff lines between the two, and staff-affinity is either UP or DOWN. See staff-staff-spacing for a description of the alist structure.

outside-staff-placement-directive (symbol):
'left-to-right-polite

One of four directives telling how outside staff objects should be placed.
• left-to-right-greedy – Place each successive grob from left to right.
• left-to-right-polite – Place a grob from left to right only if it does not potentially overlap with another grob that has been placed on a pass through a grob array. If there is overlap, do another pass to determine placement.
• right-to-left-greedy – Same as left-to-right-greedy, but from right to left.
• right-to-left-polite – Same as left-to-right-polite, but from right to left.

show-vertical-skylines (boolean):
  grob::show-skylines-if-debug-skylines-set

If true, print this grob’s vertical skylines. This is meant for debugging purposes.

skyline-horizontal-padding (number):
  0.1

For determining the vertical distance between two staves, it is possible to have a configuration which would result in a tight interleaving of grobs from the top staff and the bottom staff. The larger this parameter is, the farther apart the staves are placed in such a configuration.

staff-staff-spacing (alist, with symbols as keys):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::calc-staff-staff-spacing (_)> #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::calc-pure-staff-staff-spacing (_ _ _)>>

When applied to a staff-group’s StaffGrouper grob, this spacing alist controls the distance between consecutive staves within the staff-group. When applied to a staff’s VerticalAxisGroup grob, it controls the distance between the staff and the nearest staff below it in the same system, replacing any settings inherited from the StaffGrouper grob of the containing staff-group, if there is one. This property remains in effect even when non-staff lines appear between staves. The alist can contain the following keys:
• basic-distance – the vertical distance, measured in staff-spaces, between the reference points of the two items when no collisions would result, and no stretching or compressing is in effect.
• **minimum-distance** – the smallest allowable vertical distance, measured in staff-spaces, between the reference points of the two items, when compressing is in effect.

• **padding** – the minimum required amount of unobstructed vertical whitespace between the bounding boxes (or skylines) of the two items, measured in staff-spaces.

• **stretchability** – a unitless measure of the dimension’s relative propensity to stretch. If zero, the distance will not stretch (unless collisions would result).

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):

```ly:
harakiri-group-spanner::calc-skylines
```

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers):

```ly:
axis-group-interface::width
```

Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```ly:
hara-kiri-group-spanner::y-extent
```

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

**Y-offset** (number):

```ly:
hara-kiri-group-spanner::force-hara-kiri-callback
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of **Y-offset** to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the **self-alignment-interface** (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): **axis-group-interface** (page 739), **grob-interface** (page 765), **hara-kiri-group-spanner-interface** (page 770), **outside-staff-axis-group-interface** (page 791), and **spanner-interface** (page 808).

This object is of class **Spanner** (characterized by **spanner-interface** (page 808)).

### 3.1.160 VoiceFollower

A line to indicate staff changes of a voice.

**VoiceFollower** objects are created by: **Note_head_line_engraver** (page 481).

Standard settings:

```ly:
spanner::kill-zero-spanned-time
```

Dummy property, used to trigger callback for **after-line-breaking**.

**bound-details** (alist, with symbols as keys):

```
'((right (attach-dir . 0) (padding . 1.5))
  (left (attach-dir . 0) (padding . 1.5)))
```

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

**gap** (dimension, in staff space):

```0.5
```

Size of a gap in a variable symbol.
left-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
  ly:line-spanner::calc-left-bound-info
  An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

normalized-endpoints (pair):
  ly:spanner::calc-normalized-endpoints
  Represents left and right placement over the total spanner, where the width of the
  spanner is normalized between 0 and 1.

right-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
  ly:line-spanner::calc-right-bound-info
  An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

stencil (stencil):
  ly:line-spanner::print
  The symbol to print.

style (symbol):
  'line
  This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the
  stencil callback reading this property.

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765),
line-interface (page 778), line-spanner-interface (page 779), and spanner-interface
(page 808).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.1.161 VoltaBracket

A volta bracket. See also VoltaBracketSpanner (page 733).

VoltaBracket objects are created by: Volta_ engraver (page 500).

Standard settings:

  baseline-skip (dimension, in staff space):
    1.7
    Distance between base lines of multiple lines of text.

direction (direction):
    1
    If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
    LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
    whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
    UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

directional-edge-height (pair):
    '(2.0 . 2.0)
    A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: (left-height .
    right-height).

font-size (number):
    -4
    The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is
    smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly
    a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this
    before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.
range-collapse-threshold (non-negative, exact integer):

3

If the length of a volta range is greater than or equal to this threshold, print it with a dash. For example, if this is 3, a \ volta 1,2,3 is printed as ‘1.-3.’, but if it is 4, it is printed as ‘1.2.3.’.

shorten-pair (pair of numbers):

ly:volta-bracket::calc-shorten-pair

The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

stencil (stencil):

ly:volta-bracket-interface::print

The symbol to print.

text (markup):

volta-bracket-interface::calc-text

Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

thickness (number):

1.6

For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):

#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_ _ _)>>

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

volta-number-offset (pair of numbers):

'(1.0 . -0.5)

The offset of the volta number relative to the upper left corner of the volta bracket.

word-space (dimension, in staff space):

0.6

Space to insert between words in texts.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):

#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::stencil-height (_)> #<procedure volta-bracket-interface::pure-height (grob start end)>>

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

This object supports the following interface(s): font-interface (page 759), grob-interface (page 765), horizontal-bracket-interface (page 770), line-interface (page 778), side-position-interface (page 801), spanner-interface (page 808), text-interface (page 818), volta-bracket-interface (page 826), and volta-interface (page 827).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).
3.1.162 *VoltaBracketSpanner*

An auxiliary grob providing a baseline to align consecutive *VoltaBracket* (page 731), grobs vertically.

*VoltaBracketSpanner* objects are created by: *Volta_engraver* (page 500).

Standard settings:

- **after-line-breaking** (boolean):
  - `ly:side-position-interface::move-to-extremal-staff`
    - Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.
- **axes** (list):
  - `'(1)`
    - List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.
- **direction** (direction):
  - `1`
    - If `side-axis` is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: `UP=1`, `DOWN=-1`, `LEFT=-1`, `RIGHT=1`, `CENTER=0`.
- **outside-staff-priority** (number):
  - `600`
    - If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.
- **padding** (dimension, in staff space):
  - `1`
    - Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.
- **side-axis** (number):
  - `1`
    - If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.
- **vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):
  - `#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-element-stencils (_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-vertical-skylines-from-element-stencils (_ _ _)>>`
    - Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.
- **X-extent** (pair of numbers):
  - `ly:axis-group-interface::width`
    - Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.
- **Y-extent** (pair of numbers):
  - `#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height (_)> #<procedure ly:axis-group-interface::pure-height (_ _ _)>>`
    - Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.
Y-offset (number):

This object supports the following interface(s): axis-group-interface (page 739), grob-interface (page 765), outside-staff-interface (page 792), side-position-interface (page 801), spanner-interface (page 808), and volta-interface (page 827).

This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

### 3.1.163 VowelTransition

A vowel transition in lyrics. See also LyricHyphen (page 627).

VowelTransition objects are created by: Hyphen_engraver (page 470).

Standard settings:

- after-line-breaking (boolean):
  - ly:spanner::kill-zero-spanned-time
    - Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

- arrow-length (number):
  - 0.5
    - Arrow length.

- arrow-width (number):
  - 0.5
    - Arrow width.

- bound-details (alist, with symbols as keys):
  - '((left (padding . 0.14) (attach-dir . 1))
    (right-broken (padding . 0))
    (left-broken (padding . 0))
    (right (padding . 0.14)
      (attach-dir . -1)
      (arrow . #t)))
  - An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

- left-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
  - ly:horizontal-line-spanner::calc-left-bound-info
    - An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

- minimum-length (dimension, in staff space):
  - 1.0
    - Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

- right-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys):
  - ly:horizontal-line-spanner::calc-right-bound-info
    - An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.
springs-and-rods (boolean):
ly:vowel-transition::set-spacing-rods
Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

stencil (stencil):
ly:line-spanner::print
The symbol to print.

style (symbol):
'line
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the
stencil callback reading this property.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil
(_)> #<procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents (_
_ _)> >
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

Y-offset (number):
0.5
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
self-alignment-interface (page 798).

This object supports the following interface(s): grob-interface (page 765),
horizontal-line-spanner-interface (page 771), line-interface (page 778),
lyric-interface (page 782), and spanner-interface (page 808).
This object is of class Spanner (characterized by spanner-interface (page 808)).

3.2 Graphical Object Interfaces

3.2.1 accidental-interface
A single accidental.

User settable properties:

alteration (number)
Alteration numbers for accidental.

alteration-glyph-name-alist (association list (list of pairs))
An alist of key-string pairs.

avoid-slur (symbol)
Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore.
inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves
the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the
outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs
whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs,
etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

glyph-name (string)
The glyph name within the font.
In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of
glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.
hide-tied-accidental-after-break (boolean)
If set, an accidental that appears on a tied note after a line break will not be displayed.

restore-first (boolean)
Print a natural before the accidental.

Internal properties:

forced (boolean)
Manually forced accidental.

tie (graphical (layout) object)
A pointer to a Tie object.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Accidental (page 519), AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), AmbitusAccidental (page 526), and TrillPitchAccidental (page 717).

3.2.2 accidental-participating-head-interface
A grob that should set the current alteration for a pitch in a measure.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): NoteHead (page 649), and TrillPitchHead (page 719).

3.2.3 accidental-placement-interface
Resolve accidental collisions.

User settable properties:

direction (direction)
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

padding (dimension, in staff space)
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

right-padding (dimension, in staff space)
Space to insert on the right side of an object (e.g., between note and its accidentals).

script-priority (number)
A key for determining the order of scripts in a stack, by being added to the position of the script in the user input, the sum being the overall priority. Smaller means closer to the head.

Internal properties:

accidental-grobs (association list (list of pairs))
An alist with (notename . groblist) entries.

positioning-done (boolean)
Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only done once.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): AccidentalPlacement (page 521).
3.2.4 accidental-suggestion-interface
An accidental, printed as a suggestion (typically: vertically over a note).

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): AccidentalSuggestion (page 522).

3.2.5 accidental-switch-interface
Any object that prints one or several accidentals based on alterations.

User settable properties:

- alteration-glyph-name-alist (association list (list of pairs))
  An alist of key-string pairs.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Accidental (page 519), AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), AmbitusAccidental (page 526), BalloonText (page 530), BassFigure (page 537), ChordName (page 555), CombineTextScript (page 565), GridChordName (page 603), HorizontalBracketText (page 608), InstrumentName (page 610), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature (page 617), MeasureSpanner (page 636), NoteName (page 651), RehearsalMark (page 661), TextMark (page 706), TextScript (page 708), and TrillPitchAccidental (page 717).

3.2.6 align-interface
Order grobs from top to bottom, left to right, right to left or bottom to top. For vertical alignments of staves, the line-break-system-details of the left Section “NonMusicalPaperColumn” in Internals Reference may be set to tune vertical spacing.

User settable properties:

- align-dir (direction)
  Which side to align? -1: left side, 0: around center of width, 1: right side.

- axes (list)
  List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

- padding (dimension, in staff space)
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- stacking-dir (direction)
  Stack objects in which direction?

Internal properties:

- elements (array of grobs)
  An array of grobs; the type is depending on the grob where this is set in.

- minimum-translations-alist (association list (list of pairs))
  An list of translations for a given start and end point.

- positioning-done (boolean)
  Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only done once.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BassFigureAlignment (page 537), and VerticalAlignment (page 728).
3.2.7 ambitus-interface

The line between note heads for a pitch range.

User settable properties:

- **gap** (dimension, in staff space)
  Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

- **length-fraction** (number)
  Multiplier for lengths. Used for determining ledger lines and stem lengths.

- **maximum-gap** (number)
  Maximum value allowed for gap property.

- **thickness** (number)
  For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Internal properties:

- **note-heads** (array of grobs)
  An array of note head grobs.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Ambitus (page 524), AmbitusLine (page 526), and AmbitusNoteHead (page 527).

3.2.8 arpeggio-interface

Functions and settings for drawing an arpeggio symbol.

User settable properties:

- **arpeggio-direction** (direction)
  If set, put an arrow on the arpeggio squiggly line.

- **dash-definition** (pair)
  List of dash-elements defining the dash structure. Each dash-element has a starting t value, an ending t-value, a dash-fraction, and a dash-period.

- **line-thickness** (number)
  For slurs and ties, this is the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the two arcs of the curve’s outline, which intersect at the endpoints. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

- **positions** (pair of numbers)
  Pair of staff coordinates (start, end), where start and end are vertical positions in staff-space units of the current staff. For slurs, this value selects which slur candidate to use; if extreme positions are requested, the closest one is taken.

- **protrusion** (number)
  In an arpeggio bracket, the length of the horizontal edges.

- **script-priority** (number)
  A key for determining the order of scripts in a stack, by being added to the position of the script in the user input, the sum being the overall priority. Smaller means closer to the head.
thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Internal properties:

stems (array of grobs)
An array of stem objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Arpeggio (page 528).

3.2.9 axis-group-interface
An object that groups other layout objects.

User settable properties:

axes (list)
List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

default-staff-staff-spacing (list)
The settings to use for staff-staff-spacing when it is unset, for ungrouped staves and for grouped staves that do not have the relevant StaffGrouper property set (staff-staff-spacing or staffgroup-staff-spacing).

nonstaff-nonstaff-spacing (alist, with symbols as keys)
The spacing alist controlling the distance between the current non-staff line and the next non-staff line in the direction of staff-affinity, if both are on the same side of the related staff, and staff-affinity is either UP or DOWN. See staff-staff-spacing for a description of the alist structure.

nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing (alist, with symbols as keys)
The spacing alist controlling the distance between the current non-staff line and the nearest staff in the direction of staff-affinity, if there are no non-staff lines between the two, and staff-affinity is either UP or DOWN. If staff-affinity is CENTER, then nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing is used for the nearest staves on both sides, even if other non-staff lines appear between the current one and either of the staves. See staff-staff-spacing for a description of the alist structure.

nonstaff-unrelatedstaff-spacing (alist, with symbols as keys)
The spacing alist controlling the distance between the current non-staff line and the nearest staff in the opposite direction from staff-affinity, if there are no other non-staff lines between the two, and staff-affinity is either UP or DOWN. See staff-staff-spacing for a description of the alist structure.

staff-affinity (direction)
The direction of the staff to use for spacing the current non-staff line. Choices are UP, DOWN, and CENTER. If CENTER, the non-staff line will be placed equidistant between the two nearest staves on either side, unless collisions or other spacing constraints prevent this. Setting staff-affinity for a staff causes it to be treated as a non-staff line. Setting staff-affinity to #f causes a non-staff line to be treated as a staff.

staff-staff-spacing (alist, with symbols as keys)
When applied to a staff-group’s StaffGrouper grob, this spacing alist controls the distance between consecutive staves within the staff-group. When applied to a staff’s
VerticalAxisGroup grob, it controls the distance between the staff and the nearest staff below it in the same system, replacing any settings inherited from the StaffGrouper grob of the containing staff-group, if there is one. This property remains in effect even when non-staff lines appear between staves. The alist can contain the following keys:

- **basic-distance** – the vertical distance, measured in staff-spaces, between the reference points of the two items when no collisions would result, and no stretching or compressing is in effect.
- **minimum-distance** – the smallest allowable vertical distance, measured in staff-spaces, between the reference points of the two items, when compressing is in effect.
- **padding** – the minimum required amount of unobstructed vertical whitespace between the bounding boxes (or skylines) of the two items, measured in staff-spaces.
- **stretchability** – a unitless measure of the dimension’s relative propensity to stretch. If zero, the distance will not stretch (unless collisions would result).

Internal properties:

- **adjacent-pure-heights** (pair)
  A pair of vectors. Used by a VerticalAxisGroup to cache the Y-extents of different column ranges.

- **bound-alignment-interfaces** (list)
  Interfaces to be used for positioning elements that align with a column.

- **elements** (array of grobs)
  An array of grobs; the type is depending on the grob where this is set in.

- **pure-relevant-grobs** (array of grobs)
  All the grobs (items and spanners) that are relevant for finding the pure-Y-extent.

- **pure-relevant-items** (array of grobs)
  A subset of elements that are relevant for finding the pure-Y-extent.

- **pure-relevant-spanners** (array of grobs)
  A subset of elements that are relevant for finding the pure-Y-extent.

- **pure-Y-common** (graphical (layout) object)
  A cache of the common_refpoint_of_array of the elements grob set.

- **staff-grouper** (graphical (layout) object)
  The staff grouper we belong to.

- **system-Y-offset** (number)
  The Y-offset (relative to the bottom of the top-margin of the page) of the system to which this staff belongs.

- **X-common** (graphical (layout) object)
  Common reference point for axis group.

- **Y-common** (graphical (layout) object)
  See X-common.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Ambitus (page 524), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538), BassFigureLine (page 540), BreakAlignGroup (page 547), BreakAlignment (page 547), CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554), DotColumn (page 580), DynamicLineSpanner
3.2.10 balloon-interface

A collection of routines to put text balloons around an object.

**User settable properties:**

- **annotation-balloon** (boolean)
  Print the balloon around an annotation.

- **annotation-line** (boolean)
  Print the line from an annotation to the grob that it annotates.

- **padding** (dimension, in staff space)
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- **text** (markup)
  Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in *Notation Reference*.

- **text-alignment-X** (number)
  How to align an annotation horizontally.

- **text-alignment-Y** (number)
  How to align an annotation vertically.

- **thickness** (number)
  For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to `Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness`).

  - **X-attachment** (number)
    Horizontal attachment of a line on a frame, typically between -1 (left) and 1 (right).

  - **Y-attachment** (number)
    Vertical attachment of a line on a frame, typically between -1 (down) and 1 (up).

**Internal properties:**

- **spanner-placement** (direction)
  The place of an annotation on a spanner. LEFT is for the first spanner, and RIGHT is for the last. CENTER will place it on the broken spanner that falls closest to the center of the length of the entire spanner, although this behavior is unpredictable in situations with lots of rhythmic diversity. For predictable results, use LEFT and RIGHT.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BalloonText (page 530), and Footnote (page 598).

3.2.11 bar-line-interface

Print a special bar symbol. It replaces the regular bar symbol with a special symbol. The argument `bartype` is a string which specifies the kind of bar line to print.

The list of allowed glyphs and predefined bar lines can be found in `scm/bar-line.scm`. 
gap is used for the gaps in dashed bar lines.

Full-height bar lines are normally squared to meet the outer staff lines, but their ends may be rounded by setting the rounded property. The ends of short and tick bars are always rounded.

**User settable properties:**

- **allow-span-bar** (boolean)
  - If false, no inter-staff bar line will be created below this bar line.

- **bar-extent** (pair of numbers)
  - The Y-extent of the actual bar line. This may differ from Y-extent because it does not include the dots in a repeat bar line.

- **gap** (dimension, in staff space)
  - Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

- **glyph** (string)
  - A string determining what ‘style’ of glyph is typeset. Valid choices depend on the function that is reading this property.
  - In combination with (span) bar lines, it is a string resembling the bar line appearance in ASCII form.

- **glyph-left** (string)
  - The glyph value to use at the end of the line when the line is broken. #f indicates that no glyph should be visible; otherwise the value must be a string.

- **glyph-name** (string)
  - The glyph name within the font.
  - In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

- **glyph-right** (string)
  - The glyph value to use at the beginning of the line when the line is broken. #f indicates that no glyph should be visible; otherwise the value must be a string.

- **hair-thickness** (number)
  - Thickness of the thin line in a bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

- **kern** (dimension, in staff space)
  - The space between individual elements in any compound bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

- **right-justified** (boolean)
  - Used for BarLines to right-align them. Usually the extent of a BarLine has some positive value to the right. If this property is set to #t, BarLine.stencil is translated to the left by this value. Needs to be set at Score or StaffGroup level. As a result all BarLines of said Score or StaffGroup are right-justified.

- **rounded** (boolean)
  - Decide whether lines should be drawn rounded or not.

- **segno-kern** (number)
  - The space between the two thin lines of the segno bar line symbol, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).
short-bar-extent (pair of numbers)
The Y-extent of a short bar line. The default is half the normal bar extent, rounded up to an integer number of staff spaces.

thick-thickness (number)
Thickness of the thick line in a bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to \texttt{Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness}).

Internal properties:

has-span-bar (pair)
A pair of grobs containing the span bars to be drawn below and above the staff. If no span bar is in a position, the respective element is set to \#f.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BarLine (page 531), and SpanBar (page 682).

3.2.12 bar-number-interface
A bar number or bar number vertical support object.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BarNumber (page 535), CenteredBarNumber (page 553), and CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554).

3.2.13 bass-figure-alignment-interface
Align a bass figure.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BassFigureAlignment (page 537).

3.2.14 bass-figure-interface
A bass figure text.

User settable properties:

\hspace{1cm} implicit (boolean)
Is this an implicit bass figure?

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BassFigure (page 537).

3.2.15 beam-interface
A beam.

The beam-thickness property is the weight of beams, measured in staffspace. The direction property is not user-serviceable. Use the direction property of Stem instead. The following properties may be set in the details list.

\hspace{1cm} stem-length-demerk-factor
Demerit factor used for inappropriate stem lengths.

\hspace{1cm} secondary-beam-demerk
Demerit used in quanting calculations for multiple beams.

\hspace{1cm} region-size
Size of region for checking quant scores.

\hspace{1cm} beam-eps
Epsilon for beam quant code to check for presence in gap.
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stem-length-limit-penalty
Penalty for differences in stem lengths on a beam.

damping-direction-penalty
Demerit penalty applied when beam direction is different from damping direction.

hint-direction-penalty
Demerit penalty applied when beam direction is different from damping direction, but damping slope is $\leq$ round-to-zero-slope.

musical-direction-factor
Demerit scaling factor for difference between beam slope and music slope.

ideal-slope-factor
Demerit scaling factor for difference between beam slope and damping slope.

round-to-zero-slope
Damping slope which is considered zero for purposes of calculating direction penalties.

User settable properties:

accidental-padding (number)
Property used by Beam to avoid accidentals in whole note tremolos.

auto-knee-gap (dimension, in staff space)
If a gap is found between note heads where a horizontal beam fits and it is larger than this number, make a kneed beam.

beam-thickness (dimension, in staff space)
Beam thickness, measured in staff-space units.

beamed-stem-shorten (list)
How much to shorten beamed stems, when their direction is forced. It is a list, since the value is different depending on the number of flags and beams.

beaming (pair)
Pair of number lists. Each number list specifies which beams to make. 0 is the central beam, 1 is the next beam toward the note, etc. This information is used to determine how to connect the beaming patterns from stem to stem inside a beam.

break-overshoot (pair of numbers)
How much does a broken spanner stick out of its bounds?

clip-edges (boolean)
Allow outward pointing beamlets at the edges of beams?

collision-interfaces (list)
A list of interfaces for which automatic beam-collision resolution is run.

collision-voice-only (boolean)
Does automatic beam collision apply only to the voice in which the beam was created?

concaveness (number)
A beam is concave if its inner stems are closer to the beam than the two outside stems. This number is a measure of the closeness of the inner stems. It is used for damping the slope of the beam.

damping (number)
Amount of beam slope damping.
details (alist, with symbols as keys)
   An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects],
   page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values
   of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces],
   page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can
   be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

direction (direction)
   If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
   LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
   whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
   UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

gap (dimension, in staff space)
   Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

gap-count (integer)
   Number of gapped beams for tremolo.

grow-direction (direction)
   Crescendo or decrescendo?

inspect-quants (pair of numbers)
   If debugging is set, set beam and slur position to a (quantized) position that is as
   close as possible to this value, and print the demerits for the inspected position in the
   output.

knee (boolean)
   Is this beam kneed?

length-fraction (number)
   Multiplier for lengths. Used for determining ledger lines and stem lengths.

minimum-length (dimension, in staff space)
   Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This
   requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a
   Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

neutral-direction (direction)
   Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

positions (pair of numbers)
   Pair of staff coordinates (start . end), where start and end are vertical positions
   in staff-space units of the current staff. For slurs, this value selects which slur
   candidate to use; if extreme positions are requested, the closest one is taken.

skip-quanting (boolean)
   Should beam quanting be skipped?

X-positions (pair of numbers)
   Pair of X staff coordinates of a spanner in the form (left . right), where both left
   and right are in staff-space units of the current staff.

Internal properties:

annotation (string)
   Annotate a grob for debug purposes.

beam-segments (list)
   Internal representation of beam segments.
covered-grobs (array of grobs)
   Grobs that could potentially collide with a beam.

least-squares-dy (number)
   The ideal beam slope, without damping.

normal-stems (array of grobs)
   An array of visible stems.

quantized-positions (pair of numbers)
   The beam positions after quanting.

shorten (dimension, in staff space)
   The amount of space that a stem is shortened. Internally used to distribute beam
   shortening over stems.

stems (array of grobs)
   An array of stem objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Beam (page 541).

3.2.16 bend-after-interface

A doit or drop.

User settable properties:

   thickness (number)
      For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
      is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
      counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
      expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
      influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Internal properties:

   delta-position (number)
      The vertical position difference.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BendAfter (page 544).

3.2.17 bend-interface

The (curved) line representing a bent string. Available for the 'style property are 'hold,
'pre-bend and 'pre-bend-hold. The following properties may be set in the details list.

arrow-stencil
   The stencil procedure for the BendSpanner arrow head.

curvature-factor
   Determines the horizontal part of a bend arrow as percentage of the total horizontal extent,
   usually between 0 and 1.

bend-arrowhead-height
   The height of the arrow head.

bend-arrowhead-width
   The width of the arrow head.

bend-amount-strings
   An alist with entries for 'quarter, 'half, 'three-quarter and 'full, which are used to
   print how much a string is bent.
For a broken BendSpanner, set the padding at the line end to subsequent objects like changed Clef, etc.

For a broken BendSpanner started from a chord the curves don’t match; there is a certain vertical gap specified by this value.

List of three numeric values representing on, off and phase of a dashed line.

A vector of three booleans to set visibility of the arrow head and the text at a line break. This is important for 'style set to 'hold, 'pre-bend or 'pre-bend-hold.

The amount of horizontal free space between a TabNoteHead and the starting BendSpanner.

An integer used as a factor determining the vertical coordinate of the starting BendSpanner. If successive-level is 1, the BendSpanner starts at the TabNoteHead. If consecutive BendSpanners are set this value should be set to an appropriate value for the first one; later on, this value is maintained by the engraver.

A boolean to decide whether the target TabNoteHead should be visible. For up-pointing bends this is usually true.

This numeric value determines the distance between the TabStaff and the arrow head of the BendSpanner.

bend-me (boolean)
Decide whether this grob is bent.

details (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

direction (direction)
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

style (symbol)
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BendSpanner (page 544), NoteColumn (page 648), NoteHead (page 649), and TabNoteHead (page 704).

3.2.18 bezier-curve-interface
A Bézier curve (tie, slur, etc.).
User settable properties:

    show-control-points (boolean)
    For grobs printing Bézier curves, setting this property to true causes the control points and control polygon to be drawn on the page for ease of tweaking.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), PhrasingSlur (page 658), RepeatTie (page 664), Slur (page 676), and Tie (page 712).

3.2.19 break-alignable-interface
Object that is aligned on a break alignment.

User settable properties:

    break-align-symbols (list)
    A list of break-align symbols that determines which breakable items to align this to. If
    the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invisible due to break-visibility,
    we will align to the next grob (and so on). Choices are listed in Section “break-
    alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

    non-break-align-symbols (list)
    A list of symbols that determine which NON-break-aligned interfaces to align this to.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BarNumber (page 535),
CodaMark (page 563), JumpScript (page 612), LyricRepeatCount (page 628), MetronomeMark
(page 638), RehearsalMark (page 661), SectionLabel (page 669), SegnoMark (page 671), and
TextMark (page 706).

3.2.20 break-aligned-interface
Breakable items.

User settable properties:

    break-align-anchor (number)
    Grobs aligned to this breakable item will have their X-offsets shifted by this number.
    In bar lines, for example, this is used to position grobs relative to the (visual) center
    of the bar line.

    break-align-anchor-alignment (number)
    Read by ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-extent-aligned-anchor for aligning an anchor to a grob’s extent.

    break-align-symbol (symbol)
    This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section
    “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

    space-alist (alist, with symbols as keys)
    An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the
    format:

        '(((break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space)))
          (break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
          ...
          )

    Standard choices for break-align-symbol are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to space-alist are:
first-note
used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line

next-note
used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value of first-note gets used

right-edge
used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with the extra-space spacing style)

If space-alist is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for first-note must be present. If there is no next-note entry, the value of first-note is used instead.

Choices for spacing-style are:

extra-space
Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.

minimum-space
Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, without allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed. Not compatible with right-edge.

fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much fixed space between the grob and the note.

minimum-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put at least this much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side of the note, without allowing them to collide.

semi-fixed-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.

shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.

semi-shrink-space
Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page 126–134, [Ross] page 143–147.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Ambitus (page 524), AmbitusAccidental (page 526), BarLine (page 531), BreakAlignGroup (page 547), BreathingSign (page 549), Clef (page 557), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), Custos (page 575), Divisio (page 577), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature (page 617), LeftEdge (page 623), SignumRepetitionis (page 673), SpanBar (page 682), StaffEllipsis (page 684), and TimeSignature (page 714).
3.2.21 break-alignment-interface

The object that performs break alignment.

Three interfaces deal specifically with break alignment:
1. break-alignment-interface (this one),
2. Section 3.2.19 [break-alignable-interface], page 748, and
3. Section 3.2.20 [break-aligned-interface], page 748.

Each of these interfaces supports grob properties that use break-align symbols, which are Scheme symbols that are used to specify the alignment, ordering, and spacing of certain notational elements (‘breakable’ items).

Available break-align symbols:

- ambitus
- breathing-sign
- clef
- cue-clef
- cue-end-clef
- custos
- key-cancellation
- key-signature
- left-edge
- signum-repetitionis
- staff-bar
- staff-ellipsis
- time-signature

User settable properties:

break-align-orders (vector)

This is a vector of 3 lists: #(end-of-line unbroken start-of-line). Each list contains break-align symbols that specify an order of breakable items (see Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference).

For example, this places time signatures before clefs:

\override Score.BreakAlignment.break-align-orders =
#(make-vector 3 '(left-edge
cue-end-clef
ambitus
breathing-sign
time-signature
clef
cue-clef
staff-bar
key-cancellation
key-signature
custos))

Internal properties:

positioning-done (boolean)

Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only done once.
This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BreakAlignment (page 547).

### 3.2.22 breathing-sign-interface

A breathing sign.

**User settable properties:**

- **direction** (direction)
  
  If `side-axis` is 0 (or `X`), then this property determines whether the object is placed `LEFT`, `CENTER` or `RIGHT` with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed `UP`, `CENTER` or `DOWN`. Numerical values may also be used: `UP`=1, `DOWN`=−1, `LEFT`=−1, `RIGHT`=1, `CENTER`=0.

- **thickness** (number)
  
  For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to `Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness`).

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BreathingSign (page 549), and Divisio (page 577).

### 3.2.23 caesura-script-interface

A script for `\caesura`, e.g., an outside-staff comma or a fermata over a bar line.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): CaesuraScript (page 551).

### 3.2.24 centered-bar-number-interface

A measure-centered bar number.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): CenteredBarNumber (page 553).

### 3.2.25 centered-bar-number-line-spanner-interface

An abstract object used to align centered bar numbers on the same vertical position.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554).

### 3.2.26 centered-spanner-interface

A spanner that prints a symbol centered between two columns.

**User settable properties:**

- **self-alignment-X** (number)
  
  Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

- **spacing-pair** (pair)
  
  A pair of alignment symbols which set an object’s spacing relative to its left and right BreakAlignments.

  For example, a `MultiMeasureRest` will ignore prefatory items at its bounds (i.e., clefs, key signatures and time signatures) using the following override:

  ```latex
  \override MultiMeasureRest.spacing-pair =
  ```
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This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): CenteredBarNumber (page 553), MeasureCounter (page 633), and PercentRepeat (page 656).

3.2.27 chord-name-interface
A chord label (name or fretboard).

Internal properties:

begin-of-line-visible (boolean)
Set to make ChordName or FretBoard be visible only at beginning of line or at chord changes.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): ChordName (page 555), and FretBoard (page 600).

3.2.28 chord-square-interface
A chord square in a chord grid.

User settable properties:

measure-division (number list)
A list representing what fraction of the measure length each chord name takes in a chord square. The list is made of exact numbers between 0 and 1, which should add up to 1. Example: a measure c2 g4 g4 results in '(1/2 1/4 1/4).

measure-division-chord-placement-alist (association list (list of pairs))
An alist mapping measure divisions (see the measure-division property) to lists of coordinates (number pairs) applied to the chord names of a chord square. Coordinates are normalized between -1 and 1 within the square.

measure-division-lines-alist (association list (list of pairs))
An alist mapping measure divisions (see the measure-division property) to lists of lines to draw in the square, given as 4-element lists: (x-start y-start x-end y-end).

Internal properties:

chord-names (array of grobs)
Array of chord names.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): ChordSquare (page 556).

3.2.29 clef-interface
A clef sign.

User settable properties:

full-size-change (boolean)
Don’t make a change clef smaller.

glyph (string)
A string determining what ‘style’ of glyph is typeset. Valid choices depend on the function that is reading this property.
In combination with (span) bar lines, it is a string resembling the bar line appearance in ASCII form.
3.2.30 clef-modifier-interface
The number describing transposition of the clef, placed below or above clef sign. Usually this is 8 (octave transposition) or 15 (two octaves), but LilyPond allows any integer here.

User settable properties:

- clef-alignments (alist, with symbols as keys)
  An alist of parent-alignments that should be used for clef modifiers with various clefs

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): ClefModifier (page 560).

3.2.31 cluster-beacon-interface
A placeholder for the cluster spanner to determine the vertical extents of a cluster spanner at this X position.

User settable properties:

- positions (pair of numbers)
  Pair of staff coordinates (start . end), where start and end are vertical positions in staff-space units of the current staff. For slurs, this value selects which slur candidate to use; if extreme positions are requested, the closest one is taken.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562).

3.2.32 cluster-interface
A graphically drawn musical cluster.

- padding adds to the vertical extent of the shape (top and bottom).
  The property style controls the shape of cluster segments. Valid values include leftsided-stairs, rightsided-stairs, centered-stairs, and ramp.

User settable properties:

- padding (dimension, in staff space)
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- style (symbol)
  This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

Internal properties:

- columns (array of grobs)
  An array of grobs, typically containing PaperColumn or NoteColumn objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): ClusterSpanner (page 562).
3.2.33 coda-mark-interface
A coda sign.
This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): CodaMark (page 563).

3.2.34 control-point-interface
A grob used to visualize one control point of a Bézier curve (such as a tie or a slur), for ease of tweaking.

Internal properties:
- bezier (graphical (layout) object)
  A pointer to a Bézier curve, for use by control points and polygons.
- index (non-negative, exact integer)
  For some grobs in a group, this is a number associated with the grob.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): ControlPoint (page 567).

3.2.35 control-polygon-interface
A grob used to visualize the control polygon of a Bézier curve (such as a tie or a slur), for ease of tweaking.

User settable properties:
- extroversion (number)
  For polygons, how the thickness of the line is spread on each side of the exact polygon with ideal zero thickness. If this is 0, the middle of line is on the polygon. If 1, the line sticks out of the polygon. If -1, the outer side of the line is exactly on the polygon. Other numeric values are interpolated.
- filled (boolean)
  Whether an object is filled with ink.

Internal properties:
- bezier (graphical (layout) object)
  A pointer to a Bézier curve, for use by control points and polygons.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): ControlPolygon (page 568).

3.2.36 custos-interface
A custos object. style can have four valid values: mensural, vaticana, medicaea, and hufnagel. mensural is the default style.

User settable properties:
- neutral-direction (direction)
  Which direction to take in the center of the staff.
- neutral-position (number)
  Position (in half staff spaces) where to flip the direction of custos stem.
- style (symbol)
  This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Custos (page 575).
3.2.37 dot-column-interface

Group dot objects so they form a column, and position dots so they do not clash with staff lines.

User settable properties:

- chord-dots-limit (integer)
  Limits the column of dots on each chord to the height of the chord plus chord-dots-limit staff positions.

- direction (direction)
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

- padding (dimension, in staff space)
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

Internal properties:

- dots (array of grobs)
  Multiple Dots objects.

- note-collision (graphical (layout) object)
  The NoteCollision object of a dot column.

- positioning-done (boolean)
  Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only done once.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): DotColumn (page 580).

3.2.38 dots-interface

The dots to go with a notehead or rest. direction sets the preferred direction to move in case of staff line collisions. style defaults to undefined, which is normal 19th/20th century traditional style. Set style to vaticana for ancient type dots.

User settable properties:

- direction (direction)
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

- dot-count (integer)
  The number of dots.

- glyph-name (string)
  The glyph name within the font.
  In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

- style (symbol)
  This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.
Internal properties:

**dot-stencil (stencil)**

The stencil for an individual dot, as opposed to a group of several dots.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Dots (page 580).

3.2.39 **duration-line-interface**

A line lasting for the duration of a rhythmic event.

**User settable properties:**

- **details (alist, with symbols as keys)**

  An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

  This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): DurationLine (page 585).

3.2.40 **dynamic-interface**

Any kind of loudness sign.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), and Hairpin (page 605).

3.2.41 **dynamic-line-spanner-interface**

Dynamic line spanner.

**User settable properties:**

- **avoid-slur (symbol)**

  Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

  This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): DynamicLineSpanner (page 587).

3.2.42 **dynamic-text-interface**

An absolute text dynamic.

**User settable properties:**

- **right-padding (dimension, in staff space)**

  Space to insert on the right side of an object (e.g., between note and its accidentals).

  This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): DynamicText (page 589).

3.2.43 **dynamic-text-spanner-interface**

Dynamic text spanner.
User settable properties:

- **text** (markup)
  
  Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

  This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): DynamicTextSpanner (page 590).

### 3.2.44 enclosing-bracket-interface

Brackets alongside bass figures.

**User settable properties:**

- **bracket-flare** (pair of numbers)
  
  A pair of numbers specifying how much edges of brackets should slant outward. Value 0.0 means straight edges.

- **dashed-edge** (boolean)
  
  If set, the bracket edges are dashed like the rest of the bracket.

- **edge-height** (pair)
  
  A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: \((\text{left-height}, \text{right-height})\).

- **padding** (dimension, in staff space)
  
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- **shorten-pair** (pair of numbers)
  
  The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

- **thickness** (number)
  
  For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

**Internal properties:**

- **elements** (array of grobs)
  
  An array of grobs; the type is depending on the grob where this is set in.

  This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BassFigureBracket (page 539).

### 3.2.45 episema-interface

An episema line.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Episema (page 592).

### 3.2.46 figured-bass-continuation-interface

Simple extender line between bounds.

**Internal properties:**

- **figures** (array of grobs)
  
  Figured bass objects for continuation line.

  This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BassFigureContinuation (page 540).
3.2.47 finger-glide-interface

The line between Fingering grobs indicating a glide with that finger.

The property style may take the following symbols.

- **line**
  A simple connecting line.
- **dashed-line**
  Print a dashed line. Customizable with settings for dash-fraction and dash-period.
- **dotted-line**
  Print a dotted line.
- **stub-right**
  The printed line is limited to a certain amount right before its right bound. This amount is configurable by a suitable setting for bound-details.right.right-stub-length.
- **stub-left**
  The printed line is limited to a certain amount right after its left bound. The amount is configurable by a suitable setting for bound-details.right.left-stub-length.
- **stub-both**
  The printed line combines the settings of stub-left and stub-right.
- **zigzag**
  A zigzag line, configurable with suitable settings for zigzag-width and zigzag-length.
- **trill**
  A trill style line.
- **bow**
  A bow style line. The orientation of the bow may be tweaked with a suitable setting of details.bow-direction.

**User settable properties:**

- **dash-fraction** (number)
  Size of the dashes, relative to dash-period. Should be between 0.1 and 1.0 (continuous line). If set to 0.0, a dotted line is produced.

- **dash-period** (number)
  The length of one dash together with whitespace. If negative, no line is drawn at all.

- **details** (alist, with symbols as keys)
  An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

- **style** (symbol)
  This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

- **zigzag-length** (dimension, in staff space)
  The length of the lines of a zigzag, relative to zigzag-width. A value of 1 gives 60-degree zigzags.

- **zigzag-width** (dimension, in staff space)
  The width of one zigzag squiggle. This number is adjusted slightly so that the spanner line can be constructed from a whole number of squiggles.
This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): FingerGlideSpanner (page 593).

3.2.48 finger-interface
A fingering instruction.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Fingering (page 595).

3.2.49 fingering-column-interface
Makes sure that fingerings placed laterally do not collide and that they are flush if necessary.

User settable properties:

- padding (dimension, in staff space)
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- snap-radius (number)
  The maximum distance between two objects that will cause them to snap to alignment along an axis.

Internal properties:

- positioning-done (boolean)
  Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only done once.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): FingeringColumn (page 597).

3.2.50 flag-interface
A flag that gets attached to a stem. The style property is a symbol determining what style of flag glyph is typeset on a Stem grob. Valid options include '()' (for standard flags), 'mensural', 'stacked', and 'no-flag' (which switches off the flag).

User settable properties:

- glyph-name (string)
  The glyph name within the font.
  In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

- stroke-style (string)
  Set to "grace" to turn stroke through flag on.

- style (symbol)
  This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Flag (page 597).

3.2.51 font-interface
Any symbol that is typeset through fixed sets of glyphs, (i.e., fonts).

User settable properties:

- font-encoding (symbol)
  The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only lilypond’s system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are fetaMusic (Emmentaler), fetaBraces, fetaText (Emmentaler).
font-family (symbol)
The font family is the broadest category for selecting text fonts. Options include serif, sans and typewriter.

font-features (list)
Opentype features.

font-name (string)
This property is kept for backwards compatibility only. Use the fonts property instead.

font-series (symbol)
Select the series of a font. Common choices are normal and bold. The full list of symbols that can be used is: thin, ultralight, light, semilight, book, normal, medium, semibold, bold, ultrabold, heavy, ultraheavy.

font-shape (symbol)
Select the shape of a font. Possible values are upright, italic, oblique, and slanted (which is the same as oblique).

font-size (number)
The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1 is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed. Fractional values are allowed.

font-stretch (symbol)
Select a condensed or expanded font, if available in the font family. Possible values are ultra-condensed, extra-condensed, condensed, semi-condensed, normal, semi-expanded, expanded, extra-expanded, and ultra-expanded.

font-variant (symbol)
Select the variant of a font. Choices include normal and small-caps.

fonts (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist mapping font families to font names. The standard font families are music, serif, sans and typewriter.

Internal properties:

font (font metric)
A cached font metric object.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Accidental (page 519), AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), AmbitusAccidental (page 526), AmbitusLine (page 526), AmbitusNoteHead (page 527), Arpeggio (page 528), BalloonText (page 530), BarLine (page 531), BarNumber (page 535), BassFigure (page 537), BendSpanner (page 544), BreathingSign (page 549), CaesuraScript (page 551), CenteredBarNumber (page 553), ChordName (page 555), Clef (page 557), ClefModifier (page 560), CodaMark (page 563), CombineTextScript (page 565), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), Custos (page 575), Divisio (page 577), Dots (page 580), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), DurationLine (page 585), DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), Episema (page 592), FingerGlideSpanner (page 593), Fingering (page 595), Flag (page 597), Footnote (page 598), FretBoard (page 600), Glissando (page 602), GridChordName (page 603), HorizontalBracketText (page 608), InstrumentName (page 610), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), JumpScript (page 612), KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature (page 617), KievanLigature
3.2.52 footnote-interface
Make a footnote.

User settable properties:

- automatically-numbered (boolean)
  If set, footnotes are automatically numbered.

- footnote (boolean)
  Should this be a footnote or in-note?

- footnote-text (markup)
  A footnote for the grob.

Internal properties:

- numbering-assertion-function (any type)
  The function used to assert that footnotes are receiving correct automatic numbers.

- spanner-placement (direction)
  The place of an annotation on a spanner. LEFT is for the first spanner, and RIGHT is for the last. CENTER will place it on the broken spanner that falls closest to the center of the length of the entire spanner, although this behavior is unpredictable in situations with lots of rhythmic diversity. For predictable results, use LEFT and RIGHT.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Footnote (page 598).

3.2.53 fret-diagram-interface
A fret diagram

User settable properties:

- align-dir (direction)
  Which side to align? -1: left side, 0: around center of width, 1: right side.

- dot-placement-list (list)
  List consisting of (description string-number fret-number finger-number) entries used to define fret diagrams.
fret-diagram-details (alist, with symbols as keys)

An alist of detailed grob properties for fret diagrams. Each alist entry consists of a (property . value) pair. The properties which can be included in fret-diagram-details include the following:

- **barre-type** – Type of barre indication used. Choices include curved, straight, and none. Default curved.
- **capo-thickness** – Thickness of capo indicator, in multiples of fret-space. Default value 0.5.
- **dot-color** – Color of dots. Options include black and white. Default black.
- **dot-label-font-mag** – Magnification for font used to label fret dots. Default value 1.
- **dot-position** – Location of dot in fret space. Default 0.6 for dots without labels, 0.95-dot-radius for dots with labels.
- **dot-radius** – Radius of dots, in terms of fret spaces. Default value 0.425 for labeled dots, 0.25 for unlabeled dots.
- **finger-code** – Code for the type of fingering indication used. Options include none, in-dot, and below-string. Default none for markup fret diagrams, below-string for FretBoards fret diagrams.
- **fret-count** – The number of frets. Default 4.
- **fret-distance** – Multiplier to adjust the distance between frets. Default 1.0.
- **fret-label-custom-format** – The format string to be used label the lowest fret number, when number-type equals to custom. Default "~a".
- **fret-label-font-mag** – The magnification of the font used to label the lowest fret number. Default 0.5.
- **fret-label-vertical-offset** – The offset of the fret label from the center of the fret in direction parallel to strings. Default 0.
- **fret-label-horizontal-offset** – The offset of the fret label from the center of the fret in direction orthogonal to strings. Default 0.
- **handedness** – Print the fret-diagram left- or right-handed. -1, LEFT for left ; 1, RIGHT for right. Default RIGHT.
- **paren-padding** – The padding for the parenthesis. Default 0.05.
- **label-dir** – Side to which the fret label is attached. -1, LEFT, or DOWN for left or down; 1, RIGHT, or UP for right or up. Default RIGHT.
- **mute-string** – Character string to be used to indicate muted string. Default "x".
- **number-type** – Type of numbers to use in fret label. Choices include arabic, roman-ij-lower, roman-ij-upper, roman-lower, roman-upper, arabic and custom. In the last case, the format string is supplied by the fret-label-custom-format property. Default roman-lower.
- **open-string** – Character string to be used to indicate open string. Default "o".
- **orientation** – Orientation of fret-diagram. Options include normal, landscape, and opposing-landscape. Default normal.
- **string-count** – The number of strings. Default 6.
- **string-distance** – Multiplier to adjust the distance between strings. Default 1.0.
- **string-label-font-mag** – The magnification of the font used to label fingerings at the string, rather than in the dot. Default value 0.6 for normal orientation, 0.5 for landscape and opposing-landscape.
string-thickness-factor – Factor for changing thickness of each string in the fret diagram. Thickness of string $k$ is given by $\text{thickness} \times (1 + \text{string-thickness-factor})^{-1}$. Default 0.

top-fret-thickness – The thickness of the top fret line, as a multiple of the standard thickness. Default value 3.

xo-font-magnification – Magnification used for mute and open string indicators. Default value 0.5.

xo-padding – Padding for open and mute indicators from top fret. Default value 0.25.

size (number)
The ratio of the size of the object to its default size.

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to \texttt{Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness}).

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): FretBoard (page 600).

3.2.54 glissando-interface
A glissando.

Internal properties:

\begin{itemize}
  \item glissando-index (integer)
    The index of a glissando in its note column.
\end{itemize}

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Glissando (page 602).

3.2.55 grace-spacing-interface
Keep track of durations in a run of grace notes.

User settable properties:

\begin{itemize}
  \item common-shortest-duration (moment)
    The most common shortest note length. This is used in spacing. Enlarging this sets the score tighter.
\end{itemize}

Internal properties:

\begin{itemize}
  \item columns (array of grobs)
    An array of grobs, typically containing \texttt{PaperColumn} or \texttt{NoteColumn} objects.
\end{itemize}

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): GraceSpacing (page 603).

3.2.56 gregorian-ligature-interface
A gregorian ligature.

Internal properties:

\begin{itemize}
  \item ascens (boolean)
    Is this neume of ascending type?
auctum (boolean)  
Is this neume liquescentically augmented?

cavum (boolean)  
Is this neume outlined?

ccontext-info (integer)  
Within a ligature, the final glyph or shape of a head may be affected by the left and/or right neighbour head. context-info holds for each head such information about the left and right neighbour, encoded as a bit mask.

deminutum (boolean)  
Is this neume diminished?

descendens (boolean)  
Is this neume of descendent type?

inclinatum (boolean)  
Is this neume an inclinatum?

linea (boolean)  
Attach vertical lines to this neume?

oriscus (boolean)  
Is this neume an oriscus?

pes-or-flexa (boolean)  
Shall this neume be joined with the previous head?

prefix-set (number)  
A bit mask that holds all Gregorian head prefixes, such as \virga or \quilisma.

quilisma (boolean)  
Is this neume a quilisma?

stropha (boolean)  
Is this neume a stropha?

virga (boolean)  
Is this neume a virga?

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): NoteHead (page 649).

3.2.57 grid-chord-name-interface  
A chord name in a chord grid.

Internal properties:

  index (non-negative, exact integer)  
For some grobs in a group, this is a number associated with the grob.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): GridChordName (page 603).

3.2.58 grid-line-interface  
A line that is spanned between grid-points.

User settable properties:

  thickness (number)  
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to \texttt{Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness}).

Internal properties:

\texttt{elements (array of grobs)}

An array of grobs; the type is depending on the grob where this is set in.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): \texttt{GridLine} (page 604).

3.2.59 grid-point-interface

A spanning point for grid lines.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): \texttt{GridPoint} (page 605).

3.2.60 grob-interface

A grob represents a piece of music notation.

All grobs have an X and Y position on the page. These X and Y positions are stored in a relative format, thus they can easily be combined by stacking them, hanging one grob to the side of another, or coupling them into grouping objects.

Each grob has a reference point (a.k.a. parent): The position of a grob is stored relative to that reference point. For example, the X reference point of a staccato dot usually is the note head that it applies to. When the note head is moved, the staccato dot moves along automatically.

A grob is often associated with a symbol, but some grobs do not print any symbols. They take care of grouping objects. For example, there is a separate grob that stacks staves vertically. The Section 3.1.93 \texttt{[NoteCollision]}, page 648, object is also an abstract grob: It only moves around chords, but doesn’t print anything.

Grobs have properties (Scheme variables) that can be read and set. Two types of them exist: immutable and mutable. Immutable variables define the default style and behavior. They are shared between many objects. They can be changed using \texttt{\textbackslash override} and \texttt{\textbackslash revert}. Mutable properties are variables that are specific to one grob. Typically, lists of other objects, or results from computations are stored in mutable properties. In particular, every call to \texttt{ly:grob-set-property!} (or its C++ equivalent) sets a mutable property.

The properties \texttt{after-line-breaking} and \texttt{before-line-breaking} are dummies that are not user-serviceable.

User settable properties:

\texttt{after-line-breaking} (boolean)

Dummy property, used to trigger callback for \texttt{after-line-breaking}.

\texttt{avoid-slur} (symbol)

Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

\texttt{before-line-breaking} (boolean)

Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

\texttt{color} (color)

The color of this grob.
extra-offset (pair of numbers)
   A pair representing an offset. This offset is added just before outputting the symbol,
   so the typesetting engine is completely oblivious to it. The values are measured in
   staff-space units of the staff’s StaffSymbol.

footnote-music (music)
   Music creating a footnote.

forced-spacing (number)
   Spacing forced between grobs, used in various ligature engravers.

horizontal-skylines (pair of skylines)
   Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

id (string)
   An id string for the grob.

layer (integer)
   An integer which determines the order of printing objects. Objects with the lowest
   value of layer are drawn first, then objects with progressively higher values are drawn,
   so objects with higher values overwrite objects with lower values. By default most
   objects are assigned a layer value of 1.

minimum-X-extent (pair of numbers)
   Minimum size of an object in X dimension, measured in staff-space units.

minimum-Y-extent (pair of numbers)
   Minimum size of an object in Y dimension, measured in staff-space units.

output-attributes (association list (list of pairs))
   An alist of attributes for the grob, to be included in output files. When the SVG
   typesetting backend is used, the attributes are assigned to a group (<g>) containing
   all of the stencils that comprise a given grob. For example,
   '((id . 123) (class . foo) (data-whatever . "bar"))
   produces
   <g id="123" class="foo" data-whatever="bar"> ... </g>
   In the Postscript backend, where there is no way to group items, the setting of the
   output-attributes property has no effect.

parenthesis-friends (list)
   A list of Grob types, as symbols. When parentheses enclose a Grob that has
   'parenthesis-friends, the parentheses widen to include any child Grobs with type
   among 'parenthesis-friends.

parenthesis-id (symbol)
   When parenthesized grobs created in the same time step have this property, there is
   one set of parentheses for each group of grobs having the same value.

parenthesized (boolean)
   Parenthesize this grob.

rotation (list)
   Number of degrees to rotate this object, and what point to rotate around. For example,
   '(45 0 0) rotates by 45 degrees around the center of this object.

show-horizontal-skylines (boolean)
   If true, print this grob’s horizontal skylines. This is meant for debugging purposes.

show-vertical-skylines (boolean)
   If true, print this grob’s vertical skylines. This is meant for debugging purposes.
skyline-horizontal-padding (number)

For determining the vertical distance between two staves, it is possible to have a configuration which would result in a tight interleaving of grobs from the top staff and the bottom staff. The larger this parameter is, the farther apart the staves are placed in such a configuration.

springs-and-rods (boolean)

Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

stencil (stencil)

The symbol to print.

transparent (boolean)

This makes the grob invisible.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines)

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

whiteout (boolean-or-number)

If a number or true, the grob is printed over a white background to white-out underlying material, if the grob is visible. A number indicates how far the white background extends beyond the bounding box of the grob as a multiple of the staff-line thickness. The LyricHyphen grob uses a special implementation of whiteout: A positive number indicates how far the white background extends beyond the bounding box in multiples of line-thickness. The shape of the background is determined by whiteout-style. Usually #f by default.

whiteout-style (symbol)

Determines the shape of the whiteout background. Available are 'outline, 'rounded-box, and the default 'box. There is one exception: Use 'special for LyricHyphen.

X-extent (pair of numbers)

Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

X-offset (number)

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Y-extent (pair of numbers)

Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Y-offset (number)

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the self-alignment-interface (page 798).

Internal properties:

axis-group-parent-X (graphical (layout) object)

Containing X axis group.

axis-group-parent-Y (graphical (layout) object)

Containing Y axis group.
cause (any type)
Any kind of cauasion objects (i.e., music, or perhaps translator) that was the cause for this grob.

cross-staff (boolean)
True for grobs whose Y-extent depends on inter-staff spacing. The extent is measured relative to the grob's parent staff (more generally, its VerticalAxisGroup) so this boolean flags grobs that are not rigidly fixed to their parent staff. Beams that join notes from two staves are cross-staff. Grobs that are positioned around such beams are also cross-staff. Grobs that are grouping objects, however, like VerticalAxisGroups will not in general be marked cross-staff when some of the members of the group are cross-staff.

interfaces (list)
A list of symbols indicating the interfaces supported by this object. It is initialized from the meta field.

meta (alist, with symbols as keys)
Provide meta information. It is an alist with the entries name and interfaces.

pure-Y-offset-in-progress (boolean)
A debugging aid for catching cyclic dependencies.

staff-symbol (graphical (layout) object)
The staff symbol grob that we are in.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Accidental (page 519), AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521), AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), Ambitus (page 524), AmbitusAccidental (page 526), AmbitusLine (page 526), AmbitusNoteHead (page 527), Arpeggio (page 528), BalloonText (page 530), BarLine (page 531), BarNumber (page 535), BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538), BassFigureBracket (page 539), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), BassFigureLine (page 540), Beam (page 541), BendAfter (page 544), BendSpanner (page 544), BreakAlignGroup (page 547), BreakAlignment (page 547), BreathingSign (page 549), CaesuraScript (page 551), CenteredBarNumber (page 553), CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554), ChordName (page 555), ChordSquare (page 556), Clef (page 557), ClefModifier (page 560), ClusterSpanner (page 562), ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562), CodaMark (page 563), CombineTextScript (page 565), ControlPoint (page 567), ControlPolygon (page 568), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), Custos (page 575), Divisio (page 577), DotColumn (page 580), Dots (page 580), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), DurationLine (page 585), DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), Episema (page 592), FingerGlideSpanner (page 593), Fingering (page 595), FingeringColumn (page 597), Flag (page 597), Footnote (page 598), FretBoard (page 600), Glissando (page 602), GraceSpacing (page 603), GridChordName (page 603), GridLine (page 604), GridPoint (page 605), Hairpin (page 605), HorizontalBracket (page 607), HorizontalBracketText (page 608), InstrumentName (page 610), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), JumpScript (page 612), KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature (page 617), KievanLigature (page 620), LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622), LedgerLineSpanner (page 622), LeftEdge (page 623), LigatureBracket (page 625), LyricExtender (page 627), LyricHyphen (page 627), LyricRepeatCount (page 628), LyricSpace (page 630), LyricText (page 631), MeasureCounter (page 633), MeasureGrouping (page 635), MeasureSpanner (page 636), MelodyItem (page 637), MensuralLigature (page 637), MetronomeMark (page 638), MultiMeasureRest
3.2.61 hairpin-interface

A hairpin crescendo or decrescendo.

**User settable properties:**

- `bound-padding (number)`
  
  The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.

- `broken-bound-padding (number)`
  
  The amount of padding to insert when a spanner is broken at a line break.

- `circled-tip (boolean)`
  
  Put a circle at start/end of hairpins (al/del niente).

- `endpoint-alignments (pair of numbers)`
  
  A pair of numbers representing the alignments of an object’s endpoints. E.g., the ends of a hairpin relative to NoteColumn grobs.

- `grow-direction (direction)`
  
  Crescendo or decrescendo?

- `height (dimension, in staff space)`
  
  Height of an object in staff-space units.

- `shorten-pair (pair of numbers)`
  
  The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

**Internal properties:**

- `adjacent-spanners (array of grobs)`
  
  An array of directly neighboring dynamic spanners.
concurrent-hairpins (array of grobs)
All concurrent hairpins.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Hairpin (page 605).

3.2.62 hara-kiri-group-spanner-interface
A group spanner that keeps track of interesting items. If it doesn’t contain any after line breaking, it removes itself and all its children. Greater control can be exercised via remove-layer which can prioritize layers so only the lowest-numbered non-empty layer is retained; make the layer independent of the group; or make it dependent on any other member of the group

User settable properties:

remove-empty (boolean)
If set, remove group if it contains no interesting items.

remove-first (boolean)
Remove the first staff of an orchestral score?

remove-layer (index or symbol)
When set as a positive integer, the Keep_alive_together_engraver removes all VerticalAxisGroup grobs with a remove-layer larger than the smallest retained remove-layer. Set to #f to make a layer independent of the Keep_alive_together_engraver. Set to ‘()’, the layer does not participate in the layering decisions. The property can also be set as a symbol for common behaviors: ‘any to keep the layer alive with any other layer in the group; ‘above or ‘below to keep the layer alive with the context immediately before or after it, respectively.

Internal properties:

important-column-ranks (vector)
A cache of columns that contain items-worth-living data.

items-worth-living (array of grobs)
An array of interesting items. If empty in a particular staff, then that staff is erased.

keep-alive-with (array of grobs)
An array of other VerticalAxisGroups. If any of them are alive, then we will stay alive.

make-dead-when (array of grobs)
An array of other VerticalAxisGroups. If any of them are alive, then we will turn dead.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).

3.2.63 horizontal-bracket-interface
A horizontal bracket encompassing notes.

User settable properties:

bracket-flare (pair of numbers)
A pair of numbers specifying how much edges of brackets should slant outward. Value 0.0 means straight edges.

connect-to-neighbor (pair)
Pair of booleans, indicating whether this grob looks as a continued break.
dashed-edge (boolean)
If set, the bracket edges are dashed like the rest of the bracket.

edge-height (pair)
A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: (left-height, right-height).

shorten-pair (pair of numbers)
The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

Internal properties:

bracket-text (graphical (layout) object)
The text for an analysis bracket.

columns (array of grobs)
An array of grobs, typically containing PaperColumn or NoteColumn objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): HorizontalBracket (page 607), OttavaBracket (page 652), and VoltaBracket (page 731).

3.2.64 horizontal-bracket-text-interface
Label for an analysis bracket.

Internal properties:

bracket (graphical (layout) object)
The bracket for a number.

columns (array of grobs)
An array of grobs, typically containing PaperColumn or NoteColumn objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): HorizontalBracketText (page 608).

3.2.65 horizontal-line-spanner-interface
This interface is a subset of the Section 3.2.79 [line-spanner-interface], page 779, for use with line spanners that are always horizontal (such as crescendo spanners). The details subproperty is irrelevant. Grobs having this interface can be side-positioned vertically.

User settable properties:

bound-details (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

gap (dimension, in staff space)
Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

left-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

right-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve's outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual "pen" that draws the arcs. This property is
expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

  to-barline (boolean)
  If true, the spanner will stop at the bar line just before it would otherwise stop.

**Internal properties:**

  left-neighbor (graphical (layout) object)
  A grob similar to this one, on its left. For columns, the right-most column that has a spacing wish for this column.

  note-columns (array of grobs)
  An array of NoteColumn grobs.

  right-neighbor (graphical (layout) object)
  See left-neighbor.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BassFigureContinuation (page 540), DurationLine (page 585), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), Episema (page 592), TextSpanner (page 710), TrillSpanner (page 720), and VowelTransition (page 734).

3.2.66 inline-accidental-interface
An inlined accidental (i.e., normal accidentals, cautionary accidentals).

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Accidental (page 519), AccidentalCautionary (page 520), and TrillPitchAccidental (page 717).

3.2.67 instrument-specific-markup-interface
Instrument-specific markup (like fret boards or harp pedal diagrams).

**User settable properties:**

  fret-diagram-details (alist, with symbols as keys)
  An alist of detailed grob properties for fret diagrams. Each alist entry consists of a (property, value) pair. The properties which can be included in fret-diagram-details include the following:

  • barre-type – Type of barre indication used. Choices include curved, straight, and none. Default curved.
  • capo-thickness – Thickness of capo indicator, in multiples of fret-space. Default value 0.5.
  • dot-color – Color of dots. Options include black and white. Default black.
  • dot-label-font-mag – Magnification for font used to label fret dots. Default value 1.
  • dot-position – Location of dot in fret space. Default 0.6 for dots without labels, 0.95-dot-radius for dots with labels.
  • dot-radius – Radius of dots, in terms of fret spaces. Default value 0.425 for labeled dots, 0.25 for unlabeled dots.
  • finger-code – Code for the type of fingering indication used. Options include none, in-dot, and below-string. Default none for markup fret diagrams, below-string for FretBoards fret diagrams.
  • fret-count – The number of frets. Default 4.
  • fret-distance – Multiplier to adjust the distance between frets. Default 1.0.
• **fret-label-custom-format** – The format string to be used label the lowest fret number, when number-type equals to custom. Default "~a".

• **fret-label-font-mag** – The magnification of the font used to label the lowest fret number. Default 0.5.

• **fret-label-vertical-offset** – The offset of the fret label from the center of the fret in direction parallel to strings. Default 0.

• **fret-label-horizontal-offset** – The offset of the fret label from the center of the fret in direction orthogonal to strings. Default 0.

• **handedness** – Print the fret-diagram left- or right-handed. -1, LEFT for left ; 1, RIGHT for right. Default RIGHT.

• **paren-padding** – The padding for the parenthesis. Default 0.05.

• **label-dir** – Side to which the fret label is attached. -1, LEFT, or DOWN for left or down; 1, RIGHT, or UP for right or up. Default RIGHT.

• **mute-string** – Character string to be used to indicate muted string. Default "x".

• **number-type** – Type of numbers to use in fret label. Choices include arabic, roman-ij-lower, roman-ij-upper, roman-lower, roman-upper, arabic and custom. In the last case, the format string is supplied by the fret-label-custom-format property. Default roman-lower.

• **open-string** – Character string to be used to indicate open string. Default "o".

• **orientation** – Orientation of fret-diagram. Options include normal, landscape, and opposing-landscape. Default normal.

• **string-count** – The number of strings. Default 6.

• **string-distance** – Multiplier to adjust the distance between strings. Default 1.0.

• **string-label-font-mag** – The magnification of the font used to label fingerings at the string, rather than in the dot. Default value 0.6 for normal orientation, 0.5 for landscape and opposing-landscape.

• **string-thickness-factor** – Factor for changing thickness of each string in the fret diagram. Thickness of string $k$ is given by $\text{thickness} \times (1 + \text{string-thickness-factor})^{(k-1)}$. Default 0.

• **top-fret-thickness** – The thickness of the top fret line, as a multiple of the standard thickness. Default value 3.

• **xo-font-magnification** – Magnification used for mute and open string indicators. Default value 0.5.

• **xo-padding** – Padding for open and mute indicators from top fret. Default value 0.25.

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**graphical (boolean)**

Display in graphical (vs. text) form.

**harp-pedal-details (alist, with symbols as keys)**

An alist of detailed grob properties for harp pedal diagrams. Each alist entry consists of a (property , value) pair. The properties which can be included in harp-pedal-details include the following:

• **box-offset** – Vertical shift of the center of flat/sharp pedal boxes above/below the horizontal line. Default value 0.8.

• **box-width** – Width of each pedal box. Default value 0.4.

• **box-height** – Height of each pedal box. Default value 1.0.
• space-before-divider – Space between boxes before the first divider (so that the diagram can be made symmetric). Default value 0.8.
• space-after-divider – Space between boxes after the first divider. Default value 0.8.
• circle-thickness – Thickness (in unit of the line-thickness) of the ellipse around circled pedals. Default value 0.5.
• circle-x-padding – Padding in X direction of the ellipse around circled pedals. Default value 0.15.
• circle-y-padding – Padding in Y direction of the ellipse around circled pedals. Default value 0.2.

size (number)
The ratio of the size of the object to its default size.

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

woodwind-diagram-details (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist of detailed grob properties for woodwind diagrams. Each alist entry consists of a (property . value) pair. The properties which can be included in woodwind-diagram-details include the following:
• fill-angle – Rotation angle of a partially filled key from horizontal. Default value 0.
• text-trill-circled – In non-graphical mode, for keys shown as text, indicate a trill by circling the text if true, or by shading the text if false. Default value #t.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): TextScript (page 708).

3.2.68 item-interface
Grobs can be distinguished in their role in the horizontal spacing. Many grobs define constraints on the spacing by their sizes, for example, note heads, clefs, stems, and all other symbols with a fixed shape. These grobs form a subtype called Item.

Some items need special treatment for line breaking. For example, a clef is normally only printed at the start of a line (i.e., after a line break). To model this, ‘breakable’ items (clef, key signature, bar lines, etc.) are copied twice. Then we have three versions of each breakable item: one version if there is no line break, one version that is printed before the line break (at the end of a system), and one version that is printed after the line break.

Whether these versions are visible and take up space is determined by the outcome of the break-visibility grob property, which is a function taking a direction (-1, 0 or 1) as an argument. It returns a cons of booleans, signifying whether this grob should be transparent and have no extent.

The following variables for break-visibility are predefined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>grob will show:</th>
<th>before</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>after</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all-invisible</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin-of-line-visible</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end-of-line-visible</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all-visible</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
User settable properties:

break-visibility (vector)
   A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible,
   #f means killed.

extra-spacing-height (pair of numbers)
   In the horizontal spacing problem, we increase the height of each item by this amount
   (by adding the ‘car’ to the bottom of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ to the top of
   the item). In order to make a grob infinitely high (to prevent the horizontal spacing
   problem from placing any other grobs above or below this grob), set this to (-inf.0
   . +inf.0).

extra-spacing-width (pair of numbers)
   In the horizontal spacing problem, we pad each item by this amount (by adding the
   ‘car’ on the left side of the item and adding the ‘cdr’ on the right side of the item).
   In order to make a grob take up no horizontal space at all, set this to (+inf.0
   -inf.0).

non-musical (boolean)
   True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Accidental
   (page 519), AccidentalCautionary (page 520), AccidentalPlacement (page 521),
   AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), Ambitus (page 524), AmbitusAccidental (page 526),
   AmbitusLine (page 526), AmbitusNoteHead (page 527), Arpeggio (page 528), BarLine
   (page 531), BarNumber (page 535), BassFigure (page 537), BassFigureBracket (page 539),
   BreakAlignGroup (page 547), BreakAlignment (page 547), BreathingSign (page 549),
   CaesuraScript (page 551), ChordName (page 555), Clef (page 557), ClefModifier
   (page 560), ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562), CodaMark (page 563), CombineTextScript
   (page 565), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), Custos (page 575), Divisio
   (page 577), DotColumn (page 580), Dots (page 580), DoublePercentRepeat (page 581),
   DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), DynamicText
   (page 589), Fingering (page 595), FingeringColumn (page 597), Flag (page 597),
   FretBoard (page 600), GridLine (page 604), GridPoint (page 605), InstrumentSwitch
   (page 611), JumpScript (page 612), KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature
   (page 617), LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), LaissezVibrerTieColumn (page 622), LeftEdge
   (page 623), LyricRepeatCount (page 628), LyricText (page 631), MelodyItem (page 637),
   MetronomeMark (page 638), NonMusicalPaperColumn (page 646), NoteCollision (page 648),
   NoteColumn (page 648), NoteHead (page 649), NoteName (page 651), NoteSpacing (page 651),
   PaperColumn (page 654), RehearsalMark (page 661), RepeatSlash (page 663), RepeatTie
   (page 664), RepeatTieColumn (page 665), Rest (page 666), RestCollision (page 667),
   Script (page 667), ScriptColumn (page 668), ScriptRow (page 669), SectionLabel
   (page 669), SegnoMark (page 671), SignumRepetitionis (page 673), SostenutoPedal
   (page 678), SpanBar (page 682), SpanBarStub (page 683), StaffEllipsis (page 684),
   StaffSpacing (page 688), StanzaNumber (page 689), Stem (page 690), StemStub (page 692),
   StemTremolo (page 693), StringNumber (page 694), StrokeFinger (page 696), SustainPedal
   (page 697), TabNoteHead (page 704), TextMark (page 706), TextScript (page 708),
   TimeSignature (page 714), TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718),
   TrillPitchHead (page 719), TrillPitchParentheses (page 720), and UnaCordaPedal
   (page 725).
In addition, this interface is supported conditionally by the following objects depending on their class: BalloonText (page 530), ControlPoint (page 567), ControlPolygon (page 568), Footnote (page 598), and Parentheses (page 655).

3.2.69 **jump-script-interface**
A jump instruction, e.g., *D.S.*.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): JumpScript (page 612).

3.2.70 **key-cancellation-interface**
A key cancellation.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): KeyCancellation (page 614).

3.2.71 **key-signature-interface**
A group of accidentals, to be printed as signature sign.

**User settable properties:**

- **alteration-alist** (association list (list of pairs))
  List of `(pitch . accidental)` pairs for key signature.

- **alteration-glyph-name-alist** (association list (list of pairs))
  An alist of key-string pairs.

- **flat-positions** (list)
  Flats in key signatures are placed within the specified ranges of staff positions. The general form is a list of pairs, with one pair for each type of clef, in order of the staff position at which each clef places C: (alto treble tenor soprano baritone mezzosoprano bass). If the list contains a single element it applies for all clefs. A single number in place of a pair sets accidentals within the octave ending at that staff position.

- **non-default** (boolean)
  Set for manually specified clefs and keys.

- **padding** (dimension, in staff space)
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

- **padding-pairs** (association list (list of pairs))
  An alist of padding pairs for key signatures (and key cancellations). Each alist entry has the form
  ```lisp
  ((left-glyph-name . right-glyph-name) . dist)
  ```
  specifying the padding `dist` between two adjacent key signature elements. If there is no entry in the alist for a given pair, the padding value given by the padding property of the KeySignature (or KeyCancellation) grob is used instead.

  A special feature is the handling of adjacent naturals (to be more precise, the handling of glyph accidentals.natural): If there is no ‘natural-natural’ entry in padding-pairs explicitly overriding it, LilyPond adds some extra padding (in addition to the grob’s padding value) to avoid collisions.

- **sharp-positions** (list)
  Sharps in key signatures are placed within the specified ranges of staff positions. The general form is a list of pairs, with one pair for each type of clef, in order of the staff position at which each clef places C: (alto treble tenor soprano baritone
mezzosoprano bass). If the list contains a single element it applies for all clefs. A single number in place of a pair sets accidentals within the octave ending at that staff position.

**Internal properties:**

- **c0-position (integer)**
  
  An integer indicating the position of middle C.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): KeyCancellation (page 614), and KeySignature (page 617).

### 3.2.72 kievan-ligature-interface

A kievan ligature.

**User settable properties:**

- **padding (dimension, in staff space)**
  
  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

**Internal properties:**

- **primitive (integer)**
  
  A pointer to a ligature primitive, i.e., an item similar to a note head that is part of a ligature.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): KievanLigature (page 620).

### 3.2.73 ledger-line-spanner-interface

This spanner draws the ledger lines of a staff. This is a separate grob because it has to process all potential collisions between all note heads. The thickness of ledger lines is controlled by the ledger-line-thickness property of the Section 3.1.127 [StaffSymbol], page 688, grob.

**User settable properties:**

- **gap (dimension, in staff space)**
  
  Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

- **length-fraction (number)**
  
  Multiplier for lengths. Used for determining ledger lines and stem lengths.

- **minimum-length-fraction (number)**
  
  Minimum length of ledger line as fraction of note head size.

**Internal properties:**

- **note-heads (array of grobs)**
  
  An array of note head grobs.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): LedgerLineSpanner (page 622).

### 3.2.74 ledgered-interface

Objects that need ledger lines, typically note heads. See also Section 3.2.73 [ledger-line-spanner-interface], page 777.
User settable properties:

no-ledgers (boolean)
If set, don’t draw ledger lines on this object.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): AmbitusNoteHead (page 527), NoteHead (page 649), and TrillPitchHead (page 719).

3.2.75 ligature-bracket-interface
A bracket indicating a ligature in the original edition.

User settable properties:

height (dimension, in staff space)
Height of an object in staff-space units.

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

width (dimension, in staff space)
The width of a grob measured in staff space.

This grob interface is not used in any graphical object.

3.2.76 ligature-head-interface
A note head that can become part of a ligature.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): NoteHead (page 649).

3.2.77 ligature-interface
A ligature.

This grob interface is not used in any graphical object.

3.2.78 line-interface
Generic line objects. Any object using lines supports this. The property style can be line, dashed-line, trill, dotted-line, zigzag or none (a transparent line).

For dashed-line, the length of the dashes is tuned with dash-fraction. If the latter is set to 0, a dotted line is produced.

User settable properties:

arrow-length (number)
Arrow length.

arrow-width (number)
Arrow width.

dash-fraction (number)
Size of the dashes, relative to dash-period. Should be between 0.1 and 1.0 (continuous line). If set to 0.0, a dotted line is produced.

dash-period (number)
The length of one dash together with whitespace. If negative, no line is drawn at all.
style (symbol)
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the
stencil callback reading this property.

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

zigzag-length (dimension, in staff space)
The length of the lines of a zigzag, relative to zigzag-width. A value of 1 gives
60-degree zigzags.

zigzag-width (dimension, in staff space)
The width of one zigzag squiggle. This number is adjusted slightly so that the spanner
line can be constructed from a whole number of squiggles.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): ChordSquare (page 556),
DurationLine (page 585), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), Episema (page 592), Glissando
(page 602), Hairpin (page 605), HorizontalBracket (page 607), LigatureBracket
(page 625), MeasureSpanner (page 636), OttavaBracket (page 652), PianoPedalBracket
(page 660), TextSpanner (page 710), TrillSpanner (page 720), TupletBracket (page 722),
VoiceFollower (page 730), VoltaBracket (page 731), and VowelTransition (page 734).

3.2.79 line-spanner-interface
Generic line drawn between two objects, e.g., for use with glissandi.

bound-details is a nested alist. It’s possible to specify settings for the sub-properties: left,
left-broken, right and right-broken.

Values for the following keys may be set:

Y Sets the Y coordinate of the end point, in staff-spaces offset from the staff center
line. By default, it is the center of the bound object, so a glissando points to the
vertical center of the note head. Not relevant for grobs having the Section 3.2.65
[horizontal-line-spanner-interface], page 771.

attach-dir
Determines where the line starts and ends in the X direction, relative to the bound object.
So, a value of -1 (or LEFT) makes the line start/end at the left side of the note head it is
attached to.

X This is the absolute X coordinate of the end point. Usually computed on the fly.

end-on-note
If set to true, when the line spanner is broken, each broken piece only extends to the furthest
note, not to the end of the staff, on sides where it is broken.

end-on-accidental
Only meaningful in bound-details.right. If set to true, the line spanner stops before the
accidentals if its right bound is a note column or a grob contained in a note column, and
this note column has accidentals.

start-at-dot
Only meaningful in bound-details.left. If true, the line spanner starts after dots, in a
fashion similar to end-on-accidental.
adjust-on-neighbor
If true, the left-neighbor or right-neighbor object is read, and if it exists, the line
spanner starts after it or stops before it.

stencil
Line spanners may have symbols at the beginning or end, which is contained in this sub-
property. For internal use.

text
This is a markup that is evaluated to yield the stencil.

stencil-align-dir-y
stencil-offset
Without setting one of these, the stencil is simply put at the end-point, centered on the
line, as defined by the X and Y sub-properties. Setting stencil-align-dir-y moves the
symbol at the edge vertically relative to the end point of the line. With stencil-offset,
expecting a number pair, the stencil is moved along the X axis according to the first value,
the second value moves the stencil along the Y axis.

arrow
Produces an arrowhead at the end-points of the line.

padding
Controls the space between the specified end point of the line and the actual end. Without
padding, a glissando would start and end in the center of each note head.

User settable properties:

bound-details (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

extra-dy (number)
Slope glissandi this much extra.

gap (dimension, in staff space)
Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

left-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

right-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

to-barline (boolean)
If true, the spanner will stop at the bar line just before it would otherwise stop.

Internal properties:

left-neighbor (graphical (layout) object)
A grob similar to this one, on its left. For columns, the right-most column that has
a spacing wish for this column.

note-columns (array of grobs)
An array of NoteColumn grobs.
right-neighbor (graphical (layout) object)
   See left-neighbor.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BendSpanner (page 544), FingerGlideSpanner (page 593), Glissando (page 602), and VoiceFollower (page 730).

3.2.80 lyric-extender-interface
The extender is a simple line at the baseline of the lyric that helps show the length of a melisma (a tied or slurred note).

User settable properties:

left-padding (dimension, in staff space)
The amount of space that is put left to an object (e.g., a lyric extender).

next (graphical (layout) object)
Object that is next relation (e.g., the lyric syllable following an extender).

right-padding (dimension, in staff space)
Space to insert on the right side of an object (e.g., between note and its accidentals).

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Internal properties:

heads (array of grobs)
An array of note heads.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): LyricExtender (page 627).

3.2.81 lyric-hyphen-interface
A centered hyphen is simply a line between lyrics used to divide syllables.

User settable properties:

dash-period (number)
The length of one dash together with whitespace. If negative, no line is drawn at all.

height (dimension, in staff space)
Height of an object in staff-space units.

length (dimension, in staff space)
User override for the stem length of unbeamed stems (each unit represents half a staff-space).

minimum-distance (dimension, in staff space)
Minimum distance between rest and notes or beam.

minimum-length (dimension, in staff space)
Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

padding (dimension, in staff space)
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.
thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to \texttt{Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness}).

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): LyricHyphen (page 627), and LyricSpace (page 630).

3.2.82 lyric-interface
Any object that is related to lyrics.
This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): LyricExtender (page 627), LyricHyphen (page 627), LyricRepeatCount (page 628), and VowelTransition (page 734).

3.2.83 lyric-repeat-count-interface
A repeat count intended to appear in a line of lyrics.
This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): LyricRepeatCount (page 628).

3.2.84 lyric-space-interface
An invisible object that prevents lyric words from being spaced too closely.
This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): LyricSpace (page 630).

3.2.85 lyric-syllable-interface
A single piece of lyrics.
This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): LyricText (page 631).

3.2.86 mark-interface
A rehearsal mark, segno, or coda sign.
This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): CodaMark (page 563), RehearsalMark (page 661), SegnoMark (page 671), and TextMark (page 706).

3.2.87 measure-counter-interface
A counter for numbering measures.

User settable properties:

\texttt{count-from} (integer)
The first measure in a measure count receives this number. The following measures are numbered in increments from this initial value.

\texttt{left-number-text} (markup)
For a measure counter, this is the formatted measure count. When the measure counter extends over several measures (like with compressed multi-measure rests), it is the text on the left side of the dash.

\texttt{number-range-separator} (markup)
For a measure counter extending over several measures (like with compressed multi-measure rests), this is the separator between the two printed numbers.

\texttt{right-number-text} (markup)
When the measure counter extends over several measures (like with compressed multi-measure rests), this is the text on the right side of the dash. Usually unset.
Internal properties:

columns (array of grobs)
An array of grobs, typically containing PaperColumn or NoteColumn objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): MeasureCounter (page 633).

3.2.88 measure-grouping-interface
This object indicates groups of beats. Valid choices for style are bracket and triangle.

User settable properties:

height (dimension, in staff space)
Height of an object in staff-space units.

style (symbol)
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve's outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): MeasureGrouping (page 635).

3.2.89 measure-spanner-interface
A bracket aligned to a measure or measures.

User settable properties:

bracket-flare (pair of numbers)
A pair of numbers specifying how much edges of brackets should slant outward. Value 0.0 means straight edges.

bracket-visibility (boolean or symbol)
This controls the visibility of the tuplet bracket. Setting it to false prevents printing of the bracket. Setting the property to if-no-beam makes it print only if there is no beam associated with this tuplet bracket.

connect-to-neighbor (pair)
Pair of booleans, indicating whether this grob looks as a continued break.

direction (direction)
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

direction (direction)

edge-height (pair)
A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: (left-height, right-height).

padding (dimension, in staff space)
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.
shorten-pair (pair of numbers)
The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

spacing-pair (pair)
A pair of alignment symbols which set an object’s spacing relative to its left and right break alignments.
For example, a MultiMeasureRest will ignore prefatory items at its bounds (i.e., clefs, key signatures and time signatures) using the following override:

\override MultiMeasureRest.spacing-pair = #'(staff-bar . staff-bar)

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space)
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): MeasureSpanner (page 636).

3.2.90 melody-spanner-interface
Context dependent typesetting decisions.

User settable properties:

neutral-direction (direction)
Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

Internal properties:

stems (array of grobs)
An array of stem objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): MelodyItem (page 637).

3.2.91 mensural-ligature-interface
A mensural ligature.

User settable properties:

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Internal properties:

add-join (boolean)
Is this ligature head-joined with the next one by a vertical line?
delta-position (number)
    The vertical position difference.

flexa-interval (integer)
    The interval spanned by the two notes of a flexa shape (1 is a second, 7 is an octave).

head-width (dimension, in staff space)
    The width of this ligature head.

left-down-stem (boolean)
    request a downward left stem for an initial breve in a ligature.

ligature-flexa (boolean)
    request joining note to the previous one in a flexa.

primitive (integer)
    A pointer to a ligature primitive, i.e., an item similar to a note head that is part of a ligature.

right-down-stem (boolean)
    request a downward right stem for a maxima in a ligature.

right-up-stem (boolean)
    request an upward right stem for a final longa or maxima in a ligature.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): MensuralLigature (page 637), and NoteHead (page 649).

3.2.92 metronome-mark-interface
A metronome mark.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): MetronomeMark (page 638).

3.2.93 multi-measure-interface
Multi measure rest, and the text or number that is printed over it.

User settable properties:

    bound-padding (number)
        The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), and MultiMeasureRestText (page 645).

3.2.94 multi-measure-rest-interface
A rest that spans a whole number of measures.

User settable properties:

    bound-padding (number)
        The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.

    expand-limit (integer)
        Maximum number of measures expanded in church rests.

    hair-thickness (number)
        Thickness of the thin line in a bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).
max-symbol-separation (number)
The maximum distance between symbols making up a church rest.

measure-count (integer)
The number of measures for a multi-measure rest.

minimum-length (dimension, in staff space)
Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

round-up-exceptions (list)
A list of pairs where car is the numerator and cdr the denominator of a moment. Each pair in this list means that the multi-measure rests of the corresponding length will be rounded up to the longer rest. See round-up-to-longer-rest.

round-up-to-longer-rest (boolean)
Displays the longer multi-measure rest when the length of a measure is between two values of usable-duration-logs. For example, displays a breve instead of a whole in a 3/2 measure.

spacing-pair (pair)
A pair of alignment symbols which set an object’s spacing relative to its left and right BreakAlignments.

For example, a MultiMeasureRest will ignore prefatory items at its bounds (i.e., clefs, key signatures and time signatures) using the following override:

\override MultiMeasureRest.spacing-pair = #'(staff-bar . staff-bar)

thick-thickness (number)
Thickness of the thick line in a bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

usable-duration-logs (list)
List of duration-logs that can be used in typesetting the grob.

Internal properties:

space-increment (dimension, in staff space)
The amount by which the total duration of a multimeasure rest affects horizontal spacing. Each doubling of the duration adds space-increment to the length of the bar.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): MultiMeasureRest (page 640), and PercentRepeat (page 656).

3.2.95 multi-measure-rest-number-interface
Multi measure rest number that is printed over a rest.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641).

3.2.96 musical-paper-column-interface
A paper column that is musical. Paper columns of this variety group musical items, such as note heads, stems, dots, accidentals, ...
User settable properties:

*shortest-playing-duration* (moment)
  - The duration of the shortest note playing here.

*shortest-starter-duration* (moment)
  - The duration of the shortest note that starts here.

Internal properties:

*grace-spacing* (graphical (layout) object)
  - A run of grace notes.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): PaperColumn (page 654).

### 3.2.97 non-musical-paper-column-interface

A paper column that is non-musical. Paper columns of this variety group breakable items such as clefs, bar lines, time signatures, key signatures, breathing signs, …

User settable properties:

*between-cols* (pair)
  - Where to attach a loose column to.

*full-measure-extra-space* (number)
  - Extra space that is allocated at the beginning of a measure with only one note. This property is read from the NonMusicalPaperColumn that begins the measure.

*line-break-penalty* (number)
  - Penalty for a line break at this column. This affects the choices of the line breaker; it avoids a line break at a column with a positive penalty and prefers a line break at a column with a negative penalty.

*line-break-permission* (symbol)
  - Instructs the line breaker on whether to put a line break at this column. Can be force or allow.

*line-break-system-details* (alist, with symbols as keys)
  - An alist of properties to use if this column is the start of a system.

*page-break-penalty* (number)
  - Penalty for page break at this column. This affects the choices of the page breaker; it avoids a page break at a column with a positive penalty and prefers a page break at a column with a negative penalty.

*page-break-permission* (symbol)
  - Instructs the page breaker on whether to put a page break at this column. Can be force or allow.

*page-turn-penalty* (number)
  - Penalty for a page turn at this column. This affects the choices of the page breaker; it avoids a page turn at a column with a positive penalty and prefers a page turn at a column with a negative penalty.

*page-turn-permission* (symbol)
  - Instructs the page breaker on whether to put a page turn at this column. Can be force or allow.
Internal properties:

break-alignment (graphical (layout) object)
   The BreakAlignment (page 547), in a NonMusicalPaperColumn (page 646).

   This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): NonMusicalPaperColumn (page 646).

3.2.98 note-collision-interface
An object that handles collisions between notes with different stem directions and horizontal shifts. Most of the interesting properties are to be set in Section 3.2.99 [note-column-interface], page 788: these are force-hshift and horizontal-shift.

User settable properties:

fa-merge-direction (direction)
   If two ‘fa’ shape note heads get merged that are both listed in the fa-styles property but have different stem directions, enforce this note head direction for display.

merge-differently-dotted (boolean)
   Merge note heads in collisions, even if they have a different number of dots. This is normal notation for some types of polyphonic music.
   merge-differently-dotted only applies to opposing stem directions (i.e., voice 1 & 2).

merge-differently-headed (boolean)
   Merge note heads in collisions, even if they have different note heads. The smaller of the two heads is rendered invisible. This is used in polyphonic guitar notation. The value of this setting is used by Section “note-collision-interface” in Internals Reference.
   merge-differently-headed only applies to opposing stem directions (i.e., voice 1 & 2).

note-collision-threshold (dimension, in staff space)
   Simultaneous notes that are this close or closer in units of staff-space will be identified as vertically colliding. Used by Stem grobs for notes in the same voice, and NoteCollision grobs for notes in different voices. Default value 1.

prefer-dotted-right (boolean)
   For note collisions, prefer to shift dotted up-note to the right, rather than shifting just the dot.

Internal properties:

fa-styles (symbol list)
   List of note head styles that identify ‘fa’ shape note heads.

positioning-done (boolean)
   Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only done once.

   This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): NoteCollision (page 648).

3.2.99 note-column-interface
Stem and noteheads combined.
User settable properties:

force-hshift (number)
This specifies a manual shift for notes in collisions. The unit is the note head width of the first down-stem voice note; if there are no down-stem voices, the width of the first up-stem voice note is taken instead. This is used by Section “note-collision-interface” in Internals Reference.

glissando-skip (boolean)
Should this NoteHead be skipped by glissandi?

horizontal-shift (integer)
An integer that identifies ranking of NoteColumns for horizontal shifting. This is used by Section “note-collision-interface” in Internals Reference.

ignore-collision (boolean)
If set, don’t do note collision resolution on this NoteColumn.

main-extent (pair of numbers)
The horizontal extent of a NoteColumn grob without taking suspended NoteHead grobs into account (i.e., NoteHeads forced into the unnatural direction of the Stem because of a chromatic clash).

Internal properties:
	note-heads (array of grobs)
An array of note head grobs.

rest (graphical (layout) object)
A pointer to a Rest object.

rest-collision (graphical (layout) object)
A rest collision that a rest is in.

stem (graphical (layout) object)
A pointer to a Stem object.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): NoteColumn (page 648).

3.2.100 note-head-interface
A note head. There are many possible values for style. For a complete list, see Section “Note head styles” in Notation Reference.

User settable properties:

duration-log (integer)
The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., \(0 = \) whole note, \(1 = \) half note, etc.

glyph-name (string)
The glyph name within the font.
In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, \textit{glyph-name} represents a processed form of \textit{glyph}, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

ignore-ambitus (boolean)
If set, don’t consider this notehead for ambitus calculation.

ledger-positions (list)
Vertical positions of ledger lines. When set on a StaffSymbol grob it defines a repeating pattern of ledger lines and any parenthesized groups will always be shown together.
note-names (vector)
Vector of strings containing names for easy-notation note heads.

stem-attachment (pair of numbers)
An \((x, y)\) pair where the stem attaches to the notehead.

style (symbol)
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

Internal properties:

accidental-grob (graphical (layout) object)
The accidental for this note.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): AmbitusNoteHead (page 527), NoteHead (page 649), TabNoteHead (page 704), and TrillPitchHead (page 719).

3.2.101 note-name-interface
Note names.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): NoteName (page 651).

3.2.102 note-spacing-interface
This object calculates spacing wishes for individual voices.

User settable properties:

knee-spacing-correction (number)
Factor for the optical correction amount for kneed beams. Set between 0 for no correction and 1 for full correction.

same-direction-correction (number)
Optical correction amount for stems that are placed in tight configurations. This amount is used for stems with the same direction to compensate for note head to stem distance.

space-to-barline (boolean)
If set, the distance between a note and the following non-musical column will be measured to the bar line instead of to the beginning of the non-musical column. If there is a clef change followed by a bar line, for example, this means that we will try to space the non-musical column as though the clef is not there.

stem-spacing-correction (number)
Optical correction amount for stems that are placed in tight configurations. For opposite directions, this amount is the correction for two normal sized stems that overlap completely.

Internal properties:

left-items (array of grobs)
Grobs organized on the left by a spacing object.

right-items (array of grobs)
Grobs organized on the right by a spacing object.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): NoteSpacing (page 651).

3.2.103 number-interface
Numbers.
User settable properties:

number-type (symbol)
Numbering style. Choices include arabic, roman-ij-lower, roman-ij-upper, roman-lower, and roman-upper.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): StringNumber (page 694).

3.2.104 ottava-bracket-interface
An ottava bracket.

User settable properties:

bracket-flare (pair of numbers)
A pair of numbers specifying how much edges of brackets should slant outward. Value 0.0 means straight edges.

dashed-edge (boolean)
If set, the bracket edges are dashed like the rest of the bracket.

dashed-edge (pair)
A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: (left-height . right-height).

minimum-length (dimension, in staff space)
Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

shorten-pair (pair of numbers)
The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): OttavaBracket (page 652).

3.2.105 outside-staff-axis-group-interface
A vertical axis group on which outside-staff skyline calculations are done.

User settable properties:

outside-staff-placement-directive (symbol)
One of four directives telling how outside staff objects should be placed.

• left-to-right-greedy – Place each successive grob from left to right.
• left-to-right-polite – Place a grob from left to right only if it does not potentially overlap with another grob that has been placed on a pass through a grob array. If there is overlap, do another pass to determine placement.
• right-to-left-greedy – Same as left-to-right-greedy, but from right to left.
• right-to-left-polite – Same as left-to-right-polite, but from right to left.

Internal properties:

vertical-skyline-elements (array of grobs)
An array of grobs used to create vertical skylines.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BassFigureLine (page 540), System (page 699), and VerticalAxisGroup (page 728).
3.2.106 **outside-staff-interface**

A grob that could be placed outside staff.

**User settable properties:**

- `outside-staff-horizontal-padding` (number)
  
  By default, an outside-staff-object can be placed so that it is very close to another grob horizontally. If this property is set, the outside-staff-object is raised so that it is not so close to its neighbor.

- `outside-staff-padding` (number)
  
  The padding to place between grobs when spacing according to `outside-staff-priority`. Two grobs with different `outside-staff-padding` values have the larger value of padding between them.

- `outside-staff-priority` (number)
  
  If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller `outside-staff-priority` is closer to the staff.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): AccidentalSuggestion (page 522),BarItem (page 533),BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538), BendSpanner (page 544), BreathingSign (page 549), CaesuraScript (page 551), CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554), ChordName (page 555), ClefModifier (page 560), CodaMark (page 563), CombineTextScript (page 565), Divisio (page 577), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), DynamicText (page 589), Fingering (page 595), FretBoard (page 600), Hairpin (page 605), HorizontalBracket (page 607), HorizontalBracketText (page 608), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), JumpScript (page 612), LigatureBracket (page 625), MeasureCounter (page 633), MeasureGrouping (page 635), MeasureSpanner (page 636), MetronomeMark (page 638), MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), MultiMultiMeasureRestText (page 645), OttavaBracket (page 652), PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), PhrasingSlur (page 658), RehearsalMark (page 661), Script (page 667), SectionLabel (page 669), SegnoMark (page 671), Slur (page 676), SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), StringNumber (page 694), StrokeFinger (page 696), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), TextMark (page 706), TextScript (page 708), TextSpanner (page 710), TrillSpanner (page 720), TupletBracket (page 722), TupletNumber (page 723), UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726), and VoltaBracketSpanner (page 733).

3.2.107 **paper-column-interface**

Paper_column objects form the top-most X parents for items. There are two types of columns: musical and non-musical, to which musical and non-musical objects are attached respectively. The spacing engine determines the X positions of these objects.

They are numbered, the first (leftmost) is column 0. Numbering happens before line breaking, and columns are not renumbered after line breaking. Since many columns go unused, you should only use the rank field to get ordering information. Two adjacent columns may have non-adjacent numbers.

The `paper-column-interface` implies the `item-interface` (page 774).

**User settable properties:**

- `labels` (list)
  
  List of labels (symbols) placed on a column.
rhythmic-location (rhythmic location)
   Where (bar number, measure position) in the score.

used (boolean)
   If set, this spacing column is kept in the spacing problem.

when (moment)
   Global time step associated with this column.

X-alignment-extent (pair of numbers)
   If a grob wants to align itself on a PaperColumn grob that doesn’t contain note heads,
   use this horizontal extent as a placeholder.

**Internal properties:**

bounded-by-me (array of grobs)
   An array of spanners that have this column as start/begin point. Only columns that
   have grobs or act as bounds are spaced.

maybe-loose (boolean)
   Used to mark a breakable column that is loose if and only if it is in the middle of a
   line.

spacing (graphical (layout) object)
   The spacing spanner governing this section.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): NonMusicalPaperColumn
   (page 646), and PaperColumn (page 654).

### 3.2.108 parentheses-interface
Parentheses for other objects.

**User settable properties:**

padding (dimension, in staff space)
   Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

stencils (list)
   Multiple stencils, used as intermediate value.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Parentheses (page 655),
   and TrillPitchParentheses (page 720).

### 3.2.109 percent-repeat-interface
Beat, Double and single measure repeats.

**User settable properties:**

dot-negative-kern (number)
   The space to remove between a dot and a slash in percent repeat glyphs. Larger
   values bring the two elements closer together.

slash-negative-kern (number)
   The space to remove between slashes in percent repeat glyphs. Larger values bring
   the two elements closer together.

slope (number)
   The slope of this object.
3.2.10 thickness (number)

For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): DoublePercentRepeat (page 581), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), PercentRepeat (page 656), and RepeatSlash (page 663).

3.2.110 piano-pedal-bracket-interface

The bracket of the piano pedal. It can be tuned through the regular bracket properties.

User settable properties:

- bound-padding (number)
  - The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.

- bracket-flare (pair of numbers)
  - A pair of numbers specifying how much edges of brackets should slant outward. Value 0.0 means straight edges.

- dashed-edge (boolean)
  - If set, the bracket edges are dashed like the rest of the bracket.

- edge-height (pair)
  - A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: (left-height, right-height).

- shorten-pair (pair of numbers)
  - The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

Internal properties:

- pedal-text (graphical (layout) object)
  - A pointer to the text of a mixed-style piano pedal.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): PianoPedalBracket (page 660).

3.2.111 piano-pedal-interface

A piano pedal sign.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): PianoPedalBracket (page 660), SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), SustainPedal (page 697), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), and UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726).

3.2.112 piano-pedal-script-interface

A piano pedal sign, fixed size.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): SostenutoPedal (page 678), SustainPedal (page 697), and UnaCordaPedal (page 725).

3.2.113 pitched-trill-interface

A note head to indicate trill pitches.
Internal properties:

accidental-grob (graphical (layout) object)
   The accidental for this note.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): TrillPitchHead (page 719), and TrillPitchParentheses (page 720).

3.2.114 pure-from-neighbor-interface
A collection of routines to allow for objects’ pure heights and heights to be calculated based on the heights of the objects’ neighbors.

Internal properties:

neighbors (array of grobs)
   The X-axis neighbors of a grob. Used by the pure-from-neighbor-interface to determine various grob heights.

pure-relevant-grobs (array of grobs)
   All the grobs (items and spanners) that are relevant for finding the pure-Y-extent

pure-Y-common (graphical (layout) object)
   A cache of the common_refpoint_of_array of the elements grob set.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BarLine (page 531), Clef (page 557), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature (page 617), SignumRepetitionis (page 673), SpanBarStub (page 683), and TimeSignature (page 714).

3.2.115 rehearsal-mark-interface
A rehearsal mark.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): RehearsalMark (page 661).

3.2.116 rest-collision-interface
Move ordinary rests (not multi-measure nor pitched rests) to avoid conflicts.

User settable properties:

minimum-distance (dimension, in staff space)
   Minimum distance between rest and notes or beam.

Internal properties:

elements (array of grobs)
   An array of grobs; the type is depending on the grob where this is set in.

positioning-done (boolean)
   Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only done once.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): RestCollision (page 667).

3.2.117 rest-interface
A rest symbol. The property style can be default, mensural, neomensural or classical.
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User settable properties:

direction (direction)
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: 
UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

minimum-distance (dimension, in staff space)
Minimum distance between rest and notes or beam.

style (symbol)
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

voiced-position (number)
The staff position of a voiced Rest, negative if the rest has direction DOWN.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): MultiMeasureRest (page 640), and Rest (page 666).

3.2.118 rhythmic-grob-interface
Any object with a duration. Used to determine which grobs are interesting enough to maintain a hara-kiri staff.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BassFigure (page 537), ChordName (page 555), ClusterSpannerBeacon (page 562), DoubleRepeatSlash (page 584), FretBoard (page 600), LyricText (page 631), NoteHead (page 649), RepeatSlash (page 663), Rest (page 666), and TabNoteHead (page 704).

3.2.119 rhythmic-head-interface
Note head or rest.

User settable properties:

duration-log (integer)
The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., 0 = whole note, 1 = half note, etc.

glissando-skip (boolean)
Should this NoteHead be skipped by glissandi?

Internal properties:

dot (graphical (layout) object)
A reference to a Dots object.

stem (graphical (layout) object)
A pointer to a Stem object.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): NoteHead (page 649), Rest (page 666), and TabNoteHead (page 704).

3.2.120 script-column-interface
An interface that sorts scripts according to their script-priority and outside-staff-priority.
Internal properties:

scripts (array of grobs)
An array of Script objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): ScriptColumn (page 668), and ScriptRow (page 669).

3.2.121 script-interface
An object that is put above or below a note.

User settable properties:

avoid-slur (symbol)
Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

script-priority (number)
A key for determining the order of scripts in a stack, by being added to the position of the script in the user input, the sum being the overall priority. Smaller means closer to the head.

side-relative-direction (direction)
Multiply direction of direction-source with this to get the direction of this object.

slur-padding (number)
Extra distance between slur and script.

toward-stem-shift (number)
Amount by which scripts are shifted toward the stem if their direction coincides with the stem direction. 0.0 means centered on the note head (the default position of most scripts); 1.0 means centered on the stem. Interpolated values are possible.

toward-stem-shift-in-column (number)
Amount by which a script is shifted toward the stem if its direction coincides with the stem direction and it is associated with a ScriptColumn object. 0.0 means centered on the note head (the default position of most scripts); 1.0 means centered on the stem. Interpolated values are possible.

Internal properties:

direction-source (graphical (layout) object)
In case side-relative-direction is set, which grob to get the direction from.

positioning-done (boolean)
Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only done once.

script-column (graphical (layout) object)
A ScriptColumn associated with a Script object.

script-stencil (pair)
A pair (type, arg) which acts as an index for looking up a Stencil object.

slur (graphical (layout) object)
A pointer to a Slur object.
This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), CaesuraScript (page 551), DynamicText (page 589), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), and Script (page 667).

3.2.122 section-label-interface
A section label, e.g., “Coda”.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): SectionLabel (page 669).

3.2.123 segno-mark-interface
A segno.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): SegnoMark (page 671).

3.2.124 self-alignment-interface
Position this object on itself and/or on its parent. To this end, the following functions are provided:

- ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self
- ly:self-alignment-interface::y-aligned-on-self
  Align self on reference point, using self-alignment-X and self-alignment-Y, respectively.

- ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent
- ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-y-parent
  Align reference point of self with the reference point of parent. The position of the own reference point is adjusted with self-alignment-X and self-alignment-Y, the position of the parent’s reference point with parent-alignment-X and parent-alignment-Y, respectively.

Function ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent listens to the property X-alignment-extent of the PaperColumn grob, using it as a fallback width for parent alignment in case the PaperColumn grob does not contain note heads.

- ly:self-alignment-interface::centered-on-x-parent
- ly:self-alignment-interface::centered-on-y-parent
  Shift the object so its own reference point is centered on the extent of the parent.

User settable properties:

- parent-alignment-X (number)
  Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

- parent-alignment-Y (number)
  Like parent-alignment-X but for the Y axis.

- self-alignment-X (number)
  Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

- self-alignment-Y (number)
  Like self-alignment-X but for the Y axis.

- X-align-on-main-noteheads (boolean)
  If true, this grob will ignore suspended noteheads when aligning itself on NoteColumn.
This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), BarNumber (page 535), CaesuraScript (page 551), ClefModifier (page 560), CodaMark (page 563), CombineTextScript (page 565), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DynamicText (page 589), Fingering (page 595), GridLine (page 604), Hairpin (page 605), HorizontalBracketText (page 608), InstrumentName (page 610), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), JumpScript (page 612), LyricRepeatCount (page 628), LyricText (page 631), MeasureCounter (page 633), MeasureSpanner (page 636), MetronomeMark (page 638), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), MultiMeasureRestText (page 645), NoteName (page 651), PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), RehearsalMark (page 661), Script (page 667), SectionLabel (page 669), SegnoMark (page 671), SostenutoPedal (page 678), StemTremolo (page 693), StringNumber (page 694), StrokeFinger (page 696), SustainPedal (page 697), TextMark (page 706), TextScript (page 708), andUnaCordaPedal (page 725).

3.2.125 semi-tie-column-interface

The interface for a column of l.v. (laissez vibrer) ties.

**User settable properties:**

- **head-direction (direction)**
  Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?

- **tie-configuration (list)**
  List of \((\text{position} : \text{dir})\) pairs, indicating a desired tie configuration that overrides the default. \(\text{position}\) is the offset from the center of the staff in half staff-space units, and \(\text{dir}\) indicates the direction of the tie \((1=\uparrow, -1=\downarrow, 0=\text{center})\). A non-pair entry in the list causes the corresponding tie to be formatted automatically.

  There is a distinction between exact and inexact values for \(\text{position}\): an exact value serves as a rough vertical offset that gets further tuned to make the tie avoid staff lines. An inexact value is taken as the precise vertical offset without further adjustments.

**Internal properties:**

- **positioning-done (boolean)**
  Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only done once.

- **ties (array of grobs)**
  A grob array of Tie objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): LaissezVibrerTickColumn (page 622), and RepeatTickColumn (page 665).

3.2.126 semi-tie-interface

A tie which is only connected to a note head on one side. The following properties may be set in the details list:

- **height-limit**
  Maximum tie height: The longer the tie, the closer it is to this height.

- **ratio**
  Parameter for tie shape. The higher this number, the quicker the tie attains its height-limit.
User settable properties:

control-points (list of number pairs)
List of offsets (number pairs) that form control points for the tie, slur, or bracket shape. For Béziers, this should list the control points of a third-order Bézier curve.

details (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

direction (direction)
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

head-direction (direction)
Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?

line-thickness (number)
For slurs and ties, this is the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the two arcs of the curve’s outline, which intersect at the endpoints. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Internal properties:

annotation (string)
Annotate a grob for debug purposes.

note-head (graphical (layout) object)
A single note head.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), and RepeatTie (page 664).

3.2.127 separation-item-interface
Item that computes widths to generate spacing rods.

User settable properties:

horizontal-skylines (pair of skylines)
Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

padding (dimension, in staff space)
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.
skyline-vertical-padding (number)
The amount by which the left and right skylines of a column are padded vertically, beyond the Y-extents and extra-spacing-heights of the constituent grobs in the column. Increase this to prevent interleaving of grobs from adjacent columns.

X-extent (pair of numbers)
Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference point.

Internal properties:

conditional-elements (array of grobs)
Internal use only.

elements (array of grobs)
An array of grobs; the type is depending on the grob where this is set in.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): NonMusicalPaperColumn (page 646), NoteColumn (page 648), and PaperColumn (page 654).

3.2.128 side-position-interface
Position a victim object (this one) next to other objects (the support). The property direction signifies where to put the victim object relative to the support (left or right, up or down?)

The routine also takes the size of the staff into account if staff-padding is set. If undefined, the staff symbol is ignored.

User settable properties:

add-stem-support (boolean)
If set, the Stem object is included in this script’s support.

direction (direction)
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

horizon-padding (number)
The amount to pad the axis along which a Skyline is built for the side-position-interface.

minimum-space (dimension, in staff space)
Minimum distance that the victim should move (after padding).

padding (dimension, in staff space)
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

side-axis (number)
If the value is X (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object. If the value is Y or 1, it is placed vertically.

slur-padding (number)
Extra distance between slur and script.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space)
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

use-skylines (boolean)
Should skylines be used for side positioning?
Chapter 3: Backend

Internal properties:

quantize-position (boolean)
If set, a vertical alignment is aligned to be within staff spaces.

side-support-elements (array of grobs)
The side support, an array of grobs.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): AccidentalSuggestion (page 522), Arpeggio (page 528), BarNumber (page 535), BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538), CaesuraScript (page 551), CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554), ClefModifier (page 560), CodaMark (page 563), CombineTextScript (page 565), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), Episema (page 592), Fingering (page 595), HorizontalBracket (page 607), HorizontalBracketText (page 608), InstrumentName (page 610), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), JumpScript (page 612), MeasureCounter (page 633), MeasureGrouping (page 635), MeasureSpanner (page 636), MetronomeMark (page 638), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), MultiMeasureRestText (page 645), OttavaBracket (page 652), PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), RehearsalMark (page 661), Script (page 667), SectionLabel (page 669), SegnoMark (page 671), SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), StanzaNumber (page 689), StringNumber (page 694), StrokeFinger (page 696), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), SystemStartBar (page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), SystemStartSquare (page 703), TextMark (page 706), TextScript (page 708), TextSpanner (page 710), TrillPitchAccidental (page 717), TrillPitchGroup (page 718), TrillSpanner (page 720), UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726), VoltaBracket (page 731), and VoltaBracketSpanner (page 733).

3.2.129 signum-repetitionis-interface
An ancient repeat sign. It is printed with the same infrastructure as bar lines, but it is not a bar line.

User settable properties:

allow-span-bar (boolean)
If false, no inter-staff bar line will be created below this bar line.

bar-extent (pair of numbers)
The Y-extent of the actual bar line. This may differ from Y-extent because it does not include the dots in a repeat bar line.

gap (dimension, in staff space)
Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

glyph (string)
A string determining what ‘style’ of glyph is typeset. Valid choices depend on the function that is reading this property.
In combination with (span) bar lines, it is a string resembling the bar line appearance in ASCII form.

glyph-name (string)
The glyph name within the font.
In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of glyph, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.
hair-thickness (number)
   Thickness of the thin line in a bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is *not* influenced by changes to `Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness`).

kern (dimension, in staff space)
   The space between individual elements in any compound bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is *not* influenced by changes to `Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness`).

rounded (boolean)
   Decide whether lines should be drawn rounded or not.

segno-kern (number)
   The space between the two thin lines of the segno bar line symbol, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is *not* influenced by changes to `Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness`).

short-bar-extent (pair of numbers)
   The Y-extent of a short bar line. The default is half the normal bar extent, rounded up to an integer number of staff spaces.

thick-thickness (number)
   Thickness of the thick line in a bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is *not* influenced by changes to `Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness`).

**Internal properties:**

   has-span-bar (pair)
      A pair of grobs containing the span bars to be drawn below and above the staff. If no span bar is in a position, the respective element is set to `#f`.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): SignumRepetitionis (page 673).

**3.2.130 slur-interface**

A slur. Slurs are formatted by trying a number of combinations of left/right end point, and then picking the slur with the lowest demerit score. The combinations are generated by going from the base attachments (i.e., note heads) in the direction in half space increments until we have covered `region-size` staff spaces. The following properties may be set in the `details` list.

region-size
   Size of region (in staff spaces) for determining potential endpoints in the Y direction.

head-encompass-penalty
   Demerit to apply when note heads collide with a slur.

stem-encompass-penalty
   Demerit to apply when stems collide with a slur.

edge-attraction-factor
   Factor used to calculate the demerit for distances between slur endpoints and their corresponding base attachments.

same-slope-penalty
   Demerit for slurs with attachment points that are horizontally aligned.

steeper-slope-factor
   Factor used to calculate demerit only if this slur is not broken.
non-horizontal-penalty
   Demerit for slurs with attachment points that are not horizontally aligned.

max-slope
   The maximum slope allowed for this slur.

max-slope-factor
   Factor that calculates demerit based on the max slope. Notice that there exists a homonym-
   ous property for tuplet brackets.

free-head-distance
   The amount of vertical free space that must exist between a slur and note heads.

absolute-closeness-measure
   Factor to calculate demerit for variance between a note head and slur.

extra-object-collision-penalty
   Factor to calculate demerit for extra objects that the slur encompasses, including accidentals,
   fingerings, and tuplet numbers.

accidental-collision
   Factor to calculate demerit for Accidental objects that the slur encompasses. This property
   value replaces the value of extra-object-collision-penalty.

extra-encompass-free-distance
   The amount of vertical free space that must exist between a slur and various objects it
   encompasses, including accidentals, fingerings, and tuplet numbers.

extra-encompass-collision-distance
   This detail is currently unused.

head-slur-distance-factor
   Factor to calculate demerit for variance between a note head and slur.

head-slur-distance-max-ratio
   The maximum value for the ratio of distance between a note head and slur.

gap-to-staffline-inside
   Minimum gap inside the curve of the slur where the slur is parallel to a staffline.

gap-to-stafflineoutside
   Minimum gap outside the curve of the slur where the slur is parallel to a staffline.

free-slur-distance
   The amount of vertical free space that must exist between adjacent slurs. This subproperty
   only works for PhrasingSlur.

des-slope-exponent
   Factor used to calculate the demerit for the slope of a slur near its endpoints; a larger value
   yields a larger demerit.

User settable properties:

avoid-slur (symbol)
   Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside
   adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to
   the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there
   is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on
   vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.
control-points (list of number pairs)
List of offsets (number pairs) that form control points for the tie, slur, or bracket shape. For Béziers, this should list the control points of a third-order Bézier curve.

dash-definition (pair)
List of dash-elements defining the dash structure. Each dash-element has a starting t value, an ending t-value, a dash-fraction, and a dash-period.

details (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

direction (direction)
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

eccentricity (number)
How asymmetrical to make a slur. Positive means move the center to the right.

height-limit (dimension, in staff space)
Maximum slur height: The longer the slur, the closer it is to this height.

inspect-quants (pair of numbers)
If debugging is set, set beam and slur position to a (quantized) position that is as close as possible to this value, and print the demerits for the inspected position in the output.

line-thickness (number)
For slurs and ties, this is the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the two arcs of the curve’s outline, which intersect at the endpoints. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

positions (pair of numbers)
Pair of staff coordinates (start . end), where start and end are vertical positions in staff-space units of the current staff. For slurs, this value selects which slur candidate to use; if extreme positions are requested, the closest one is taken.

ratio (number)
Parameter for slur shape. The higher this number, the quicker the slur attains its height-limit.

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Internal properties:

annotation (string)
Annotate a grob for debug purposes.
encompass-objects (array of grobs)
   Objects that a slur should avoid in addition to notes and stems.

note-columns (array of grobs)
   An array of NoteColumn grobs.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): PhrasingSlur (page 658), and Slur (page 676).

3.2.131 spaceable-grob-interface
A layout object that takes part in the spacing problem.

User settable properties:
   allow-loose-spacing (boolean)
      If set, column can be detached from main spacing.

   keep-inside-line (boolean)
      If set, this column cannot have objects sticking into the margin.

   measure-length (positive moment with no grace part)
      Length of a measure. Used in some spacing situations.

Internal properties:
   ideal-distances (list)
      (obj . (dist . strength)) pairs.

   left-neighbor (graphical (layout) object)
      A grob similar to this one, on its left. For columns, the right-most column that has a spacing wish for this column.

   minimum-distances (list)
      A list of rods that have the format (obj . dist).

   right-neighbor (graphical (layout) object)
      See left-neighbor.

   spacing-wishes (array of grobs)
      An array of note spacing or staff spacing objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): NonMusicalPaperColumn (page 646), and PaperColumn (page 654).

3.2.132 spacing-interface
This object calculates the desired and minimum distances between two columns.

Internal properties:
   left-items (array of grobs)
      Grobs organized on the left by a spacing object.

   right-items (array of grobs)
      Grobs organized on the right by a spacing object.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): NoteSpacing (page 651), and StaffSpacing (page 688).

3.2.133 spacing-options-interface
Supports setting of spacing variables.
User settable properties:

- **shortest-duration-space (number)**
  Start with this multiple of spacing-increment space for the shortest duration. See also Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in Internals Reference.

- **spacing-increment (dimension, in staff space)**
  The unit of length for note-spacing. Typically, the width of a note head. See also Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in Internals Reference.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): GraceSpacing (page 603), and SpacingSpanner (page 681).

### 3.2.134 spacing-spanner-interface

The space taken by a note is dependent on its duration. Doubling a duration adds spacing-increment to the space. The most common shortest note gets shortest-duration-space. Notes that are even shorter are spaced proportionally to their duration.

Typically, the increment is the width of a black note head. In a piece with lots of 8th notes, and some 16th notes, the eighth note gets a 2 note heads width (i.e., the space following a note is a 1 note head width). A 16th note is followed by 0.5 note head width. The quarter note is followed by 3 NHW, the half by 4 NHW, etc.

User settable properties:

- **average-spacing-wishes (boolean)**
  If set, the spacing wishes are averaged over staves.

- **base-shortest-duration (moment)**
  Spacing is based on the shortest notes in a piece. Normally, pieces are spaced as if notes at least as short as this are present.

- **common-shortest-duration (moment)**
  The most common shortest note length. This is used in spacing. Enlarging this sets the score tighter.

- **packed-spacing (boolean)**
  If set, the notes are spaced as tightly as possible.

- **shortest-duration-space (number)**
  Start with this multiple of spacing-increment space for the shortest duration. See also Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in Internals Reference.

- **spacing-increment (dimension, in staff space)**
  The unit of length for note-spacing. Typically, the width of a note head. See also Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in Internals Reference.

- **strict-grace-spacing (boolean)**
  If set, main notes are spaced normally, then grace notes are put left of the musical columns for the main notes.

- **strict-note-spacing (boolean)**
  If set, unbroken columns with non-musical material (clefs, bar lines, etc.) are not spaced separately, but put before musical columns.

- **uniform-stretching (boolean)**
  If set, items stretch proportionally to their natural separation based on durations. This looks better in complex polyphonic patterns.
This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): SpacingSpanner (page 681).

3.2.135 span-bar-interface

A bar line that is spanned between other bar lines. This interface is used for bar lines that connect different staves.

User settable properties:

- **glyph-name** (string)
  - The glyph name within the font.
  - In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, *glyph-name* represents a processed form of *glyph*, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

Internal properties:

- **elements** (array of grobs)
  - An array of grobs; the type is depending on the grob where this is set in.

- **pure-relevant-grobs** (array of grobs)
  - All the grobs (items and spanners) that are relevant for finding the pure-Y-extent

- **pure-relevant-items** (array of grobs)
  - A subset of elements that are relevant for finding the pure-Y-extent.

- **pure-relevant-spanners** (array of grobs)
  - A subset of elements that are relevant for finding the pure-Y-extent.

- **pure-Y-common** (graphical (layout) object)
  - A cache of the *common_refpoint_of_array* of the elements grob set.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): SpanBar (page 682).

3.2.136 spanner-interface

Some objects are horizontally spanned between objects. For example, slurs, beams, ties, etc. These grobs form a subtype called Spanner. All spanners have two span points (these must be Item objects), one on the left and one on the right. The left bound is also the X reference point of the spanner.

User settable properties:

- **minimum-length** (dimension, in staff space)
  - Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the *springs-and-rods* property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

- **minimum-length-after-break** (dimension, in staff space)
  - If set, try to make a broken spanner starting a line this long. This requires an appropriate callback for the *springs-and-rods* property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance to the notehead.

- **normalized-endpoints** (pair)
  - Represents left and right placement over the total spanner, where the width of the spanner is normalized between 0 and 1.

- **spanner-id** (index or symbol)
  - An identifier to distinguish concurrent spanners.

- **to-barline** (boolean)
  - If true, the spanner will stop at the bar line just before it would otherwise stop.
Internal properties:

spanner-broken (boolean)
Indicates whether spanner alignment should be broken after the current spanner.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BassFigureAlignment (page 537), BassFigureAlignmentPositioning (page 538), BassFigureContinuation (page 540), BassFigureLine (page 540), Beam (page 541), BendAfter (page 544), BendSpanner (page 544), CenteredBarNumber (page 553), CenteredBarNumberLineSpanner (page 554), ChordSquare (page 556), ClusterSpanner (page 562), DurationLine (page 585), DynamicLineSpanner (page 587), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), Episema (page 592), FingerGlideSpanner (page 593), Glissando (page 602), GraceSpacing (page 603), GridChordName (page 603), Hairpin (page 605), HorizontalBracket (page 607), HorizontalBracketText (page 608), InstrumentName (page 610), KievanLigature (page 620), LedgerLineSpanner (page 622), LigatureBracket (page 625), LyricExtender (page 627), LyricHyphen (page 627), LyricSpace (page 630), MeasureCounter (page 633), MeasureGrouping (page 635), MeasureSpanner (page 636), MensuralLigature (page 637), MultiMeasureRest (page 640), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestScript (page 643), MultiMeasureRestText (page 645), OttavaBracket (page 652), PercentRepeat (page 656), PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), PhrasingSlur (page 658), PianoPedalBracket (page 660), Slur (page 676), SostenutoPedalLineSpanner (page 680), SpacingSpanner (page 681), StaffGrouper (page 686), StaffHighlight (page 687), StaffSymbol (page 688), SustainPedalLineSpanner (page 698), System (page 699), SystemStartBar (page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), SystemStartSquare (page 703), TextSpanner (page 710), Tie (page 712), TieColumn (page 714), TrillSpanner (page 720), TupletBracket (page 722), TupletNumber (page 723), UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner (page 726), VaticanaLigature (page 727), VerticalAlignment (page 728), VerticalAxisGroup (page 728), VoiceFollower (page 730), VoltaBracket (page 731), VoltaBracketSpanner (page 733), and VowelTransition (page 734).

In addition, this interface is supported conditionally by the following objects depending on their class: BalloonText (page 530), ControlPoint (page 567), ControlPolygon (page 568), Footnote (page 598), and Parentheses (page 655).

3.2.137 staff-grouper-interface
A grob that collects staves together.

User settable properties:

staff-staff-spacing (alist, with symbols as keys)
When applied to a staff-group’s StaffGrouper grob, this spacing alist controls the distance between consecutive staves within the staff-group. When applied to a staff’s VerticalAxisGroup grob, it controls the distance between the staff and the nearest staff below it in the same system, replacing any settings inherited from the StaffGrouper grob of the containing staff-group, if there is one. This property remains in effect even when non-staff lines appear between staves. The alist can contain the following keys:

- basic-distance – the vertical distance, measured in staff-spaces, between the reference points of the two items when no collisions would result, and no stretching or compressing is in effect.
- minimum-distance – the smallest allowable vertical distance, measured in staff-spaces, between the reference points of the two items, when compressing is in effect.
• **padding** – the minimum required amount of unobstructed vertical whitespace between the bounding boxes (or skylines) of the two items, measured in staff-spaces.

• **stretchability** – a unitless measure of the dimension’s relative propensity to stretch. If zero, the distance will not stretch (unless collisions would result).

**staffgroup-staff-spacing** (alist, with symbols as keys)

The spacing alist controlling the distance between the last staff of the current staff-group and the staff just below it in the same system, even if one or more non-staff lines exist between the two staves. If the `staff-staff-spacing` property of the staff’s `VerticalAxisGroup` grob is set, that is used instead. See `staff-staff-spacing` for a description of the alist structure.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): StaffGrouper (page 686).

### 3.2.138 staff-highlight-interface

A colored span to highlight a music passage.

**User settable properties:**

- **bound-prefatory-paddings** (pair of numbers)
  - For a highlight, the amount of padding to insert at a bound from a prefatory item that is not a bar line.

- **shorten-pair** (pair of numbers)
  - The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket.
  - Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

**Internal properties:**

- **columns** (array of grobs)
  - An array of grobs, typically containing `PaperColumn` or `NoteColumn` objects.

- **elements** (array of grobs)
  - An array of grobs; the type is depending on the grob where this is set in.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): StaffHighlight (page 687).

### 3.2.139 staff-spacing-interface

This object calculates spacing details from a breakable symbol (left) to another object. For example, it takes care of optical spacing from a bar line to a note.

**User settable properties:**

- **stem-spacing-correction** (number)
  - Optical correction amount for stems that are placed in tight configurations. For opposite directions, this amount is the correction for two normal sized stems that overlap completely.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): StaffSpacing (page 688).

### 3.2.140 staff-symbol-interface

This spanner draws the lines of a staff. A staff symbol defines a vertical unit, the *staff space*. Quantities that go by a half staff space are called *positions*. The center (i.e., middle line or space) is position 0. The length of the symbol may be set by hand through the *width* property.
**User settable properties:**

- **break-align-symbols (list)**
  
  A list of *break-align symbols* that determines which breakable items to align this to. If the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invisible due to *break-visibility*, we will align to the next grob (and so on). Choices are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in *Internals Reference*.

- **ledger-extra (dimension, in staff space)**
  
  Extra distance from staff line to draw ledger lines for.

- **ledger-line-thickness (pair of numbers)**
  
  The thickness of ledger lines. It is the sum of 2 numbers: The first is the factor for line thickness, and the second for staff space. Both contributions are added.

- **ledger-positions (list)**

  Vertical positions of ledger lines. When set on a StaffSymbol grob it defines a repeating pattern of ledger lines and any parenthesized groups will always be shown together.

- **ledger-positions-function (any type)**

  A quoted Scheme procedure that takes a StaffSymbol grob and the vertical position of a note head as arguments and returns a list of ledger line positions.

- **line-count (integer)**

  The number of staff lines.

- **line-positions (list)**

  Vertical positions of staff lines.

- **staff-space (dimension, in staff space)**

  Amount of space between staff lines, expressed in global staff-space.

- **thickness (number)**

  For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

- **widened-extent (pair of numbers)**

  The vertical extent that a bar line on a certain staff symbol should have. If the staff symbol is small (e.g., has just one line, as in a RhythmicStaff, this is wider than the staff symbol’s Y extent.

- **width (dimension, in staff space)**

  The width of a grob measured in staff space.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): StaffSymbol (page 688).

### 3.2.141 staff-symbol-referencer-interface

An object whose Y position is meant relative to a staff symbol. These usually have Staff_symbol_reference::callback in their Y-offset-callbacks.

**User settable properties:**

- **staff-position (number)**

  Vertical position, measured in half staff spaces, counted from the middle line.
For ties, there is a distinction between exact and inexact values: an exact value serves as a rough vertical offset that gets further tuned to make the tie avoid staff lines. An inexact value is taken as the precise vertical offset without further adjustments.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): AmbitusNoteHead (page 527), Arpeggio (page 528), Beam (page 541), Clef (page 557), CueClef (page 569), CueEndClef (page 572), Custos (page 575), Dots (page 580), KeyCancellation (page 614), KeySignature (page 617), MultiMeasureRest (page 640), NoteHead (page 649), Rest (page 666), TabNoteHead (page 704), and TrillPitchHead (page 719).

3.2.142 stanza-number-interface
A stanza number, to be put in from of a lyrics line.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): StanzaNumber (page 689).

3.2.143 stem-interface
The stem represents the graphical stem. In addition, it internally connects note heads, beams, and tremolos. Rests and whole notes have invisible stems.

The following properties may be set in the details list.

- beamed-lengths
  List of stem lengths given beam multiplicity.
- beamed-minimum-free-lengths
  List of normal minimum free stem lengths (chord to beams) given beam multiplicity.
- beamed-extreme-minimum-free-lengths
  List of extreme minimum free stem lengths (chord to beams) given beam multiplicity.
- lengths
  Default stem lengths. The list gives a length for each flag count. If a list entry is a pair, it gives the stem length for the specific up and down stem, respectively.
- stem-shorten
  How much a stem in a forced direction should be shortened. The list gives an amount depending on the number of flags and beams.

User settable properties:

- avoid-note-head (boolean)
  If set, the stem of a chord does not pass through all note heads, but starts at the last note head.
- beaming (pair)
  Pair of number lists. Each number list specifies which beams to make. 0 is the central beam, 1 is the next beam toward the note, etc. This information is used to determine how to connect the beaming patterns from stem to stem inside a beam.
- beamlet-default-length (pair)
  A pair of numbers. The first number specifies the default length of a beamlet that sticks out of the left hand side of this stem; the second number specifies the default length of the beamlet to the right. The actual length of a beamlet is determined by taking either the default length or the length specified by beamlet-max-length-proportion, whichever is smaller.
- beamlet-max-length-proportion (pair)
  The maximum length of a beamlet, as a proportion of the distance between two adjacent stems.
default-direction (direction)
   Direction determined by note head positions.

details (alist, with symbols as keys)
   An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

direction (direction)
   If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

double-stem-separation (number)
   The distance between the two stems of a half note in tablature when using \tabFullNotation, not counting the width of the stems themselves, expressed as a multiple of the default height of a staff-space in the traditional five-line staff.

duration-log (integer)
   The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., 0 = whole note, 1 = half note, etc.

french-beaming (boolean)
   Use French beaming style for this stem. The stem stops at the innermost beams.

length (dimension, in staff space)
   User override for the stem length of unbeamed stems (each unit represents half a staff-space).

length-fraction (number)
   Multiplier for lengths. Used for determining ledger lines and stem lengths.

max-beam-connect (integer)
   Maximum number of beams to connect to beams from this stem. Further beams are typeset as beamlets.

neutral-direction (direction)
   Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

no-stem-extend (boolean)
   If set, notes with ledger lines do not get stems extending to the middle staff line.

note-collision-threshold (dimension, in staff space)
   Simultaneous notes that are this close or closer in units of staff-space will be identified as vertically colliding. Used by Stem grobs for notes in the same voice, and NoteCollision grobs for notes in different voices. Default value 1.

stem-begin-position (number)
   User override for the begin position of a stem.

stemlet-length (number)
   How long should be a stem over a rest?

thickness (number)
   For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).
Internal properties:

beam (graphical (layout) object)
A pointer to the beam, if applicable.

flag (graphical (layout) object)
A pointer to a Flag object.

desoen-beaming-stem-adjustment (dimension, in staff space)
Stem will be shortened by this amount of space in case of French beaming style.

melody-spanner (graphical (layout) object)
The MelodyItem object for a stem.

note-heads (array of grobs)
An array of note head grobs.

positioning-done (boolean)
Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning
is only done once.

rests (array of grobs)
An array of rest objects.

stem-info (pair)
A cache of stem parameters.

tremolo-flag (graphical (layout) object)
The tremolo object on a stem.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Stem (page 690).

3.2.144 stem-tremolo-interface
A beam slashing a stem to indicate a tremolo. The property shape can be beam-like or rectangle.

User settable properties:

beam-thickness (dimension, in staff space)
Beam thickness, measured in staff-space units.

beam-width (dimension, in staff space)
Width of the tremolo sign.

direction (direction)
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed
LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines
whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used:
UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

flag-count (number)
The number of tremolo beams.

length-fraction (number)
Multiplier for lengths. Used for determining ledger lines and stem lengths.

shape (symbol)
This setting determines what shape a grob has. Valid choices depend on the stencil
callback reading this property.

slope (number)
The slope of this object.
style (symbol)
   This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the
   stencil callback reading this property.

Internal properties:

   stem (graphical (layout) object)
      A pointer to a Stem object.

   This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): StemTremolo (page 693).

3.2.145 sticky-grob-interface
A grob that is attached to another grob. Grobs type having this interface can be either items
or spanners, depending on the class of their host. Sticky spanners implicitly take their bounds
from the host.

Internal properties:

   sticky-host (graphical (layout) object)
      The grob that a sticky grob attaches to.

   This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BalloonText (page 530),
   ControlPoint (page 567), ControlPolygon (page 568), Footnote (page 598), and
   Parentheses (page 655).

3.2.146 string-number-interface
A string number instruction.

   This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): StringNumber (page 694).

3.2.147 stroke-finger-interface
A right hand finger instruction.

User settable properties:

   digit-names (vector)
      Names for string finger digits.

   This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): StrokeFinger (page 696).

3.2.148 system-interface
This is the top-level object: Each object in a score ultimately has a System object as its X and
Y parent.

   The system-interface implies the spanner-interface (page 808).

User settable properties:

   labels (list)
      List of labels (symbols) placed on a column.

   page-number (number)
      Page number on which this system ends up.

   rank-on-page (number)
      0-based index of the system on a page.
Internal properties:

all-elements (array of grobs)
   An array of all grobs in this line. Its function is to protect objects from being garbage collected.

columns (array of grobs)
   An array of grobs, typically containing PaperColumn or NoteColumn objects.

footnote-stencil (stencil)
   The stencil of a system’s footnotes.

footnotes-after-line-breaking (array of grobs)
   Footnote grobs of a broken system.

footnotes-before-line-breaking (array of grobs)
   Footnote grobs of a whole system.

in-note-direction (direction)
   Direction to place in-notes above a system.

in-note-stencil (stencil)
   The stencil of a system’s in-notes.

in-note-system-padding (number)
   Padding between in-note and its associated system.

pure-Y-extent (pair of numbers)
   The estimated height of a system.

vertical-alignment (graphical (layout) object)
   The VerticalAlignment in a System.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): System (page 699).

3.2.149 system-start-delimiter-interface

The brace, bracket or bar in front of the system. The following values for style are recognized:

bracket
   A thick bracket, normally used to group similar instruments in a score. Default for StaffGroup. SystemStartBracket uses this style.

brace
   A ‘piano style’ brace normally used for an instrument that uses two staves. The default style for GrandStaff. SystemStartBrace uses this style.

bar-line
   A simple line between the staves in a score. Default for staves enclosed in << and >>. SystemStartBar uses this style.

line-bracket
   A simple square, normally used for subgrouping instruments in a score. SystemStartSquare uses this style.

See also input/regression/system-start-nesting.ly.

User settable properties:

collapse-height (dimension, in staff space)
   Minimum height of system start delimiter. If equal or smaller, the bracket/brace/bar is removed.
style (symbol)
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the
stencil callback reading this property.

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): SystemStartBar
(page 700), SystemStartBrace (page 701), SystemStartBracket (page 702), and
SystemStartSquare (page 703).

3.2.150 system-start-text-interface
Text in front of the system.

User settable properties:

long-text (markup)
Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

self-alignment-X (number)
Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and
1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the
unit is half the object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

self-alignment-Y (number)
Like self-alignment-X but for the Y axis.

text (markup)
Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): InstrumentName
(page 610).

3.2.151 tab-note-head-interface
A note head in tablature.

User settable properties:

details (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects],
page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values
of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces],
page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can
be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

Internal properties:

display-cautionary (boolean)
Should the grob be displayed as a cautionary grob?

span-start (boolean)
Is the note head at the start of a spanner?

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): TabNoteHead (page 704).
3.2.152 text-interface

A Scheme markup text, see Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference and Section “New markup command definition” in Extending.

There are two important commands: \texttt{ly:text-interface::print}, which is a grob callback, and \texttt{ly:text-interface::interpret-markup}.

**User settable properties:**

- baseline-skip (dimension, in staff space)
  Distance between base lines of multiple lines of text.

- flag-style (symbol)
  The style of the flag to be used with MetronomeMark. Available are 'modern-straight-flag, 'old-straight-flag, 'flat-flag, 'mensural, 'stacked, and 'default.

- replacement-alist (association list (list of pairs))
  A list of strings. The key is a string of the pattern to be replaced. The value is a string of what should be displayed. Useful for ligatures.

- text (markup)
  Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

- text-direction (direction)
  This controls the ordering of the words. The default RIGHT is for roman text. Arabic or Hebrew should use LEFT.

- word-space (dimension, in staff space)
  Space to insert between words in texts.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BalloonText (page 530), BarNumber (page 535), BassFigure (page 537), BendSpanner (page 544), BreathingSign (page 549), CenteredBarNumber (page 553), ChordName (page 555), ClefModifier (page 560), CodaMark (page 563), CombineTextScript (page 565), ControlPoint (page 567), ControlPolygon (page 568), Divisio (page 577), DoublePercentRepeatCounter (page 583), DynamicText (page 589), DynamicTextSpanner (page 590), Fingering (page 595), Footnote (page 598), GridChordName (page 603), HorizontalBracketText (page 608), InstrumentName (page 610), InstrumentSwitch (page 611), JumpScript (page 612), LyricRepeatCount (page 628), LyricText (page 631), MeasureCounter (page 633), MeasureSpanner (page 636), MetronomeMark (page 638), MultiMeasureRestNumber (page 641), MultiMeasureRestText (page 645), NoteName (page 651), OttavaBracket (page 652), PercentRepeatCounter (page 657), RehearsalMark (page 661), SectionLabel (page 669), SegnoMark (page 671), SostenutoPedal (page 678), StaffEllipsis (page 684), StaffNumber (page 689), StringNumber (page 694), StrokeFinger (page 696), SustainPedal (page 697), TabNoteHead (page 704), TextMark (page 706), TextScript (page 708), TupletNumber (page 723), UnaCordaPedal (page 725), and VoltaBracket (page 731).

3.2.153 text-mark-interface

A textual mark.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): TextMark (page 706).

3.2.154 text-script-interface

An object that is put above or below a note.
User settable properties:

avoid-slur (symbol)
Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore.
inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur.
outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur.
around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision.
ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

script-priority (number)
A key for determining the order of scripts in a stack, by being added to the position of the script in the user input, the sum being the overall priority. Smaller means closer to the head.

Internal properties:

slur (graphical (layout) object)
A pointer to a Slur object.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): BendSpanner (page 544), CombineTextScript (page 565), Fingering (page 595), StringNumber (page 694), StrokeFinger (page 696), and TextScript (page 708).

3.2.155 tie-column-interface
Object that sets directions of multiple ties in a tied chord.

User settable properties:

tie-configuration (list)
List of (position, dir) pairs, indicating a desired tie configuration that overrides the default. position is the offset from the center of the staff in half staff-space units, and dir indicates the direction of the tie (1=>up, -1=>down, 0=>center). A non-pair entry in the list causes the corresponding tie to be formatted automatically.

There is a distinction between exact and inexact values for position: an exact value serves as a rough vertical offset that gets further tuned to make the tie avoid staff lines. An inexact value is taken as the precise vertical offset without further adjustments.

Internal properties:

positioning-done (boolean)
Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only done once.
ties (array of grobs)
A grob array of Tie objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): TieColumn (page 714).

3.2.156 tie-interface
A tie - a horizontal curve connecting two noteheads.
The following properties may be set in the details list.

height-limit
The maximum height allowed for this tie.
ratio
Parameter for tie shape. The higher this number, the quicker the slur attains its height-limit.

between-length-limit
This detail is currently unused.

wrong-direction-offset-penalty
Demerit for ties that are offset in the wrong direction.

min-length
If the tie is shorter than this amount (in staff-spaces) an increasingly large length penalty is incurred.

min-length-penalty-factor
Demerit factor for tie lengths shorter than min-length.

center-staff-line-clearance
If the center of the tie is closer to a staff line than this amount, an increasingly large staff line collision penalty is incurred.

tip-staff-line-clearance
If the tips of the tie are closer to a staff line than this amount, an increasingly large staff line collision penalty is incurred.

staff-line-collision-penalty
Demerit factor for ties whose tips or center come close to staff lines.

dot-collision-clearance
If the tie comes closer to a dot than this amount, an increasingly large dot collision penalty is incurred.

dot-collision-penalty
Demerit factor for ties which come close to dots.

note-head-gap
The distance (in staff-spaces) by which the ends of the tie are offset horizontally from the center line through the note head.

stem-gap
The distance (in staff-spaces) by which the ends of the tie are offset horizontally from a stem which is on the same side of the note head as the tie.

tie-column-monotonicity-penalty
Demerit if the y-position of this tie in the set of ties being considered is less than the y-position of the previous tie.

tie-tie-collision-distance
If this tie is closer than this amount to the previous tie in the set being considered, an increasingly large tie-tie collision penalty is incurred.

tie-tie-collision-penalty
Demerit factor for a tie in the set being considered which is close to the previous one.

horizontal-distance-penalty-factor
Demerit factor for ties in the set being considered which are horizontally distant from the note heads.

vertical-distance-penalty-factor
Demerit factor for ties in the set being considered which are vertically distant from the note heads.
same-dir-as-stem-penalty
Demerit if tie is on the same side as a stem or on the opposite side to the one specified.

intra-space-threshold
If the tie’s height (in half staff-spaces) is less than this it is positioned between two adjacent staff lines; otherwise it is positioned to straddle a staff line further from the note heads.

outer-tie-length-symmetry-penalty-factor
Demerit factor for ties horizontally positioned unsymmetrically with respect to the two note heads.

outer-tie-vertical-distance-symmetry-penalty-factor
Demerit factor for ties vertically positioned unsymmetrically with respect to the two note heads.

outer-tie-vertical-gap
Amount (in half staff-spaces) by which a tie is moved away from the note heads if it is closer to either of them than 0.25 half staff-spaces.

skyline-padding
Padding of the skylines around note heads in chords.

single-tie-region-size
The number of candidate ties to generate when only a single tie is required. Successive candidates differ in their initial vertical position by half a staff-space.

multi-tie-region-size
The number of variations that are tried for the extremal ties in a chord. Variations differ in their initial vertical position by half a staff-space.

User settable properties:

avoid-slur (symbol)
Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

countrol-points (list of number pairs)
List of offsets (number pairs) that form control points for the tie, slur, or bracket shape. For Béziers, this should list the control points of a third-order Bézier curve.

dash-definition (pair)
List of dash-elements defining the dash structure. Each dash-element has a starting t value, an ending t-value, a dash-fraction, and a dash-period.

details (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects], page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a particular grob’s details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735, for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the bottom of a grob’s description section.

direction (direction)
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.
head-direction (direction)
Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?

line-thickness (number)
For slurs and ties, this is the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the two arcs of the curve’s outline, which intersect at the endpoints. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

neutral-direction (direction)
Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

staff-position (number)
Vertical position, measured in half staff spaces, counted from the middle line.
For ties, there is a distinction between exact and inexact values: an exact value serves as a rough vertical offset that gets further tuned to make the tie avoid staff lines. An inexact value is taken as the precise vertical offset without further adjustments.

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Internal properties:

annotation (string)
Annotate a grob for debug purposes.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): LaissezVibrerTie (page 620), RepeatTie (page 664), and Tie (page 712).

3.2.157 time-signature-interface
A time signature, in different styles. The following values for style are recognized:

C 4/4 and 2/2 are typeset as C and struck C, respectively. All other time signatures are written with two digits. The value default is equivalent to value ‘C’.

neomensural
2/2, 3/2, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 6/4, 9/4, 4/8, 6/8, and 9/8 are typeset with neo-mensural style mensuration marks. All other time signatures are written with two digits.

mensural
2/2, 3/2, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 6/4, 9/4, 4/8, 6/8, and 9/8 are typeset with mensural style mensuration marks. All other time signatures are written with two digits.

single-digit
All time signatures are typeset with a single digit, e.g., 3/2 is written as 3.

numbered
All time signatures are typeset with two digits.

User settable properties:

fraction (fraction, as pair)
Numerator and denominator of a time signature object.
senza-misura-stencil (stencil)
The symbol to print when TimeSignature.fraction is not set. Overriding TimeSignature.stencil circumvents this.

style (symbol)
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the stencil callback reading this property.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): TimeSignature (page 714).

3.2.158 trill-pitch-accidental-interface
An accidental for trill pitch.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): TrillPitchAccidental (page 717).

3.2.159 trill-spanner-interface
A trill spanner.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): TrillSpanner (page 720).

3.2.160 tuplet-bracket-interface
A bracket with a number in the middle, used for tuplets. When the bracket spans a line break, the value of break-overshoot determines how far it extends beyond the staff. At a line break, the markups in the edge-text are printed at the edges.

User settable properties:

avoid-scripts (boolean)
If set, a tuplet bracket avoids the scripts associated with the note heads it encompasses.

bracket-flare (pair of numbers)
A pair of numbers specifying how much edges of brackets should slant outward. Value 0.0 means straight edges.

bracket-visibility (boolean or symbol)
This controls the visibility of the tuplet bracket. Setting it to false prevents printing of the bracket. Setting the property to if-no-beam makes it print only if there is no beam associated with this tuplet bracket.

break-overshoot (pair of numbers)
How much does a broken spanner stick out of its bounds?

connect-to-neighbor (pair)
Pair of booleans, indicating whether this grob looks as a continued break.

dash-definition (pair)
List of dash-elements defining the dash structure. Each dash-element has a starting t value, an ending t-value, a dash-fraction, and a dash-period.

dashed-edge (boolean)
If set, the bracket edges are dashed like the rest of the bracket.

direction (direction)
If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.
edge-height (pair)
A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: (left-height .
right-height).

dge-text (pair)
A pair specifying the texts to be set at the edges: (left-text . right-text).

full-length-padding (number)
How much padding to use at the right side of a full-length tuplet bracket.

full-length-to-extent (boolean)
Run to the extent of the column for a full-length tuplet bracket.

gap (dimension, in staff space)
Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

max-slope-factor (non-negative number)
Factor for calculating the maximum tuplet bracket slope. Notice that there exists a
homonymous property for slurs.

padding (dimension, in staff space)
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

positions (pair of numbers)
Pair of staff coordinates (start . end), where start and end are vertical positions
in staff-space units of the current staff. For slurs, this value selects which slur
candidate to use; if extreme positions are requested, the closest one is taken.

shorten-pair (pair of numbers)
The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket.
Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

span-all-note-heads (boolean)
If true, tuplet brackets are printed spanning horizontally from the first to the last
note head instead of covering only the stems.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space)
Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align
objects of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

tuplet-slur (boolean)
Draw a slur instead of a bracket for tuplets.

visible-over-note-heads (boolean)
This prints a tuplet bracket when the bracket is set to be over the note heads. This
option can be combined with the default tuplet bracket visibility style and with
#'if-no-beam.

X-positions (pair of numbers)
Pair of X staff coordinates of a spanner in the form (left . right), where both left
and right are in staff-space units of the current staff.
Internal properties:

- **beam** (graphical layout object)
  A pointer to the beam, if applicable.

- **note-columns** (array of grobs)
  An array of NoteColumn grobs.

- **potential-beam** (graphical layout object)
  For tuplet brackets, a grob to use as parallel beam unless the tuplet is broken.

- **scripts** (array of grobs)
  An array of Script objects.

- **tuplet-number** (graphical layout object)
  The number for a bracket.

- **tuplets** (array of grobs)
  An array of smaller tuplet brackets.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): LigatureBracket (page 625), and TupletBracket (page 722).

3.2.161 **tuplet-number-interface**

The number for a bracket.

User settable properties:

- **avoid-slur** (symbol)
  Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and around behave like ignore.

- **direction** (direction)
  If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT, CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

- **knee-to-beam** (boolean)
  Determines whether a tuplet number will be positioned next to a kneed beam.

Internal properties:

- **bracket** (graphical layout object)
  The bracket for a number.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): TupletNumber (page 723).

3.2.162 **unbreakable-spanner-interface**

A spanner that should not be broken across line breaks. Override with breakable=##t.

User settable properties:

- **breakable** (boolean)
  Allow breaks here.
This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Beam (page 541), DurationLine (page 585), and Glissando (page 602).

3.2.163 vaticana-ligature-interface

A vaticana style Gregorian ligature.

User settable properties:

- **glyph-name** (string)
  - The glyph name within the font.
  - In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, *glyph-name* represents a processed form of *glyph*, where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.

- **thickness** (number)
  - For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

Internal properties:

- **add-cauda** (boolean)
  - Does this flexa require an additional cauda on the left side?

- **add-join** (boolean)
  - Is this ligature head-joined with the next one by a vertical line?

- **add-stem** (boolean)
  - Is this ligature head a virga and therefore needs an additional stem on the right side?

- **delta-position** (number)
  - The vertical position difference.

- **flexa-height** (dimension, in staff space)
  - The height of a flexa shape in a ligature grob (in staff-space units).

- **flexa-width** (dimension, in staff space)
  - The width of a flexa shape in a ligature grob (in staff-space units).

- **x-offset** (dimension, in staff space)
  - Extra horizontal offset for ligature heads.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): NoteHead (page 649), and VaticanaLigature (page 727).

3.2.164 volta-bracket-interface

Volta bracket with number.

User settable properties:

- **dashed-edge** (boolean)
  - If set, the bracket edges are dashed like the rest of the bracket.

- **height** (dimension, in staff space)
  - Height of an object in staff-space units.

- **musical-length** (non-negative moment with no grace part)
  - Musical length.
range-collapse-threshold (non-negative, exact integer)
If the length of a volta range is greater than or equal to this threshold, print it with
a dash. For example, if this is 3, a \volta 1,2,3 is printed as ‘1.-3.’, but if it is 4,
it is printed as ‘1.2.3.’.

shorten-pair (pair of numbers)
The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket.
Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

thickness (number)
For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this
is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not
counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is
expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is
influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

volta-number-offset (pair of numbers)
The offset of the volta number relative to the upper left corner of the volta bracket.

Internal properties:

bars (array of grobs)
An array of bar line pointers.

volta-numbers (number list)
List of volta numbers.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): VoltaBracket (page 731).

3.2.165 volta-interface
A volta repeat.
This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): VoltaBracket (page 731),
and VoltaBracketSpanner (page 733).

3.3 User backend properties

accidental-padding (number)
Property used by Beam to avoid accidentals in whole note tremolos.

add-stem-support (boolean)
If set, the Stem object is included in this script’s support.

after-line-breaking (boolean)
Dummy property, used to trigger callback for after-line-breaking.

align-dir (direction)
Which side to align? -1: left side, 0: around center of width, 1: right side.

allow-loose-spacing (boolean)
If set, column can be detached from main spacing.

allow-span-bar (boolean)
If false, no inter-staff bar line will be created below this bar line.

alteration (number)
Alteration numbers for accidental.

alteration-alist (association list (list of pairs))
List of (pitch . accidental) pairs for key signature.
alteration-glyph-name-alist (association list (list of pairs))
   An alist of key-string pairs.

annotation-balloon (boolean)
   Print the balloon around an annotation.

annotation-line (boolean)
   Print the line from an annotation to the grob that it annotates.

arpeggio-direction (direction)
   If set, put an arrow on the arpeggio squiggly line.

arrow-length (number)
   Arrow length.

arrow-width (number)
   Arrow width.

auto-knee-gap (dimension, in staff space)
   If a gap is found between note heads where a horizontal beam fits and it is larger than this
   number, make a kneed beam.

automatically-numbered (boolean)
   If set, footnotes are automatically numbered.

average-spacing-wishes (boolean)
   If set, the spacing wishes are averaged over staves.

avoid-note-head (boolean)
   If set, the stem of a chord does not pass through all note heads, but starts at the last note
   head.

avoid-scripts (boolean)
   If set, a tuplet bracket avoids the scripts associated with the note heads it encompasses.

avoid-slur (symbol)
   Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are inside, outside, around, and ignore. inside
   adjusts the slur if needed to keep the grob inside the slur. outside moves the grob
   vertically to the outside of the slur. around moves the grob vertically to the outside of the
   slur only if there is a collision. ignore does not move either. In grobs whose notational
   significance depends on vertical position (such as accidentals, clefs, etc.), outside and
   around behave like ignore.

axes (list)
   List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

bar-extent (pair of numbers)
   The Y-extent of the actual bar line. This may differ from Y-extent because it does not
   include the dots in a repeat bar line.

base-shortest-duration (moment)
   Spacing is based on the shortest notes in a piece. Normally, pieces are spaced as if notes at
   least as short as this are present.

baseline-skip (dimension, in staff space)
   Distance between base lines of multiple lines of text.

beam-thickness (dimension, in staff space)
   Beam thickness, measured in staff-space units.

beam-width (dimension, in staff space)
   Width of the tremolo sign.
beamed-stem-shorten (list)
   How much to shorten beamed stems, when their direction is forced. It is a list, since the value is different depending on the number of flags and beams.

beaming (pair)
   Pair of number lists. Each number list specifies which beams to make. 0 is the central beam, 1 is the next beam toward the note, etc. This information is used to determine how to connect the beaming patterns from stem to stem inside a beam.

beamlet-default-length (pair)
   A pair of numbers. The first number specifies the default length of a beamlet that sticks out of the left hand side of this stem; the second number specifies the default length of the beamlet to the right. The actual length of a beamlet is determined by taking either the default length or the length specified by beamlet-max-length-proportion, whichever is smaller.

beamlet-max-length-proportion (pair)
   The maximum length of a beamlet, as a proportion of the distance between two adjacent stems.

before-line-breaking (boolean)
   Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

bend-me (boolean)
   Decide whether this grob is bent.

between-cols (pair)
   Where to attach a loose column to.

bound-details (alist, with symbols as keys)
   An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

bound-padding (number)
   The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.

bound-prefatory-paddings (pair of numbers)
   For a highlight, the amount of padding to insert at a bound from a prefatory item that is not a bar line.

bracket-flare (pair of numbers)
   A pair of numbers specifying how much edges of brackets should slant outward. Value 0.0 means straight edges.

bracket-visibility (boolean or symbol)
   This controls the visibility of the tuplet bracket. Setting it to false prevents printing of the bracket. Setting the property to if-no-beam makes it print only if there is no beam associated with this tuplet bracket.

break-align-anchor (number)
   Grobs aligned to this breakable item will have their X-offsets shifted by this number. In bar lines, for example, this is used to position grobs relative to the (visual) center of the bar line.

break-align-anchor-alignment (number)
   Read by ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-extent-aligned-anchor for aligning an anchor to a grob’s extent.

break-align-orders (vector)
   This is a vector of 3 lists: #(end-of-line unbroken start-of-line). Each list contains break-align symbols that specify an order of breakable items (see Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference).
For example, this places time signatures before clefs:

\override Score.BreakAlignment.break-align-orders =
#(make-vector 3 '(left-edge
cue-end-clef
ambitus
breathing-sign
time-signature
clef
cue-clef
staff-bar
key-cancellation
key-signature
custos))

break-align-symbol (symbol)
This key is used for aligning, ordering, and spacing breakable items. See Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-align-symbols (list)
A list of break-align symbols that determines which breakable items to align this to. If the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invisible due to break-visibility, we will align to the next grob (and so on). Choices are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference.

break-overshoot (pair of numbers)
How much does a broken spanner stick out of its bounds?

break-visibility (vector)
A vector of 3 booleans, #(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line). #t means visible, #f means killed.

breakable (boolean)
Allow breaks here.

broken-bound-padding (number)
The amount of padding to insert when a spanner is broken at a line break.

chord-dots-limit (integer)
Limits the column of dots on each chord to the height of the chord plus chord-dots-limit staff positions.

circled-tip (boolean)
Put a circle at start/end of hairpins (al/del niente).

clef-alignments (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist of parent-alignments that should be used for clef modifiers with various clefs.

clip-edges (boolean)
Allow outward pointing beamlets at the edges of beams?

collapse-height (dimension, in staff space)
Minimum height of system start delimiter. If equal or smaller, the bracket/brace/line is removed.

collision-interfaces (list)
A list of interfaces for which automatic beam-collision resolution is run.

collision-voice-only (boolean)
Does automatic beam collision apply only to the voice in which the beam was created?
color (color)
   The color of this grob.

common-shortest-duration (moment)
   The most common shortest note length. This is used in spacing. Enlarging this sets the
   score tighter.

concaveness (number)
   A beam is concave if its inner stems are closer to the beam than the two outside stems.
   This number is a measure of the closeness of the inner stems. It is used for damping the
   slope of the beam.

connect-to-neighbor (pair)
   Pair of booleans, indicating whether this grob looks as a continued break.

count-from (integer)
   The first measure in a measure count receives this number. The following measures are
   numbered in increments from this initial value.

damping (number)
   Amount of beam slope damping.

dash-definition (pair)
   List of dash-elements defining the dash structure. Each dash-element has a starting t
   value, an ending t-value, a dash-fraction, and a dash-period.

dash-fraction (number)
   Size of the dashes, relative to dash-period. Should be between 0.1 and 1.0 (continuous
   line). If set to 0.0, a dotted line is produced

dash-period (number)
   The length of one dash together with whitespace. If negative, no line is drawn at all.

dashed-edge (boolean)
   If set, the bracket edges are dashed like the rest of the bracket.

default-direction (direction)
   Direction determined by note head positions.

default-staff-staff-spacing (list)
   The settings to use for staff-staff-spacing when it is unset, for ungrouped staves
   and for grouped staves that do not have the relevant StaffGrouper property set
   (staff-staff-spacing or staffgroup-staff-spacing).

details (alist, with symbols as keys)
   An alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. See Section 3.1 [All layout objects],
   page 519, for more information on the available parameters and their default values of a
   particular grob's details property. See Section 3.2 [Graphical Object Interfaces], page 735,
   for documentation of the available parameters. Supporting interfaces can be found at the
   bottom of a grob's description section.

digit-names (vector)
   Names for string finger digits.

direction (direction)
   If side-axis is 0 (or X), then this property determines whether the object is placed LEFT,
   CENTER or RIGHT with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the
object is placed UP, CENTER or DOWN. Numerical values may also be used: UP=1, DOWN=-1, LEFT=-1, RIGHT=1, CENTER=0.

dot-count (integer)
The number of dots.

dot-negative-kern (number)
The space to remove between a dot and a slash in percent repeat glyphs. Larger values bring the two elements closer together.

dot-placement-list (list)
List consisting of (description string-number fret-number finger-number) entries used to define fret diagrams.

double-stem-separation (number)
The distance between the two stems of a half note in tablature when using \tabFullNotation, not counting the width of the stems themselves, expressed as a multiple of the default height of a staff-space in the traditional five-line staff.

duration-log (integer)
The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., 0 = whole note, 1 = half note, etc.

eccentricity (number)
How asymmetrical to make a slur. Positive means move the center to the right.

double-stem-separation (number)
The distance between the two stems of a half note in tablature when using \tabFullNotation, not counting the width of the stems themselves, expressed as a multiple of the default height of a staff-space in the traditional five-line staff.

duration-log (integer)
The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., 0 = whole note, 1 = half note, etc.

duration-log (integer)
The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., 0 = whole note, 1 = half note, etc.

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duration-log (integer)
The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., 0 = whole note, 1 = half note, etc.

duration-log (integer)
The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., 0 = whole note, 1 = half note, etc.
of the polygon. If -1, the outer side of the line is exactly on the polygon. Other numeric
values are interpolated.

fa-merge-direction (direction)
If two 'fa' shape note heads get merged that are both listed in the fa-styles property but
have different stem directions, enforce this note head direction for display.

filled (boolean)
Whether an object is filled with ink.

flag-count (number)
The number of tremolo beams.

flag-style (symbol)
The style of the flag to be used with MetronomeMark. Available are
'modern-straight-flag', 'old-straight-flag', 'flat-flag', 'mensural', 'stacked', and
'default'.

flat-positions (list)
Flats in key signatures are placed within the specified ranges of staff positions. The general
form is a list of pairs, with one pair for each type of clef, in order of the staff position at
which each clef places C: (alto treble tenor soprano baritone mezzosoprano bass). If
the list contains a single element it applies for all clefs. A single number in place of a pair
sets accidentals within the octave ending at that staff position.

font-encoding (symbol)
The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only lilypond’s
system fonts (Emmentaler) are using this property. Available values are fetaMusic (Em-
mentaler), fetaBraces, fetaText (Emmentaler).

font-family (symbol)
The font family is the broadest category for selecting text fonts. Options include serif, sans,
and typewriter.

font-features (list)
OpenType features.

font-name (string)
This property is kept for backwards compatibility only. Use the fonts property instead.

font-series (symbol)
Select the series of a font. Common choices are normal and bold. The full list of symbols
that can be used is: thin, ultra-light, light, semi-light, book, normal, medium, semi-bold,
bold, ultra-bold, heavy, ultra-heavy.

font-shape (symbol)
Select the shape of a font. Possible values are upright, italic, oblique, and slanted
(which is the same as oblique).

font-size (number)
The font size, compared to the ‘normal’ size. 0 is style-sheet’s normal size, -1 is smaller, +1
is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger.
If the context property fontSize is set, its value is added to this before the glyph is printed.
Fractional values are allowed.

font-stretch (symbol)
Select a condensed or expanded font, if available in the font family. Possible values are
ultra-condensed, extra-condensed, condensed, semi-condensed, normal, semi-expanded, expanded, extra-expanded, and ultra-expanded.
font-variant (symbol)
  Select the variant of a font. Choices include normal and small-caps.

fonts (alist, with symbols as keys)
  An alist mapping font families to font names. The standard font families are music, serif, sans and typewriter.

footnote (boolean)
  Should this be a footnote or in-note?

footnote-music (music)
  Music creating a footnote.

footnote-text (markup)
  A footnote for the grob.

force-hshift (number)
  This specifies a manual shift for notes in collisions. The unit is the note head width of the first down-stem voice note; if there are no down-stem voices, the width of the first up-stem voice note is taken instead. This is used by Section “note-collision-interface” in Internals Reference.

forced-spacing (number)
  Spacing forced between grobs, used in various ligature engravers.

fraction (fraction, as pair)
  Numerator and denominator of a time signature object.

french-beaming (boolean)
  Use French beaming style for this stem. The stem stops at the innermost beams.

fret-diagram-details (alist, with symbols as keys)
  An alist of detailed grob properties for fret diagrams. Each alist entry consists of a (property, value) pair. The properties which can be included in fret-diagram-details include the following:

  - barre-type – Type of barre indication used. Choices include curved, straight, and none. Default curved.
  - capo-thickness – Thickness of capo indicator, in multiples of fret-space. Default value 0.5.
  - dot-color – Color of dots. Options include black and white. Default black.
  - dot-label-font-mag – Magnification for font used to label fret dots. Default value 1.
  - dot-position – Location of dot in fret space. Default 0.6 for dots without labels, 0.95-dot-radius for dots with labels.
  - dot-radius – Radius of dots, in terms of fret spaces. Default value 0.425 for labeled dots, 0.25 for unlabeled dots.
  - finger-code – Code for the type of fingering indication used. Options include none, in-dot, and below-string. Default none for markup fret diagrams, below-string for FretBoards fret diagrams.
  - fret-distance – Multiplier to adjust the distance between frets. Default 1.0.
  - fret-label-custom-format – The format string to be used label the lowest fret number, when number-type equals to custom. Default "~a".
  - fret-label-font-mag – The magnification of the font used to label the lowest fret number. Default 0.5.
• **fret-label-vertical-offset** – The offset of the fret label from the center of the fret in direction parallel to strings. Default 0.

• **fret-label-horizontal-offset** – The offset of the fret label from the center of the fret in direction orthogonal to strings. Default 0.

• **handedness** – Print the fret-diagram left- or right-handed. -1, LEFT for left; 1, RIGHT for right. Default RIGHT.

• **paren-padding** – The padding for the parenthesis. Default 0.05.

• **label-dir** – Side to which the fret label is attached. -1, LEFT, or DOWN for left or down; 1, RIGHT, or UP for right or up. Default RIGHT.

• **mute-string** – Character string to be used to indicate muted string. Default "x".

• **number-type** – Type of numbers to use in fret label. Choices include arabic, roman-ij-lower, roman-ij-upper, roman-lower, roman-upper, arabic and custom. In the last case, the format string is supplied by the fret-label-custom-format property. Default roman-lower.

• **open-string** – Character string to be used to indicate open string. Default "o".

• **orientation** – Orientation of fret-diagram. Options include normal, landscape, and opposing-landscape. Default normal.

• **string-count** – The number of strings. Default 6.

• **string-distance** – Multiplier to adjust the distance between strings. Default 1.0.

• **string-label-font-mag** – The magnification of the font used to label fingerings at the string, rather than in the dot. Default value 0.6 for normal orientation, 0.5 for landscape and opposing-landscape.

• **string-thickness-factor** – Factor for changing thickness of each string in the fret diagram. Thickness of string $k$ is given by $\text{thickness} \times (1 + \text{string-thickness-factor})^{(k-1)}$. Default 0.

• **top-fret-thickness** – The thickness of the top fret line, as a multiple of the standard thickness. Default value 3.

• **xo-font-magnification** – Magnification used for mute and open string indicators. Default value 0.5.

• **xo-padding** – Padding for open and mute indicators from top fret. Default value 0.25.

**full-length-padding** (number)
How much padding to use at the right side of a full-length tuplet bracket.

**full-length-to-extent** (boolean)
Run to the extent of the column for a full-length tuplet bracket.

**full-measure-extra-space** (number)
Extra space that is allocated at the beginning of a measure with only one note. This property is read from the NonMusicalPaperColumn that begins the measure.

**full-size-change** (boolean)
Don’t make a change clef smaller.

**gap** (dimension, in staff space)
Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

**gap-count** (integer)
Number of gapped beams for tremolo.

**glissando-skip** (boolean)
Should this NoteHead be skipped by glissandi?
glyph (string)
A string determining what ‘style’ of glyph is typeset. Valid choices depend on the function
that is reading this property.
In combination with (span) bar lines, it is a string resembling the bar line appearance in
ASCII form.
glyph-left (string)
The glyph value to use at the end of the line when the line is broken. #f indicates that no
glyph should be visible; otherwise the value must be a string.
glyph-name (string)
The glyph name within the font.
In the context of (span) bar lines or clefs, glyph-name represents a processed form of glyph,
where decisions about line breaking, etc., are already taken.
glyph-right (string)
The glyph value to use at the beginning of the line when the line is broken. #f indicates
that no glyph should be visible; otherwise the value must be a string.
graphical (boolean)
Display in graphical (vs. text) form.
grow-direction (direction)
Crescendo or decrescendo?
hair-thickness (number)
Thickness of the thin line in a bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default
staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to
Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).
harp-pedal-details (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist of detailed grob properties for harp pedal diagrams. Each alist entry consists of
a (property . value) pair. The properties which can be included in harp-pedal-details
include the following:
• box-offset – Vertical shift of the center of flat/sharp pedal boxes above/below the
horizontal line. Default value 0.8.
• box-width – Width of each pedal box. Default value 0.4.
• box-height – Height of each pedal box. Default value 1.0.
• space-before-divider – Space between boxes before the first divider (so that the
diagram can be made symmetric). Default value 0.8.
• space-after-divider – Space between boxes after the first divider. Default value 0.8.
• circle-thickness – Thickness (in unit of the line-thickness) of the ellipse around
circled pedals. Default value 0.5.
• circle-x-padding – Padding in X direction of the ellipse around circled pedals. De-
fault value 0.15.
• circle-y-padding – Padding in Y direction of the ellipse around circled pedals. De-
fault value 0.2.
head-direction (direction)
Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?
height (dimension, in staff space)
Height of an object in staff-space units.
height-limit (dimension, in staff space)
Maximum slur height: The longer the slur, the closer it is to this height.
hide-tied-accidental-after-break (boolean)
  If set, an accidental that appears on a tied note after a line break will not be displayed.

horizon-padding (number)
  The amount to pad the axis along which a Skyline is built for the side-position-interface.

horizontal-shift (integer)
  An integer that identifies ranking of NoteColumns for horizontal shifting. This is used by Section “note-collision-interface” in Internal Reference.

horizontal-skylines (pair of skylines)
  Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

id (string)
  An id string for the grob.

ignore-ambitus (boolean)
  If set, don’t consider this notehead for ambitus calculation.

ignore-collision (boolean)
  If set, don’t do note collision resolution on this NoteColumn.

implicit (boolean)
  Is this an implicit bass figure?

inspect-quants (pair of numbers)
  If debugging is set, set beam and slur position to a (quantized) position that is as close as possible to this value, and print the demerits for the inspected position in the output.

keep-inside-line (boolean)
  If set, this column cannot have objects sticking into the margin.

kern (dimension, in staff space)
  The space between individual elements in any compound bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

knee (boolean)
  Is this beam kned?

knee-spacing-correction (number)
  Factor for the optical correction amount for kned beams. Set between 0 for no correction and 1 for full correction.

knee-to-beam (boolean)
  Determines whether a tuplet number will be positioned next to a kned beam.

labels (list)
  List of labels (symbols) placed on a column.

layer (integer)
  An integer which determines the order of printing objects. Objects with the lowest value of layer are drawn first, then objects with progressively higher values are drawn, so objects with higher values overwrite objects with lower values. By default most objects are assigned a layer value of 1.

ledger-extra (dimension, in staff space)
  Extra distance from staff line to draw ledger lines for.

ledger-line-thickness (pair of numbers)
  The thickness of ledger lines. It is the sum of 2 numbers: The first is the factor for line thickness, and the second for staff space. Both contributions are added.
ledger-positions (list)
   Vertical positions of ledger lines. When set on a StaffSymbol grob it defines a repeating pattern of ledger lines and any parenthesized groups will always be shown together.

ledger-positions-function (any type)
   A quoted Scheme procedure that takes a StaffSymbol grob and the vertical position of a note head as arguments and returns a list of ledger line positions.

left-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys)
   An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

left-number-text (markup)
   For a measure counter, this is the formatted measure count. When the measure counter extends over several measures (like with compressed multi-measure rests), it is the text on the left side of the dash.

left-padding (dimension, in staff space)
   The amount of space that is put left to an object (e.g., a lyric extender).

length (dimension, in staff space)
   User override for the stem length of unbeamed stems (each unit represents half a staff-space).

length-fraction (number)
   Multiplier for lengths. Used for determining ledger lines and stem lengths.

line-break-penalty (number)
   Penalty for a line break at this column. This affects the choices of the line breaker; it avoids a line break at a column with a positive penalty and prefers a line break at a column with a negative penalty.

line-break-permission (symbol)
   Instructs the line breaker on whether to put a line break at this column. Can be force or allow.

line-break-system-details (alist, with symbols as keys)
   An alist of properties to use if this column is the start of a system.

line-count (integer)
   The number of staff lines.

line-positions (list)
   Vertical positions of staff lines.

line-thickness (number)
   For slurs and ties, this is the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the two arcs of the curve’s outline, which intersect at the endpoints. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

long-text (markup)
   Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

main-extent (pair of numbers)
   The horizontal extent of a NoteColumn grob without taking suspended NoteHead grobs into account (i.e., NoteHeads forced into the unnatural direction of the Stem because of a chromatic clash).

max-beam-connect (integer)
   Maximum number of beams to connect to beams from this stem. Further beams are typeset as beamlets.
max-slope-factor (non-negative number)
Factor for calculating the maximum tuplet bracket slope. Notice that there exists a homonymous property for slurs.

max-symbol-separation (number)
The maximum distance between symbols making up a church rest.

maximum-gap (number)
Maximum value allowed for gap property.

measure-count (integer)
The number of measures for a multi-measure rest.

measure-division (number list)
A list representing what fraction of the measure length each chord name takes in a chord square. The list is made of exact numbers between 0 and 1, which should add up to 1. Example: a measure c2 g4 g4 results in '(1/2 1/4 1/4).

measure-division-chord-placement-alist (association list (list of pairs))
An alist mapping measure divisions (see the measure-division property) to lists of coordinates (number pairs) applied to the chord names of a chord square. Coordinates are normalized between -1 and 1 within the square.

measure-division-lines-alist (association list (list of pairs))
An alist mapping measure divisions (see the measure-division property) to lists of lines to draw in the square, given as 4-element lists: (x-start y-start x-end y-end).

measure-length (positive moment with no grace part)
Length of a measure. Used in some spacing situations.

merge-differently-dotted (boolean)
Merge note heads in collisions, even if they have a different number of dots. This is normal notation for some types of polyphonic music.

merge-differently-dotted only applies to opposing stem directions (i.e., voice 1 & 2).

merge-differently-headed (boolean)
Merge note heads in collisions, even if they have different note heads. The smaller of the two heads is rendered invisible. This is used in polyphonic guitar notation. The value of this setting is used by Section “note-collision-interface” in Internals Reference.

merge-differently-headed only applies to opposing stem directions (i.e., voice 1 & 2).

minimum-distance (dimension, in staff space)
Minimum distance between rest and notes or beam.

minimum-length (dimension, in staff space)
Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

minimum-length-after-break (dimension, in staff space)
If set, try to make a broken spanner starting a line this long. This requires an appropriate callback for the springs-and-rods property. If added to a Tie, this sets the minimum distance to the notehead.

minimum-length-fraction (number)
Minimum length of ledger line as fraction of note head size.

minimum-space (dimension, in staff space)
Minimum distance that the victim should move (after padding).
minimum-X-extent (pair of numbers)

Minimum size of an object in X dimension, measured in staff-space units.

minimum-Y-extent (pair of numbers)

Minimum size of an object in Y dimension, measured in staff-space units.

musical-length (non-negative moment with no grace part)

Musical length.

neutral-direction (direction)

Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

neutral-position (number)

Position (in half staff spaces) where to flip the direction of custos stem.

next (graphical (layout) object)

Object that is next relation (e.g., the lyric syllable following an extender).

no-ledgers (boolean)

If set, don’t draw ledger lines on this object.

no-stem-extend (boolean)

If set, notes with ledger lines do not get stems extending to the middle staff line.

non-break-align-symbols (list)

A list of symbols that determine which NON-break-aligned interfaces to align this to.

non-default (boolean)

Set for manually specified clefs and keys.

non-musical (boolean)

True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

nonstaff-nonstaff-spacing (alist, with symbols as keys)

The spacing alist controlling the distance between the current non-staff line and the next non-staff line in the direction of staff-affinity, if both are on the same side of the related staff, and staff-affinity is either UP or DOWN. See staff-staff-spacing for a description of the alist structure.

nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing (alist, with symbols as keys)

The spacing alist controlling the distance between the current non-staff line and the nearest staff in the direction of staff-affinity, if there are no non-staff lines between the two, and staff-affinity is either UP or DOWN. If staff-affinity is CENTER, then nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing is used for the nearest staves on both sides, even if other non-staff lines appear between the current one and either of the staves. See staff-staff-spacing for a description of the alist structure.

nonstaff-unrelatedstaff-spacing (alist, with symbols as keys)

The spacing alist controlling the distance between the current non-staff line and the nearest staff in the opposite direction from staff-affinity, if there are no other non-staff lines between the two, and staff-affinity is either UP or DOWN. See staff-staff-spacing for a description of the alist structure.

normalized-endpoints (pair)

Represents left and right placement over the total spanner, where the width of the spanner is normalized between 0 and 1.

note-collision-threshold (dimension, in staff space)

Simultaneous notes that are this close or closer in units of staff-space will be identified as vertically colliding. Used by Stem grobs for notes in the same voice, and NoteCollision grobs for notes in different voices. Default value 1.
note-names (vector)
   Vector of strings containing names for easy-notation note heads.

number-range-separator (markup)
   For a measure counter extending over several measures (like with compressed multi-measure rests), this is the separator between the two printed numbers.

number-type (symbol)
   Numbering style. Choices include arabic, roman-ij-lower, roman-ij-upper, roman-lower, and roman-upper.

output-attributes (association list (list of pairs))
   An alist of attributes for the grob, to be included in output files. When the SVG typesetting backend is used, the attributes are assigned to a group (<g>) containing all of the stencils that comprise a given grob. For example,

   '(((id . 123) (class . foo) (data-whatever . "bar")))

   produces

   <g id="123" class="foo" data-whatever="bar"> ... </g>

   In the Postscript backend, where there is no way to group items, the setting of the output-attributes property has no effect.

outside-staff-horizontal-padding (number)
   By default, an outside-staff-object can be placed so that is it very close to another grob horizontally. If this property is set, the outside-staff-object is raised so that it is not so close to its neighbor.

outside-staff-padding (number)
   The padding to place between grobs when spacing according to outside-staff-priority. Two grobs with different outside-staff-padding values have the larger value of padding between them.

outside-staff-placement-directive (symbol)
   One of four directives telling how outside staff objects should be placed.
   • left-to-right-greedy – Place each successive grob from left to right.
   • left-to-right-polite – Place a grob from left to right only if it does not potentially overlap with another grob that has been placed on a pass through a grob array. If there is overlap, do another pass to determine placement.
   • right-to-left-greedy – Same as left-to-right-greedy, but from right to left.
   • right-to-left-polite – Same as left-to-right-polite, but from right to left.

outside-staff-priority (number)
   If set, the grob is positioned outside the staff in such a way as to avoid all collisions. In case of a potential collision, the grob with the smaller outside-staff-priority is closer to the staff.

packed-spacing (boolean)
   If set, the notes are spaced as tightly as possible.

padding (dimension, in staff space)
   Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

padding-pairs (association list (list of pairs))
   An alist of padding pairs for key signatures (and key cancellations). Each alist entry has the form

   ((left-glyph-name . right-glyph-name) . dist)
specifying the padding dist between two adjacent key signature elements. If there is no entry in the alist for a given pair, the padding value given by the padding property of the KeySignature (or KeyCancellation) grob is used instead.

A special feature is the handling of adjacent naturals (to be more precise, the handling of glyph accidentals.natural): If there is no 'natural-natural’ entry in padding-pairs explicitly overriding it, LilyPond adds some extra padding (in addition to the grob’s padding value) to avoid collisions.

**page-break-penalty (number)**
Penalty for page break at this column. This affects the choices of the page breaker; it avoids a page break at a column with a positive penalty and prefers a page break at a column with a negative penalty.

**page-break-permission (symbol)**
Instructs the page breaker on whether to put a page break at this column. Can be force or allow.

**page-number (number)**
Page number on which this system ends up.

**page-turn-penalty (number)**
Penalty for a page turn at this column. This affects the choices of the page breaker; it avoids a page turn at a column with a positive penalty and prefers a page turn at a column with a negative penalty.

**page-turn-permission (symbol)**
Instructs the page breaker on whether to put a page turn at this column. Can be force or allow.

**parent-alignment-X (number)**
Specify on which point of the parent the object is aligned. The value -1 means aligned on parent’s left edge, 0 on center, and 1 right edge, in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the parent’s width. If not a number, align on the parent’s reference point. If unset, the value from self-alignment-X property will be used.

**parent-alignment-Y (number)**
Like parent-alignment-X but for the Y axis.

**parenthesis-friends (list)**
A list of Grob types, as symbols. When parentheses enclose a Grob that has 'parenthesis-friends, the parentheses widen to include any child Grobs with type among 'parenthesis-friends.

**parenthesis-id (symbol)**
When parenthesized grobs created in the same time step have this property, there is one set of parentheses for each group of grobs having the same value.

**parenthesized (boolean)**
Parenthesize this grob.

**positions (pair of numbers)**
Pair of staff coordinates (start . end), where start and end are vertical positions in staff-space units of the current staff. For slurs, this value selects which slur candidate to use; if extreme positions are requested, the closest one is taken.

**prefer-dotted-right (boolean)**
For note collisions, prefer to shift dotted up-note to the right, rather than shifting just the dot.
protrusion (number)
   In an arpeggio bracket, the length of the horizontal edges.

range-collapse-threshold (non-negative, exact integer)
   If the length of a volta range is greater than or equal to this threshold, print it with a dash.
   For example, if this is 3, a \volta 1,2,3 is printed as ‘1.-3.’, but if it is 4, it is printed as ‘1.2.3.’.

rank-on-page (number)
   0-based index of the system on a page.

ratio (number)
   Parameter for slur shape. The higher this number, the quicker the slur attains its height-limit.

remove-empty (boolean)
   If set, remove group if it contains no interesting items.

remove-first (boolean)
   Remove the first staff of an orchestral score?

remove-layer (index or symbol)
   When set as a positive integer, the Keep_alive_together_engraver removes all VerticalAxisGroup grobs with a remove-layer larger than the smallest retained remove-layer. Set to #f to make a layer independent of the Keep_alive_together_engraver. Set to ’() the layer does not participate in the layering decisions. The property can also be set as a symbol for common behaviors: ’any to keep the layer alive with any other layer in the group; ’above or ’below to keep the layer alive with the context immediately before or after it, respectively.

replacement-alist (association list (list of pairs))
   Alist of strings. The key is a string of the pattern to be replaced. The value is a string of what should be displayed. Useful for ligatures.

restore-first (boolean)
   Print a natural before the accidental.

rhythmic-location (rhythmic location)
   Where (bar number, measure position) in the score.

right-bound-info (alist, with symbols as keys)
   An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

right-justified (boolean)
   Used for BarLines to right-align them. Usually the extent of a BarLine has some positive value to the right. If this property is set to #t, BarLine.stencil is translated to the left by this value. Needs to be set at Score or StaffGroup level. As a result all BarLines of said Score or StaffGroup are right-justified.

right-number-text (markup)
   When the measure counter extends over several measures (like with compressed multi-measure rests), this is the text on the right side of the dash. Usually unset.

right-padding (dimension, in staff space)
   Space to insert on the right side of an object (e.g., between note and its accidentals).

rotation (list)
   Number of degrees to rotate this object, and what point to rotate around. For example, ’(45 0 0) rotates by 45 degrees around the center of this object.
round-up-exceptions (list)
   A list of pairs where car is the numerator and cdr the denominator of a moment. Each pair
   in this list means that the multi-measure rests of the corresponding length will be rounded
   up to the longer rest. See round-up-to-longer-rest.

round-up-to-longer-rest (boolean)
   Displays the longer multi-measure rest when the length of a measure is between two values
   of usable-duration-logs. For example, displays a breve instead of a whole in a 3/2
   measure.

rounded (boolean)
   Decide whether lines should be drawn rounded or not.

same-direction-correction (number)
   Optical correction amount for stems that are placed in tight configurations. This amount
   is used for stems with the same direction to compensate for note head to stem distance.

script-priority (number)
   A key for determining the order of scripts in a stack, by being added to the position of the
   script in the user input, the sum being the overall priority. Small means closer to the
   head.

segno-kern (number)
   The space between the two thin lines of the segno bar line symbol, expressed as a multiple
   of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to
   Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

self-alignment-X (number)
   Specify alignment of an object. The value -1 means left aligned, 0 centered, and 1 right-
   aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified - the unit is half the
   object width. If not a number, align on the object’s reference point.

self-alignment-Y (number)
   Like self-alignment-X but for the Y axis.

senza-misura-stencil (stencil)
   The symbol to print when TimeSignature.fraction is not set. Overriding TimeSignature
   .stencil circumvents this.

shape (symbol)
   This setting determines what shape a grob has. Valid choices depend on the stencil
   callback reading this property.

sharp-positions (list)
   Sharps in key signatures are placed within the specified ranges of staff positions. The general
   form is a list of pairs, with one pair for each type of clef, in order of the staff position at
   which each clef places C: (alto treble tenor soprano baritone mezzosoprano bass). If the
   list contains a single element it applies for all clefs. A single number in place of a pair
   sets accidentals within the octave ending at that staff position.

short-bar-extent (pair of numbers)
   The Y-extent of a short bar line. The default is half the normal bar extent, rounded up to
   an integer number of staff spaces.

shorten-pair (pair of numbers)
   The lengths to shorten on both sides a hairpin or text-spanner such as a pedal bracket.
   Positive values shorten the hairpin or text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.
shortest-duration-space (number)
Start with this multiple of spacing-increment space for the shortest duration. See also Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in Internals Reference.

shortest-playing-duration (moment)
The duration of the shortest note playing here.

shortest-starter-duration (moment)
The duration of the shortest note that starts here.

show-control-points (boolean)
For grobs printing Bézier curves, setting this property to true causes the control points and control polygon to be drawn on the page for ease of tweaking.

show-horizontal-skylines (boolean)
If true, print this grob’s horizontal skylines. This is meant for debugging purposes.

show-vertical-skylines (boolean)
If true, print this grob’s vertical skylines. This is meant for debugging purposes.

side-axis (number)
If the value is \( X \) (or equivalently 0), the object is placed horizontally next to the other object.
If the value is \( Y \) or 1, it is placed vertically.

side-relative-direction (direction)
Multiply direction of direction-source with this to get the direction of this object.

size (number)
The ratio of the size of the object to its default size.

skip-quanting (boolean)
Should beam quanting be skipped?

skyline-horizontal-padding (number)
For determining the vertical distance between two staves, it is possible to have a configuration which would result in a tight interleaving of grobs from the top staff and the bottom staff. The larger this parameter is, the farther apart the staves are placed in such a configuration.

skyline-vertical-padding (number)
The amount by which the left and right skylines of a column are padded vertically, beyond the Y-extents and extra-spacing-heights of the constituent grobs in the column. Increase this to prevent interleaving of grobs from adjacent columns.

slash-negative-kern (number)
The space to remove between slashes in percent repeat glyphs. Larger values bring the two elements closer together.

double (number)
The slope of this object.

slur-padding (number)
Extra distance between slur and script.

snap-radius (number)
The maximum distance between two objects that will cause them to snap to alignment along an axis.

space-alist (alist, with symbols as keys)
An alist that specifies distances from this grob to other breakable items, using the format:

`((break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))`
(break-align-symbol . (spacing-style . space))
...

Standard choices for break-align-symbol are listed in Section “break-alignment-interface” in Internals Reference. Additionally, three special break-align symbols available to space-alist are:

- **first-note** used when the grob is just left of the first note on a line
- **next-note** used when the grob is just left of any other note; if not set, the value of first-note gets used
- **right-edge** used when the grob is the last item on the line (only compatible with the extra-space spacing style)

If space-alist is defined for a grob that gets spaced in a staff, an entry for first-note must be present. If there is no next-note entry, the value of first-note is used instead.

Choices for spacing-style are:

- **extra-space** Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed.
- **minimum-space** Put at least this much space between the left sides of both grobs, without allowing them to collide. The space is stretchable and shrinkable when paired with first-note or next-note; otherwise it is fixed. Not compatible with right-edge.
- **fixed-space** Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much fixed space between the grob and the note.
- **minimum-fixed-space** Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put at least this much fixed space between the left side of the grob and the left side of the note, without allowing them to collide.
- **semi-fixed-space** Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is stretchable and shrinkable.
- **shrink-space** Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the two grobs. The space is only shrinkable.
- **semi-shrink-space** Only compatible with first-note and next-note. Put this much space between the grob and the note, such that half of the space is fixed and half is shrinkable.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] page 126–134, [Ross] page 143–147.
space-to-barline (boolean)
    If set, the distance between a note and the following non-musical column will be measured to
    the bar line instead of to the beginning of the non-musical column. If there is a clef change
    followed by a bar line, for example, this means that we will try to space the non-musical
    column as though the clef is not there.

spacing-increment (dimension, in staff space)
    The unit of length for note-spacing. Typically, the width of a note head. See also Section
    “spacing-spanner-interface” in Internals Reference.

spacing-pair (pair)
    A pair of alignment symbols which set an object’s spacing relative to its left and right
    BreakAlignments.
    For example, a MultiMeasureRest will ignore prefatory items at its bounds (i.e., clefs, key
    signatures and time signatures) using the following override:

    \override MultiMeasureRest.spacing-pair =
    #'(staff-bar . staff-bar)

span-all-note-heads (boolean)
    If true, tuplet brackets are printed spanning horizontally from the first to the last note head
    instead of covering only the stems.

spanner-id (index or symbol)
    An identifier to distinguish concurrent spanners.

springs-and-rods (boolean)
    Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

stacking-dir (direction)
    Stack objects in which direction?

staff-affinity (direction)
    The direction of the staff to use for spacing the current non-staff line. Choices are UP, DOWN,
    and CENTER. If CENTER, the non-staff line will be placed equidistant between the
    two nearest staves on either side, unless collisions or other spacing constraints prevent this.
    Setting staff-affinity for a staff causes it to be treated as a non-staff line. Setting
    staff-affinity to #f causes a non-staff line to be treated as a staff.

staff-padding (dimension, in staff space)
    Maintain this much space between reference points and the staff. Its effect is to align objects
    of differing sizes (like the dynamics p and f) on their baselines.

staff-position (number)
    Vertical position, measured in half staff spaces, counted from the middle line.
    For ties, there is a distinction between exact and inexact values: an exact value serves as
    a rough vertical offset that gets further tuned to make the tie avoid staff lines. An inexact
    value is taken as the precise vertical offset without further adjustments.

staff-space (dimension, in staff space)
    Amount of space between staff lines, expressed in global staff-space.

staff-staff-spacing (alist, with symbols as keys)
    When applied to a staff-group’s StaffGrouper grob, this spacing alist controls the dis-
    tance between consecutive staves within the staff-group. When applied to a staff’s
    VerticalAxisGroup grob, it controls the distance between the staff and the nearest staff
    below it in the same system, replacing any settings inherited from the StaffGrouper grob.
of the containing staff-group, if there is one. This property remains in effect even when non-staff lines appear between staves. The alist can contain the following keys:

- **basic-distance** – the vertical distance, measured in staff-spaces, between the reference points of the two items when no collisions would result, and no stretching or compressing is in effect.
- **minimum-distance** – the smallest allowable vertical distance, measured in staff-spaces, between the reference points of the two items, when compressing is in effect.
- **padding** – the minimum required amount of unobstructed vertical whitespace between the bounding boxes (or skylines) of the two items, measured in staff-spaces.
- **stretchability** – a unitless measure of the dimension’s relative propensity to stretch. If zero, the distance will not stretch (unless collisions would result).

**staffgroup-staff-spacing** (alist, with symbols as keys)
The spacing alist controlling the distance between the last staff of the current staff-group and the staff just below it in the same system, even if one or more non-staff lines exist between the two staves. If the `staff-staff-spacing` property of the staff’s `VerticalAxisGroup` grob is set, that is used instead. See `staff-staff-spacing` for a description of the alist structure.

**stem-attachment** (pair of numbers)
An \((x, y)\) pair where the stem attaches to the notehead.

**stem-begin-position** (number)
User override for the begin position of a stem.

**stem-spacing-correction** (number)
Optical correction amount for stems that are placed in tight configurations. For opposite directions, this amount is the correction for two normal sized stems that overlap completely.

**stemlet-length** (number)
How long should be a stem over a rest?

**stencil** (stencil)
The symbol to print.

**stencils** (list)
Multiple stencils, used as intermediate value.

**strict-grace-spacing** (boolean)
If set, main notes are spaced normally, then grace notes are put left of the musical columns for the main notes.

**strict-note-spacing** (boolean)
If set, unbroken columns with non-musical material (clefs, bar lines, etc.) are not spaced separately, but put before musical columns.

**stroke-style** (string)
Set to "grace" to turn stroke through flag on.

**style** (symbol)
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the `stencil` callback reading this property.

**text** (markup)
Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference.

**text-alignment-X** (number)
How to align an annotation horizontally.
text-alignment-Y (number)
   How to align an annotation vertically.

text-direction (direction)
   This controls the ordering of the words. The default RIGHT is for roman text. Arabic or Hebrew should use LEFT.

thick-thickness (number)
   Thickness of the thick line in a bar line, expressed as a multiple of the default staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is not influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

thickness (number)
   For grobs made up of lines, this is the thickness of the line. For slurs and ties, this is the distance between the two arcs of the curve’s outline at its thickest point, not counting the diameter of the virtual “pen” that draws the arcs. This property is expressed as a multiple of the current staff-line thickness (i.e., the visual output is influenced by changes to Staff.StaffSymbol.thickness).

tie-configuration (list)
   List of (position . dir) pairs, indicating a desired tie configuration that overrides the default. position is the offset from the center of the staff in half staff-space units, and dir indicates the direction of the tie (1=>up, -1=>down, 0=>center). A non-pair entry in the list causes the corresponding tie to be formatted automatically.
   There is a distinction between exact and inexact values for position: an exact value serves as a rough vertical offset that gets further tuned to make the tie avoid staff lines. An inexact value is taken as the precise vertical offset without further adjustments.

to-barline (boolean)
   If true, the spanner will stop at the bar line just before it would otherwise stop.

toward-stem-shift (number)
   Amount by which scripts are shifted toward the stem if their direction coincides with the stem direction. 0.0 means centered on the note head (the default position of most scripts); 1.0 means centered on the stem. Interpolated values are possible.

toward-stem-shift-in-column (number)
   Amount by which a script is shifted toward the stem if its direction coincides with the stem direction and it is associated with a ScriptColumn object. 0.0 means centered on the note head (the default position of most scripts); 1.0 means centered on the stem. Interpolated values are possible.

transparent (boolean)
   This makes the grob invisible.

tuplet-slur (boolean)
   Draw a slur instead of a bracket for tuplets.

uniform-stretching (boolean)
   If set, items stretch proportionally to their natural separation based on durations. This looks better in complex polyphonic patterns.

usable-duration-logs (list)
   List of duration-logs that can be used in typesetting the grob.

use-skylines (boolean)
   Should skylines be used for side positioning?

used (boolean)
   If set, this spacing column is kept in the spacing problem.
vertical-skylines (pair of skylines)
   Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.
visible-over-note-heads (boolean)
   This prints a tuplet bracket when the bracket is set to be over the note heads. This option
   can be combined with the default tuplet bracket visibility style and with #'if-no-beam.
voiced-position (number)
   The staff position of a voiced Rest, negative if the rest has direction DOWN.
volta-number-offset (pair of numbers)
   The offset of the volta number relative to the upper left corner of the volta bracket.
when (moment)
   Global time step associated with this column.
whiteout (boolean-or-number)
   If a number or true, the grob is printed over a white background to white-out underlying
   material, if the grob is visible. A number indicates how far the white background extends be-
   yond the bounding box of the grob as a multiple of the staff-line thickness. The LyricHyphen
   grob uses a special implementation of whiteout: A positive number indicates how far the
   white background extends beyond the bounding box in multiples of line-thickness. The
   shape of the background is determined by whiteout-style. Usually #f by default.
whiteout-style (symbol)
   Determines the shape of the whiteout background. Available are 'outline, 'rounded-box,
   and the default 'box. There is one exception: Use 'special for LyricHyphen.
widened-extent (pair of numbers)
   The vertical extent that a bar line on a certain staff symbol should have. If the staff symbol
   is small (e.g., has just one line, as in a RhythmicStaff, this is wider than the staff symbol’s
   Y extent.
width (dimension, in staff space)
   The width of a grob measured in staff space.
woodwind-diagram-details (alist, with symbols as keys)
   An alist of detailed grob properties for woodwind diagrams. Each alist entry consists of
   a (property, value) pair. The properties which can be included in woodwind-diagram-
   details include the following:
   • fill-angle – Rotation angle of a partially filled key from horizontal. Default value 0.
   • text-trill-circled – In non-graphical mode, for keys shown as text, indicate a trill
     by circling the text if true, or by shading the text if false. Default value #t.
word-space (dimension, in staff space)
   Space to insert between words in texts.
X-align-on-main-noteheads (boolean)
   If true, this grob will ignore suspended noteheads when aligning itself on NoteColumn.
X-alignment-extent (pair of numbers)
   If a grob wants to align itself on a PaperColumn grob that doesn’t contain note heads, use
   this horizontal extent as a placeholder.
X-attachment (number)
   Horizontal attachment of a line on a frame, typically between -1 (left) and 1 (right).
X-extent (pair of numbers)
   Extent (size) in the X direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference
   point.
X-offset (number)
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
setting of X-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
self-alignment-interface (page 798).

X-positions (pair of numbers)
Pair of X staff coordinates of a spanner in the form \( (\text{left} . \text{right}) \), where both \text{left} and
\text{right} are in staff-space units of the current staff.

Y-attachment (number)
Vertical attachment of a line on a frame, typically between -1 (down) and 1 (up).

Y-extent (pair of numbers)
Extent (size) in the Y direction, measured in staff-space units, relative to object’s reference
point.

Y-offset (number)
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
Note that many objects have special positioning considerations, which cause any
setting of Y-offset to be ignored or modified, even though the object supports the
self-alignment-interface (page 798).

zigzag-length (dimension, in staff space)
The length of the lines of a zigzag, relative to zigzag-width. A value of 1 gives 60-degree
zigzags.

zigzag-width (dimension, in staff space)
The width of one zigzag squiggle. This number is adjusted slightly so that the spanner line
can be constructed from a whole number of squiggles.

3.4 Internal backend properties

accidental-grob (graphical (layout) object)
The accidental for this note.

accidental-grobs (association list (list of pairs))
An alist with \( (\text{notename} . \text{groblist}) \) entries.

add-cauda (boolean)
Does this flexa require an additional cauda on the left side?

add-join (boolean)
Is this ligature head-joined with the next one by a vertical line?

add-stem (boolean)
Is this ligature head a virga and therefore needs an additional stem on the right side?

adjacent-pure-heights (pair)
A pair of vectors. Used by a VerticalAxisGroup to cache the Y-extents of different column
ranges.

adjacent-spanners (array of grobs)
An array of directly neighboring dynamic spanners.

all-elements (array of grobs)
An array of all grobs in this line. Its function is to protect objects from being garbage
collected.
annotation (string)
  Annotate a grob for debug purposes.

ascendens (boolean)
  Is this neume of ascending type?

auctum (boolean)
  Is this neume liquescentically augmented?

axis-group-parent-X (graphical (layout) object)
  Containing X axis group.

axis-group-parent-Y (graphical (layout) object)
  Containing Y axis group.

bars (array of grobs)
  An array of bar line pointers.

beam (graphical (layout) object)
  A pointer to the beam, if applicable.

beam-segments (list)
  Internal representation of beam segments.

begin-of-line-visible (boolean)
  Set to make ChordName or FretBoard be visible only at beginning of line or at chord changes.

bezier (graphical (layout) object)
  A pointer to a Bézier curve, for use by control points and polygons.

bound-alignment-interfaces (list)
  Interfaces to be used for positioning elements that align with a column.

bounded-by-me (array of grobs)
  An array of spanners that have this column as start/begin point. Only columns that have grobs or act as bounds are spaced.

bracket (graphical (layout) object)
  The bracket for a number.

bracket-text (graphical (layout) object)
  The text for an analysis bracket.

break-alignment (graphical (layout) object)
  The BreakAlignment (page 547), in a NonMusicalPaperColumn (page 646).

c0-position (integer)
  An integer indicating the position of middle C.

cause (any type)
  Any kind of causation objects (i.e., music, or perhaps translator) that was the cause for this grob.

cavum (boolean)
  Is this neume outlined?

chord-names (array of grobs)
  Array of chord names.

columns (array of grobs)
  An array of grobs, typically containing PaperColumn or NoteColumn objects.

concurrent-hairpins (array of grobs)
  All concurrent hairpins.
conditional-elements (array of grobs)
   Internal use only.

context-info (integer)
   Within a ligature, the final glyph or shape of a head may be affected by the left and/or right neighbour head. context-info holds for each head such information about the left and right neighbour, encoded as a bit mask.

covered-grobs (array of grobs)
   Grobs that could potentially collide with a beam.

cross-staff (boolean)
   True for grobs whose \( Y\)-extent depends on inter-staff spacing. The extent is measured relative to the grobs’s parent staff (more generally, its VerticalAxisGroup) so this boolean flags grobs that are not rigidly fixed to their parent staff. Beams that join notes from two staves are cross-staff. Grobs that are positioned around such beams are also cross-staff. Grobs that are grouping objects, however, like VerticalAxisGroups will not in general be marked cross-staff when some of the members of the group are cross-staff.

delta-position (number)
   The vertical position difference.

diminutum (boolean)
   Is this neume diminished?

descendens (boolean)
   Is this neume of descendent type?

direction-source (graphical (layout) object)
   In case side-relative-direction is set, which grob to get the direction from.

display-cautionary (boolean)
   Should the grob be displayed as a cautionary grob?

dot (graphical (layout) object)
   A reference to a Dots object.

dot-stencil (stencil)
   The stencil for an individual dot, as opposed to a group of several dots.

dots (array of grobs)
   Multiple Dots objects.

elements (array of grobs)
   An array of grobs; the type is depending on the grob where this is set in.

encompass-objects (array of grobs)
   Objects that a slur should avoid in addition to notes and stems.

fa-styles (symbol list)
   List of note head styles that identify ‘fa’ shape note heads.

figures (array of grobs)
   Figured bass objects for continuation line.

flag (graphical (layout) object)
   A pointer to a Flag object.

flexa-height (dimension, in staff space)
   The height of a flexa shape in a ligature grob (in staff-space units).

flexa-interval (integer)
   The interval spanned by the two notes of a flexa shape (1 is a second, 7 is an octave).
flexa-width (dimension, in staff space)
The width of a flexa shape in a ligature grob (in staff-space units).

font (font metric)
A cached font metric object.

footnote-stencil (stencil)
The stencil of a system’s footnotes.

footnotes-after-line-breaking (array of grobs)
Footnote grobs of a broken system.

footnotes-before-line-breaking (array of grobs)
Footnote grobs of a whole system.

forced (boolean)
Manually forced accidental.

defrench-beaming-stem-adjustment (dimension, in staff space)
Stem will be shortened by this amount of space in case of French beaming style.

glissando-index (integer)
The index of a glissando in its note column.

grace-spacing (graphical (layout) object)
A run of grace notes.

has-span-bar (pair)
A pair of grobs containing the span bars to be drawn below and above the staff. If no span bar is in a position, the respective element is set to #f.

head-width (dimension, in staff space)
The width of this ligature head.

heads (array of grobs)
An array of note heads.

ideal-distances (list)
(obj . (dist . strength)) pairs.

important-column-ranks (vector)
A cache of columns that contain items-worth-living data.

in-note-direction (direction)
Direction to place in-notes above a system.

in-note-stencil (stencil)
The stencil of a system’s in-notes.

in-note-system-padding (number)
Padding between in-note and its associated system.

inclinatum (boolean)
Is this neume an inclinatum?

index (non-negative, exact integer)
For some grobs in a group, this is a number associated with the grob.

interfaces (list)
A list of symbols indicating the interfaces supported by this object. It is initialized from the meta field.

items-worth-living (array of grobs)
An array of interesting items. If empty in a particular staff, then that staff is erased.
keep-alive-with (array of grobs)
   An array of other VerticalAxisGroups. If any of them are alive, then we will stay alive.

least-squares-dy (number)
   The ideal beam slope, without damping.

left-down-stem (boolean)
   request a downward left stem for an initial breve in a ligature.

left-items (array of grobs)
   Grobs organized on the left by a spacing object.

left-neighbor (graphical (layout) object)
   A grob similar to this one, on its left. For columns, the right-most column that has a spacing
   wish for this column.

ligature-flexa (boolean)
   request joining note to the previous one in a flexa.

linea (boolean)
   Attach vertical lines to this neume?

make-dead-when (array of grobs)
   An array of other VerticalAxisGroups. If any of them are alive, then we will turn dead.

maybe-loose (boolean)
   Used to mark a breakable column that is loose if and only if it is in the middle of a line.

melody-spanner (graphical (layout) object)
   The MelodyItem object for a stem.

meta (alist, with symbols as keys)
   Provide meta information. It is an alist with the entries name and interfaces.

minimum-distances (list)
   A list of rods that have the format (obj . dist).

minimum-translations-alist (association list (list of pairs))
   An list of translations for a given start and end point.

neighbors (array of grobs)
   The X-axis neighbors of a grob. Used by the pure-from-neighbor-interface to determine
   various grob heights.

normal-stems (array of grobs)
   An array of visible stems.

note-collision (graphical (layout) object)
   The NoteCollision object of a dot column.

note-columns (array of grobs)
   An array of NoteColumn grobs.

note-head (graphical (layout) object)
   A single note head.

note-heads (array of grobs)
   An array of note head grobs.

numbering-assertion-function (any type)
   The function used to assert that footnotes are receiving correct automatic numbers.

oriscus (boolean)
   Is this neume an oriscus?
pedal-text (graphical (layout) object)
   A pointer to the text of a mixed-style piano pedal.

pes-or-flexa (boolean)
   Shall this neume be joined with the previous head?

positioning-done (boolean)
   Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only
done once.

potential-beam (graphical (layout) object)
   For tuplet brackets, a grob to use as parallel beam unless the tuplet is broken.

prefix-set (number)
   A bit mask that holds all Gregorian head prefixes, such as \virga or \quilisma.

primitive (integer)
   A pointer to a ligature primitive, i.e., an item similar to a note head that is part of a
ligature.

pure-relevant-grobs (array of grobs)
   All the grobs (items and spanners) that are relevant for finding the pure-Y-extent

pure-relevant-items (array of grobs)
   A subset of elements that are relevant for finding the pure-Y-extent.

pure-relevant-spanners (array of grobs)
   A subset of elements that are relevant for finding the pure-Y-extent.

pure-Y-common (graphical (layout) object)
   A cache of the common_refpoint_of_array of the elements grob set.

pure-Y-extent (pair of numbers)
   The estimated height of a system.

pure-Y-offset-in-progress (boolean)
   A debugging aid for catching cyclic dependencies.

quantize-position (boolean)
   If set, a vertical alignment is aligned to be within staff spaces.

quantized-positions (pair of numbers)
   The beam positions after quanting.

quilisma (boolean)
   Is this neume a quilisma?

rest (graphical (layout) object)
   A pointer to a Rest object.

rest-collision (graphical (layout) object)
   A rest collision that a rest is in.

rests (array of grobs)
   An array of rest objects.

right-down-stem (boolean)
   Request a downward right stem for a maxima in a ligature.

right-items (array of grobs)
   Grobs organized on the right by a spacing object.

right-neighbor (graphical (layout) object)
   See left-neighbor.
right-up-stem (boolean)
    request an upward right stem for a final longa or maxima in a ligature.

script-column (graphical (layout) object)
    A ScriptColumn associated with a Script object.

script-stencil (pair)
    A pair (type . arg) which acts as an index for looking up a Stencil object.

scripts (array of grobs)
    An array of Script objects.

shorten (dimension, in staff space)
    The amount of space that a stem is shortened. Internally used to distribute beam shortening
    over stems.

side-support-elements (array of grobs)
    The side support, an array of grobs.

slur (graphical (layout) object)
    A pointer to a Slur object.

space-increment (dimension, in staff space)
    The amount by which the total duration of a multimeasure rest affects horizontal spacing.
    Each doubling of the duration adds space-increment to the length of the bar.

spacing (graphical (layout) object)
    The spacing spanner governing this section.

spacing-wishes (array of grobs)
    An array of note spacing or staff spacing objects.

span-start (boolean)
    Is the note head at the start of a spanner?

spanner-broken (boolean)
    Indicates whether spanner alignment should be broken after the current spanner.

spanner-placement (direction)
    The place of an annotation on a spanner. LEFT is for the first spanner, and RIGHT is for
    the last. CENTER will place it on the broken spanner that falls closest to the center of the
    length of the entire spanner, although this behavior is unpredictable in situations with lots
    of rhythmic diversity. For predictable results, use LEFT and RIGHT.

staff-grouper (graphical (layout) object)
    The staff grouper we belong to.

staff-symbol (graphical (layout) object)
    The staff symbol grob that we are in.

stem (graphical (layout) object)
    A pointer to a Stem object.

stem-info (pair)
    A cache of stem parameters.

stems (array of grobs)
    An array of stem objects.

sticky-host (graphical (layout) object)
    The grob that a sticky grob attaches to.
stropha (boolean)
   Is this neume a stropha?

system-Y-offset (number)
   The Y-offset (relative to the bottom of the top-margin of the page) of the system to which
   this staff belongs.

tie (graphical (layout) object)
   A pointer to a Tie object.

ties (array of grobs)
   A grob array of Tie objects.

tremolo-flag (graphical (layout) object)
   The tremolo object on a stem.

tuplet-number (graphical (layout) object)
   The number for a bracket.

tuplets (array of grobs)
   An array of smaller tuplet brackets.

vertical-alignment (graphical (layout) object)
   The VerticalAlignment in a System.

vertical-skyline-elements (array of grobs)
   An array of grobs used to create vertical skylines.

virga (boolean)
   Is this neume a virga?

volta-numbers (number list)
   List of volta numbers.

X-common (graphical (layout) object)
   Common reference point for axis group.

x-offset (dimension, in staff space)
   Extra horizontal offset for ligature heads.

Y-common (graphical (layout) object)
   See X-common.
4 Scheme functions

add-bar-glyph-print-procedure  glyph proc  [Function]
   Specify the single glyph glyph that calls print procedure proc. The procedure proc has to be
defined in the form (make-...-bar-line grob extent) even if the extent is not used within
the routine.

ly:add-context-mod  contextmods modification  [Function]
   Adds the given context modification to the list contextmods of context modifications.

add-grace-property  context-name grob sym val  [Function]
   Set sym=val for grob in context-name.

ly:add-interface  iface desc props  [Function]
   Add a new grob interface. iface is the interface name, desc is the interface description, and
props is the list of user-settable properties for the interface.

ly:add-listener  callback disp cl  [Function]
   Add the single-argument procedure callback as listener to the dispatcher disp. Whenever
disp hears an event of class cl, it calls callback with it.

add-new-clef  clef-name clef-glyph clef-position transposition c0-position  [Function]
   Append the entries for a clef symbol to supported clefs and c0-pitch-alist.

ly:add-option  sym val description rest  [Function]
   Add a program option sym. val is the default value and description is a string description.
   Passing #internal? #t makes the option an internal option, not displayed in the lilypond
   -dhelp output (but displayed in lilypond -dhelp-internal).
   Passing #:accumulative? #t makes the option accumulative, which gathers -d values in a
   list instead of letting the last -d flag overwrite the others.

add-simple-time-signature-style  style proc  [Function]
   Specify the procedure proc returning markup for a time signature style style. The procedure
is called with one argument, the pair (numerator . denominator).

add-stroke-glyph  stencil grob dir stroke-style flag-style  [Function]
   Add a stroke glyph (from the music font) to the given flag stencil.
   This is an auxiliary function for create-glyph-flag.

add-stroke-straight  stencil grob dir log stroke-style offset length thickness stroke-thickness  [Function]
   Add an acciaccatura stroke to the given flag stencil.
   This is an auxiliary function for straight-flag.

alist->hash-table  lst  [Function]
   Convert alist lst to a table.
   Warning: The resulting hash table is hashed by identity. This actually corresponds
to the alist->hashq-table function of Guile’s (ice-9 hash-table) module, not
alist->hash-table.

ly:all-grob-interfaces  [Function]
   Return the hash table with all grob interface descriptions.

ly:all-options  Get all option settings in an alist.
ly:all-output-backend-commands  
Return the list of extra output backend commands that are used internally in file lily/stencil-interpret.cc.

ly:all-stencil-commands  
Return the list of stencil commands that can be defined in the output modules (in files output-*.scm).

ly:all-stencil-expressions  
Return all symbols recognized as stencil expressions.

allow-volta-hook bar-glyph  
Allow the volta bracket hook being drawn over bar line bar-glyph.

alterations-in-key pitch-list  
Count number of sharps minus number of flats.

ly:angle x y  
Calculate angle in degrees of given vector. With one argument, x is a number pair indicating the vector. With two arguments, x and y specify the respective coordinates.

angle-0-2pi angle  
Take angle (in radians) and map it between 0 and 2pi.

angle-0-360 angle  
Take angle (in degrees) and map it between 0 and 360 degrees.

ly:append-to-option var val  
Add a value to an accumulative program option.

array-copy/subarray! src dst offsets ...  
Similar to array-copy, but takes extra parameters for the start of a subarray where to copy. For example:

(let ((arr (make-array 'a 4 4))
      (to-copy (make-array 'b 2 2)))
  (array-copy/subarray! to-copy arr 2 1)
  arr)
⇒ #2((a a a a)
    (a a a a)
    (a b b a)
    (a b b a))

arrow-stencil x y thick staff-space grob  
Return a right-pointing, filled arrow-head, where x determines the basic horizontal position and y determines the basic vertical position. Both values are adjusted using staff-space, which is StaffSymbol’s staff space. thick is the used line thickness.

arrow-stencil-maker start? end?  
Return a function drawing a line from current point to destination, with optional arrows of max-size on start and end controlled by start? and end?.

assert ...  
Use (assert condition) or (assert condition extra-failure-message) to check that condition is true, and raise an error otherwise. Use this for conditions that should always be true, barring bugs; raise a more informative error if protecting against a user error.
ly:assoc-get  key  alist  default-value  strict-checking  [Function]
Return value if key in alist, else default-value (or #f if not specified). If strict-checking is set to #t and key is not in alist, a programming error is output.

assoc-get ... [..]  [Function]
- LilyPond procedure: ly:assoc-get (SCM key, SCM alist, SCM default_value, SCM strict_checking)
Return value if key in alist, else default-value (or #f if not specified). If strict-checking is set to #t and key is not in alist, a programming error is output.

at-bar-line-substitute-caesura-type  substitute-type  [Function]
At a bar line, create the caesura using substitute-type rather than the value of caesuraType.

ly:axis-group-interface::add-element  grob  grob-element  [Function]
Add grob-element to the axis group grob. In particular, grob becomes parent to grob-element on all axes supported by grob, unless the parents are already set.

ly:bar-line::calc-anchor  grob  [Function]
Calculate the anchor position of a bar line. The anchor is used for the correct placement of bar numbers, etc.

bar-line::calc-break-visibility  grob  [Function]
Calculate the visibility of a bar line at line breaks.

bar-line::calc-glyph-name  grob  [Function]
Return the name of the bar line glyph printed by grob for the actual break direction.

bar-line::calc-glyph-name-for-direction  glyphs  dir  [Function]
Find the glyph name for a bar line. glyphs is the list of bar-line types to consider in order. Each must have been defined with define-bar-line. dir is the break direction to consider: LEFT = end of line, CENTER = middle of line, RIGHT = start of line.

bar-line::compound-bar-line  grob  bar-glyph  extent  [Function]
Build the bar line stencil.

bar-line::draw-filled-box  x-ext  y-ext  thickness  extent  grob  [Function]
Return a straight bar line created by ly:round-filled-box looking at x-ext, y-ext, and thickness. The blot is calculated from extent and grob. y-ext is not necessarily equal to extent.

ly:bar-line::print  grob  [Function]
The print routine for bar lines.

bar-line::widen-bar-extent-on-span  grob  extent  [Function]
Widen the bar line extent towards span bars adjacent to grob grob.

base-length  time-signature  time-signature-settings  [Function]
Get baseMoment rational value for time-signature from time-signature-settings.

ly:base64-encode  bv  [Function]
Encode the given bytevector as a base 64 string.

ly:basic-progress  str  rest  [Function]
A Scheme callable function to issue a basic progress message str. The message is formatted with format; rest holds the formatting arguments (if any).
beam-exceptions time-signature time-signature-settings
   Get beamExceptions value for time-signature from time-signature-settings.

beat-structure base-length time-signature time-signature-settings
   Get beatStructure value in base-length units for time-signature from time-signature-settings.

bend::arrow-head-stencil thickness x-y-coords height width dir
   Return an arrow head stencil, calculated from the given dimensions height and width, and translated to x-y-coords, the end of the bend-spanners (curved) line.

bend::calc-bend-x-begin bend-spanner bounding-noteheads factor quarter-tone-diffs
   Calculate the starting values in x direction of the bend. After a line break, the values from the right bound are taken minus 1.5 staff spaces. For bends-down or if grob property 'style equals to 'pre-bend, 'hold or 'pre-bend-hold, interval-center is applied the topmost note head of the starting note heads. In any other case the right edge of the starting note head is used. The value of BendSpanner.details.horizontal-left-padding is added, which may be changed by an appropriate override. Returns a list of the same length as the amount of bend-starting note heads.

bend::calc-bend-x-end bend-spanner top-left-tab-nhd top-right-tab-nhd
   Calculate the ending x coordinate of bend-spanner. At the line end, take the items of BreakAlignGroup into account and a little bit of padding. Ends an unbroken spanner or the last of a broken one in the middle of the topmost note head of its bounding note column.

bend::target-cautionary spanner
   Set 'display-cautionary of all relevant note heads of spanners right bound to true. As a result they appear parenthesized. This procedure is the default value of 'before-line-breaking.

bend::text-string spanner
   Take a spanner grob and calculate a list with the quarter tone diffs between the pitches of starting and ending bound. Because bending to different amounts is very unlikely, only the first element of this list is returned as a string.

bend-spanner::print grob
   Return the final stencil. A line and curve, an arrow head and a text representing the amount a string is bent.

ly:bezier-extent control-points axis
   Compute the extent of the Bézier curve defined by control-points along axis.

ly:bezier-extract control-points t-min t-max
   Return a sub-curve of the Bézier curve defined by control-points. The sub-curve is delimited by the curve points indexed by t-min and t-max (between 0 and 1, 0 = first control point, 1 = last control point). A sub-curve of a Bézier curve is in turn a Bézier curve.

bit-list->byte-list bit-list
   Convert the given list of bits (booleans), whose length must be a multiple of 8, into a list of bytes (integers between 0 and 255).

bit-list->int bit-list
   Convert the given list of booleans to the number that it represents in binary.
Chapter 4: Scheme functions

ly:book? x
Is x a smob of class Book?


ly:book-add-score! book-smob score
Add score to book-smob score list.


book-first-page layout props
Return the 'first-page-number of the entire book.

Return header in book.

Return paper in book.

Print book. output is passed to the backend unchanged. For example, it may be a string (for file based outputs) or a socket (for network based output).

Print book. output is passed to the backend unchanged. For example, it may be a string (for file based outputs) or a socket (for network based output).

ly:book-scores book
Return scores in book.

Set the book header.

box-grob-stencil grob
Make a box of exactly the extents of the grob. The box precisely encloses the contents.

box-stencil stencil thickness padding
Add a box around stencil, producing a new stencil.

ly:bp num
num bigpoints (1/72th inch).

ly:bracket a iv t p
Make a bracket in direction a. The extent of the bracket is given by iv. The wings protrude by an amount of p, which may be negative. The thickness is given by t.

bracketify-stencil stil axis thick protrusion padding
Add brackets around stil, producing a new stencil.

break-alignable-interface::self-alignment-of-anchor g
Return a value for g’s self-alignment-X that will place g on the same side of the reference point defined by a break-aligned item such as a Clef.
break-alignable-interface::self-alignment-opposite-of-anchor [Function]
g
Return a value for \( g \)'s self-alignment-X that will place \( g \) on the opposite side of the reference point defined by a break-aligned item such as a Clef.

ly:break-alignment-interface::find-nonempty-break-align-group [Function]
Find the BreakAlignGroup with the given break-align-symbol in this BreakAlignment. Return \#f if there is no such group. Also return \#f if the group has empty X-extent, which can happen if it contains only omitted items.

break-alignment-list end-of-line middle begin-of-line [Function]
Return a callback that calculates a value based on a grob's break direction.

ly:broadcast disp ev [Function]
Send the stream event \( ev \) to the dispatcher \( disp \).

byte-list->bit-list byte-list [Function]
Convert a list of bytes (integers between 0 and 255) into a list of bits (booleans).

caesura-script-interface::before-line-breaking script [Function]
Callback for CaesuraScript grob. Eliminate scripts aligned to bar lines if they might collide with a span bar. Some types of bar lines have visible span bars and some don’t. For consistent notation, we don’t check whether particular SpanBar grobs are actually visible, just that they exist.

caesura-to-bar-line-or-divisio context caesura-type observations [Function]
caesuraTypeTransform callback to print articulated caesurae as chant breath marks using the infrastructure for modern bar lines when possible.

caesura-to-divisio context caesura-type observations [Function]
caesuraTypeTransform callback to print articulated caesurae as chant breath marks.

ly:cairo-output-stencil basename stencil paper formats [Function]
dump a single stencil through the Cairo backend

ly:cairo-output-stencils basename stencils header paper formats [Function]
dump book through cairo backend

calc-harmonic-pitch pitch music [Function]
Calculate the harmonic pitches in music given \( pitch \) as the non-harmonic pitch.

calc-measure-length time-signature [Function]
Calculate the measure length for \( time-signature \).

ly:camel-case->lisp-identifier name-sym [Function]
Convert FooBar_Bla to foo-bar-bla style symbol.

centered-spanner-interface::calc-x-offset grob [Function]
Compute the shift from this spanner’s reference point to a point centered between two non-musical columns, according to the spacing-pair property. This also takes self-alignment-X into account. The default for spacing-pair is \'(break-alignment . break-alignment)\).

centered-stencil stencil [Function]
Center stencil \( stencil \) in both the x and y directions.
ly:chain-assoc-get key achain default-value strict-checking [Function]
Return value for key from a list of alists achain. If no entry is found, return default-value or 
#f if default-value is not specified. With strict-checking set to #t, a programming error is 
output in such cases.

chain-assoc-get ... [list] [Function]
- LilyPond procedure: ly:chain-assoc-get (SCM key, SCM achain, SCM default_value, SCM strict_checking)
Return value for key from a list of alists achain. If no entry is found, return default-value or 
#f if default-value is not specified. With strict-checking set to #t, a programming error is 
output in such cases.

circle-stencil stencil thickness padding [Function]
Add a circle around stencil, producing a new stencil.

change-pitches music converter [Function]
Recurse through music, applying converter to pitches. converter is typically a transposer or 
an inverter (see file scm/modal-transforms.scm), but may be user-defined. The converter 
function must take a single pitch as its argument and return a new pitch. These are LilyPond 
Scheme pitches, e.g., (ly:make-pitch 0 2 0).

check-context-path path [location] [Function]
Check a context property path specification path, a symbol list (or a single symbol), for 
validity and possibly complete it. Returns the completed specification, or #f when rising an 
error (using optionally location).

check-grob-path path rest ... [Function]
Check a grob path specification path, a symbol list (or a single symbol), for validity and possibly complete it. Returns the completed specification, or #f if invalid, optionally using location for an error message. If an optional keyword argument #:start start is given, the parsing starts at the given index in the sequence 'Context.Grob.property.sub-property...', with the default of '0' implying the full path.
If there is no valid first element of path fitting at the given path location, an optionally given #:default default is used as the respective element instead without checking it for validity at this position.
The resulting path after possibly prepending default can be constrained in length by optional arguments #:min min and #:max max, defaulting to '1' and unlimited, respectively.

check-music-path path rest ... [Function]
Check a music property path specification path, a symbol list (or a single symbol), for validity and possibly complete it. Returns the completed specification, or #f when rising an error (using optionally location).

chord-name->german-markup B-instead-of-Bb [Function]
Return pitch markup for PITCH, using german note names. If B-instead-of-Bb is set to #t real german names are returned. Otherwise semi-german names (with Bb and below keeping the british names)

chord-name->italian-markup french? [Function]
Return pitch markup for pitch, using Italian/French note names. If french? is set to #t, french 'ré' is returned for pitch D instead of 're'.

ly:check-expected-warnings [Function]
Check whether all expected warnings have really been triggered.
clef-modifier::print grob
   Callback for ClefModifier grob.

clef-transposition-markup oct style
   The transposition sign formatting function. oct is supposed to be a string holding the transposition number, style determines the way the transposition number is displayed.

ly:cm num
   num cm.

   Book music handler.

collect-bookpart-for-book book-part
   Top-level book-part handler.

collect-music-aux score-handler music
   Pass music to score-handler, with preprocessing for page layout instructions.

collect-music-for-book music
   Top-level music handler.

ly:command-line-code
   The Scheme code specified on the command line with option -e.

ly:command-line-options
   The Scheme options specified on the command line with option -d.

comparator-from-key key cmp
   Return a comparator function that applies key to the two elements and compares the results using cmp. Especially useful for sorting.

ly:connect-dispatchers to from
   Make the dispatcher to listen to events from from.

construct-chord-elements root duration modifications
   Build a chord on root using modifiers in modifications. NoteEvents have duration duration. Notes: Natural 11 is left from chord if not explicitly specified.
   Entry point for the parser.

ly:context? x
   Is x a smob of class Context?

ly:context-children context
   Return a list with the children contexts of context.

ly:context-current-moment context
   Return the current moment of context.

ly:context-def? x
   Is x a smob of class Context_def?

ly:context-def-lookup def sym val
   Return the value of sym in context definition def (e.g., \Voice). If no value is found, return val or () if val is undefined. sym can be any of 'default-child', 'consists', 'description', 'aliases', 'accepts', 'property-ops', 'context-name', 'group-type'.
ly:context-def-modify \[\text{def mod}\]  
Return the result of applying the context-mod \text{mod} to the context definition \text{def}. Does not change \text{def}.

ly:context-event-source \[\text{context}\]  
Return event-source of context \text{context}.

ly:context-events-below \[\text{context}\]  
Return a stream-distributor that distributes all events from \text{context} and all its subcontexts.

ly:context-find \[\text{context name}\]  
Find a parent of \text{context} that has name or alias \text{name}. Return \texttt{#f} if not found.

ly:context-grob-definition \[\text{context name}\]  
Return the definition of \text{name} (a symbol) within \text{context} as an alist.

ly:context-id \[\text{context}\]  
Return the ID string of \text{context}, i.e., for \text{context Voice = "one" ...} return the string one.

ly:context-matched-pop-property \[\text{context grob cell}\]  
This undoes a particular \texttt{\override}, \texttt{\once \override} or \texttt{\once \revert} when given the specific alist pair to undo.

ly:context-mod? \[\text{x}\]  
Is \text{x} a smob of class \texttt{Context_mod}?

ly:context-mod-apply! \[\text{context mod}\]  
Apply the context modification \text{mod} to \text{context}.

ly:context-name \[\text{context}\]  
Return the name of \text{context}, i.e., for \text{context Voice = "one" ...} return the symbol \texttt{Voice}.

ly:context-output-def \[\text{context}\]  
Return the output definition of \text{context}.

ly:context-parent \[\text{context}\]  
Return the parent of \text{context}, \texttt{#f} if none.

ly:context-property \[\text{context sym def}\]  
Return the value for property \text{sym} in \text{context}. If \text{def} is given, and property value is \texttt{'(())}, return \text{def}.

ly:context-property-where-defined \[\text{context name def}\]  
Return the context above \text{context} where \text{name} is defined, or \text{def} (defaulting to \texttt{'(())}) if no such context is found.

ly:context-pushpop-property \[\text{context grob eltprop val}\]  
Do \texttt{\temporary \override} or \texttt{\revert} operation in \text{context}. The grob definition \text{grob} is extended with \text{eltprop} (if \text{val} is specified) or reverted (if unspecified).

ly:context-schedule-moment \[\text{context moment}\]  
Add the given moment \text{moment} (which must lie in the future) to the list of moments to process for the global context governing \text{context}. This makes it possible for translators (engravers, performers) to see moments not directly created by user input.

ly:context-set-property! \[\text{context name val}\]  
Set value of property \text{name} in context \text{context} to \text{val}.
context-spec-music m context [id [mods]] [Function]
Add \context context = id \with mods to m.

ly:context-unset-property context name [Function]
Unset value of property name in context context.

copy-repeat-chord original-chord repeat-chord duration event-types [Function]
Copy all events in event-types (be sure to include rhythmic-events) from original-chord over to repeat-chord with their articulations filtered as well. Any duration is replaced with the specified duration.

count-list lst [Function]
Given lst as (E1 E2 ...), return ((E1 . 1) (E2 . 2) ...).

create-glyph-flag flag-style dir-modifier grob [Function]
Create a flag stencil by looking up the glyph from the music font.
This is an auxiliary function for mensural-flag, glyph-flag, and normal-flag.

cross-staff-connect stem [Function]
Set cross-staff property of the stem to this function to connect it to other stems automatically.

cue-substitute quote-music [Function]
Must happen after quote-substitute.

cyclic-base-value value cycle [Function]
Take value (for example, an angle) and modulo-maps it between 0 and base cycle.

ly:debug str rest [Function]
A Scheme callable function to issue a debug message str. The message is formatted with format; rest holds the formatting arguments (if any).

default-flag grob [Function]
Create a flag stencil for the stem.
The flag style is derived from the style property of grob (which must be of type Flag).
By default, LilyPond uses a C++ function (which is slightly faster) to do exactly the same as this function. However, if you want to modify the default flags this function can be used to obtain the default flag stencil, which can then be modified at will.
The available, predefined values for style are "" (empty, for normal flags), "mensural", and "no-flag". Other values are used to construct glyph names for flags; see function glyph-flag for details.
Example:
\override Flag.stencil = #default-flag
\override Flag.style = #'mensural

ly:default-scale [Function]
Get the global default scale.

define-bar-line bar-glyph eol-glyph bol-glyph span-glyph [Function]
Define a bar glyph bar-glyph and its substitutes at the end of a line (eol-glyph), at the beginning of a line (bol-glyph) and as a span bar (span-glyph). The substitute glyphs may be either strings or booleans: #t calls for the same value as bar-glyph and #f calls for no glyph.

define-event-class class parent [Function]
Defines a new event class derived from parent, a previously defined event class.
define-event-function ...  
Like define-music-function, but the return value must be a post-event.

define-fonts paper define-font define-pango-pf  
Return a string of all fonts used in paper, invoking the functions define-font and define-pango-pf for producing the actual font definition.

define-markup-command ...  
Define a markup function. Syntax:

```
(define-markup-command (command layout props arg1 arg2 ...)  
(type1? type2? ...)  
[#:properties ((property1 default1)  
                (property2 default2)  
                ...) ]  
[#:category category ]  
[#:as-string expression ]  
[ "doc-string" ]  
command-body)
```

This macro defines the markup function command-markup. When this function is applied as

```
(command-markup layout props arg1 arg2 ...)
```

it executes command-body, a sequence of S-expression similar to the body of a define form. The body should return a stencil.

type1?, type2?, etc., are type predicates for the arguments arg1, arg2, etc. doc-string is an optional description of the command; this can be retrieved using procedure-documentation on command-markup, and is used for built-in markup commands to generate the documentation.

Moreover, this macro defines a helper function make-command-markup, which can be applied as

```
(make-command-markup arg1 arg2 ...)
```

(without layout and props arguments). This yields a markup. Interpreting it, using (interpret-markup markup layout props), invokes command-markup as above.

The specified properties are available as let-bound variables in the command body, using the respective default value as fallback in case the property is not found in props, or #f if no default was given. props itself is left unchanged: if you want defaults specified in that manner passed down into other markup functions, you need to adjust props yourself.

If the as-string named argument is given, it should be an expression, which is evaluated by markup->string when lossily converting markups to strings. The expression can use all variables available in the main body, namely layout, props, the arguments, and the properties. However, in many cases layout will be #f because such an output definition is not available (such as for MIDI output). This case must be accounted for. The expression can recursively call markup->string, passing it #:layout layout #:props props.

The autogenerated documentation makes use of some optional specifications that are otherwise ignored:

- category is either a symbol or a symbol list specifying the categories for this markup command in the docs.
- As an element of the ‘properties’ list, you may directly use command-markup instead of a (property default) to indicate that this markup command is called by the newly defined command, adding its properties to the documented properties of the new command. There is no protection against circular definitions.
Some object properties are attached to the resulting command-markup function according to the parameters of the definition: markup-command-signature, markup-function-category, markup-function-properties.

`define-markup-list-command ...`  
[Macro]  
Same as `define-markup-command`, but defines a command that, when interpreted, returns a list of stencils instead of a single one.  
Markup list commands are recognizable programmatically by having the `markup-list-function?` object property to `#t`.

`define-music-function ...`  
[Macro]  
Define and return a music function. Syntax:

```
(define-music-function (arg1 arg2 ...)  
  (type1? type2? ...)
```

`type1?`, `type2?`, etc., can take one of the forms `predicate?` for mandatory arguments satisfying the predicate, `(predicate?)` for optional parameters of that type defaulting to `#f`, `(predicate? value)` for optional parameters with a specified default value (evaluated at definition time). An optional parameter can be omitted in a call only when it cannot get confused with a following parameter of different type.  
A music function must return a music expression.

`define-scheme-function ...`  
[Macro]  
Like `define-music-function`, but the return type is not restricted to music.

`define-syntax-function ...`  
[Macro]  
Helper macro for `ly:make-music-function`. Syntax:

```
(define-syntax-function result-type?  
  (arg1 arg2 ...)  
  (type1? type2? ...)  
```

See `define-music-function` for information on type predicates. `result-type?` can specify a default in the same manner as predicates, to be used in case of a type error in arguments or result.

`define-tag-group tags`  
[Function]  
Define a tag group consisting of the given `tags`, a list of symbols. Returns `#f` if successful, and an error message if there is a conflicting tag group definition.

`define-void-function ...`  
[Macro]  
Like `define-music-function`, but the return value must be the special `*unspecified*` value (i.e., what most Guile functions with “unspecified” value return). Use this when defining functions for executing actions rather than returning values, to keep LilyPond from trying to interpret the return value.

`degrees->radians angle-degrees`  
[Function]  
Convert the given angle from degrees to radians.

`descend-to-context m context [id [mods]]`  
[Function]  
Like `context-spec-music`, but only descending.

`determine-split-list evl1 evl2 chord-range`  
[Function]  
Event lists `evl1` and `evl2` should be ascending. `chord-range` is a pair of numbers (min, max) defining the distance in steps between notes that may be combined into a chord or unison.
determine-string-fret-finger context notes specified-info rest  
Determine string numbers and frets for playing notes as a chord, given specified information specified-info. specified-info is a list with two list elements, specified strings defined-strings and specified fingerings defined-fingers. Only a fingering of 0 will affect the fret selection, as it specifies an open string. If defined-strings is ‘()', the context property defaultStrings is used as a list of defined strings. Looks for predefined fretboards if predefinedFretboardTable is not #f. If rest is present, it contains the FretBoard grob, and a fretboard gets created. Otherwise, a list of (string fret finger) lists is returned. If the context-property supportNonIntegerFret is set #t, micro-tones are supported for TabStaff, but not not for FretBoards.

ly:dimension? d  
Is d a dimension? Used to distinguish length variables from normal numbers.

ly:dir? s  
Is s a direction? Valid directions are -1, 0, or 1, where -1 represents left or down, 1 represents right or up, and 0 represents a neutral direction.

dir-basename file rest ...  
Strip suffixes in rest, but leave directory component for file.

ly:directed direction magnitude  
Calculate an (x . y) pair with optional magnitude (defaulting to 1.0) and direction specified either as an angle in degrees or a coordinate pair giving the direction. If magnitude is a pair, the respective coordinates are scaled independently, useful for ellipse drawings.

ly:disconnect-dispatchers to from  
Stop the dispatcher to listening to events from from.

display-lily-music expr [port]  
Display the music expression expr using LilyPond syntax.

display-music music [port]  
Display music, not done with music-map for clarity of presentation.

display-scheme-music obj [port]  
Display obj, typically a music expression, in a friendly fashion, which often can be read back in order to generate an equivalent expression.

dodecaphonic-no-repeat-rule context pitch barnum  
An accidental rule that typesets an accidental before every note (just as in the dodecaphonic accidental style) except if the note is immediately preceded by a note with the same pitch. This is a common accidental style in contemporary notation.

ly:duration? x  
Is x a smob of class Duration?

ly:duration<? p1 p2  
Is p1 shorter than p2?

ly:duration->string dur  
Convert dur to a string.
ly:duration-compress *dur factor*
Compress *dur* by rational *factor*.

ly:duration-dot-count *dur*
Extract the dot count from *dur*.

duration-dot-factor *dotcount*
Given a count of the dots used to extend a musical duration, return the numeric factor by which they increase the duration.

ly:duration-factor *dur*
Extract the compression factor from *dur*. Return it as a pair.

ly:duration-length *dur*
The length of the duration as a moment.

duration-length *dur*
Return the overall length of a duration, as a number of whole notes. (Not to be confused with ly:duration-length, which returns a less useful Moment object.)

duration-line::calc *grob*
Return list of values needed to print a stencil for DurationLine.

duration-line::print *grob*
Return the stencil of DurationLine.

ly:duration-log *dur*
Extract the duration log from *dur*.

duration-log-factor *lognum*
Given a logarithmic duration number, return the length of the duration, as a number of whole notes.

ly:duration-scale *dur*
Extract the compression factor from *dur*. Return it as a rational.

duration-visual *dur*
Given a duration object, return the visual part of the duration (base note length and dot count), in the form of a duration object with non-visual scale factor 1.

duration-visual-length *dur*
Given a duration object, return the length of the visual part of the duration (base note length and dot count), as a number of whole notes.

dynamic-text-spanner::before-line-breaking *grob*
Monitor left bound of DynamicTextSpanner for absolute dynamics. If found, ensure DynamicText does not collide with spanner text by changing ’attach-dir’ and ’padding’. Reads the ’right-padding’ property of DynamicText to fine-tune space between the two text elements.

ly:effective-prefix
Return effective prefix. For example, if LilyPond Scheme files are stored in directory /foo/bar/scm and PS files in /foo/bar/ps, the effective prefix is /foo/bar.
elbowed-hairpin coords mirrored?

Create hairpin based on a list of coords in \((\text{cons } x \ y)\) form. \(x\) is the portion of the width consumed for a given line and \(y\) is the portion of the height. For example, \'\((0.0) (0.3 \ 0.7) (0.8 \ 0.9) (1.0 \ 1.0)\)\) means that at the point where the hairpin has consumed 30% of its width, it must be at 70% of its height. Once it is to 80% width, it must be at 90% height. It finishes at 100% width and 100% height. If \(\text{coords}\) does not begin with \'\((0.0)\) the final hairpin may have an open tip. For example \'\((0.0 \ 0.5)\) will cause an open end of 50% of the usual height.

\(\text{mirrored}\) indicates if the hairpin is mirrored over the y axis or if just the upper part is drawn.

Returns a function that accepts a hairpin grob as an argument and draws the stencil based on its coordinates.

```scheme
#(define simple-hairpin
 (elbowed-hairpin '((0 . 0)(1.0 . 1.0)) #t))

\relative c' {
 \override Hairpin #'stencil = #simple-hairpin
 a\p\< a a a\f
}
```

ellipse-stencil stencil thickness x-padding y-padding

Add an ellipse around \(\text{stencil}\), padded by the padding pair, producing a new stencil.

end-broken-spanner? spanner

Is \(\text{spanner}\) broken and the last of its broken siblings? See also unbroken-or-last-broken-spanner?.

ly:engraver-announce-end-grob engraver grob cause

Announce the end of a grob (i.e., the end of a spanner) originating from given \(\text{engraver}\) instance, with \(\text{grob}\) being a grob. \(\text{cause}\) should either be another grob or a music event.

ly:engraver-make-grob engraver grob-name cause

Create a grob originating from given \(\text{engraver}\) instance, with given \(\text{grob-name}\), a symbol. \(\text{cause}\) should either be another grob or a music event.

ly:engraver-make-item engraver grob-name cause

Same as ly:engraver-make-grob, but always create a grob with the Item class. This is useful when the same grob definition is used to create grobs of differing classes.

ly:engraver-make-spanner engraver grob-name cause

Same as ly:engraver-make-grob, but always create a grob with the Spanner class. This is useful when the same grob definition is used to create grobs of differing classes.

ly:engraver-make-sticky engraver grob-name host cause

Utility function to create a grob sticking to another grob. This acts like either ly:engraver-make-item or ly:engraver-make-spanner, depending on the class of the host. Additionally, the host is made the parent of the newly created sticky grob on the y axis and, for items, on the x axis. Sticky spanners take their bounds from their host and their end is announced with the end of the host.

Sticky grobs must have the sticky-grob-interface interface, see Section “sticky-grob-interface” in Internals Reference.

ly:error str rest

A Scheme callable function to issue the error \(\text{str}\). The error is formatted with format; \(\text{rest}\) holds the formatting arguments (if any).
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**eval-carefully symbol module default ...**

Check whether all symbols in expression `symbol` are reachable in module `module`. In that case evaluate, otherwise print a warning and set an optional `default`.

**ly: event? obj**

Is `obj` a proper (non-rhythmic) Event object?

**event-chord-notes event-chord**

Return a list of all notes from `event-chord`.

**event-chord-pitches event-chord**

Return a list of all pitches from `event-chord`.

**event-chord-reduce music**

Reduce event chords in `music` to their first note event, retaining only the chord articulations. Returns the modified music.

**event-chord-wrap! music**

Wrap isolated rhythmic events and non-postevent events in `music` inside of an EventChord. Chord repeats ‘q’ are expanded using the default settings of the parser.

**ly: deep-copy m**

Copy `m` and all sub-expressions of `m`.

**event-has-articulation? event-type stream-event**

Is `event-type` in the articulations list of the music causing `stream-event`?

**ly: event-length event moment**

Return the length of a stream event. If `moment` is not given, this is just the event’s length property. If `moment` is given and is an in-grace moment (i.e. having non-zero, usually negative, grace part), then the length of the stream event is returned as a grace-only moment. In any case, thus, the effective length of the stream event when happening at `moment` is returned.

**ly: event-property sev sym val**

Get the property `sym` of stream event `sev`. If `sym` is undefined, return `val` or `()` if `val` is not specified.

**ly: event-set-property! ev sym val**

Set property `sym` in event `ev` to `val`.

**expand-repeat-chords! event-types music**

Walk through `music` and fill repeated chords (notable by having a duration in `duration`) with the notes from their respective predecessor chord.

**expand-repeat-notes! music**

Walk through `music` and give pitchless notes (not having a pitch in `pitch` or a drum type in `drum-type`) the pitch(es) from the predecessor note/chord if available.

**ly: expect-warning str rest**

A Scheme callable function to register a warning to be expected and subsequently suppressed. If the warning is not encountered, a warning about the missing warning is shown. The message should be translated with `(_ ...)` and changing parameters given after the format string.

**extract-beam-exceptions music**

Create a value useful for setting beamExceptions from `music`. 
extract-music music pred?  
Return a flat list of all music matching pred? inside of music, not recursing into matches themselves.

extract-named-music music music-name  
Return a flat list of all music named music-name (either a single event symbol or a list of alternatives) inside of music, not recursing into matches themselves.

ly:extract-subfont-from-collection collection-file-name idx  
subfont-file-name  
Extract the subfont of index idx in TrueType collection (TTC) or OpenType/CFF collection (OTC) file collection-file-name and write it to file subfont-file-name.

extract-typed-music music type  
Return a flat list of all music with type (either a single type symbol or a list of alternatives) inside of music, not recursing into matches themselves.

figured-bass-continuation::print grob  
Callback for BassFigureContinuation grobs.

ly:find-file name strict  
Return the absolute file name of name. By default, if the file is not found, return #f. If the optional parameter strict is passed as #t, raise an error in this case instead.

find-named-props prop-name grob-descriptions  
Used by \magnifyMusic and \magnifyStaff. If grob-descriptions is equal to the all-grob-descriptions alist (defined in scm/define-grobs.scm), this finds all grobs that can have a value for the prop-name property, and return them as a list in the following format:

'((grob prop-name)  
  (grob prop-name)  
  ...)  

find-pitch-entry keysig pitch accept-global accept-local  
Return the first entry in keysig that matches pitch by notename and octave. Alteration is not considered. accept-global states whether key signature entries should be included. accept-local states whether local accidentals should be included. If no matching entry is found, #f is returned.

finger-glide::print grob  
The stencil printing procedure for grob FingerGlideSpanner. Depending on the grob property style several forms of appearance are printed. Possible settings for grob property style are zigzag, trill, dashed-line, dotted-line, stub-left, stub-right, stub-both, bow, none and line, which is the default.

first-assoc keys lst  
Return first successful assoc of key from keys in lst.

first-broken-spanner? spanner  
Is spanner broken and the first of its broken siblings? See also unbroken-or-first-broken-spanner?.

first-member members lst  
Return first successful member (of member) from members in lst.
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flat-flag grob  
A callback function for Flag.stencil to get a flat flag.  
The up-stem and down-stem angles of the flags are both 0 degrees. If the caller sets the stroke-style property of grob to the string "grace", add a slash through the flag.  
This function returns a stencil.

flat-zip-longest lsts...  
Return a list made of the first element from the first list, then the first element from the second list, ..., the second element from the first list, ..., until all lists are exhausted. For example:

$$(\text{flat-zip-longest } '(a b c d) '(e f) '(g h i)) \Rightarrow '(a e g b f h c i d)$$

flatten-list x  
Unnest list.

flip-stencil axis stil  
Flip stencil stil in the direction of axis. Value X (or 0) for axis flips it horizontally. Value Y (or 1) flips it vertically. stil is flipped in place; its position, the coordinates of its bounding box, remains the same.

fold-some-music pred? proc init music  
This works recursively on music like fold does on a list, calling '(pred? music) on every music element. If #f is returned for an element, it is processed recursively with the same initial value of 'previous', otherwise '(proc music previous) replaces 'previous' and no recursion happens. The top music is processed using init for 'previous'.

fold-values proc lst inits...  
A variant of fold that works on one list only, but allows proc to return multiple values, and can itself return multiple values. The calls to proc are (proc list-elem previous1 previous2 ...). Note that the inits arguments are given after lst in the signature, unlike fold.

ly:font-config-add-directory dir  
Add directory dir to FontConfig.

ly:font-config-add-font font  
Add font font to FontConfig.

ly:font-config-display-fonts  
Dump a list of all fonts visible to FontConfig.

ly:font-config-get-font-file name  
Get the file for font name, as found by FontConfig.

ly:font-design-size font  
Given the font metric font, return the design size, relative to the current output-scale.

ly:font-file-name font  
Given the font metric font, return the corresponding file name.

ly:font-get-glyph font name  
Return a stencil from font for the glyph named name. If the glyph is not available, return an empty stencil.  
Note that this command can only be used to access glyphs from fonts loaded with ly:system-font-load; currently, this means either the Emmentaler or Emmentaler-Brace fonts, corresponding to the font encodings fetaMusic and fetaBraces, respectively.
ly:font-glyph-name-to-index font name
Return the index for name in font.
Note that this command can only be used to access glyphs from fonts loaded with
ly:system-font-load; currently, this means either the Emmentaler or Emmentaler-Brace/fonts, corresponding to the font encodings fetaMusic and fetaBraces, respectively.

ly:font-index-to-charcode font index
Return the character code for index in font.
Note that this command can only be used to access glyphs from fonts loaded with
ly:system-font-load; currently, this means either the Emmentaler or Emmentaler-Brace
fonts, corresponding to the font encodings fetaMusic and fetaBraces, respectively.

ly:font-magnification font
Given the font metric font, return the magnification, relative to the current output-scale.

ly:font-metric? x
Is x a smob of class Font_metric?

ly:font-name font
Given the font metric font, return the corresponding name.

font-name-split font-name
Return (font-name . design-size) from font-name string or #f.

for-some-music stop? music
Walk through music, process all elements calling stop? and only recurse if this returns #f.

ly:format str rest
LilyPond specific format function, supporting ~a and ~[0-9]f. Basic support for ~s is also provided.

ly:format-output context
Given a global context in its final state, process it and return the Music_output object in its
final state.

format-segno-mark-considering-bar-lines segno-number context
When bar lines incorporate segni, print no mark for the first segno because that would be
redundant. Print the usual marks for later segni to avoid ambiguity.

fret->pitch fret
Calculate a pitch given fret for the harmonic.

fret-parse-terse-definition-string props definition-string
Parse a fret diagram string that uses terse syntax; return a pair containing props, modified
to include the string-count determined by definition-string, and a fret indication list with the
appropriate values.

function-chain arg function-list
Apply a list of functions in function-list to arg. Each element of function-list is structured
(cons function '(arg2 arg3 ...)). If function takes arguments besides arg, they are pro-
vided in function-list. Example:
(function-chain 1 `((,+ 1) (,- 2) (+ 3) (/)))
⇒ 1/3

generate-crop-stencil paper-book
Returns a stencil for the cropped output of the given Paper_book
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**generate-preview-stencil paper-book**

Returns a stencil for a preview of given Paper_book

**ly:generic-bound-extent grob common**

Determine the extent of grob relative to common along the x axis, finding its extent as a bound when it a has bound-alignment-interfaces property list set and otherwise the full extent.

**ly:get-all-function-documentation**

Get a hash table with all LilyPond Scheme extension functions.

**ly:get-all-translators**

Return a list of all translator objects that may be instantiated.

**get-bound-note-heads spanner**

Take a spanner grob and return a pair containing all note heads of the initial starting and the final NoteColumn.

**ly:get-cff-offset font-file-name idx**

Get the offset of the ‘CFF’ table for font-file-name, returning it as an integer. The optional idx argument is useful for OpenType/CFF collections (OTC) only; it specifies the font index within the OTC. The default value of idx is 0.

**get-chord-shape shape-code tuning base-chord-shapes**

Return the chord shape associated with shape-code and tuning in the hash-table base-chord-shapes.

**ly:get-context-mods contextmod**

Returns the list of context modifications stored in contextmod.

**ly:get-font-format font-file-name idx**

Get the font format for font-file-name, returning it as a symbol. The optional idx argument is useful for TrueType Collections (TTC) and OpenType/CFF collections (OTC) only; it specifies the font index within the TTC/OTC. The default value of idx is 0.

**ly:get-option var**

Get a global option setting.

**get-postscript-bbox string**

Extract the bounding box from string, or return #f if not present.

**ly:get-spacing-spec from-scm to-scm**

Return the spacing spec going between the two given grobs, from-scm and to-scm.

**get-tweakable-music mus**

When tweaking music, return a list of music expressions where the tweaks should be applied. Relevant for music wrappers and event chords.

**glyph-flag flag-style**

A callback for function default-flag to get a flag glyph.

This function actually constructs a function returning a stencil, expecting a single argument, grob.

It looks up glyph flags.StyleDirLog in the music font and uses it for the flag stencil. Style is the flag style based on flag-style (which can be empty), Dir is the flag direction (either ‘u’ or ‘d’), and Log the duration log (an integer in the range 3 to 10) from which the number
of flags attached to the stem is derived. Both \texttt{Dir} and \texttt{Log} are taken from \texttt{grob}. Example: \texttt{flags.u3}.

If \texttt{grob} has the stroke-style property set, add a second glyph with the same glyph name components but use its value instead for \texttt{log}. Example: \texttt{flags.ugrace}.

Not to be used with mensural flags, which have a slightly different naming scheme (see function \texttt{mensural-flag}).

\begin{verbatim}
ly:grob? x
  Is x a snob of class Grob?

[Function]
grob::all-objects grob
  Return a list of the names and contents of all properties having type \texttt{ly:grob?} or \texttt{ly:grob-array?} for all interfaces supported by grob grob.

[Function]
grob::compose-function func data
  Create a callback entity \texttt{func} to be stored in a grob property, based on the grob property data \texttt{data} (which can be plain data, a callback itself, or an unpure-pure container).

  Function or unpure-pure container \texttt{func} accepts a grob and a value and returns another value. Depending on the type of \texttt{data}, \texttt{func} is used for building a grob callback or an unpure-pure container.

[Function]
grob::display-objects grob
  Display all objects stored in properties of grob grob.

[Function]
grob::inherit-parent-property axis property default . . .
  grob callback generator for inheriting a property from an axis parent, defaulting to \texttt{default} if there is no parent or the parent has no setting.

[Function]
grob::name grob
  Return the name of the grob grob as a symbol.

[Function]
grob::offset-function func data rest . . .
  Create a callback entity \texttt{func} to be stored in a grob property, based on the grob property data \texttt{data} (which can be plain data, a callback itself, or an unpure-pure container).

  Function \texttt{func} accepts a grob and returns a value that is added to the value resulting from \texttt{data}. Optional argument \texttt{plus} defaults to ‘+’ but may be changed to allow for using a different underlying accumulation.

  If \texttt{data} is \#f or ‘()’, it is not included in the sum.

[Function]
grob::relay-other-property property
  grob callback generator for returning the value of another property, which is identified by the symbol \texttt{property}.

[Function]
grob::rhythmic-location grob
  Return a pair consisting of the measure number and moment within the measure of grob grob.

[Function]
grob::unpure-Y-extent-from-stencil pure-function
  The unpure height will come from a stencil whereas the pure height will come from \texttt{pure-function}.

[Function]
grob::when grob
  Return the global timestep (a \texttt{Moment}) of grob grob.
\end{verbatim}
ly:grob-alist-chain  grob global
Get an alist chain for grob grob, with global as the global default. If unspecified, there is no
global default.

ly:grob-array?  x
Is x a smob of class Grob_array?

ly:grob-array->list  grob-arr
Return the elements of grob-arr as a Scheme list.

ly:grob-array-length  grob-arr
Return the length of grob-arr.

ly:grob-array-ref  grob-arr index
Retrieve the indexth element of grob-arr.

ly:grob-basic-properties  grob
Get the immutable properties of grob.

ly:grob-chain-callback  grob proc sym
Find the callback that is stored as property sym of grob grob and chain proc to the head of
this, meaning that it is called using grob and the previous callback’s result.

ly:grob-common-refpoint  grob other axis
Find the common refpoint of grob and other for axis.

ly:grob-common-refpoint-of-array  grob others axis
Find the common refpoint of grob and others (a grob-array) for axis.

ly:grob-default-font  grob
Return the default font for grob grob.

ly:grob-extent  grob refp axis
Get the extent in axis direction of grob relative to the grob refp.

ly:grob-get-vertical-axis-group-index  grob
Get the index of the vertical axis group the grob grob belongs to; return -1 if none is found.

ly:grob-interfaces  grob
Return the interfaces list of grob grob.

ly:grob-layout  grob
Get \layout definition from grob grob.

ly:grob-list->grob-array  grob-list
Convert a Scheme list of grobs to a grob array.

ly:grob-object  grob sym val
Return the value of a pointer in grob grob of property sym. When sym is undefined in grob,
it returns val if specified or '()' (end-of-list) otherwise. The kind of properties this taps into
differs from regular properties. It is used to store links between grobs, either grobs or grob
arrays. For instance, a note head has a stem property, the stem grob it belongs to. Just
after line breaking, all those grobs are scanned and replaced by their relevant broken versions
when applicable.

ly:grob-original  grob
Return the unbroken original grob of grob, grob may be an item or spanner.
ly:grob-parent  grob  axis  def
  Get the parent of  grob.  axis  is 0 for the x axis, 1 for the y axis. If  grob  has no parent on this axis (yet), return  def, or '()' if  def  is not specified.

ly:grob-pq< ?  a  b
  Compare two grob priority queue entries. This is an internal function.

ly:grob-properties?  x
  Is  x  a smob of class Grob_properties?

ly:grob-property  grob  sym  val
  Return the value for property  sym  of  grob. If no value is found, return  val  or '()' if  val  is not specified.

ly:grob-property-data  grob  sym
  Return the value for property  sym  of  grob, but do not process callbacks.

ly:grob-pure-height  grob  refp  beg  end  val
  Return the pure height of  grob  given refpoint  refp. If no value is found, return  val  or '()' if  val  is not specified.

ly:grob-pure-property  grob  sym  beg  end  val
  Return the pure value for property  sym  of  grob. If no value is found, return  val  or '()' if  val  is not specified.

ly:grob-pure-relative-coordinate  grob  refp  start  end
  Return the pure vertical coordinate of  grob  relative to  refp between  start  and  end.

ly:grob-relative-coordinate  grob  refp  axis
  Get the coordinate in  axis  direction of  grob  relative to the grob  refp.

ly:grob-robust-relative-extent  grob  refp  axis
  Get the extent in  axis  direction of  grob  relative to the grob  refp, or (0,0) if empty.

ly:grob-script-priority-less  a  b
  Compare two grobs by script priority. For internal use.

ly:grob-set-nested-property!  grob  symlist  val
  Set nested property  symlist  in grob  grob  to value  val.

ly:grob-set-object!  grob  sym  val
  Set  sym  in grob  grob  to value  val.

ly:grob-set-parent!  grob  axis  parent-grob
  Set  parent-grob  as the parent of grob  grob  in axis  axis.

ly:grob-set-property!  grob  sym  val
  Set  sym  in grob  grob  to value  val.

ly:grob-spanned-column-rank-interval  grob
  Return a pair with the rank of the furthest left column and the rank of the furthest right column spanned by grob.

ly:grob-staff-position  sg
  Return the y position of  sg  relative to the staff.

ly:grob-suicide!  grob
  Kill  grob.
ly:grob-system grob
Return the system grob of grob.

grob-transformer property func
Create an override value good for applying func to either pure or unpure values. func is called with the respective grob as first argument and the default value (after resolving all callbacks) as the second.

ly:grob-translate-axis! grob d a
Translate grob on axis a over distance d.

ly:grob-vertical<? a b
Does a lie above b on the page?

group-into-ranges lst
Turn a (possibly unsorted) list of integers into a sorted list of ranges, represented as pairs. For example:

\[(\text{group-into-ranges } '((1 4 3 6 7 2)) \Rightarrow ((1 . 4) (6 . 7))\]

ly:gulp-file filename [size]
Same as ly:gulp-file-utf8, but decode the file as Latin 1. Warning: this is rarely what you want; consider using ly:gulp-file-utf8 instead.

ly:gulp-file-utf8 filename [size]
Find a file on the search path (with ly:find-file), and return its contents decoded as UTF-8. Raise an error if the file is not found.

If the optional argument size is given, read at most size characters (not bytes) from the file.

ly:has-glyph-names? font-file-name idx
Does the font for font-file-name have glyph names? The optional idx argument is useful for TrueType Collections (TTC) and OpenType/CFF collections (OTC) only; it specifies the font index within the TTC/OTC. The default value of idx is 0.

ly:hash-table-keys tab
Return a list of keys in tab.

headers-property-alist-chain headers
Take a list of \header blocks (Guile modules). Return an alist chain containing all of their bindings where the names have been prefixed with header:. This alist chain is suitable for interpreting a markup in the context of these headers.

hook-stencil x y staff-space thick blot grob
Return a hook stencil where x determines the horizontal position and y determines the basic vertical position. The final stencil is adjusted vertically using staff-space, which is StaffSymbol’s staff space, and uses blot, which is the current ’blot-diameter. The stencil’s thickness is usually taken from grob ’details, thick serves as a fallback value.

ly:in-event-class? ev cl
Does event ev belong to event class cl?

ly:inch num
num inches.
index-map f lsts ...  
Applies f to corresponding elements of lists, just as map, providing an additional counter starting at zero. f needs to have the counter in its arguments. For example:

(index-map (lambda (i elt)  
            (format #f "-s is the element at index ~a" elt i))  
            '(a b c d e))

ly:input-both-locations sip  
Return input location in sip as
(file-name first-line first-column last-line last-column)

ly:input-file-line-char-column sip  
Return input location in sip as (file-name line char column).

ly:input-location? x  
Is x a smob of class Input?

ly:input-message sip msg rest  
Print msg as a GNU compliant error message, pointing to the location in sip. msg is interpreted similar to format’s argument, using rest.

ly:input-warning sip msg rest  
Print msg as a GNU compliant warning message, pointing to the location in sip. msg is interpreted similar to format’s argument, using rest.

int->bit-list n [pad-length]  
Return the representation of n in binary, as a list of booleans.
If the optional argument pad-length is given, the list is padded with leading zeros to make it at least this long.

interpret-markup ...  
- LilyPond procedure: ly:text-interface::interpret-markup  
Convert a text markup into a stencil. layout is a \\layout block. props is an alist chain, i.e., a list of alists. markup is the markup text to be processed. See also grob-interpret-markup.

ly:interpret-music-expression mus ctx  
Interpret the music expression mus in the global context ctx. The context is returned in its final state.

interval-center x  
Center the number pair x, if an interval.

interval-index interval dir  
Interpolate interval between between left (dir=-1) and right (dir=+1).

interval-length x  
Length of the number pair x, if an interval.

ly:intlog2 d  
The 2-logarithm of 1/d.

invalidate-alterations context  
Invalidate alterations in context.
Elements of 'localAlterations corresponding to local alterations of the key signature have the form '((octave . notename) . (alter barnum . end-mom)). Replace them with a version where alter is set to 'clef to force a repetition of accidentals.
Entries that conform with the current key signature are not invalidated.
ly:item? g
Is g an Item object?

item::extra-spacing-height-including-staff grob
Return a value for extra-spacing-height that augments the extent of the grob to the extent of the staff.

ly:item-break-dir it
The break status direction of item it. -1 means end of line, 0 unbroken, and 1 beginning of line.

ly:item-get-column it
Return the PaperColumn or NonMusicalPaperColumn associated with this Item.

ly:iterator? x
Is x a smob of class Music_iterator?

layout-line-thickness grob
Get the line thickness of the grob’s corresponding layout.

layout-set-absolute-staff-size sz
Set the absolute staff size inside of a \layout{} block. sz is in points.

layout-set-staff-size sz
Set the staff size inside of a \layout{} block. sz is in points.

left-align-at-split-notes grob
Left-align LyricText if the parent NoteHead is split by Completion_heads_engraver

ly:length x y
Calculate magnitude of given vector. With one argument, x is a number pair indicating the vector. With two arguments, x and y specify the respective coordinates.

ly:lily-lexer? x
Is x a smob of class Lily_lexer?

ly:lily-parser? x
Is x a smob of class Lily_parser?

lilypond-main files
Entry point for LilyPond.

lilypond-version-outdated? file-version lily-version
Is file-version outdated compared to lily-version? This is defined as a version that is from a lower release series (corresponding to the first two numbers of the version) or a version from the same unstable release series (odd minor version number) with a lower patch level (third number). A stable version from the same series does not count as outdated because compatibility is preserved.

ly:line-interface::line grob startx starty endx endy
Make a line using layout information from grob grob.

list-insert-separator lst between
Create new list, inserting between between elements of lst.

list-join lst intermediate
Put intermediate between all elements of lst.
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list-pad-left lst len filler fillers ...
   Same as list-pad-right, but add padding on the left.

list-pad-right lst len filler fillers ...
   Pad lst on the right by appending elements until its length is at least len. The elements are taken from the variadic arguments. For example:
   (list-pad-right '(a b c) 10 'd 'e)
   ⇒ (a b c d e d e d e)

ly:listened-event-class? disp cl
   Does disp listen to any event type in the list cl?

ly:listened-event-types disp
   Return a list of all event types that disp listens to.

ly:listener? x
   Is x a smob of class Listener?

lookup-markup-command code
   Return (function . signature) for a markup command code, or return #f.

lyric-hyphen::vaticana-style grob
   Draw a LyricHyphen grob as needed for Gregorian chant in Editio Vaticana style, that is, apply it once, flush-left. If the text property of LyricHyphen is set, print this markup. If the property is not set, use a hyphen character.

lyric-text::print grob
   Allow interpretation of tildes as lyric tieing marks.

make-accidental-dodecaphonic-rule octaveness laziness
   Variation on function make-accidental-rule that creates an dodecaphonic accidental rule.

make-accidental-rule octaveness laziness
   Create an accidental rule that makes its decision based on the octave of the note and a laziness value.
   octaveness is either 'same-octave or 'any-octave and defines whether the rule should respond to accidental changes in other octaves than the current. 'same-octave is the normal way to typeset accidentals – an accidental is made if the alteration is different from the last active pitch in the same octave. 'any-octave looks at the last active pitch in any octave.
   laziness states over how many bars an accidental should be remembered. 0 is the default – accidental lasts over 0 bar lines, that is, to the end of current measure. A positive integer means that the accidental lasts over that many bar lines. -1 is 'forget immediately', that is, only look at key signature. #t is 'forever'.

ly:make-book paper header scores
   Make a \book of paper and header (which may be #f as well) containing \scores.

ly:make-book-part scores
   Make a \bookpart containing \scores.

make-bow-stencil start stop thickness angularity bow-height orientation
   Create a bow stencil. It starts at point start, ends at point stop. thickness is the thickness of the bow. The higher the value of number angularity, the more angular the shape of the bow. bow-height determines the height of the bow. orientation determines whether the bow is concave or convex. Both variables are supplied to support independent usage.
   Done by calculating a horizontal unit bow first, then moving all control points to the correct positions. Limitation: s-curves are currently not supported.
Chapter 4: Scheme functions

make-c-time-signature-markup \texttt{fraction}  
Make markup for the ‘C’ time signature style.

make-circle-stencil \texttt{radius thickness fill}  
Make a circle of radius \texttt{radius} and thickness \texttt{thickness}.

make-clef-set \texttt{clef-name}  
Generate the clef setting commands for a clef with name \texttt{clef-name}.

make-connected-line \texttt{points grob}  
Take a list of points, \texttt{points}. Return a line connecting \texttt{points}, using \texttt{ly:line-interface::line} and getting layout information from \texttt{grob}.

make-connected-path-stencil \texttt{pointlist thickness x-scale y-scale connect fill}  
Make a connected path described by the list \texttt{pointlist}, beginning at point (0, 0), with thickness \texttt{thickness}, and scaled by \texttt{x-scale} in the \texttt{x} direction and \texttt{y-scale} in the \texttt{y} direction. \texttt{connect} and \texttt{fill} are boolean arguments that specify whether the path should be connected or filled, respectively.

ly:make-context-mod \texttt{mod-list}  
Create a context modification, optionally initialized via the list of modifications \texttt{mod-list}.

make-cue-clef-set \texttt{clef-name}  
Generate the clef setting commands for a cue clef with name \texttt{clef-name}.

make-cue-clef-unset  
Reset the clef settings for a cue clef.

ly:make-dispatcher  
Return a newly created dispatcher.

ly:make-duration \texttt{length dotcount num den}  
Make a duration. \texttt{length} is the negative logarithm (base 2) of the duration: 1 is a half note, 2 is a quarter note, 3 is an eighth note, etc. The number of dots after the note is given by the optional argument \texttt{dotcount}.

The duration factor is optionally given by integers \texttt{num} and \texttt{den}, alternatively by a single rational number.

A duration is a musical duration, i.e., a length of time described by a power of two (whole, half, quarter, etc.) and a number of augmentation dots.

make-duration-of-length \texttt{moment}  
Make duration of the given \texttt{moment} length.

make-ellipse-stencil \texttt{x-radius y-radius thickness fill}  
Make an ellipse of \texttt{x radius} \texttt{x-radius}, \texttt{y radius} \texttt{y-radius}, and thickness \texttt{thickness} with fill defined by \texttt{fill}.

make-engraver . . .  
Like make-translator, but create an engraver, i.e., the resulting translator is only run in layout output and ignored in MIDI.

make-filled-box-stencil \texttt{xext yext}  
Make a filled box.
**ly:make-global-context** *output-def*

Set up a global interpretation context, using the output block *output-def*. The context is returned.

**ly:make-global-translator** *global*

Create a translator group and connect it to the global context *global*. The translator group is returned.

**make-glyph-time-signature-markup** *style fraction*

Make markup for a symbolic time signature of the form `timesig.<style><numerator><denominator>`, for example `timesig.mensural34`. If the music font does not have a glyph for the requested style and fraction, issue a warning and make a numbered time signature instead.

**ly:make-grob-properties** *alists*

Package the given property list *alists* in a grob property container stored in a context property with the name of a grob.

**make-grob-property-overrides** *grob gprop val*

Make a Music expression that overrides *gprop* to *val* in *grob*. This is a \temporary \override, making it possible to \revert to any previous value afterwards.

**make-grob-property-reverts** *grob gprop*

Revert the grob property *gprop* in *grob*.

**make-grob-property-sets** *grob gprop val*

Make a Music expression that overrides a *gprop* to *val* in *grob*. Does a pop first, i.e., this is not a \temporary \override.

**make-harmonic** *mus*

Convert music variable *mus* to harmonics.

**make-line-stencil** *width startx starty endx endy*

Make a line stencil of given line width and set its extents accordingly.

**ly:make-listener** *callback*

This is a compatibility wrapper for creating a ‘listener’ for use with ly: add-listener from a *callback* taking a single argument. Since listeners are equivalent to callbacks, this is no longer needed.

**make-modal-inverter** *around to scale*

Wrapper function for inverter-factory.

**make-modal-transposer** *from to scale*

Wrapper function for transposer-factory.

**ly:make-moment** *m g gn gd*

Create a moment with rational main timing *m*, and optional grace timing *g*.

A *moment* is a point in musical time. It consists of a pair of rationals (*m*, *g*), where *m* is the timing for the main notes, and *g* the timing for grace notes. In absence of grace notes, *g* is zero.

For compatibility reasons, it is possible to write two numbers specifying numerator and denominator instead of the rationals. These forms cannot be mixed, and the two-argument form is disambiguated by the sign of the second argument: if it is positive, it can only be a denominator and not a grace timing.
ly:make-music props
Make a C++ Music object and initialize it with props.
This function is for internal use and is only called by make-music, which is the preferred
interface for creating music objects.

make-music name music-properties ...
Create a music object of given name, and set its properties according to music-properties,
a list of alternating property symbols and values. Example:

(make-music 'OverrideProperty
  'symbol 'Stem
  'grob-property 'thickness
  'grob-value (* 2 1.5))

Instead of a successive symbol and value, an entry in the list may also be an alist or a
music object in which case its elements, respectively its mutable property list (properties not
inherent to the type of the music object), are taken.
The argument list will be interpreted left to right, so later entries override earlier ones.

ly:make-music-function signature func
Make a function to process music, to be used for the parser. func is the function, and signature
describes its arguments. signature’s cdr is a list containing either ly:music? predicates or
other type predicates. Its car is the syntax function to call.

ly:make-music-relative! music pitch
Make music relative to pitch, return final pitch.

ly:make-output-def
Make an output definition.

make-oval-stencil x-radius y-radius thickness fill
Make an oval from two Bézier curves, of x radius x-radius, y radius y-radius, and thickness
thickness with fill defined by fill.

ly:make-page-label-marker label
Return page marker with label label.

ly:make-page-permission-marker symbol permission
Return page marker with page breaking and turning permissions.

ly:make-paper-outputter port alist default-callback
Create an outputter dumping to port. alist should map symbols to procedures. See file
output-ps.scm for an example. If default-callback is given, it is called for unsupported
expressions.

make-part-combine-context-changes state-machine split-list
Generate a sequence of part combiner context changes from a split list.

make-part-combine-marks state-machine split-list
Generate a sequence of part combiner events from a split list.

make-partial-ellipse-stencil x-radius y-radius start-angle end-angle thick connect fill
Create an elliptical arc. x-radius is the x radius of the arc. y-radius is the y radius of the
arc. start-angle is the starting angle of the arc (in degrees). end-angle is the ending angle of
the arc (in degrees). thick is the thickness of the line. connect is a boolean flag indicating
whether the end should be connected to the start by a line. fill is a boolean flag indicating
whether the shape should be filled.
make-path-stencil path thickness x-scale y-scale fill #:line-cap-style #:line-join-style

Make a stencil based on the path described by the list path, with thickness thickness, and scaled by x-scale in the x direction and y-scale in the y direction (the difference with scaling the resulting stencil using ly:stencil-scale is that this scaling does not change the thickness). fill is a boolean argument that specifies whether the path should be filled. Valid path commands are

moveto rmoveto lineto rlineto curveto rcurveto closepath

and their standard SVG single-letter equivalents

M m L l C c Z z

make-performer ...

Like make-translator, but create a performer, i.e., the resulting translator is only run in MIDI and ignored in layout output. Scheme performers do not support acknowledgers and process-acknowledged.

ly:make-pitch octave note alter

Make a pitch. octave is specified by an integer, zero for the octave containing middle C. note is a number indexing the global default scale, with 0 corresponding to pitch C and 6 usually corresponding to pitch B. Optional alter is a rational number of 200-cent whole tones for alteration.

ly:make-prob type init rest

Create a Prob object.

ly:make-regex pattern

Construct a new regular expression object.

Note that regular expressions created with this function are distinct from Guile native regular expressions (the latter don’t fully support Unicode). They should be used with ly:regex-... functions.

The full reference for the supported regular expression syntax can be read at https://www.pcre.org/original/doc/html/pcrepattern.html.

make-relative ...

The list of pitch or music variables in variables is (when inside of a ‘\relative’ expression) first passed through the throwaway expression reference for the sake of adjusting the variables according to the needs of relative notation, and then is employed for constructing the returned expression music.

This should work well both inside and outside of \relative even when music function arguments get used multiple times and/or in different order in the resulting music expression.

Outside of \relative, the result just reflects plugging in the variables into music.

Inside of \relative, however, \relative is getting called on the reference expression (that is supposed to contain the variables just once and in the order and arrangement that results in a natural action of \relative on their values). After adjusting the octaves in the variables in that manner, the resulting expression music is constructed from them.

Any of the variables containing a pitch rather than a complete music expression is replaced with a simple note event for the purpose of plugging into reference and thus is also affected by \relative.

For \relative to have an effect on one of the variables, the reference expression must use the values of the variables without creating copies (i.e., only using ‘#’ instead of ‘$’ on them inside of ‘#${...#}’ constructs). The reference expression will usually just be a sequential or chord
expression naming all variables in sequence, implying that followup music will be relativized according to the resulting pitch of the last or first variable, respectively.

For constructing the resulting music however, the usual copying requirements for avoiding side effects from multiply used music function arguments and return values apply.

An example would be

\begin{verbatim}
abba =
  #(define-music-function (a b) (ly:music? ly:music?)
    (make-relative (a b)
      #{ #a #b #}
      #{ $a $b $b $a #}))

\relative {
  \abba c'' g'
}
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{make-repeat name times main alts} \hspace{1cm} \textit{[Function]}

Create a repeat music expression, with all properties initialized properly.

\textbf{ly:make-rotation angle center} \hspace{1cm} \textit{[Function]}

Make a transform rotating by \textit{angle} in degrees. If \textit{center} is given as a pair of coordinates, it is the center of the rotation, otherwise the rotation is around (0, 0).

\textbf{ly:make-scale steps} \hspace{1cm} \textit{[Function]}

Create a scale. The argument is a vector of rational numbers, each of which represents the number of 200-cent tones of a pitch above the tonic.

\textbf{ly:make-scaling scale scaley} \hspace{1cm} \textit{[Function]}

Create a scaling transform from argument \textit{scale} and optionally \textit{scaley}. When both arguments are given, they must be real and give the scale in x and y direction. If only \textit{scale} is given, it may also be complex to indicate a scaled rotation in the manner of complex number rotations, or a pair of reals for specifying different scales in x and y direction like with the first calling convention.

\textbf{ly:make-score music} \hspace{1cm} \textit{[Function]}

Return score with \textit{music} encapsulated in it.

\textbf{make-semitone->pitch pitches} \hspace{1cm} \textit{[Function]}

Convert \textit{pitches}, an unordered list of note values covering (after disregarding octaves) all absolute pitches in need of conversion, into a function converting semitone numbers (absolute pitch missing enharmonic information) back into note values.

For a key signature without accidentals
\begin{verbatim}
c cis d es e f fis g gis a bes b
\end{verbatim}

might be a good choice, covering Bb major to A major and their parallel keys, and melodic/harmonic C minor to A minor.

\textbf{ly:make-skyline segments axis direction} \hspace{1cm} \textit{[Function]}

Create a new skyline from a list of segments. A skyline is an object representing an outline along a 'horizon axis', much like a city skyline. The argument \textit{segments} is a list of segments. A segment has the form '\((x1 \ . \ y1) \ . \ (x2 \ . \ y2))\}'. The resulting skyline, viewed on the given \textit{axis}, has a buling joining these two points for each segment. \textit{x1}, \textit{y1}, \textit{x2}, \textit{y2} may be infinite. The buildings can be given in any order, and overlap.

\textbf{ly:make-spring ideal min-dist} \hspace{1cm} \textit{[Function]}

Make a spring. \textit{ideal} is the ideal distance of the spring, and \textit{min-dist} is the minimum distance.
ly:make-stencil expr xext yext

Stencils are device independent output expressions. They carry two pieces of information:

1. A specification of how to print this object. This specification is processed by the output backends, for example `scm/output-ps.scm`.

2. The vertical and horizontal extents of the object, given as pairs. If an extent is unspecified (or if you use `empty-interval` as its value), it is taken to be empty.

make-stencil-boxer thickness padding callback

Return function that adds a box around the grob passed as argument.

make-stencil-circler thickness padding callback

Return function that adds a circle around the grob passed as argument.

ly:make-stream-event cl proplist

Create a stream event of class `cl` with the given mutable property list.

make-tmpfile dir

Return a temporary file (as a Scheme port). If `dir` is `#f`, a file in the directory given by the environment variable `$TMPDIR` is created.

ly:make-transform xx yx xy yy x0 y0

Create a transform. Without options, it is the identity transform. Given four arguments `xx`, `yx`, `xy`, and `yy`, it is a linear transform. Given six arguments (with `x0` and `y0` last), it is an affine transform.

Transforms can be called as functions on other transforms (concatenating them) or on points given either as complex number or real number pair. See also `ly:make-rotation`, `ly:make-scaling`, and `ly:make-translation`.

ly:make-translation x y

Make a transform translating by `x` and `y`. If only `x` is given, it can also be a complex number or a pair of numbers indicating the offset to use.

make-translator ...

Helper macro for creating Scheme translators usable in both ‘`\midi`’ and ‘`\layout`’.

The usual form for a translator is an association list (or alist) mapping symbols to either anonymous functions or to another such alist.

The macro accepts forms where the first element is either an argument list starting with the respective symbol, followed by the function body (comparable to the way define is used for defining functions), or a single symbol followed by subordinate forms in the same manner. You can also just make an alist pair literally (the ‘`car`’ is quoted automatically) as long as the unevaluated ‘`cdr`’ is not a pair. This is useful if you already have defined your engraver functions separately.

Symbols mapping to a function would be `initialize`, `start-translation-timestep`, `pre-process-music`, `process-music`, `stop-translation-timestep`, and `finalize`. Symbols mapping to another alist specified in the same manner are listeners with the subordinate symbols being event classes.

A template for writing a translator with all methods is:

```scheme
(lambda (context)
  (let (local-variables ...) (make-translator ((initialize translator) ...) ...) )
```
((start-translation-timestep translator)
  ....)
(listeners
  ((event-class-1 translator event)
    ....)
  ((event-class-2 translator event #:once)
    ....))
((process-music translator)
  ....)
(acknowledgers
  ((grob-interface-1 translator grob source-translator)
    ....)
  ((grob-interface-2 translator grob source-translator)
    ....))
((process-acknowledged translator)
  ....)
((stop-translation-timestep translator)
  ....)
((finalize translator)
  ....)))

This can be used as the argument to `consists`.

For listeners, a special feature is available: the argument list of a listener can be terminated with the keyword `#:once`. This makes for a listener that is only ever triggered once per time step. If it receives several events in the same time step, it emits a warning, except if they are all equal (where equality is checked recursively, with `equal?`).

make-transparent-box-stencil xext yext  
Make a transparent box.

ly:make-unpure-pure-container unpure pure  
Make an unpure-pure container. `unpure` should be an unpure expression, and `pure` should be a pure expression. If `pure` is omitted, the value of `unpure` will be used twice, except that a callback is given two extra arguments that are ignored for the sake of pure calculations.

map-selected-alist-keys function keys alist  
Return `alist` with `function` applied to all of the values in list `keys`. Example:

```
(map-selected-alist-keys - '(a b)' '((a . 1) (b . -2) (c . 3) (d . 4)))
⇒ ((a . -1) (b . 2) (c . 3) (d . 4))
```

map-some-music map? music  
Walk through `music`, transform all elements calling `map?` and only recurse if this returns `#f`. elements or articulations that are not music expressions are discarded: this allows some amount of filtering.

map-some-music may overwrite the original `music`.

marked-up-headfoot what-odd what-even  
Read variables `what-odd` and `what-even` from the page’s layout. Interpret either of them as header or footer markup, with properties reflecting the variables in the page’s layout and header modules.

marked-up-title what  
Read variable `what` from the page’s layout. Interpret it as title markup, with properties reflecting the variable in the page’s layout and header modules.
The `markup` macro provides a LilyPond-like syntax for building markups using Scheme keywords, replacing `\command` with `#:command`. For example, this:

```scheme
\markup { foo
  \raise #0.2 \hbracket \bold bar
  \override #'(baseline-skip . 4)
  \bracket \column { baz bazr bla }
}
```

translates to this:

```scheme
(markup "foo"
  #:raise 0.2 #:hbracket #:bold "bar"
  #:override '(baseline-skip . 4)
  #:bracket #:column ("baz" "bazr" "bla"))
```

### Function

#### markup->string

Converting a markup or markup list to an approximate string representation. This is useful for, e.g., PDF metadata and MIDI markers.

The optional named `layout` and `props` argument are an output definition and a property alist chain, like the ones that are used when interpreting markups.

### Function

#### markup-command-list?

Checks whether `x` is a markup command list, i.e., a list composed of a markup list function and its arguments.

### Function

#### markup-default-to-string-method

The default `markup->string` handler for markups, used when `markup->string` encounters a markup that has no special `as-string` expression defined. This applies `markup->string` on all markup arguments and joins the results, separating them with spaces.

### Macro

#### markup-lambda

Defines and returns an anonymous markup command. Other than not registering the markup command, this is identical to `define-markup-command`.

### Function

#### markup-list?

Returns a true value if `x` is a list of markups or markup command lists.

### Macro

#### markup-list-lambda

Same as `markup-lambda` but defines a markup list command that, when interpreted, returns a list of stencils instead of a single one.

### Function

#### matrix-rotate-counterclockwise

Returns a copy of `matrix` rotated counterclockwise. `matrix` is a 2-dimensional array without non-zero lower bounds in its shape.

### Function

#### measure-counter::text

A number for a measure count. Broken measures are numbered in parentheses. When the counter spans several measures (like with compressed multi-measure rests), it displays a measure range.

### Function

#### mensural-flag

A callback for function `default-flag` to get a mensural flag. Mensural flags are aligned with staff lines; for stems ending on staff lines, use different flags than for notes between staff lines. The idea is that the inner end of a flag always touches a staff line.
The mensural flag glyph is taken from the music font; its name is flags.mensuralDirTypeLog. Dir is the flag direction (either ‘u’ or ‘d’), Type is ‘0’ if the note head is between staff lines and ‘1’ otherwise, Log is the duration log (an integer in the range 3 to 6) from which the number of flags attached to the stem is derived. Both Dir and Log are taken from grob. Example: flags.mensuralu13.

This function returns a stencil.

ly:message str rest
A Scheme callable function to issue the message str. The message is formatted with format; rest holds the formatting arguments (if any).

middle-broken-spanner? spanner
Is spanner broken and among the middle broken pieces (i.e., neither the first nor the last)?

midi-program instrument
Return the program of the instrument.

ly: minimal-breaking paper-book
Break (pages and lines) the Paper_book object paper-book without looking for optimal spacing: stack as many lines on a page before moving to the next one.

minmax/cmp cmp arg args . . .
Like min or max, but applies to any type of values, comparing them with cmp instead of < or >. For example:

(minmax/cmp (comparator-from-key string-length <) "a" "aa" "aaa")
⇒ "a"
(minmax/cmp (comparator-from-key string-length >) "a" "aa" "aaa")
⇒ "aaa"

ly:mm num
num mm.

mmrest-of-length mus
Create a multi-measure rest of exactly the same length as mus.

modern-straight-flag grob
A callback function for Flag.stencil to get a modern straight flag.
This is used by composers like Stockhausen or Boulez.
The straight flag angles are 18 and 22 degrees for up-stems and down-stems, respectively, and thus smaller than for old-straight-flag. If the caller sets the stroke-style property of grob to the string "grace", add a slash through the flag.
This function returns a stencil.

ly:module->alist mod
Dump the contents of module mod as an alist.

ly:module-copy dest src
Copy all bindings from module src into dest.

ly:modules-lookup modules sym def
Look up sym in the list modules, returning the first occurrence. If not found, return def or #f if def isn’t specified.

ly:moment? x
Is x a smob of class Moment?
ly:moment<? a b  
   Compare two moments.

ly:moment-add a b  
   Add two moments.

ly:moment-div a b  
   Divide moment a by a number b (or by the main part of another moment).

ly:moment-grace mom  
   Extract grace timing as a rational number from mom.

ly:moment-grace-denominator mom  
   Extract denominator from grace timing.

ly:moment-grace-numerator mom  
   Extract numerator from grace timing.

ly:moment-main mom  
   Extract main timing as a rational number from mom.

ly:moment-main-denominator mom  
   Extract denominator from main timing.

ly:moment-main-numerator mom  
   Extract numerator from main timing.

ly:moment-mod a b  
   Modulo of two moments.

ly:moment-mul a b  
   Multiply moment a by a number b (or by the main part of another moment).

ly:moment-sub a b  
   Subtract two moments.

ly:music? obj  
   Is obj a Music object?

music->make-music obj  
   Generate an expression that, once evaluated, may return an object equivalent to obj, that is,  
   for a music expression, a (make-music ...) form.

music-clone music music-properties ...  
   Clone music and set properties according to music-properties, a list of alternating property symbols and values:
   
   (music-clone start-span 'span-direction STOP)  
   
   Only properties that are not overridden by music-properties are actually fully cloned.

ly:music-compress mus scale  
   Compress mus by scale.

ly:music-deep-copy m origin  
   Copy m and all sub expressions of m. m may be an arbitrary type; cons cells and music are  
   copied recursively. If origin is given, it is used as the origin for one level of music by calling  
   ly:set-origin! on the copy.
ly:music-duration-compress mus fact
Compress mus by factor fact, which is a Moment.

ly:music-duration-length mus
Extract the duration field from mus and return the length.

music-filter pred? music
Filter out music expressions that do not satisfy pred?.

ly:music-function? x
Is x a smob of class Music_function?

ly:music-function-extract x
Return the Scheme function inside x.

ly:music-function-signature x
Return the function signature inside x.

music-is-of-type? mus type
Does mus belong to the music class type?

ly:music-length mus
Get the length of music expression mus and return it as a Moment object.

ly:music-list? lst
Is lst a list of music objects?

music-map function music
Apply function to music and all of the music it contains.
First it recurses over the children, then the function is applied to music.

ly:music-mutable-properties mus
Return an alist containing the mutable properties of mus. The immutable properties are not available, since they are constant and initialized by the make-music function.

ly:music-output? x
Is x a smob of class Music_output?

music-pitches music
Return a list of all pitches from music.

ly:music-property mus sym val
Return the value for property sym of music expression mus. If no value is found, return val or '()' if val is not specified.

music-selective-filter descend? pred? music
Recursively filter out music expressions that do not satisfy pred?, but refrain from filtering the subexpressions of music that does not satisfy descend?.

music-selective-map descend? function music
Apply function recursively to music, but refrain from mapping subexpressions of music that does not satisfy descend?.

music-separator? m
Is m a separator?

ly:music-set-property! mus sym val
Set property sym in music expression mus to val.
ly:music-start \texttt{mus}
Get the start of music expression \texttt{mus} and return it as a Moment object.

ly:music-transpose \texttt{m p}
Transpose \texttt{m} such that central C is mapped to \texttt{p}. Return \texttt{m}.

music-type-predicate \texttt{types}
Return a predicate function that can be used for checking music to have one of the types listed in \texttt{types}.

neo-modern-accidental-rule \texttt{context pitch barnum}
An accidental rule that typesets an accidental if it differs from the key signature \texttt{and} does not directly follow a note on the same staff line. This rule should not be used alone because it does neither look at bar lines nor different accidentals at the same note name.

no-flag \texttt{grob}
A callback for function \texttt{default-flag}, indicating ‘no flag’.
This function simply returns an empty stencil.

ly:non-fatal-error \texttt{str rest}
A Scheme callable function to issue the error \texttt{str}. The error is formatted with \texttt{format}; \texttt{rest} holds the formatting arguments (if any). When using this function, some way of signalling the error should be employed in order for the compilation to eventually result in a nonzero return code.

normal-flag \texttt{grob}
A callback for function \texttt{default-flag} to get a ‘normal’ flag.
See function \texttt{glyph-flag} for the naming scheme of flag glyphs (with argument \texttt{flag-style} set to the empty string).
This function returns a stencil.

normalize-color \texttt{color}
Convert a color given in any of the supported formats into a list of 4 numbers: R, G, B, A. Possible formats are: such a list of 4 numbers; a list of 3 numbers (transparency defaults to 1.0); a CSS string (named color, or “#RRGGBB”, or “#RRGGBBAA”, or “#RGB”, or “#RGBA”).

not-first-broken-spanner? \texttt{spanner}
Is \texttt{spanner} broken \texttt{and} not the first of its broken siblings? The name is read “(not first) and broken”.

not-last-broken-spanner? \texttt{spanner}
Is \texttt{spanner} broken \texttt{and} not the last of its broken siblings? The name is read “(not last) and broken”.

ly:note-column-accidentals \texttt{note-column}
Return the AccidentalPlacement grob from \texttt{note-column} if any, or SCM_EOL otherwise.

ly:note-column-dot-column \texttt{note-column}
Return the DotColumn grob from \texttt{note-column} if any, or SCM_EOL otherwise.

ly:note-extra-source-file \texttt{filename parser}
Register a file, e.g., an image file, as being needed to compile the current file. This is used for the –dembed-source-code option. A parser may optionally be specified.
In general, this function can embed arbitrary files into LilyPond’s PDF output (using embedded file streams).
ly:note-head::stem-attachment font-metric glyph-name direction
Get attachment in font-metric for attaching a stem to notehead glyph-name in the direction direction (default UP).

note-name->markup pitch lowercase?
Return pitch markup for pitch, including accidentals printed as glyphs. If lowercase? is set to false, the note names are capitalized.

note-name->string pitch language . . .
Return pitch string for pitch, without accidentals or octaves. Current input language is used for pitch names, except if an other language is specified.

ly:note-scale? x
Is x a smob of class Scale?

note-to-cluster music
Replace NoteEvents by ClusterNoteEvents.

ly:number->string s
Convert s to a string without generating many decimals.

number-format number-type num custom-format . . .
Print num according to the requested number-type. Choices include arabic, custom, roman-ij-lower, roman-ij-upper, roman-lower (the default), and roman-upper.
For custom, custom-format must be present; it gets applied to num.

offset-fret fret-offset diagram-definition
Add fret-offset to each fret indication in diagram-definition and return the resulting verbose fret-diagram-definition.

offsetter property offsets
Apply offsets to the default values of property of grob. Offsets are restricted to immutable properties and values of type number, number-pair, or number-pair-list.

old-straight-flag grob
A callback function for Flag.stencil to get an old straight flag.
This is used by composers like Bach.
The up-stem and down-stem angles of the flags are both 45 degrees. If the caller sets the stroke-style property of grob to the string "grace", add a slash through the flag.
This function returns a stencil.

Put each score on a single line, and put each line on its own page. Modify the paper-width setting so that every page is wider than the widest line. Modify the paper-height setting to fit the height of the tallest line.

ly:one-line-breaking paper-book
Put each score on a single line, and put each line on its own page. Modify the paper-width setting so that every page is wider than the widest line.

ly:one-page-breaking paper-book
Put each score on a single page. The paper-height settings are modified so each score fits on one page, and the height of the page matches the height of the full score.
ly:optimal-breaking paper-book
Optimally break (pages and lines) the Paper_book object paper-book to minimize badness for both vertical and horizontal spacing.

ly:option-usage port internal
Print ly:set-option usage. Optional port argument for the destination defaults to current output port. Specify internal to get doc for internal options.

ly:otf->cff otf-file-name idx
Convert the contents of an OTF file to a CFF file, returning it as a string. The optional idx argument is useful for OpenType/CFF collections (OTC) only; it specifies the font index within the OTC. The default value of idx is 0.

ly:otf-font? font
Is font an OpenType font?

ly:otf-font-glyph-info font glyph
Given the font metric font of an OpenType font, return the information about named glyph glyph (a string).

ly:otf-font-table-data font tag
Extract a table tag from font. Return empty string for non-existent tag.

ly:otf-glyph-count font
Return the number of glyphs in font.

ly:otf-glyph-list font
Return a list of glyph names for font.

ly:output-def? x
Is x a smob of class Output_def?

ly:output-def-clone def
Clone output definition def.

ly:output-def-lookup def sym val
Return the value of sym in output definition def (e.g., paper). If no value is found, return val or '() if val is undefined.

ly:output-def-parent output-def default-value
Return the parent output definition of output-def, or default-value if output-def has no parent. default-value is optional, and defaults to '().

ly:output-def-scope def
Return the variable scope inside def.

ly:output-def-set-variable! def sym val
Set an output definition def variable sym to val.

ly:output-description output-def
Return the description of translators in output-def.

ly:output-find-context-def output-def context-name
Return an alist of all context defs (matching context-name if given) in output-def.

output-module? module
Return #t if module belongs to an output module usually carrying context definitions (mido or layout).
ly:outputter-close outputter
Close port of outputter.

ly:outputter-dump-stencil outputter stencil
Dump stencil expr onto outputter.

ly:outputter-dump-string outputter str
Dump str onto outputter.

ly:outputter-output-scheme outputter expr
Output expr to the paper outputter.

ly:outputter-port outputter
Return output port for outputter.

oval-stencil stencil thickness x-padding y-padding
Add an oval around stencil, padded by the padding pair, producing a new stencil.

override-head-style heads style
Override style for heads to style.

override-time-signature-setting time-signature setting
Override the time signature settings for the context in time-signature, with the new setting alist setting.

ly:page-marker? x
Is x a smob of class Page_marker?

ly:page-turn-breaking paper-book
Optimally break (pages and lines) the Paper_book object paper-book such that page turns only happen in specified places, returning its pages.

ly:pango-font? f
Is f a Pango font?

ly:pango-font-physical-fonts f
Return alist of (ps-name file-name font-index) lists for Pango font f.

pango-pf-file-name pango-pf
Return the file name of the Pango physical font pango-pf.

pango-pf-font-name pango-pf
Return the font name of the Pango physical font pango-pf.

pango-pf-fontindex pango-pf
Return the font index of the Pango physical font pango-pf.

ly:paper-book? x
Is x a smob of class Paper_book?

ly:paper-book-header pb
Return the header definition (\header) in Paper_book object pb.

ly:paper-book-pages pb

ly:paper-book-paper pb
Return the paper output definition (\paper) in Paper_book object pb.
ly:paper-book-performances \( pb \)  
Return performances in \texttt{Paper\_book} object \( pb \).

ly:paper-book-scopes \( pb \)  
Return scopes in \texttt{Paper\_book} object \( pb \).

ly:paper-book-systems \( pb \)  
Return systems in \texttt{Paper\_book} object \( pb \).

\textbf{ly:paper-column::break-align-width} \( \texttt{col} \) \( \texttt{align-syms} \)  
\( \texttt{col} \) should be a non-musical paper-column. This function determines the horizontal extent of a break align group contained in this column, relative to the system. The break align group is searched according to \texttt{align-sym}, which is either a break align symbol (see the break-align-symbol property), or a list of such symbols. For example,  
\[
(\text{ly:paper-column::break-align-width} \texttt{col} \ (\text{key-signature staff-bar}))
\]
tries to find a \texttt{BreakAlignGroup} of key signatures, but falls back on bar lines if there are no key signatures or if the extent of the \texttt{BreakAlignGroup} containing them is empty (for example, if they are omitted).

The special symbol \texttt{break-alignment} means the combined extent of all items in the paper column. It is useful as the last element of the list, for a catch-all fallback.

This function never returns an empty interval. If no matching group is found or the group has an empty extent, it returns a point interval at the coordinate of the column relative to the system.

\textbf{ly:paper-column::print}  
Optional stencil for \texttt{PaperColumn} or \texttt{NonMusicalPaperColumn}. Draws the \textit{rank number} of each column, its moment in time, a blue arrow showing the ideal distance, and a red arrow showing the minimum distance between columns.

\textbf{ly:paper-fonts} \texttt{def}  
Return a list containing the fonts from output definition \texttt{def} (e.g., \textbackslash paper).

\textbf{ly:paper-get-font} \texttt{def chain}  
Find a font metric in output definition \texttt{def} satisfying the font qualifiers in alist \texttt{chain}, and return it. (An alist \texttt{chain} is a list of alists, containing grob properties.)

\textbf{ly:paper-get-number} \texttt{def sym}  
Return the value of variable \texttt{sym} in output definition \texttt{def} as a double.

\textbf{ly:paper-outputscale} \texttt{def}  
Return the output-scale for output definition \texttt{def}.

\textbf{ly:paper-score-paper-systems} \texttt{paper-score}  
Return vector of \texttt{paper\_system} objects from \texttt{paper-score}.

\textbf{ly:paper-system?} \texttt{obj}  
Is \texttt{obj} a C++ \texttt{Prob} object of type \texttt{paper-system}?

\textbf{parenthesize-stencil} \texttt{stencil half-thickness width angularity padding}  
Add parentheses around \texttt{stencil}, returning a new stencil.

\textbf{ly:parse-file} \texttt{name}  
Parse a single .\texttt{ly} file. Upon failure, throw \texttt{ly-file-failed} key.

\textbf{ly:parse-init} \texttt{name}  
Parse the init file \texttt{name}.
ly:parse-string-expression parser-smob ly-code filename line
Parse the string ly-code with parser-smob. Return the contained music expression. filename and line are optional source indicators.

parse-terse-string terse-definition
Parse a fret-diagram-terse definition string terse-definition and return a marking list, which can be used with a fretboard grob.

ly:parsed-undead-list!
Return the list of objects that have been found alive but should have been dead, and clear that list.

ly:parser-clear-error parser
Clear error flag for parser, defaulting to current parser.

ly:parser-clone closures location
Return a clone of current parser. An association list of port positions to closures can be specified in closures in order to have $ and # interpreted in their original lexical environment. If location is a valid location, it becomes the source of all music expressions inside.

ly:parser-define! symbol val
Bind symbol to val in current parser’s module.

ly:parser-error msg input
Display an error message and make current parser fail. Without a current parser, trigger an ordinary error.

ly:parser-has-error? parser
Does parser (defaulting to current parser) have an error flag?

ly:parser-include-string ly-code
Include the string ly-code into the input stream for current parser. Can only be used in immediate Scheme expressions ($ instead of #).

ly:parser-lookup symbol
Look up symbol in current parser’s module. Return ’() if not defined.

ly:parser-output-name parser
Return the base name of the output file. If parser is left off, use currently active parser.

ly:parser-parse-string parser-smob ly-code
Parse the string ly-code with parser-smob. Upon failure, throw ly-file-failed key.

ly:parser-set-note-names names
Replace current note names in parser. names is an alist of symbols. This only has effect if the current mode is notes.

percussion? instrument
Return #t if the instrument should use MIDI channel 9.

ly:perform-text-replacements props input-string
A string transformer to perform text replacements using the replacement-alist from the property alist chain props.

ly:performance-headers performance
Return the list of headers with the innermost first.
ly:performance-write performance filename name
Write performance to filename storing name as the name of the performance in the file metadata.

ly:pitch? x
Is x a smob of class Pitch?

ly:pitch<? p1 p2
Is p1 lexicographically smaller than p2?

ly:pitch-alteration pp
Extract the alteration from pitch pp.

ly:pitch-diff pitch root
Return pitch delta such that root transposed by delta equals pitch.

ly:pitch-negate p
Negate pitch p.

ly:pitch-notename pp
Extract the note name from pitch pp.

ly:pitch-octave pp
Extract the octave from pitch pp.

ly:pitch-quartertones pp
Calculate the number of quarter tones of pitch pp from middle C.

ly:pitch-semitones pp
Calculate the number of semitones of pitch pp from middle C.

ly:pitch-steps p
Number of steps counted from middle C of the pitch p.

ly:pitch-tones pp
Calculate the number of tones of pitch pp from middle C as a rational number.

ly:pitch-transpose p delta
Transpose pitch p by the amount delta, where delta is relative to middle C.

ly:png->eps-dump file-name port r g b a
Read the PNG image under file-name and convert it to EPS data, dumping the output onto port. r, g, b and a are the components of the background color.

ly:png-dimensions file-name
Read the PNG image under file-name and return its dimensions as a pair of integers, or #f if there was an error (a warning is printed in this case).

ly:pointer-group-interface::add-grob grob sym grob-element
Add grob-element to grob's sym grob array.

polar->rectangular radius angle-in-degrees
Return polar coordinates (radius, angle-in-degrees) as rectangular coordinates (x-length . y-length).

ly:position-on-line? sg spos
Return whether spos is on a line of the staff associated with the grob sg (even on an extender line).
prepend-alist-chain  key  val  chain
  Convenience to make a newalist chain from chain by prepending a binding of key to val. This is similar to acons, for alist chains (lists of alists).

ly:prob?  x
  Is  x  a smob of class Prob?

ly:prob-immutable-properties  prob
  Retrieve an alist of immutable properties.

ly:prob-mutable-properties  prob
  Retrieve an alist of mutable properties.

ly:prob-property  prob  sym  val
  Return the value for property sym of Prob object prob. If no value is found, return val or '()' if val is not specified.

ly:prob-property?  obj  sym
  Is boolean prop sym of obj set?

ly:prob-set-property!  obj  sym  value
  Set property sym of obj to value.

ly:prob-type?  obj  type
  Is  obj  the specified prob type?

ly:programming-error  str  rest
  A Scheme callable function to issue the internal warning str. The message is formatted with format; rest holds the formatting arguments (if any).

ly:progress  str  rest
  A Scheme callable function to print progress str. The message is formatted with format; rest holds the formatting arguments (if any).

ly:property-lookup-stats  sym
  Return hash table with a property access corresponding to sym. Choices are prob, grob, and context.

ly:pt  num
  num  printer points.

ly:pure-call  data  grob  start  end  rest
  Convert property data (unpure-pure container or procedure) to value in a pure context defined by grob, start, end, and possibly rest arguments.

pure-chain-offset-callback  grob  start  end  prev-offset
  Sometimes, a chained offset callback is unpure and there is no way to write a pure function that estimates its behavior. In this case, we use a pure equivalent that will simply pass the previous calculated offset value.

ly:randomize-rand-seed
  Randomize C random generator.

ratio->fret  ratio
  Calculate a fret number given ratio for the harmonic.

ratio->pitch  ratio
  Calculate a pitch given ratio for the harmonic.
read-lily-expression chr port  [Function]
Read a lilypond music expression enclosed within #{ and #} from port and return the corresponding Scheme music expression. ‘$’ and ‘#’ introduce immediate and normal Scheme forms.

recording-group-emulate music odef  [Function]
Interpret music according to odef, but store all events in a chronological list, similar to the Recording_group_engraver in LilyPond version 2.8 and earlier.

ly:regex? x  [Function]
Is x a smob of class Regex?

ly:regex-exec regex string  [Function]
Scan string for a match of the regular expression object regex (constructed with ly:make-regex). Return a match object or #f. See ly:regex-match-... functions for what you can do with the match object.

For example, this extracts the components of a date in YYYY-MM-DD format:

```scheme
#(define date-components
  (let ((date-regex (ly:make-regex "^((\d{4})-(\d{2})-(\d{2}))$\)
    (lambda (date)
      (let ((match (ly:regex-exec date-regex date)))
        (if match
          (list (string->number (ly:regex-match-substring match 1))
                (string->number (ly:regex-match-substring match 2))
                (string->number (ly:regex-match-substring match 3)))
          (error "not a date")))))
```

ly:regex-exec->list regex string  [Function]
Like ly:regex-exec, but return a list of non-overlapping matches instead of the first match only.

ly:regex-match? x  [Function]
Is x a regular expression match object?

ly:regex-match-positions match [index]  [Function]
Retrieve the start and end of a capturing group in a regular expression match object, returned as a pair, or #f. See ly:regex-match-substring for details. The index argument is optional, defaulting to 0.

ly:regex-match-prefix m  [Function]
Retrieve the part of the target string before the regex match m.

ly:regex-match-substring m [index]  [Function]
Retrieve the substring matched by a specific capturing group in the match object match. index should be 1 for the first group, 2 for the second group, etc. index defaults to 0, which returns the substring matched by the entire regular expression. If the capturing group was not part of the match (e.g., group 2 when matching aa against the regex (a+)|(b+)), #f is returned.

ly:regex-match-suffix m  [Function]
Retrieve the part of the target string after the regex match m.

ly:regex-quote string  [Function]
Escape special characters in string, forming a regular expression pattern that matches exactly string.
Example:
(ly:regex-quote "$2")
⇒ "\\$2"

ly:regex-replace regex string replacements
[Function]
Scan for matches of the compiled regular expression regex (created with ly:make-regex) in
the string string, and form a new string by replacing them according to the replacements.
Each replacement argument can be:
• A string, which is output as-is.
• A non-negative integer, which is interpreted as a match substring index (see
ly:regex-match-substring).
• A procedure, which is called on the match object, and should return a string.

This example converts a date from YYYY-MM-DD format to DD-MM-YYYY format:
#(define date-yyyy-mm-dd->dd-mm-yyyy
  (let ((date-regex (ly:make-regex "(\d{4})-(\d{2})-(\d{2})"))
        (lambda (date) (ly:regex-replace date-regex date 3 "-" 2 "-" 1)))))

This example does the same, using a procedure:
#(define date-yyyy-mm-dd->dd-mm-yyyy
  (let ((date-regex (ly:make-regex "(\d{4})-(\d{2})-(\d{2})"))
        (lambda (date) (ly:regex-replace date-regex date
                           (lambda (match) (format #f "-a--a--a"
                                                  (ly:regex-match-substring match 3)
                                                  (ly:regex-match-substring match 2)
                                                  (ly:regex-match-substring match 1))))))))

ly:regex-split regex str
[Function]
Split str into non-overlapping occurrences of the regex regex, returning a list of the substrings.

ly:register-stencil-expression symbol
[Function]
Add symbol as head of a stencil expression.

ly:register-translator creator name description
[Function]
Register a translator creator (usually a descriptive alist or a function/closure returning one
when given a context argument) with the given symbol name and the given description alist.

ly:relative-group-extent elements common axis
[Function]
Determine the extent of elements relative to common in the axis direction.

remove-grace-property context-name grob sym
[Function]
Remove all sym for grob in context-name.

remove-whitespace strg
[Function]
Remove characters satisfying char-whitespace? from string strg.

ly:rename-file oldname newname
[Function]
Rename oldname to newname. In contrast to Guile’s rename-file function, this replaces
the destination if it already exists. On Windows, fall back to copying the file contents if
newname cannot be deleted.
ly:reset-all-fonts
Forget all about previously loaded fonts.

ly:reset-options \alist
Reset all program options to the values in \alist.

retrieval-glyph-flag \flag-style \dir \dir-modifier \grob
Load the correct flag glyph from the music font.
This is an auxiliary function for create-glyph-flag.

retrieval-music \music
Return \music in retrograde (reversed) order.

revert-fontSize \func-name \mag
Used by \magnifyMusic and \magnifyStaff. Calculate the previous fontSize value (before scaling) by factoring out the magnification factor \mag (if \func-name is 'magnifyMusic), or by factoring out the context property magnifyStaffValue (if \func-name is 'magnifyStaff). Revert the fontSize in the appropriate context accordingly.
With \magnifyMusic, the scaling is reverted after the music block it operates on. \magnifyStaff does not operate on a music block, so the scaling from a previous call (if there is one) is reverted before the new scaling takes effect.

revert-head-style \heads
Revert style for \heads.

revert-props \func-name \mag \props
Used by \magnifyMusic and \magnifyStaff. Revert each prop in \props in the appropriate context. \func-name is either 'magnifyMusic or 'magnifyStaff. The \props list is formatted like:
\'((Stem thickness)
(Slur line-thickness)
...

ly:round-filled-box \xext \yext \blot
Make a Stencil object that prints a black box of dimensions \xext, \yext and roundness \blot.

ly:round-polygon \points \blot \extroversion \filled-scm
Make a Stencil object that prints a black polygon with corners at the points defined by \points (list of coordinate pairs) and roundness \blot. Optional \extroversion shifts the outline outward, with the default of 0 keeping the middle of the line just on the polygon.

rounded-box-stencil \stencil \thickness \padding \blot
Add a rounded box around \stencil, producing a new stencil.

ly:run-translator \mus \output-def
Process \mus according to \output-def. An interpretation context is set up, and \mus is interpreted with it. The context is returned in its final state.

scale-beam-thickness \mag
Used by \magnifyMusic. Scaling Beams beam-thickness exactly to the \mag value will not work. This uses two reference values for beam-thickness to determine an acceptable value when scaling, then does the equivalent of a \temporary \override with the new value.

scale-fontSize \func-name \mag
Used by \magnifyMusic and \magnifyStaff. Look up the current fontSize in the appropriate context and scale it by the magnification factor \mag. \func-name is either 'magnifyMusic or 'magnifyStaff.
scale-layout paper scale
   Return a clone of paper, scaled by the given scale factor.

scale-props func-name mag allowed-to-shrink? props
   Used by \magnifyMusic and \magnifyStaff. For each prop in props, find the current value of the requested prop, scale it by the magnification factor mag, and do the equivalent of a \temporary \override with the new value in the appropriate context. If allowed-to-shrink? is #f, don't let the new value be less than the current value. func-name is either 'magnifyMusic or 'magnifyStaff. The props list is formatted like:
   '((Stem thickness)
    (Slur line-thickness)
    ...)

ly:score? x
   Is x a smob of class Score?

ly:score-add-output-def! score def
   Add an output definition def to score.

ly:score-embedded-format score layout
   Run score through layout (an output definition) scaled to correct output-scale already, returning a list of layout lines.

ly:score-error? score
   Was there an error in the score?

ly:score-header score
   Return score header.

ly:score-music score
   Return score music.

ly:score-output-defs score
   All output definitions in a score.

ly:score-set-header! score module
   Set the score header.

scorify-music music
   Preprocess music.

seconds->moment s context
   Return a moment equivalent to s seconds at the current tempo.

select-head-glyph style log
   Select a note head glyph string based on note head style style and duration log log.

self-alignment-interface::self-aligned-on-breakable grob
   Return the X-offset that places grob according to its self-alignment-X over the reference point defined by the break-align-anchor-alignment of a break-aligned item such as a Clef.

sequential-music-to-chord-exceptions seq rest ...
   Transform sequential music seq of type
   \( \langle c\, d\, e\rangle-\text{\markup{ foobar } } \)
to (cons cde-pitches foobar-markup), or to (cons de-pitches foobar-markup) if omit-root is given and non-false.
set-accidental-style style rest ...  
Set accidental style to style. Optionally take a context argument, e.g., 'Staff or 'Voice. The context defaults to Staff, except for piano styles, which use GrandStaff as a context.

set-default-paper-size name rest ... 
Set the default paper size to name with orientation rest. name is either a predefined paper size string like "quarto" or a pair of numbers like '(cons (* 100 mm) (* 50 mm)) to specify a custom paper size.
If optional argument rest is set to 'landscape, pages are rotated by 90 degrees, and wider line widths are set accordingly. Swapping the paper dimensions without having the print rotated can be achieved by appending the string landscape to the name of the paper size itself (example: "a4landscape").
This function can only be used at top level; it must come before any \paper block. See also function set-paper-size.

ly:set-default-scale scale 
Set the global default scale. This determines the tuning of pitches with no accidentals or key signatures. The first pitch is C. Alterations are calculated relative to this scale. The number of pitches in this scale determines the number of scale steps that make up an octave. Usually the 7-note major scale.

set-global-staff-size sz 
Set the default staff size, where sz is thought to be in points.

ly:set-grob-creation-callback cb 
Specify a procedure that gets called every time a new grob is created. The callback receives as arguments the grob that was created, the name of the C++ source file that caused the grob to be created, and the corresponding line number in the C++ source file. Call with #f as argument to unset the callback.

ly:set-grob-modification-callback cb 
Specify a procedure that gets called every time LilyPond modifies a grob property. The callback receives as arguments the grob that is being modified, the name of the C++ file in which the modification was requested, the line number in the C++ file in which the modification was requested, the name of the function in which the modification was requested, the property to be changed, and the new value for the property. Call with #f as argument to unset the callback.

ly:set-middle-C! context 
Set the middleCPosition variable in context based on the variables middleCClefPosition and middleCOffset.

set-mus-properties! m alist 
Set all of alist as properties of m.

ly:set-option var val 
Set a program option.

ly:set-origin! m origin 
Set the origin given in origin to m. m is typically a music expression or a list of music. List structures are searched recursively, but recursion stops at the changed music expressions themselves.
origin is generally of type ly:input-location?, defaulting to (*location*). Other valid values for origin are a music expression which is then used as the source of location information, or #f or '() in which case no action is performed. The return value is m itself.
set-output-property grob-name symbol val
  Usage example: \applyoutput #(set-output-property 'Clef 'extra-offset '(0 . 1))

set-paper-size name rest ...
  Set the paper size within \paper to name with orientation rest.
  name is either a predefined paper size string like "quarto" or a pair of numbers like '(cons (* 100 mm) (* 50 mm)) to specify a custom paper size.
  If optional argument rest is set to 'landscape, pages are rotated by 90 degrees, and wider line widths are set accordingly. Swapping the paper dimensions without having the print rotated can be achieved by appending the string landscape to the name of the paper size itself (example: "a4landscape").
  This function can only be used within a \paper block; it must come before any other functions used within the same \paper block. See also function set-default-paper-size.

ly:set-property-cache-callback cb
  Specify a procedure that gets called whenever LilyPond calculates a callback function and caches the result. The callback receives as arguments the grob whose property it is, the name of the property, the name of the callback that calculated the property, and the new (cached) value of the property. Call with #f as argument to unset the callback.

shift-one-duration-log music shift dot
  Add shift to duration-log of 'duration in music and optionally dot to any note encountered.
  The number of dots in the shifted music may not be less than zero.

shift-right-at-line-begin g
  Shift an item to the right, but only at the start of the line.

shift-semitone->pitch key semitone->pitch
  Given a function semitone->pitch converting a semitone number into a note value for a lookup table created in relation to C, returns a corresponding function in relation to key. The note values returned by this function differ only enharmonically from the original semitone->pitch function.

skip->rest mus
  Replace mus by RestEvent of the same duration if it is a SkipEvent. Useful for extracting parts from crowded scores.

skip-of-length mus
  Create a skip of exactly the same length as mus.

skip-of-moment-span start-moment end-moment
  Make skip music fitting between start-moment and end-moment. The grace part of end-moment matters only if start-moment and end-mom have the same main part.

ly:skyline? x
  Is x a smob of class Skyline?

ly:skyline->points skyline horizon-axis
  Return a list of points from the given skyline, if viewed with horizon-axis as 'horizon axis'. Joining the points with a line draws the outline of the skyline.

ly:skyline-distance skyline other-skyline horizon-padding
  Compute the distance between the two skylines, padding by horizon-padding if provided.

ly:skyline-empty? sky
  Return whether skyline sky is empty.
ly:skyline-height skyline x
   Return the height of skyline at point x.

ly:skyline-max-height skyline
   Return the maximum height found in skyline.

ly:skyline-max-height-position skyline
   Return the position at which skyline reaches its maximum height.

ly:skyline-merge skyline1 skyline2
   Merge the two given skylines.

ly:skyline-pad skyline horizon-padding
   Return a version of skyline padded by horizon-padding along the horizon.

ly:skyline-touching-point skyline other-skyline horizon-padding
   Get the point where skyline and other-skyline (having opposite directions) reach their minimum distance. If horizon-padding is provided, one skyline is padded with it first.

ly:skylines-for-stencil stencil axis
   Return a pair of skylines representing the outline of stencil. axis is the 'horizon axis' (i.e., this function gives skylines suitable for the vertical-skylines property if axis is X, and for horizontal-skylines if axis is Y).

ly:smob-protects
   Return LilyPond's internal smob protection list.

ly:solve-spring-rod-problem springs rods length ragged
   Solve a spring and rod problem for count objects that are connected by count-1 springs, and an arbitrary number of rods. count is implicitly given by springs and rods. The springs argument has the format (ideal, inverse_hook) and rods is of the form (idx1, idx2, distance).
   length is a number, ragged a boolean.
   The function returns a list containing the force (positive for stretching, negative for compressing and #f for non-satisfied constraints) followed by spring-count+1 positions of the objects.

ly:source-file? x
   Is x a smob of class Source_file?

ly:source-files parser-smob
   Return a list of input files that have been opened up to here, including the files that have been closed already. A parser, parser-smob, may optionally be specified.

ly:span-bar::before-line-breaking grob
   A dummy callback that kills the Grob grob if it contains no elements.

ly:span-bar::calc-anchor grob
   Calculate the anchor position of the SpanBar. The anchor is used for the correct placement of bar numbers, etc.

ly:span-bar::calc-glyph-name grob
   Return the 'glyph-name of the corresponding BarLine grob. The corresponding SpanBar glyph is computed within span-bar::compound-bar-line.

span-bar::compound-bar-line grob bar-glyph extent
   Build the stencil of the span bar.
ly:span-bar::print grob  
The print routine for span bars.

ly:span-bar::width grob  
Compute the width of the SpanBar stencil.

Span_stem_engraver ctx  
Connect cross-staff stems to the stems above in the system.

ly:spanner? g  
Is g a spanner object?

ly:spanner-bound spanner dir def  
Get one of the bounds of spanner. dir is -1 for left, and 1 for right. If the spanner does not (yet) have a bound for this direction, return def, or '()' if def is not specified.

ly:spanner-broken-into spanner  
Return broken-into list for spanner.

ly:spanner-broken-neighbor spanner dir  
Return the broken neighbor of spanner on the next or previous system according to dir. If there is no neighbor, return #f.

ly:spanner-set-bound! spanner dir item  
Set grob item as bound in direction dir for spanner.

ly:spawn command rest  
Simple Scheme interface to the GLib function g_spawn_sync. If an error occurs, format it with format and rest.

split-list-by-group-lengths lst groups  
Split list into groups whose lengths are given in groups. For example:

(split-list-by-group-lengths '(a b c d e f) '(3 2 1))  
⇒ ((a b c) (d e) (f))

split-list-by-separator lst pred  
Split lst at each element that satisfies pred, and return the parts (with the separators removed) as a list of lists. Example:

(split-list-by-separator '(a 0 b c 1 d) number?)  
⇒ ((a) (b c) (d))

ly:spring? x  
Is x a smob of class Spring?

ly:spring-set-inverse-compress-strength! spring strength  
Set the inverse compress strength of spring.

ly:spring-set-inverse-stretch-strength! spring strength  
Set the inverse stretch strength of spring.

stack-lines dir padding baseline stils  
Stack stencils vertically with a baseline skip.

stack-stencil-line space stencils  
Adjoin a list of stencils along the x axis, leaving space between the end of each stencil and the beginning of the following stencil. Stencils with empty y extent are not given space before them and don’t avoid overlapping other stencils.
Chapter 4: Scheme functions

**Function**

*stack-stencils* axis dir padding stils

Stack stencils *stils* in direction *axis*, *dir*, using *padding*.

*stack-stencils-padding-list* axis dir paddings stils

Stack stencils *stils* in direction *axis*, *dir*, using a list of *paddings*.

*staff-ellipsis::calc-y-extent* grob

Callback for StaffEllipsis grob, which is used with skipTypesetting.

*staff-ellipsis::print* grob

Callback for StaffEllipsis grob, which is used with skipTypesetting.

*ly:staff-symbol-line-thickness* grob

Return the current staff line thickness in the staff associated with *grob*, expressed as a multiple of the current staff space height.

*ly:staff-symbol-staff-radius* grob

Return the radius of the staff associated with *grob*.

*ly:staff-symbol-staff-space* grob

Return the current staff space height in the staff associated with *grob*, expressed as a multiple of the default height of a staff space in the traditional five-line staff.

*ly:stderr-redirect* fd-or-file-name mode

Redirect standard error output (stderr) to file descriptor *fd* if the first parameter is an integer, or to file *file-name*, opened with *mode*.

*ly:stencil?* x

Is *x* a smob of class Stencil?

*ly:stencil-add* args

Combine stencils. Takes any number of arguments.

*ly:stencil-aligned-to* stil axis dir

Align stencil *stil* using its own extents. *dir* is a number. -1 and 1 are left and right, respectively. Other values are interpolated (so 0 means the center).

*ly:stencil-combine-at-edge* first axis direction second padding

Construct a stencil by putting *second* next to *first*. *axis* can be 0 (x axis) or 1 (y axis). *direction* can be -1 (left or down) or 1 (right or up). The stencils are juxtaposed with *padding* as extra space. *first* and *second* may also be '()' or '#f'.

*ly:stencil-empty?* stil axis

Return whether *stil* is empty. If an optional axis is supplied, the emptiness check is restricted to that axis.

*ly:stencil-expr* stil

Return the expression of stencil *stil*.

*ly:stencil-extent* stil axis

Return a pair of numbers signifying the extent of stencil *stil* in *axis* direction (0 or 1 for x and y axis, respectively).

*ly:stencil-outline* stil outline

Return a stencil with the stencil expression (inking) of stencil *stil* but with outline and dimensions from stencil *outline*. 
stencil-pad-around amount stencil
   Add a padding of amount around stencil, returning a new stencil.

ly:stencil-rotate stil angle x y
   Return a stencil stil rotated by angle degrees around the relative offset (x, y). E.g., an offset of (-1, 1) rotates the stencil around the left upper corner.

ly:stencil-rotate-absolute stil angle x y
   Return a stencil stil rotated by angle degrees around point (x, y), given in absolute coordinates.

ly:stencil-scale stil x y
   Scale stencil stil using the horizontal and vertical scaling factors x and optional y (defaulting to x). Negative values flip or mirror stil without changing its origin; this may result in collisions unless it is repositioned.

ly:stencil-stack first axis direction second padding mindist
   Construct a stencil by stacking second next to first. axis can be 0 (x axis) or 1 (y axis). direction can be -1 (left or down) or 1 (right or up). The stencils are juxtaposed with padding as extra space. first and second may also be '()' or '#f. As opposed to ly:stencil-combine-at-edge, metrics are suited for successively accumulating lines of stencils. Also, second stencil is drawn last.
   If mindist is specified, reference points are placed apart at least by this distance. If either of the stencils is spacing, padding and mindist do not apply.

ly:stencil-translate stil offset
   Return a copy of stencil stil but translated by offset (a pair of numbers).

ly:stencil-translate-axis stil amount axis
   Return a copy of stencil stil but translated by amount in axis direction.

stencil-true-extent stencil axis
   Return the extent of the actual printed ink of stencil on axis.

stencil-whiteout stil [style [thickness [line-thickness]]]
   White-out a stencil (i.e., add a white background around it).
   style, thickness and line-thickness are optional arguments. If set, style determines the shape of the white background. Given 'outline the white background is produced by stencil-whiteout-outline, given 'rounded-box it is produced by stencil-whiteout-box with rounded corners, given other arguments (e.g., 'box) or when unspecified it defaults to stencil-whiteout-box with square corners. If thickness is specified it determines how far, as a multiple of line-thickness, the white background extends past the extents of stencil stil. If thickness has not been specified, an appropriate default is chosen based on style.

stencil-whiteout-box stil [thickness [blot [color]]]
   White-out a stencil by printing it on top of a white (or color) rectangle.
   thickness is how far, as a multiple of line-thickness, the white outline extends past the extents of stencil stil.

stencil-whiteout-outline stil [thickness [color [angle-increments [radial-increments]]]]
   White-out a stencil by surrounding it with white (or color) around its outline.
   This function works by creating a series of white or color stencils radially offset from the original stencil with angles from 0 to 2*pi, at an increment of angle-inc, and with radii
from radial-inc to thickness. thickness is how big the white outline is, as a multiple of line-thickness. radial-increments is how many copies of the white stencil we make on our way out to thickness. angle-increments is how many copies of the white stencil we make between 0 and 2*\pi.

**stencil-with-color** stencil color  
Return a modified version of the given stencil that is colored with the given color. See normalize-color for possible color formats.

**straight-flag** flag-thickness flag-spacing upflag-angle upflag-length  
downflag-angle downflag-length  
Construct a straight flag stencil function.
The constructed function expects a single argument, grob.
flag-thickness and flag-spacing are given in staff spaces, upflag-angle and downflag-angle are given in degrees, and upflag-length and downflag-length are given in staff spaces.
All lengths are scaled according to the font size of the note. If the stroke-style property in grob is set to the string "grace", add a slash through the flag.
This is an auxiliary function for modern-straight-flag, old-straight-flag, and flat-flag.

**ly:stream-event?** obj  
Is obj a Stream_event object?

**string->string-list** str  
Convert string str into a list of strings with length 1. "aBc" will be converted to ("a" "B" "c"). For an empty string or if str is not of type string?, return a list containing "."

**ly:string-percent-encode** str  
Encode all characters in string str with hexadecimal percent escape sequences, with the following exceptions: characters `\-./_` and characters in ranges \0-\9, A-Z, and a-z.

**ly:string-substitute** a b s  
Replace string a by string b in string s.

**style-note-heads** heads style music  
Set style for all heads in music. Works both inside of and outside of chord construct.

**suggest-convert-ly-message** version-seen  
Internally used when the file has an error, to suggest usage of convert-ly if the \version statement is considered outdated compared to the LilyPond version that is running.

**symbol-concatenate** names . . .  
Like string-concatenate, but for symbols.

**ly:system-font-load** name  
Load the OpenType system font name.otf. Fonts loaded with this command must contain two additional SFNT font tables called LILC and LILY, needed for typesetting musical elements. Currently, only the Emmentaler and the Emmentaler-Brace fonts fulfill these requirements.
Note that only ly:font-get-glyph and derived code (like `\lookup`) can access glyphs from the system fonts; text strings are handled exclusively via the Pango interface.

**tag-group-get** tag  
Return the tag group (as a list of symbols) that the given tag symbol belongs to, #f if none.
tags-keep-predicate tags
Return a predicate that returns #f for any music that is to be removed by \keepWithTag on the given symbol or list of symbols tags.

tags-remove-predicate tags
Return a predicate that returns #f for any music that is to be removed by \removeWithTag on the given symbol or list of symbols tags.

teaching-accidental-rule context pitch barnum
An accidental rule that typesets a cautionary accidental if it is included in the key signature and does not directly follow a note on the same staff line.

ly:text-interface::interpret-markup
Convert a text markup into a stencil. layout is a \layout block. props is an alist chain, i.e., a list of alists. markup is the markup text to be processed. See also grob-interpret-markup.

ly:time-signature::print grob
Print routine for time signatures.

ly:time-signature::print-x grob
Print routine for an X-shaped sign indicating no time signature.

ly:transform? x
Is x a smob of class Transform?

ly:transform->list transform
Convert a transform matrix to a list of six values. Values are xx, yx, xy, yy, x0, y0.

ly:translate-cpp-warning-scheme str
Translate a string in C++ printf format and modify it to use it for Scheme formatting.

ly:translator? x
Is x a smob of class Translator?

ly:translator-context trans
Return the context of the translator object trans.

ly:translator-description creator
Return an alist of properties of translator definition creator.

ly:translator-group? x
Is x a smob of class Translator_group?

ly:translator-name creator
Return the type name of the translator definition creator. The name is a symbol.

ly:transpose-key-alist l pit
Make a new key alist of l transposed by pitch pit.

ly:ttf->pfa ttf-file-name idx
Convert the contents of a TrueType font file to PostScript Type 42 font, returning it as a string. The optional idx argument is useful for TrueType collections (TTC) only; it specifies the font index within the TTC. The default value of idx is 0.

ly:ttf-ps-name ttf-file-name idx
Extract the PostScript name from a TrueType font. The optional idx argument is useful for TrueType collections (TTC) only; it specifies the font index within the TTC. The default value of idx is 0.
ly:tuplet-description? x

Is x a smob of class Tuple_description?

unbroken-or-first-broken-spanner? spanner

Is spanner either unbroken or the first of its broken siblings?

unbroken-or-last-broken-spanner? spanner

Is spanner either unbroken or the last of its broken siblings?

unbroken-spanner? spanner

Is spanner unbroken? A spanner has to be broken if it spans more than one system, or if one of its bounds is on the limit of the system. This function returns #f on the clones, but #t on the originals.

unfold-repeats types music

Replace repeats of the types given by types with unfolded repeats. If types is an empty list, repeated-music is taken, unfolding all.

unfold-repeats-fully music

Unfold repeats and expand the resulting unfolded-repeated-music.

uniq-list lst

Remove doublets from list lst (i.e., make its elements unique), assuming that it is sorted. Uses equal? for comparisons.

uniqed-alist alist [hash-func [assoc-func]]

Make keys unique in alist. If duplicate keys are found, the first key-value pair is kept. The order of entries is otherwise preserved. The optional arguments hash-func and assoc-func are a hashing function and an alist retrieval function, as in Guile’s hashx-... functions.

unity-if-multimeasure context dur

Given a context and a duration, return 1 if the duration is longer than the measureLength in that context, and #f otherwise. This supports historic use of Completion_heads_engraver to split c1*3 into three whole notes.

ly:unpure-call data grob rest

Convert property data (unpure-pure container or procedure) to value in an unpure context defined by grob and possibly rest arguments.

ly:unpure-pure-container? x

Is x a smob of class Unpure_pure_container?

ly:unpure-pure-container-pure-part pc

Return the pure part of pc.

ly:unpure-pure-container-unpure-part pc

Return the unpure part of pc.

ly:usage

Print usage message.

value-for-spanner-piece property args

Associate a piece of broken spanner grob with an element of list arg.

ly:verbose-output?

Was verbose output requested, i.e., is the log level at least DEBUG?
ly:version
Return the current LilyPond version as a list, e.g., (1 3 127 uu1).

ly:version? op ver
Use operator op to compare the currently executed LilyPond version with a given version ver, which is passed as a list of numbers.

voicify-music m [id]
Recursively split chords that are separated with \\. Optional id can be a list of context ids to use. If numeric, they also indicate a voice type override. If id is just a single number, that’s where numbering starts.

volta-bracket::calc-hook-visibility bar-glyph
Determine the visibility of the volta bracket end hook, returning #t if no hook should be drawn.

ly:volta-bracket::calc-shorten-pair grob
Calculate the shorten-pair values for an ideal placement of the volta brackets relative to the bar lines.

volta-spec-music number-list music
Add \volta number-list to music.

ly:warning str rest
A Scheme callable function to issue the warning str. The message is formatted with format; rest holds the formatting arguments (if any).

ly:warning-located location str rest
A Scheme callable function to issue the warning str at the specified location in an input file. The message is formatted with format; rest holds the formatting arguments (if any).

ly:wide-char->utf-8 wc
Encode the Unicode codepoint wc, an integer, as UTF-8.

write-me message x
Return x. Display message and write x. Handy for debugging, possibly turned off.
## Appendix A Indices

### A.1 Concept index

(Index is nonexistent)

### A.2 Function index

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