

# LilyPond

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The music typesetter

## Internals Reference

**The LilyPond development team**

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For LilyPond version 2.17.97

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# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Music definitions</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	Music expressions	2
1.1.1	AbsoluteDynamicEvent	2
1.1.2	AlternativeEvent	2
1.1.3	AnnotateOutputEvent	2
1.1.4	ApplyContext	3
1.1.5	ApplyOutputEvent	3
1.1.6	ArpeggioEvent	3
1.1.7	ArticulationEvent	4
1.1.8	AutoChangeMusic	4
1.1.9	BarCheck	5
1.1.10	BassFigureEvent	5
1.1.11	BeamEvent	5
1.1.12	BeamForbidEvent	6
1.1.13	BendAfterEvent	6
1.1.14	BreakDynamicSpanEvent	6
1.1.15	BreathingEvent	7
1.1.16	ClusterNoteEvent	7
1.1.17	CompletenessExtenderEvent	7
1.1.18	ContextChange	8
1.1.19	ContextSpecifiedMusic	8
1.1.20	CrescendoEvent	9
1.1.21	DecrescendoEvent	9
1.1.22	DoublePercentEvent	9
1.1.23	EpisemaEvent	10
1.1.24	Event	10
1.1.25	EventChord	10
1.1.26	ExtenderEvent	11
1.1.27	FingeringEvent	11
1.1.28	FootnoteEvent	11
1.1.29	GlissandoEvent	12
1.1.30	GraceMusic	12
1.1.31	HarmonicEvent	13
1.1.32	HyphenEvent	13
1.1.33	KeyChangeEvent	13
1.1.34	LabelEvent	14
1.1.35	LaissezVibrerEvent	14
1.1.36	LigatureEvent	14
1.1.37	LineBreakEvent	15
1.1.38	LyricCombineMusic	15
1.1.39	LyricEvent	15
1.1.40	MarkEvent	16
1.1.41	MeasureCounterEvent	16
1.1.42	MultiMeasureRestEvent	16
1.1.43	MultiMeasureRestMusic	17
1.1.44	MultiMeasureTextEvent	17
1.1.45	Music	18
1.1.46	NoteEvent	18

1.1.47	NoteGroupingEvent	18
1.1.48	OttavaMusic	19
1.1.49	OverrideProperty	19
1.1.50	PageBreakEvent	20
1.1.51	PageTurnEvent	20
1.1.52	PartCombineForceEvent	20
1.1.53	PartCombineMusic	21
1.1.54	PartialSet	21
1.1.55	PercentEvent	21
1.1.56	PercentRepeatedMusic	22
1.1.57	PesOrFlexaEvent	22
1.1.58	PhrasingSlurEvent	23
1.1.59	PostEvents	23
1.1.60	PropertySet	23
1.1.61	PropertyUnset	24
1.1.62	QuoteMusic	24
1.1.63	RelativeOctaveCheck	25
1.1.64	RelativeOctaveMusic	25
1.1.65	RepeatSlashEvent	26
1.1.66	RepeatTieEvent	26
1.1.67	RepeatedMusic	26
1.1.68	RestEvent	26
1.1.69	RevertProperty	27
1.1.70	ScriptEvent	27
1.1.71	SequentialMusic	28
1.1.72	SimultaneousMusic	28
1.1.73	SkipEvent	29
1.1.74	SkipMusic	29
1.1.75	SlurEvent	30
1.1.76	SoloOneEvent	30
1.1.77	SoloTwoEvent	30
1.1.78	SostenutoEvent	31
1.1.79	SpacingSectionEvent	31
1.1.80	SpanEvent	31
1.1.81	StaffSpanEvent	32
1.1.82	StringNumberEvent	32
1.1.83	StrokeFingerEvent	32
1.1.84	SustainEvent	33
1.1.85	TempoChangeEvent	33
1.1.86	TextScriptEvent	33
1.1.87	TextSpanEvent	34
1.1.88	TieEvent	34
1.1.89	TimeScaledMusic	34
1.1.90	TimeSignatureMusic	35
1.1.91	TransposedMusic	35
1.1.92	TremoloEvent	36
1.1.93	TremoloRepeatedMusic	36
1.1.94	TremoloSpanEvent	37
1.1.95	TrillSpanEvent	37
1.1.96	TupletSpanEvent	37
1.1.97	UnaCordaEvent	38
1.1.98	UnfoldedRepeatedMusic	38
1.1.99	UnisonoEvent	39
1.1.100	UnrelativableMusic	39

1.1.101	VoiceSeparator .....	40
1.1.102	VoltaRepeatedMusic .....	40
1.2	Music classes .....	40
1.2.1	absolute-dynamic-event .....	40
1.2.2	alternative-event .....	41
1.2.3	annotate-output-event .....	41
1.2.4	apply-output-event .....	41
1.2.5	arpeggio-event .....	41
1.2.6	articulation-event .....	41
1.2.7	bass-figure-event .....	41
1.2.8	beam-event .....	41
1.2.9	beam-forbid-event .....	41
1.2.10	bend-after-event .....	41
1.2.11	break-dynamic-span-event .....	41
1.2.12	break-event .....	42
1.2.13	break-span-event .....	42
1.2.14	breathing-event .....	42
1.2.15	cluster-note-event .....	42
1.2.16	completize-extender-event .....	42
1.2.17	crescendo-event .....	42
1.2.18	decrescendo-event .....	42
1.2.19	double-percent-event .....	42
1.2.20	dynamic-event .....	42
1.2.21	episema-event .....	42
1.2.22	extender-event .....	43
1.2.23	fingering-event .....	43
1.2.24	footnote-event .....	43
1.2.25	glissando-event .....	43
1.2.26	harmonic-event .....	43
1.2.27	hyphen-event .....	43
1.2.28	key-change-event .....	43
1.2.29	label-event .....	43
1.2.30	laissez-vibrer-event .....	43
1.2.31	layout-instruction-event .....	43
1.2.32	ligature-event .....	44
1.2.33	line-break-event .....	44
1.2.34	lyric-event .....	44
1.2.35	mark-event .....	44
1.2.36	measure-counter-event .....	44
1.2.37	melodic-event .....	44
1.2.38	multi-measure-rest-event .....	44
1.2.39	multi-measure-text-event .....	44
1.2.40	music-event .....	44
1.2.41	note-event .....	45
1.2.42	note-grouping-event .....	45
1.2.43	page-break-event .....	45
1.2.44	page-turn-event .....	45
1.2.45	part-combine-event .....	46
1.2.46	part-combine-force-event .....	46
1.2.47	pedal-event .....	46
1.2.48	percent-event .....	46
1.2.49	pes-or-flexa-event .....	46
1.2.50	phrasing-slur-event .....	46
1.2.51	repeat-slash-event .....	46

1.2.52	repeat-tie-event	46
1.2.53	rest-event	46
1.2.54	rhythmic-event	47
1.2.55	script-event	47
1.2.56	skip-event	47
1.2.57	slur-event	47
1.2.58	solo-one-event	47
1.2.59	solo-two-event	47
1.2.60	sostenuto-event	47
1.2.61	spacing-section-event	47
1.2.62	span-dynamic-event	47
1.2.63	span-event	48
1.2.64	staff-span-event	48
1.2.65	StreamEvent	48
1.2.66	string-number-event	49
1.2.67	stroke-finger-event	49
1.2.68	sustain-event	49
1.2.69	tempo-change-event	49
1.2.70	text-script-event	49
1.2.71	text-span-event	49
1.2.72	tie-event	49
1.2.73	tremolo-event	49
1.2.74	tremolo-span-event	49
1.2.75	trill-span-event	50
1.2.76	tuplet-span-event	50
1.2.77	una-corda-event	50
1.2.78	unisono-event	50
1.3	Music properties	50

## 2 Translation 57

2.1	Contexts	57
2.1.1	ChoirStaff	57
2.1.2	ChordNames	58
2.1.3	CueVoice	60
2.1.4	Devnull	73
2.1.5	DrumStaff	74
2.1.6	DrumVoice	80
2.1.7	Dynamics	92
2.1.8	FiguredBass	96
2.1.9	FretBoards	97
2.1.10	Global	100
2.1.11	GrandStaff	100
2.1.12	GregorianTranscriptionStaff	102
2.1.13	GregorianTranscriptionVoice	113
2.1.14	KievanStaff	126
2.1.15	KievanVoice	137
2.1.16	Lyrics	150
2.1.17	MensuralStaff	153
2.1.18	MensuralVoice	164
2.1.19	NoteNames	177
2.1.20	NullVoice	179
2.1.21	PetrucchiStaff	182
2.1.22	PetrucchiVoice	193
2.1.23	PianoStaff	206

2.1.24	RhythmicStaff.....	209
2.1.25	Score .....	212
2.1.26	Staff .....	226
2.1.27	StaffGroup .....	237
2.1.28	TabStaff .....	239
2.1.29	TabVoice.....	247
2.1.30	VaticanaStaff.....	261
2.1.31	VaticanaVoice.....	271
2.1.32	Voice.....	283
2.2	Engravers and Performers .....	296
2.2.1	Accidental_engraver .....	296
2.2.2	Ambitus_engraver .....	298
2.2.3	Arpeggio_engraver .....	298
2.2.4	Auto_beam_engraver .....	299
2.2.5	Axis_group_engraver.....	299
2.2.6	Balloon_engraver .....	300
2.2.7	Bar_engraver .....	300
2.2.8	Bar_number_engraver.....	300
2.2.9	Beam_collision_engraver .....	302
2.2.10	Beam_engraver .....	302
2.2.11	Beam_performer.....	302
2.2.12	Bend_engraver .....	303
2.2.13	Break_align_engraver .....	303
2.2.14	Breathing_sign_engraver .....	303
2.2.15	Chord_name_engraver .....	303
2.2.16	Chord_tremolo_engraver.....	304
2.2.17	Clef_engraver.....	304
2.2.18	Cluster_spanner_engraver.....	305
2.2.19	Collision_engraver .....	305
2.2.20	Completion_heads_engraver.....	305
2.2.21	Completion_rest_engraver .....	306
2.2.22	Concurrent_hairpin_engraver .....	306
2.2.23	Control_track_performer.....	306
2.2.24	Cue_clef_engraver .....	307
2.2.25	Custos_engraver .....	307
2.2.26	Default_bar_line_engraver .....	307
2.2.27	Dot_column_engraver.....	308
2.2.28	Dots_engraver .....	308
2.2.29	Double_percent_repeat_engraver .....	309
2.2.30	Drum_note_performer .....	309
2.2.31	Drum_notes_engraver .....	309
2.2.32	Dynamic_align_engraver.....	310
2.2.33	Dynamic_engraver.....	310
2.2.34	Dynamic_performer .....	310
2.2.35	Engraver .....	311
2.2.36	Episema_engraver .....	311
2.2.37	Extender_engraver .....	311
2.2.38	Figured_bass_engraver .....	312
2.2.39	Figured_bass_position_engraver.....	312
2.2.40	Fingering_column_engraver .....	312
2.2.41	Fingering_engraver .....	313
2.2.42	Font_size_engraver .....	313
2.2.43	Footnote_engraver.....	313
2.2.44	Forbid_line_break_engraver .....	313

2.2.45	Fretboard_engraver	314
2.2.46	Glissando_engraver	315
2.2.47	Grace_auto_beam_engraver	315
2.2.48	Grace_beam_engraver	315
2.2.49	Grace_engraver	316
2.2.50	Grace_spacing_engraver	316
2.2.51	Grid_line_span_engraver	316
2.2.52	Grid_point_engraver	316
2.2.53	Grob_pq_engraver	317
2.2.54	Horizontal_bracket_engraver	317
2.2.55	Hyphen_engraver	317
2.2.56	Instrument_name_engraver	318
2.2.57	Instrument_switch_engraver	318
2.2.58	Keep_alive_together_engraver	318
2.2.59	Key_engraver	319
2.2.60	Key_performer	320
2.2.61	Kievan_ligature_engraver	320
2.2.62	Laissez_vibrer_engraver	320
2.2.63	Ledger_line_engraver	320
2.2.64	Ligature_bracket_engraver	320
2.2.65	Lyric_engraver	321
2.2.66	Lyric_performer	321
2.2.67	Mark_engraver	321
2.2.68	Measure_grouping_engraver	322
2.2.69	Melody_engraver	322
2.2.70	Mensural_ligature_engraver	322
2.2.71	Metronome_mark_engraver	322
2.2.72	Midi_control_function_performer	323
2.2.73	Multi_measure_rest_engraver	323
2.2.74	New_fingering_engraver	324
2.2.75	Note_head_line_engraver	324
2.2.76	Note_heads_engraver	325
2.2.77	Note_name_engraver	325
2.2.78	Note_performer	325
2.2.79	Note_spacing_engraver	325
2.2.80	Ottava_spanner_engraver	326
2.2.81	Output_property_engraver	326
2.2.82	Page_turn_engraver	326
2.2.83	Paper_column_engraver	327
2.2.84	Parenthesis_engraver	327
2.2.85	Part_combine_engraver	327
2.2.86	Percent_repeat_engraver	328
2.2.87	Phrasing_slur_engraver	328
2.2.88	Piano_pedal_align_engraver	329
2.2.89	Piano_pedal_engraver	329
2.2.90	Piano_pedal_performer	330
2.2.91	Pitch_squash_engraver	330
2.2.92	Pitched_trill_engraver	330
2.2.93	Pure_from_neighbor_engraver	330
2.2.94	Repeat_acknowledge_engraver	330
2.2.95	Repeat_tie_engraver	331
2.2.96	Rest_collision_engraver	331
2.2.97	Rest_engraver	332
2.2.98	Rhythmic_column_engraver	332

2.2.99	Scheme_engraver	332
2.2.100	Script_column_engraver	332
2.2.101	Script_engraver	332
2.2.102	Script_row_engraver	333
2.2.103	Separating_line_group_engraver	333
2.2.104	Slash_repeat_engraver	333
2.2.105	Slur_engraver	334
2.2.106	Slur_performer	334
2.2.107	Spacing_engraver	334
2.2.108	Span_arpeggio_engraver	335
2.2.109	Span_bar_engraver	335
2.2.110	Span_bar_stub_engraver	335
2.2.111	Spanner_break_forbid_engraver	335
2.2.112	Staff_collecting_engraver	335
2.2.113	Staff_performer	336
2.2.114	Staff_symbol_engraver	336
2.2.115	Stanza_number_align_engraver	336
2.2.116	Stanza_number_engraver	336
2.2.117	Stem_engraver	336
2.2.118	System_start_delimiter_engraver	337
2.2.119	Tab_note_heads_engraver	337
2.2.120	Tab_staff_symbol_engraver	338
2.2.121	Tab_tie_follow_engraver	338
2.2.122	Tempo_performer	339
2.2.123	Text_engraver	339
2.2.124	Text_spanner_engraver	339
2.2.125	Tie_engraver	339
2.2.126	Tie_performer	340
2.2.127	Time_signature_engraver	340
2.2.128	Time_signature_performer	340
2.2.129	Timing_translator	341
2.2.130	Translator	341
2.2.131	Trill_spanner_engraver	342
2.2.132	Tuplet_engraver	342
2.2.133	Tweak_engraver	342
2.2.134	Vaticana_ligature_engraver	342
2.2.135	Vertical_align_engraver	343
2.2.136	Volta_engraver	343
2.3	Tunable context properties	343
2.4	Internal context properties	356

### 3 Backend 358

3.1	All layout objects	358
3.1.1	Accidental	358
3.1.2	AccidentalCautionary	359
3.1.3	AccidentalPlacement	360
3.1.4	AccidentalSuggestion	360
3.1.5	Ambitus	362
3.1.6	AmbitusAccidental	363
3.1.7	AmbitusLine	364
3.1.8	AmbitusNoteHead	364
3.1.9	Arpeggio	365
3.1.10	BalloonTextItem	366
3.1.11	BarLine	367



3.1.12	BarNumber	369
3.1.13	BassFigure	371
3.1.14	BassFigureAlignment	371
3.1.15	BassFigureAlignmentPositioning	372
3.1.16	BassFigureBracket	373
3.1.17	BassFigureContinuation	373
3.1.18	BassFigureLine	373
3.1.19	Beam	374
3.1.20	BendAfter	376
3.1.21	BreakAlignGroup	376
3.1.22	BreakAlignment	377
3.1.23	BreathingSign	378
3.1.24	ChordName	379
3.1.25	Clef	380
3.1.26	ClefModifier	381
3.1.27	ClusterSpanner	383
3.1.28	ClusterSpannerBeacon	383
3.1.29	CombineTextScript	383
3.1.30	CueClef	385
3.1.31	CueEndClef	387
3.1.32	Custos	388
3.1.33	DotColumn	389
3.1.34	Dots	390
3.1.35	DoublePercentRepeat	390
3.1.36	DoublePercentRepeatCounter	391
3.1.37	DoubleRepeatSlash	393
3.1.38	DynamicLineSpanner	394
3.1.39	DynamicText	395
3.1.40	DynamicTextSpanner	397
3.1.41	Episema	398
3.1.42	Fingering	399
3.1.43	FingeringColumn	401
3.1.44	Flag	401
3.1.45	FootnoteItem	402
3.1.46	FootnoteSpanner	403
3.1.47	FretBoard	404
3.1.48	Glissando	406
3.1.49	GraceSpacing	407
3.1.50	GridLine	407
3.1.51	GridPoint	408
3.1.52	Hairpin	408
3.1.53	HorizontalBracket	410
3.1.54	InstrumentName	411
3.1.55	InstrumentSwitch	411
3.1.56	KeyCancellation	413
3.1.57	KeySignature	414
3.1.58	KievanLigature	416
3.1.59	LaissezVibrerTie	417
3.1.60	LaissezVibrerTieColumn	418
3.1.61	LedgerLineSpanner	418
3.1.62	LeftEdge	419
3.1.63	LigatureBracket	420
3.1.64	LyricExtender	421
3.1.65	LyricHyphen	422

3.1.66	LyricSpace .....	423
3.1.67	LyricText .....	423
3.1.68	MeasureCounter .....	424
3.1.69	MeasureGrouping .....	426
3.1.70	MelodyItem .....	427
3.1.71	MensuralLigature .....	427
3.1.72	MetronomeMark .....	427
3.1.73	MultiMeasureRest .....	429
3.1.74	MultiMeasureRestNumber .....	430
3.1.75	MultiMeasureRestText .....	432
3.1.76	NonMusicalPaperColumn .....	433
3.1.77	NoteCollision .....	434
3.1.78	NoteColumn .....	435
3.1.79	NoteHead .....	436
3.1.80	NoteName .....	437
3.1.81	NoteSpacing .....	437
3.1.82	OttavaBracket .....	437
3.1.83	PaperColumn .....	439
3.1.84	ParenthesesItem .....	440
3.1.85	PercentRepeat .....	441
3.1.86	PercentRepeatCounter .....	441
3.1.87	PhrasingSlur .....	443
3.1.88	PianoPedalBracket .....	444
3.1.89	RehearsalMark .....	445
3.1.90	RepeatSlash .....	447
3.1.91	RepeatTie .....	448
3.1.92	RepeatTieColumn .....	449
3.1.93	Rest .....	449
3.1.94	RestCollision .....	450
3.1.95	Script .....	450
3.1.96	ScriptColumn .....	451
3.1.97	ScriptRow .....	452
3.1.98	Slur .....	452
3.1.99	SostenutoPedal .....	454
3.1.100	SostenutoPedalLineSpanner .....	455
3.1.101	SpacingSpanner .....	456
3.1.102	SpanBar .....	457
3.1.103	SpanBarStub .....	458
3.1.104	StaffGrouper .....	458
3.1.105	StaffSpacing .....	459
3.1.106	StaffSymbol .....	459
3.1.107	StanzaNumber .....	460
3.1.108	Stem .....	461
3.1.109	StemStub .....	462
3.1.110	StemTremolo .....	463
3.1.111	StringNumber .....	464
3.1.112	StrokeFinger .....	465
3.1.113	SustainPedal .....	466
3.1.114	SustainPedalLineSpanner .....	467
3.1.115	System .....	468
3.1.116	SystemStartBar .....	469
3.1.117	SystemStartBrace .....	470
3.1.118	SystemStartBracket .....	471
3.1.119	SystemStartSquare .....	472

3.1.120	TabNoteHead	472
3.1.121	TextScript	474
3.1.122	TextSpanner	475
3.1.123	Tie	477
3.1.124	TieColumn	478
3.1.125	TimeSignature	478
3.1.126	TrillPitchAccidental	480
3.1.127	TrillPitchGroup	481
3.1.128	TrillPitchHead	482
3.1.129	TrillSpanner	483
3.1.130	TupletBracket	484
3.1.131	TupletNumber	485
3.1.132	UnaCordaPedal	486
3.1.133	UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner	487
3.1.134	VaticanaLigature	489
3.1.135	VerticalAlignment	489
3.1.136	VerticalAxisGroup	489
3.1.137	VoiceFollower	491
3.1.138	VoltaBracket	492
3.1.139	VoltaBracketSpanner	493
3.2	Graphical Object Interfaces	494
3.2.1	accidental-interface	494
3.2.2	accidental-placement-interface	495
3.2.3	accidental-suggestion-interface	496
3.2.4	align-interface	496
3.2.5	ambitus-interface	497
3.2.6	arpeggio-interface	497
3.2.7	axis-group-interface	498
3.2.8	balloon-interface	500
3.2.9	bar-line-interface	501
3.2.10	bass-figure-alignment-interface	502
3.2.11	bass-figure-interface	502
3.2.12	beam-interface	502
3.2.13	bend-after-interface	505
3.2.14	break-alignable-interface	505
3.2.15	break-aligned-interface	505
3.2.16	break-alignment-interface	506
3.2.17	breathing-sign-interface	507
3.2.18	chord-name-interface	507
3.2.19	clef-interface	507
3.2.20	clef-modifier-interface	507
3.2.21	cluster-beacon-interface	508
3.2.22	cluster-interface	508
3.2.23	custos-interface	508
3.2.24	dot-column-interface	509
3.2.25	dots-interface	509
3.2.26	dynamic-interface	509
3.2.27	dynamic-line-spanner-interface	510
3.2.28	dynamic-text-interface	510
3.2.29	dynamic-text-spanner-interface	510
3.2.30	enclosing-bracket-interface	510
3.2.31	episema-interface	511
3.2.32	figured-bass-continuation-interface	511
3.2.33	finger-interface	511

3.2.34	fingering-column-interface .....	511
3.2.35	flag-interface .....	512
3.2.36	font-interface .....	512
3.2.37	footnote-interface .....	513
3.2.38	footnote-spanner-interface .....	514
3.2.39	fret-diagram-interface .....	514
3.2.40	glissando-interface .....	516
3.2.41	grace-spacing-interface .....	516
3.2.42	gregorian-ligature-interface .....	516
3.2.43	grid-line-interface .....	517
3.2.44	grid-point-interface .....	517
3.2.45	grob-interface .....	518
3.2.46	hairpin-interface .....	522
3.2.47	hara-kiri-group-spanner-interface .....	522
3.2.48	horizontal-bracket-interface .....	523
3.2.49	inline-accidental-interface .....	523
3.2.50	instrument-specific-markup-interface .....	523
3.2.51	item-interface .....	525
3.2.52	key-cancellation-interface .....	527
3.2.53	key-signature-interface .....	527
3.2.54	kievan-ligature-interface .....	528
3.2.55	ledger-line-spanner-interface .....	528
3.2.56	ledgered-interface .....	528
3.2.57	ligature-bracket-interface .....	529
3.2.58	ligature-head-interface .....	529
3.2.59	ligature-interface .....	529
3.2.60	line-interface .....	529
3.2.61	line-spanner-interface .....	530
3.2.62	lyric-extender-interface .....	530
3.2.63	lyric-hyphen-interface .....	531
3.2.64	lyric-interface .....	531
3.2.65	lyric-syllable-interface .....	532
3.2.66	mark-interface .....	532
3.2.67	measure-counter-interface .....	532
3.2.68	measure-grouping-interface .....	532
3.2.69	melody-spanner-interface .....	532
3.2.70	mensural-ligature-interface .....	533
3.2.71	metronome-mark-interface .....	533
3.2.72	multi-measure-interface .....	533
3.2.73	multi-measure-rest-interface .....	534
3.2.74	note-collision-interface .....	534
3.2.75	note-column-interface .....	535
3.2.76	note-head-interface .....	536
3.2.77	note-name-interface .....	536
3.2.78	note-spacing-interface .....	536
3.2.79	only-prebreak-interface .....	537
3.2.80	ottava-bracket-interface .....	537
3.2.81	paper-column-interface .....	537
3.2.82	parentheses-interface .....	539
3.2.83	percent-repeat-interface .....	539
3.2.84	percent-repeat-item-interface .....	539
3.2.85	piano-pedal-bracket-interface .....	540
3.2.86	piano-pedal-interface .....	540
3.2.87	piano-pedal-script-interface .....	541

3.2.88	pitched-trill-interface .....	541
3.2.89	pure-from-neighbor-interface .....	541
3.2.90	rest-collision-interface .....	541
3.2.91	rest-interface .....	542
3.2.92	rhythmic-grob-interface .....	542
3.2.93	rhythmic-head-interface .....	542
3.2.94	script-column-interface .....	543
3.2.95	script-interface .....	543
3.2.96	self-alignment-interface .....	544
3.2.97	semi-tie-column-interface .....	544
3.2.98	semi-tie-interface .....	545
3.2.99	separation-item-interface .....	546
3.2.100	side-position-interface .....	546
3.2.101	slur-interface .....	547
3.2.102	spaceable-grob-interface .....	550
3.2.103	spacing-interface .....	550
3.2.104	spacing-options-interface .....	551
3.2.105	spacing-spanner-interface .....	551
3.2.106	span-bar-interface .....	552
3.2.107	spanner-interface .....	552
3.2.108	staff-grouper-interface .....	553
3.2.109	staff-spacing-interface .....	554
3.2.110	staff-symbol-interface .....	554
3.2.111	staff-symbol-referencer-interface .....	555
3.2.112	stanza-number-interface .....	555
3.2.113	stem-interface .....	556
3.2.114	stem-tremolo-interface .....	558
3.2.115	string-number-interface .....	558
3.2.116	stroke-finger-interface .....	558
3.2.117	system-interface .....	559
3.2.118	system-start-delimiter-interface .....	559
3.2.119	system-start-text-interface .....	560
3.2.120	tab-note-head-interface .....	560
3.2.121	text-interface .....	561
3.2.122	text-script-interface .....	561
3.2.123	tie-column-interface .....	562
3.2.124	tie-interface .....	562
3.2.125	time-signature-interface .....	563
3.2.126	trill-pitch-accidental-interface .....	564
3.2.127	trill-spanner-interface .....	564
3.2.128	tuplet-bracket-interface .....	564
3.2.129	tuplet-number-interface .....	566
3.2.130	unbreakable-spanner-interface .....	566
3.2.131	vaticana-ligature-interface .....	566
3.2.132	volta-bracket-interface .....	567
3.2.133	volta-interface .....	567
3.3	User backend properties .....	568
3.4	Internal backend properties .....	586
<b>4</b>	<b>Scheme functions .....</b>	<b>593</b>
<b>Appendix A</b>	<b>Indices .....</b>	<b>617</b>
A.1	Concept index .....	617
A.2	Function index .....	617

This is the Internals Reference (IR) for version 2.17.97 of LilyPond, the GNU music typesetter.

# 1 Music definitions

## 1.1 Music expressions

### 1.1.1 AbsoluteDynamicEvent

Create a dynamic mark.

Syntax: *note*\x, where \x is a dynamic mark like \ppp or \sfz. A complete list is in file ‘ly/dynamic-scripts-init.ly’.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.1 \[absolute-dynamic-event\]](#), page 40, [Section 1.2.20 \[dynamic-event\]](#), page 42, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.33 \[Dynamic-engraver\]](#), page 310 and [Section 2.2.34 \[Dynamic-performer\]](#), page 310.

Properties:

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

**types** (list):  
     '(general-music 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 AlternativeEvent

Create an alternative event.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.2 \[alternative-event\]](#), page 41, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.8 \[Bar-number-engraver\]](#), page 300.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.3 AnnotateOutputEvent

Print an annotation of an output element.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.3 \[annotate-output-event\]](#), page 41, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.6 \[Balloon-engraver\]](#), page 300.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.4 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):  
     '(general-music apply-context)  
     The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

### 1.1.5 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: [Section 1.2.4 \[apply-output-event\]](#), page 41, [Section 1.2.31 \[layout-instruction-event\]](#), page 43, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.81 \[Output-property-engraver\]](#), page 326.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.6 ArpeggioEvent

Make an arpeggio on this note.

Syntax: `note-\arpeggio`

Event classes: [Section 1.2.5 \[arpeggio-event\]](#), page 41, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.3 \[Arpeggio-engraver\]](#), page 298.

Properties:

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



**types** (list):

`'(general-music post-event arpeggio-event event)`

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

### 1.1.7 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: [Section 1.2.6 \[articulation-event\]](#), page 41, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.55 \[script-event\]](#), page 47 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.101 \[Script\\_engraver\]](#), page 332.

Properties:

**name** (symbol):

`'ArticulationEvent`

Name of this music object.

**types** (list):

`'(general-music post-event event articulation-event script-event)`

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

### 1.1.8 AutoChangeMusic

Used for making voices that switch between piano staves automatically.

Properties:

**iterator-ctor** (procedure):

`ly:auto-change-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):

`'AutoChangeMusic`

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):

`'(general-music music-wrapper-music auto-change-instruction)`

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

### 1.1.9 BarCheck

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

Properties:

```

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

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

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

```

### 1.1.10 BassFigureEvent

Print a bass-figure text.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.7 \[bass-figure-event\]](#), page 41, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.54 \[rhythmic-event\]](#), page 47 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.38 \[Figured-bass-engraver\]](#), page 312.

Properties:

```

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

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

```

### 1.1.11 BeamEvent

Start or stop a beam.

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

Event classes: [Section 1.2.8 \[beam-event\]](#), page 41, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.10 \[Beam-engraver\]](#), page 302, [Section 2.2.11 \[Beam-performer\]](#), page 302 and [Section 2.2.48 \[Grace-beam-engraver\]](#), page 315.

Properties:

```

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

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

```

### 1.1.12 BeamForbidEvent

Specify that a note may not auto-beamed.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.9 \[beam-forbid-event\]](#), page 41, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.4 \[Auto\\_beam\\_engraver\]](#), page 299 and [Section 2.2.47 \[Grace\\_auto\\_beam\\_engraver\]](#), page 315.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.13 BendAfterEvent

A drop/fall/doit jazz articulation.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.10 \[bend-after-event\]](#), page 41, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.12 \[Bend\\_engraver\]](#), page 303.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.14 BreakDynamicSpanEvent

End an alignment spanner for dynamics here.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.11 \[break-dynamic-span-event\]](#), page 41, [Section 1.2.13 \[break-span-event\]](#), page 42, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.33 \[Dynamic\\_engraver\]](#), page 310.

Properties:

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

types (list):
    '(general-music 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.
```

### 1.1.15 BreathingEvent

Create a ‘breath mark’ or ‘comma’.

Syntax: `note\breathe`

Event classes: [Section 1.2.14 \[breathing-event\]](#), page 42, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.14 \[Breathing\\_sign\\_engraver\]](#), page 303.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):

`'BreathingEvent`

Name of this music object.

`types` (list):

`'(general-music event breathing-event)`

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

### 1.1.16 ClusterNoteEvent

A note that is part of a cluster.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.15 \[cluster-note-event\]](#), page 42, [Section 1.2.37 \[melodic-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.54 \[rhythmic-event\]](#), page 47 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.18 \[Cluster\\_spanner\\_engraver\]](#), page 305.

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):

`'(general-music cluster-note-event melodic-event rhythmic-event event)`

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

### 1.1.17 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: [Section 1.2.16 \[completize-extender-event\]](#), page 42, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.37 \[Extender\\_engraver\]](#), page 311.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):

`'CompletizeExtenderEvent`

Name of this music object.

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

### 1.1.18 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):  
     '(general-music translator-change-instruction)  
     The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

### 1.1.19 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 general-music music-wrapper-music)  
     The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

### 1.1.20 CrescendoEvent

Begin or end a crescendo.

Syntax: *note*\< ... *note*!

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

Event classes: [Section 1.2.17 \[crescendo-event\]](#), page 42, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.62 \[span-dynamic-event\]](#), page 47, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.33 \[Dynamic-engraver\]](#), page 310 and [Section 2.2.34 \[Dynamic-performer\]](#), page 310.

Properties:

**name** (symbol):

`'CrescendoEvent`

Name of this music object.

**types** (list):

`'(general-music 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.

### 1.1.21 DecrescendoEvent

Begin or end a decrescendo.

Syntax: *note*\> ... *note*!

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

Event classes: [Section 1.2.18 \[decrescendo-event\]](#), page 42, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.62 \[span-dynamic-event\]](#), page 47, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.33 \[Dynamic-engraver\]](#), page 310 and [Section 2.2.34 \[Dynamic-performer\]](#), page 310.

Properties:

**name** (symbol):

`'DecrescendoEvent`

Name of this music object.

**types** (list):

`'(general-music 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.

### 1.1.22 DoublePercentEvent

Used internally to signal double percent repeats.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.19 \[double-percent-event\]](#), page 42, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.54 \[rhythmic-event\]](#), page 47 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.29 \[Double-percent-repeat-engraver\]](#), page 309.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.23 EpisemaEvent

Begin or end an episema.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.21 \[episema-event\]](#), page 42, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.36 \[Episema-engraver\]](#), page 311.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.24 Event

Atomic music event.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.25 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):
    '(general-music event-chord simultaneous-music)
    The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music
    expression is processed.

```

### 1.1.26 ExtenderEvent

Extend lyrics.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.22 \[extender-event\]](#), page 43, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.37 \[Extender\\_engraver\]](#), page 311.

Properties:

```

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

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

```

### 1.1.27 FingeringEvent

Specify what finger to use for this note.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.23 \[fingering-event\]](#), page 43, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.41 \[Fingering\\_engraver\]](#), page 313, [Section 2.2.45 \[Fret-board\\_engraver\]](#), page 314 and [Section 2.2.119 \[Tab\\_note\\_heads\\_engraver\]](#), page 337.

Properties:

```

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

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

```

### 1.1.28 FootnoteEvent

Footnote a grob.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.24 \[footnote-event\]](#), page 43, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:



```

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

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

```

### 1.1.29 GlissandoEvent

Start a glissando on this note.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.25 \[glissando-event\]](#), page 43, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.46 \[Glissando-engraver\]](#), page 315.

Properties:

```

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

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

```

### 1.1.30 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 duration of this music.

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

```

### 1.1.31 HarmonicEvent

Mark a note as harmonic.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.26 \[harmonic-event\]](#), page 43, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.32 HyphenEvent

A hyphen between lyric syllables.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.27 \[hyphen-event\]](#), page 43, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.55 \[Hyphen-engraver\]](#), page 317.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.33 KeyChangeEvent

Change the key signature.

Syntax: `\key name scale`

Event classes: [Section 1.2.28 \[key-change-event\]](#), page 43, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.59 \[Key-engraver\]](#), page 319 and [Section 2.2.60 \[Key-performer\]](#), page 320.

Properties:

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

to-relative-callback (procedure):
    #<procedure #f (x p)>
    How to transform a piece of music to relative pitches.

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

### 1.1.34 LabelEvent

Place a bookmarking label.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.29 \[label-event\]](#), page 43, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.83 \[Paper\\_column\\_engraver\]](#), page 327.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.35 LaissezVibrerEvent

Don't damp this chord.

Syntax: *note\laissezVibrer*

Event classes: [Section 1.2.30 \[laissez-vibrer-event\]](#), page 43, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.62 \[Laissez\\_vibrer\\_engraver\]](#), page 320.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.36 LigatureEvent

Start or end a ligature.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.32 \[ligature-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.61 \[Kievan\\_ligature\\_engraver\]](#), page 320, [Section 2.2.64 \[Ligature\\_bracket\\_engraver\]](#), page 320, [Section 2.2.70 \[Mensural\\_ligature\\_engraver\]](#), page 322 and [Section 2.2.134 \[Vaticana\\_ligature\\_engraver\]](#), page 342.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.37 LineBreakEvent

Allow, forbid or force a line break.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.12 \[break-event\]](#), page 42, [Section 1.2.33 \[line-break-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.82 \[Page-turn-engraver\]](#), page 326 and [Section 2.2.83 \[Paper-column-engraver\]](#), page 327.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.38 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 0>`  
     The duration of this music.

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

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

### 1.1.39 LyricEvent

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

Event classes: [Section 1.2.34 \[lyric-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.54 \[rhythmic-event\]](#), page 47 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.65 \[Lyric-engraver\]](#), page 321 and [Section 2.2.66 \[Lyric-performer\]](#), page 321.

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

### 1.1.40 MarkEvent

Insert a rehearsal mark.

Syntax: `\mark marker`

Example: `\mark "A"`

Event classes: [Section 1.2.35 \[mark-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.67 \[Mark\\_engraver\]](#), page 321.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.41 MeasureCounterEvent

Used to signal the start and end of a measure count.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.36 \[measure-counter-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.42 MultiMeasureRestEvent

Used internally by `MultiMeasureRestMusic` to signal rests.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.38 \[multi-measure-rest-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.54 \[rhythmic-event\]](#), page 47 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.73 \[Multi-measure\\_rest\\_engraver\]](#), page 323.

Properties:

```

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

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

```

### 1.1.43 MultiMeasureRestMusic

Rests that may be compressed into Multi 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):
    '(general-music multi-measure-rest)
    The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music
    expression is processed.

```

### 1.1.44 MultiMeasureTextEvent

Texts on multi measure rests.

Syntax: `R-\markup { \roman "bla" }`

Note the explicit font switch.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.39 \[multi-measure-text-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.73 \[Multi-measure-rest-engraver\]](#), page 323.

Properties:

```

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

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

```

### 1.1.45 Music

Generic type for music expressions.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.46 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 1.1.25 \[EventChord\]](#), page 10.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.37 \[melodic-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.41 \[note-event\]](#), page 45, [Section 1.2.54 \[rhythmic-event\]](#), page 47 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.15 \[Chord\\_name\\_engraver\]](#), page 303, [Section 2.2.20 \[Completion\\_heads\\_engraver\]](#), page 305, [Section 2.2.30 \[Drum\\_note\\_performer\]](#), page 309, [Section 2.2.31 \[Drum\\_notes\\_engraver\]](#), page 309, [Section 2.2.45 \[Fretboard\\_engraver\]](#), page 314, [Section 2.2.76 \[Note\\_heads\\_engraver\]](#), page 325, [Section 2.2.77 \[Note\\_name\\_engraver\]](#), page 325, [Section 2.2.78 \[Note\\_performer\]](#), page 325, [Section 2.2.85 \[Part\\_combine\\_engraver\]](#), page 327 and [Section 2.2.119 \[Tab\\_note\\_heads\\_engraver\]](#), page 337.

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

### 1.1.47 NoteGroupingEvent

Start or stop grouping brackets.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.42 \[note-grouping-event\]](#), page 45 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.54 \[Horizontal\\_bracket\\_engraver\]](#), page 317.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.48 **OttavaMusic**

Start or stop an ottava bracket.

Properties:

**elements-callback** (procedure):  
     **make-ottava-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.

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

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

### 1.1.49 **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):  
     **'(general-music 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.



### 1.1.50 PageBreakEvent

Allow, forbid or force a page break.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.12 \[break-event\]](#), page 42, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.43 \[page-break-event\]](#), page 45 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.82 \[Page-turn-engraver\]](#), page 326 and [Section 2.2.83 \[Paper-column-engraver\]](#), page 327.

Properties:

**name** (symbol):

`'PageBreakEvent`

Name of this music object.

**types** (list):

`'(general-music break-event page-break-event event)`

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

### 1.1.51 PageTurnEvent

Allow, forbid or force a page turn.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.12 \[break-event\]](#), page 42, [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.44 \[page-turn-event\]](#), page 45 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.82 \[Page-turn-engraver\]](#), page 326 and [Section 2.2.83 \[Paper-column-engraver\]](#), page 327.

Properties:

**name** (symbol):

`'PageTurnEvent`

Name of this music object.

**types** (list):

`'(general-music break-event page-turn-event event)`

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

### 1.1.52 PartCombineForceEvent

Override the part-combiner's strategy.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.46 \[part-combine-force-event\]](#), page 46 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:

**name** (symbol):

`'PartCombineForceEvent`

Name of this music object.

**types** (list):

`'(general-music part-combine-force-event event)`

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

### 1.1.53 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'.

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

### 1.1.54 PartialSet

Create an anacrusis or upbeat (partial measure).

Properties:

```

iterator-ctor (procedure):
    ly:partial-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):
    '(general-music partial-set)
    The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music
    expression is processed.
```

### 1.1.55 PercentEvent

Used internally to signal percent repeats.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.48 \[percent-event\]](#), page 46  
and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.86 \[Percent-repeat-engraver\]](#), page 328.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.56 PercentRepeatedMusic

Repeats encoded by percents and slashes.

Properties:

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

**length-callback** (procedure):  
     `ly:repeated-music::unfolded-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:repeated-music::first-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):  
     `'(general-music repeated-music percent-repeated-music)'`  
     The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

### 1.1.57 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: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.49 \[pes-or-flexa-event\]](#), page 46 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.134 \[Vaticana\\_ligature-engraver\]](#), page 342.

Properties:

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

**types** (list):

`'(general-music pes-or-flexa-event event)`

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

### 1.1.58 PhrasingSlurEvent

Start or end phrasing slur.

Syntax: *note\*( and *note\*)

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.50 \[phrasing-slur-event\]](#), page 46, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.87 \[Phrasing\\_slur\\_engraver\]](#), page 328.

Properties:

**name** (symbol):

`'PhrasingSlurEvent`

Name of this music object.

**spanner-id** (string):

`""`

Identifier to distinguish concurrent spanners.

**types** (list):

`'(general-music post-event span-event event phrasing-slur-event)`

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

### 1.1.59 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.

### 1.1.60 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.

**types** (list):  
     '(layout-instruction-event general-music)  
     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 PropertyUnset

Restore the default setting for a context property. See [Section 1.1.60 \[PropertySet\]](#), page 23.

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

### 1.1.62 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):
  '(general-music music-wrapper-music)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music
  expression is processed.
```

### 1.1.63 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):
  '(general-music relative-octave-check)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music
  expression is processed.
```

### 1.1.64 RelativeOctaveMusic

Music that was entered in relative octave notation.

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.

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::relative-callback
  How to transform a piece of music to relative pitches.

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

### 1.1.65 RepeatSlashEvent

Used internally to signal beat repeats.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.51 \[repeat-slash-event\]](#), page 46, [Section 1.2.54 \[rhythmic-event\]](#), page 47 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.104 \[Slash-repeat-engraver\]](#), page 333.

Properties:

```

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

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

### 1.1.66 RepeatTieEvent

Ties for starting a second volta bracket.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.52 \[repeat-tie-event\]](#), page 46 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.95 \[Repeat\\_tie-engraver\]](#), page 331.

Properties:

```

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

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

### 1.1.67 RepeatedMusic

Repeat music in different ways.

Properties:

```

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

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

### 1.1.68 RestEvent

A Rest.

Syntax: `r4` for a quarter rest.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.53 \[rest-event\]](#), page 46, [Section 1.2.54 \[rhythmic-event\]](#), page 47 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.15 \[Chord\\_name\\_engraver\]](#), page 303, [Section 2.2.21 \[Completion\\_rest\\_engraver\]](#), page 306, [Section 2.2.38 \[Figured\\_bass\\_engraver\]](#), page 312 and [Section 2.2.97 \[Rest\\_engraver\]](#), page 332.

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

### 1.1.69 RevertProperty

The opposite of [Section 1.1.49 \[OverrideProperty\]](#), page 19: 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):
    '(general-music layout-instruction-event)
    The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music
    expression is processed.
```

### 1.1.70 ScriptEvent

Add an articulation mark to a note.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.55 \[script-event\]](#), page 47 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:

```

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

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



### 1.1.71 SequentialMusic

Music expressions concatenated.

Syntax: `\sequential { ... }` or simply `{ ... }`

Properties:

```
elements-callback (procedure):
  #<procedure #f (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):
  '(general-music sequential-music)
  The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music
  expression is processed.
```

### 1.1.72 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):

`'(general-music simultaneous-music)`

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

### 1.1.73 SkipEvent

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

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

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.54 \[rhythmic-event\]](#), page 47, [Section 1.2.56 \[skip-event\]](#), page 47 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

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):

`'(general-music event rhythmic-event skip-event)`

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

### 1.1.74 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.

`length-callback` (procedure):

`ly:music-duration-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):

`'SkipMusic`

Name of this music object.

**types** (list):

`'(general-music event skip-event)`

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

### 1.1.75 SlurEvent

Start or end slur.

Syntax: `note(` and `note)`

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.57 \[slur-event\]](#), page 47, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.105 \[Slur-engraver\]](#), page 334 and [Section 2.2.106 \[Slur-performer\]](#), page 334.

Properties:

**name** (symbol):

`'SlurEvent`

Name of this music object.

**spanner-id** (string):

`""`

Identifier to distinguish concurrent spanners.

**types** (list):

`'(general-music post-event span-event event slur-event)`

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

### 1.1.76 SoloOneEvent

Print 'Solo 1'.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.45 \[part-combine-event\]](#), page 46, [Section 1.2.58 \[solo-one-event\]](#), page 47 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.85 \[Part-combine-engraver\]](#), page 327.

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):

`'(general-music event part-combine-event solo-one-event)`

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

### 1.1.77 SoloTwoEvent

Print 'Solo 2'.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.45 \[part-combine-event\]](#), page 46, [Section 1.2.59 \[solo-two-event\]](#), page 47 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.85 \[Part-combine-engraver\]](#), page 327.

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

### 1.1.78 SostenutoEvent

Depress or release sostenuto pedal.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.47 \[pedal-event\]](#), page 46, [Section 1.2.60 \[sostenuto-event\]](#), page 47, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.89 \[Piano-pedal-engraver\]](#), page 329 and [Section 2.2.90 \[Piano-pedal-performer\]](#), page 330.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.79 SpacingSectionEvent

Start a new spacing section.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.61 \[spacing-section-event\]](#), page 47 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.107 \[Spacing-engraver\]](#), page 334.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.80 SpanEvent

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

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.81 StaffSpanEvent

Start or stop a staff symbol.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48, [Section 1.2.64 \[staff-span-event\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.114 \[Staff\\_symbol\\_engraver\]](#), page 336.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.82 StringNumberEvent

Specify on which string to play this note.

Syntax: `\number`

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.66 \[string-number-event\]](#), page 49.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.45 \[Fretboard\\_engraver\]](#), page 314 and [Section 2.2.119 \[Tab\\_note\\_heads\\_engraver\]](#), page 337.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.83 StrokeFingerEvent

Specify with which finger to pluck a string.

Syntax: `\rightHandFinger text`

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.67 \[stroke-finger-event\]](#), page 49.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.84 SustainEvent

Depress or release sustain pedal.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.47 \[pedal-event\]](#), page 46, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48, [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.68 \[sustain-event\]](#), page 49.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.89 \[Piano-pedal-engraver\]](#), page 329 and [Section 2.2.90 \[Piano-pedal-performer\]](#), page 330.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.85 TempoChangeEvent

A metronome mark or tempo indication.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.69 \[tempo-change-event\]](#), page 49.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.71 \[Metronome-mark-engraver\]](#), page 322.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.86 TextScriptEvent

Print text.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.55 \[script-event\]](#), page 47, [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.70 \[text-script-event\]](#), page 49.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.123 \[Text-engraver\]](#), page 339.

Properties:

```

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

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

```

### 1.1.87 TextSpanEvent

Start a text spanner, for example, an octavation.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48, [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.71 \[text-span-event\]](#), page 49.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.124 \[Text-spanner-engraver\]](#), page 339.

Properties:

```

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

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

```

### 1.1.88 TieEvent

A tie.

Syntax: *note-~*

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.72 \[tie-event\]](#), page 49.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.125 \[Tie-engraver\]](#), page 339 and [Section 2.2.126 \[Tie-performer\]](#), page 340.

Properties:

```

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

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

```

### 1.1.89 TimeScaledMusic

Multiply durations, as in triplets.

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

Properties:

```

iterator-ctor (procedure):
    ly:tuplet-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):  
`'TimeScaledMusic`  
 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):  
`'(time-scaled-music music-wrapper-music general-music)`  
 The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

### 1.1.90 TimeSignatureMusic

Set a new time signature

Properties:

**elements-callback** (procedure):  
`make-time-signature-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.

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

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

### 1.1.91 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 general-music transposed-music)`  
     The types of this music object; determines by what engraver this music expression is processed.

### 1.1.92 TremoloEvent

Unmeasured tremolo.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.73 \[tremolo-event\]](#), page 49.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.117 \[Stem-engraver\]](#), page 336.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.93 TremoloRepeatedMusic

Repeated notes denoted by tremolo beams.

Properties:

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

**length-callback** (procedure):  
     `ly:repeated-music::folded-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:repeated-music::first-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):

`'(general-music repeated-music tremolo-repeated-music)`

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

### 1.1.94 TremoloSpanEvent

Tremolo over two stems.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48, [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.74 \[tremolo-span-event\]](#), page 49.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.16 \[Chord\\_tremolo\\_engraver\]](#), page 304.

Properties:

**name** (symbol):

`'TremoloSpanEvent`

Name of this music object.

**types** (list):

`'(general-music event span-event tremolo-span-event)`

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

### 1.1.95 TrillSpanEvent

Start a trill spanner.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48, [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.75 \[trill-span-event\]](#), page 50.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.131 \[Trill-spanner-engraver\]](#), page 342.

Properties:

**name** (symbol):

`'TrillSpanEvent`

Name of this music object.

**types** (list):

`'(general-music post-event span-event event trill-span-event)`

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

### 1.1.96 TupletSpanEvent

Used internally to signal where tuplet brackets start and stop.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48, [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.76 \[tuplet-span-event\]](#), page 50.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.117 \[Stem-engraver\]](#), page 336 and [Section 2.2.132 \[Tuplet-engraver\]](#), page 342.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.97 UnaCordaEvent

Depress or release una-corda pedal.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.47 \[pedal-event\]](#), page 46, [Section 1.2.63 \[span-event\]](#), page 48, [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.77 \[una-corda-event\]](#), page 50.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.89 \[Piano-pedal-engraver\]](#), page 329 and [Section 2.2.90 \[Piano-pedal-performer\]](#), page 330.

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.98 UnfoldedRepeatedMusic

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

Properties:

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

**length-callback** (procedure):  
     `ly:repeated-music::unfolded-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):  
     `'UnfoldedRepeatedMusic`  
     Name of this music object.

**start-callback** (procedure):  
     `ly:repeated-music::first-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):

'(general-music repeated-music unfolded-repeated-music)

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

### 1.1.99 UnisonoEvent

Print 'a 2'.

Event classes: [Section 1.2.40 \[music-event\]](#), page 44, [Section 1.2.45 \[part-combine-event\]](#), page 46, [Section 1.2.65 \[StreamEvent\]](#), page 48 and [Section 1.2.78 \[unisono-event\]](#), page 50.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.85 \[Part\\_combine\\_engraver\]](#), page 327.

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):

'(general-music event part-combine-event unisono-event)

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

### 1.1.100 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.

**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 general-music unrelativable-music)

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

### 1.1.101 VoiceSeparator

Separate polyphonic voices in simultaneous music.

Syntax: `\`

Properties:

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

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

### 1.1.102 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:repeated-music::volta-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:repeated-music::first-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):  
     `'(general-music repeated-music volta-repeated-music)`  
     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 [Section 1.1.1 \[AbsoluteDynamicEvent\]](#), page 2.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.33 \[Dynamic-engraver\]](#), page 310 and [Section 2.2.34 \[Dynamic-performer\]](#), page 310.

### 1.2.2 alternative-event

Music event type `alternative-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.2 \[AlternativeEvent\]](#), page 2.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.8 \[Bar\\_number\\_engraver\]](#), page 300.

### 1.2.3 annotate-output-event

Music event type `annotate-output-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.3 \[AnnotateOutputEvent\]](#), page 2.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.6 \[Balloon\\_engraver\]](#), page 300.

### 1.2.4 apply-output-event

Music event type `apply-output-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.5 \[ApplyOutputEvent\]](#), page 3.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.81 \[Output\\_property\\_engraver\]](#), page 326.

### 1.2.5 arpeggio-event

Music event type `arpeggio-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.6 \[ArpeggioEvent\]](#), page 3.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.3 \[Arpeggio\\_engraver\]](#), page 298.

### 1.2.6 articulation-event

Music event type `articulation-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.7 \[ArticulationEvent\]](#), page 4.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.101 \[Script\\_engraver\]](#), page 332.

### 1.2.7 bass-figure-event

Music event type `bass-figure-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.10 \[BassFigureEvent\]](#), page 5.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.38 \[Figured\\_bass\\_engraver\]](#), page 312.

### 1.2.8 beam-event

Music event type `beam-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.11 \[BeamEvent\]](#), page 5.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.10 \[Beam\\_engraver\]](#), page 302, [Section 2.2.11 \[Beam\\_performer\]](#), page 302 and [Section 2.2.48 \[Grace\\_beam\\_engraver\]](#), page 315.

### 1.2.9 beam-forbid-event

Music event type `beam-forbid-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.12 \[BeamForbidEvent\]](#), page 6.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.4 \[Auto\\_beam\\_engraver\]](#), page 299 and [Section 2.2.47 \[Grace\\_auto\\_beam\\_engraver\]](#), page 315.

### 1.2.10 bend-after-event

Music event type `bend-after-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.13 \[BendAfterEvent\]](#), page 6.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.12 \[Bend\\_engraver\]](#), page 303.

### 1.2.11 break-dynamic-span-event

Music event type `break-dynamic-span-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.14 \[BreakDynamicSpanEvent\]](#), page 6.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.12 break-event

Music event type **break-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.37 \[LineBreakEvent\]](#), page 15, [Section 1.1.50 \[PageBreakEvent\]](#), page 20 and [Section 1.1.51 \[PageTurnEvent\]](#), page 20.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.82 \[Page-turn-engraver\]](#), page 326 and [Section 2.2.83 \[Paper-column-engraver\]](#), page 327.

### 1.2.13 break-span-event

Music event type **break-span-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.14 \[BreakDynamic-SpanEvent\]](#), page 6.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.33 \[Dynamic-engraver\]](#), page 310.

### 1.2.14 breathing-event

Music event type **breathing-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.15 \[BreathingEvent\]](#), page 7.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.14 \[Breathing-sign-engraver\]](#), page 303.

### 1.2.15 cluster-note-event

Music event type **cluster-note-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.16 \[Cluster-NoteEvent\]](#), page 7.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.18 \[Cluster-spanner-engraver\]](#), page 305.

### 1.2.16 completize-extender-event

Music event type **completize-extender-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.17 \[CompletizeExtenderEvent\]](#), page 7.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.37 \[Extender-engraver\]](#), page 311.

### 1.2.17 crescendo-event

Music event type **crescendo-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.20 \[CrescendoEvent\]](#), page 9.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.34 \[Dynamic-performer\]](#), page 310.

### 1.2.18 decrescendo-event

Music event type **decrescendo-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.21 \[Decrescendo-Event\]](#), page 9.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.34 \[Dynamic-performer\]](#), page 310.

### 1.2.19 double-percent-event

Music event type **double-percent-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.22 \[DoublePercentEvent\]](#), page 9.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.29 \[Double-percent-repeat-engraver\]](#), page 309.

### 1.2.20 dynamic-event

Music event type **dynamic-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.1 \[AbsoluteDynamicEvent\]](#), page 2.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.21 episema-event

Music event type **episema-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.23 \[EpisemaEvent\]](#), page 10.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.36 \[Episema-engraver\]](#), page 311.

### 1.2.22 extender-event

Music event type `extender-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.26 \[ExtenderEvent\]](#), [page 11](#).

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.37 \[Extender-engraver\]](#), [page 311](#).

### 1.2.23 fingering-event

Music event type `fingering-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.27 \[FingeringEvent\]](#), [page 11](#).

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.41 \[Fingering-engraver\]](#), [page 313](#), [Section 2.2.45 \[Fret-board-engraver\]](#), [page 314](#) and [Section 2.2.119 \[Tab\\_note\\_heads-engraver\]](#), [page 337](#).

### 1.2.24 footnote-event

Music event type `footnote-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.28 \[FootnoteEvent\]](#), [page 11](#).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.25 glissando-event

Music event type `glissando-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.29 \[GlissandoEvent\]](#), [page 12](#).

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.46 \[Glissando-engraver\]](#), [page 315](#).

### 1.2.26 harmonic-event

Music event type `harmonic-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.31 \[HarmonicEvent\]](#), [page 13](#).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.27 hyphen-event

Music event type `hyphen-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.32 \[HyphenEvent\]](#), [page 13](#).

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.55 \[Hyphen-engraver\]](#), [page 317](#).

### 1.2.28 key-change-event

Music event type `key-change-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.33 \[KeyChangeEvent\]](#), [page 13](#).

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.59 \[Key-engraver\]](#), [page 319](#) and [Section 2.2.60 \[Key-performer\]](#), [page 320](#).

### 1.2.29 label-event

Music event type `label-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.34 \[LabelEvent\]](#), [page 14](#).

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.83 \[Paper\\_column-engraver\]](#), [page 327](#).

### 1.2.30 laissez-vibrer-event

Music event type `laissez-vibrer-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.35 \[LaissezVibrerEvent\]](#), [page 14](#).

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.62 \[Laissez-vibrer-engraver\]](#), [page 320](#).

### 1.2.31 layout-instruction-event

Music event type `layout-instruction-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.5 \[Apply-OutputEvent\]](#), [page 3](#).

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.



### 1.2.32 ligature-event

Music event type `ligature-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.36 \[LigatureEvent\]](#), page 14.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.61 \[Kievan\\_ligature\\_engraver\]](#), page 320, [Section 2.2.64 \[Ligature\\_bracket\\_engraver\]](#), page 320, [Section 2.2.70 \[Mensural\\_ligature\\_engraver\]](#), page 322 and [Section 2.2.134 \[Vaticana\\_ligature\\_engraver\]](#), page 342.

### 1.2.33 line-break-event

Music event type `line-break-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.37 \[LineBreakEvent\]](#), page 15.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.34 lyric-event

Music event type `lyric-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.39 \[LyricEvent\]](#), page 15.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.65 \[Lyric\\_engraver\]](#), page 321 and [Section 2.2.66 \[Lyric\\_performer\]](#), page 321.

### 1.2.35 mark-event

Music event type `mark-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.40 \[MarkEvent\]](#), page 16.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.67 \[Mark\\_engraver\]](#), page 321.

### 1.2.36 measure-counter-event

Music event type `measure-counter-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.41 \[MeasureCounterEvent\]](#), page 16.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.37 melodic-event

Music event type `melodic-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.16 \[ClusterNoteEvent\]](#), page 7 and [Section 1.1.46 \[NoteEvent\]](#), page 18.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.38 multi-measure-rest-event

Music event type `multi-measure-rest-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.42 \[MultiMeasureRestEvent\]](#), page 16.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.73 \[Multi\\_measure\\_rest\\_engraver\]](#), page 323.

### 1.2.39 multi-measure-text-event

Music event type `multi-measure-text-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.44 \[MultiMeasureTextEvent\]](#), page 17.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.73 \[Multi\\_measure\\_rest\\_engraver\]](#), page 323.

### 1.2.40 music-event

Music event type `music-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.1 \[AbsoluteDynamicEvent\]](#), page 2, [Section 1.1.2 \[AlternativeEvent\]](#), page 2, [Section 1.1.3 \[AnnotateOutputEvent\]](#), page 2, [Section 1.1.5 \[ApplyOutputEvent\]](#), page 3, [Section 1.1.6 \[ArpeggioEvent\]](#), page 3, [Section 1.1.7 \[ArticulationEvent\]](#), page 4, [Section 1.1.10 \[BassFigureEvent\]](#), page 5, [Section 1.1.11 \[BeamEvent\]](#), page 5, [Section 1.1.12 \[BeamForbidEvent\]](#), page 6, [Section 1.1.13 \[BendAfterEvent\]](#), page 6, [Section 1.1.14 \[BreakDynamicSpanEvent\]](#), page 6, [Section 1.1.15 \[BreathingEvent\]](#), page 7, [Section 1.1.16 \[ClusterNoteEvent\]](#), page 7, [Section 1.1.17](#)

[CompletizeExtenderEvent], page 7, Section 1.1.20 [CrescendoEvent], page 9, Section 1.1.21 [DecrescendoEvent], page 9, Section 1.1.22 [DoublePercentEvent], page 9, Section 1.1.23 [EpismaEvent], page 10, Section 1.1.26 [ExtenderEvent], page 11, Section 1.1.27 [FingeringEvent], page 11, Section 1.1.28 [FootnoteEvent], page 11, Section 1.1.29 [GlissandoEvent], page 12, Section 1.1.31 [HarmonicEvent], page 13, Section 1.1.32 [HyphenEvent], page 13, Section 1.1.33 [KeyChangeEvent], page 13, Section 1.1.34 [LabelEvent], page 14, Section 1.1.35 [LaissezVibrerEvent], page 14, Section 1.1.36 [LigatureEvent], page 14, Section 1.1.37 [LineBreakEvent], page 15, Section 1.1.39 [LyricEvent], page 15, Section 1.1.40 [MarkEvent], page 16, Section 1.1.41 [MeasureCounterEvent], page 16, Section 1.1.42 [MultiMeasureRestEvent], page 16, Section 1.1.44 [MultiMeasureTextEvent], page 17, Section 1.1.46 [NoteEvent], page 18, Section 1.1.47 [NoteGroupingEvent], page 18, Section 1.1.50 [PageBreakEvent], page 20, Section 1.1.51 [PageTurnEvent], page 20, Section 1.1.52 [PartCombineForceEvent], page 20, Section 1.1.55 [PercentEvent], page 21, Section 1.1.57 [PesOrFlexaEvent], page 22, Section 1.1.58 [PhrasingSlurEvent], page 23, Section 1.1.65 [RepeatSlashEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.66 [RepeatTieEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.68 [RestEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.70 [ScriptEvent], page 27, Section 1.1.73 [SkipEvent], page 29, Section 1.1.75 [SlurEvent], page 30, Section 1.1.76 [SoloOneEvent], page 30, Section 1.1.77 [SoloTwoEvent], page 30, Section 1.1.78 [SostenutoEvent], page 31, Section 1.1.79 [SpacingSectionEvent], page 31, Section 1.1.80 [SpanEvent], page 31, Section 1.1.81 [StaffSpanEvent], page 32, Section 1.1.82 [StringNumberEvent], page 32, Section 1.1.83 [StrokeFingerEvent], page 32, Section 1.1.84 [SustainEvent], page 33, Section 1.1.85 [TempoChangeEvent], page 33, Section 1.1.86 [TextScriptEvent], page 33, Section 1.1.87 [TextSpanEvent], page 34, Section 1.1.88 [TieEvent], page 34, Section 1.1.92 [TremoloEvent], page 36, Section 1.1.94 [TremoloSpanEvent], page 37, Section 1.1.95 [TrillSpanEvent], page 37, Section 1.1.96 [TupletSpanEvent], page 37, Section 1.1.97 [UnaCordaEvent], page 38 and Section 1.1.99 [UnisonoEvent], page 39.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.41 note-event

Music event type **note-event** is in music objects of type Section 1.1.46 [NoteEvent], page 18.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.15 [Chord\_name\_engraver], page 303, Section 2.2.20 [Completion\_heads\_engraver], page 305, Section 2.2.30 [Drum\_note\_performer], page 309, Section 2.2.31 [Drum\_notes\_engraver], page 309, Section 2.2.45 [Fretboard\_engraver], page 314, Section 2.2.76 [Note\_heads\_engraver], page 325, Section 2.2.77 [Note\_name\_engraver], page 325, Section 2.2.78 [Note\_performer], page 325, Section 2.2.85 [Part\_combine\_engraver], page 327 and Section 2.2.119 [Tab\_note\_heads\_engraver], page 337.

### 1.2.42 note-grouping-event

Music event type **note-grouping-event** is in music objects of type Section 1.1.47 [NoteGroupingEvent], page 18.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.54 [Horizontal\_bracket\_engraver], page 317.

### 1.2.43 page-break-event

Music event type **page-break-event** is in music objects of type Section 1.1.50 [PageBreakEvent], page 20.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.44 page-turn-event

Music event type **page-turn-event** is in music objects of type Section 1.1.51 [PageTurnEvent], page 20.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.45 part-combine-event

Music event type `part-combine-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.76 \[SoloOneEvent\]](#), page 30, [Section 1.1.77 \[SoloTwoEvent\]](#), page 30 and [Section 1.1.99 \[UnisonoEvent\]](#), page 39.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.85 \[Part\\_combine\\_engraver\]](#), page 327.

### 1.2.46 part-combine-force-event

Music event type `part-combine-force-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.52 \[Part-CombineForceEvent\]](#), page 20.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.47 pedal-event

Music event type `pedal-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.78 \[SostenutoEvent\]](#), page 31, [Section 1.1.84 \[SustainEvent\]](#), page 33 and [Section 1.1.97 \[UnaCordaEvent\]](#), page 38.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.48 percent-event

Music event type `percent-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.55 \[PercentEvent\]](#), page 21.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.86 \[Percent\\_repeat\\_engraver\]](#), page 328.

### 1.2.49 pes-or-flexa-event

Music event type `pes-or-flexa-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.57 \[PesOrFlexaEvent\]](#), page 22.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.134 \[Vaticana\\_ligature\\_engraver\]](#), page 342.

### 1.2.50 phrasing-slur-event

Music event type `phrasing-slur-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.58 \[PhrasingSlurEvent\]](#), page 23.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.87 \[Phrasing\\_slur\\_engraver\]](#), page 328.

### 1.2.51 repeat-slash-event

Music event type `repeat-slash-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.65 \[RepeatSlashEvent\]](#), page 26.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.104 \[Slash\\_repeat\\_engraver\]](#), page 333.

### 1.2.52 repeat-tie-event

Music event type `repeat-tie-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.66 \[RepeatTieEvent\]](#), page 26.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.95 \[Repeat\\_tie\\_engraver\]](#), page 331.

### 1.2.53 rest-event

Music event type `rest-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.68 \[RestEvent\]](#), page 26.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.15 \[Chord\\_name\\_engraver\]](#), page 303, [Section 2.2.21 \[Completion\\_rest\\_engraver\]](#), page 306, [Section 2.2.38 \[Figured\\_bass\\_engraver\]](#), page 312 and [Section 2.2.97 \[Rest\\_engraver\]](#), page 332.

### 1.2.54 rhythmic-event

Music event type **rhythmic-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.10 \[BassFigureEvent\]](#), page 5, [Section 1.1.16 \[ClusterNoteEvent\]](#), page 7, [Section 1.1.22 \[DoublePercentEvent\]](#), page 9, [Section 1.1.39 \[LyricEvent\]](#), page 15, [Section 1.1.42 \[MultiMeasureRestEvent\]](#), page 16, [Section 1.1.46 \[NoteEvent\]](#), page 18, [Section 1.1.65 \[RepeatSlashEvent\]](#), page 26, [Section 1.1.68 \[RestEvent\]](#), page 26 and [Section 1.1.73 \[SkipEvent\]](#), page 29.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.55 script-event

Music event type **script-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.7 \[ArticulationEvent\]](#), page 4, [Section 1.1.70 \[ScriptEvent\]](#), page 27 and [Section 1.1.86 \[TextScriptEvent\]](#), page 33.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.56 skip-event

Music event type **skip-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.73 \[SkipEvent\]](#), page 29.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.57 slur-event

Music event type **slur-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.75 \[SlurEvent\]](#), page 30.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.105 \[Slur-engraver\]](#), page 334 and [Section 2.2.106 \[Slur-performer\]](#), page 334.

### 1.2.58 solo-one-event

Music event type **solo-one-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.76 \[SoloOneEvent\]](#), page 30.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.59 solo-two-event

Music event type **solo-two-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.77 \[SoloTwoEvent\]](#), page 30.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.60 sostenuto-event

Music event type **sostenuto-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.78 \[SostenutoEvent\]](#), page 31.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.89 \[Piano-pedal-engraver\]](#), page 329 and [Section 2.2.90 \[Piano-pedal-performer\]](#), page 330.

### 1.2.61 spacing-section-event

Music event type **spacing-section-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.79 \[Spacing-SectionEvent\]](#), page 31.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.107 \[Spacing-engraver\]](#), page 334.

### 1.2.62 span-dynamic-event

Music event type **span-dynamic-event** is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.20 \[Crescendo-Event\]](#), page 9 and [Section 1.1.21 \[DecrescendoEvent\]](#), page 9.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.33 \[Dynamic-engraver\]](#), page 310.

### 1.2.63 span-event

Music event type **span-event** is in music objects of type Section 1.1.11 [BeamEvent], page 5, Section 1.1.20 [CrescendoEvent], page 9, Section 1.1.21 [DecrescendoEvent], page 9, Section 1.1.23 [EpisemaEvent], page 10, Section 1.1.36 [LigatureEvent], page 14, Section 1.1.41 [MeasureCounterEvent], page 16, Section 1.1.58 [PhrasingSlurEvent], page 23, Section 1.1.75 [SlurEvent], page 30, Section 1.1.78 [SostenutoEvent], page 31, Section 1.1.80 [SpanEvent], page 31, Section 1.1.81 [StaffSpanEvent], page 32, Section 1.1.84 [SustainEvent], page 33, Section 1.1.87 [TextSpanEvent], page 34, Section 1.1.94 [TremoloSpanEvent], page 37, Section 1.1.95 [TrillSpanEvent], page 37, Section 1.1.96 [TupletSpanEvent], page 37 and Section 1.1.97 [UnaCordaEvent], page 38.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.64 staff-span-event

Music event type **staff-span-event** is in music objects of type Section 1.1.81 [StaffSpanEvent], page 32.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.114 [Staff\_symbol\_engraver], page 336.

### 1.2.65 StreamEvent

Music event type **StreamEvent** is in music objects of type Section 1.1.1 [AbsoluteDynamicEvent], page 2, Section 1.1.2 [AlternativeEvent], page 2, Section 1.1.3 [AnnotateOutputEvent], page 2, Section 1.1.5 [ApplyOutputEvent], page 3, Section 1.1.6 [ArpeggioEvent], page 3, Section 1.1.7 [ArticulationEvent], page 4, Section 1.1.10 [BassFigureEvent], page 5, Section 1.1.11 [BeamEvent], page 5, Section 1.1.12 [BeamForbidEvent], page 6, Section 1.1.13 [BendAfterEvent], page 6, Section 1.1.14 [BreakDynamicSpanEvent], page 6, Section 1.1.15 [BreathingEvent], page 7, Section 1.1.16 [ClusterNoteEvent], page 7, Section 1.1.17 [CompleatizeExtenderEvent], page 7, Section 1.1.20 [CrescendoEvent], page 9, Section 1.1.21 [DecrescendoEvent], page 9, Section 1.1.22 [DoublePercentEvent], page 9, Section 1.1.23 [EpisemaEvent], page 10, Section 1.1.26 [ExtenderEvent], page 11, Section 1.1.27 [FingeringEvent], page 11, Section 1.1.28 [FootnoteEvent], page 11, Section 1.1.29 [GlissandoEvent], page 12, Section 1.1.31 [HarmonicEvent], page 13, Section 1.1.32 [HyphenEvent], page 13, Section 1.1.33 [KeyChangeEvent], page 13, Section 1.1.34 [LabelEvent], page 14, Section 1.1.35 [LaissezVibrerEvent], page 14, Section 1.1.36 [LigatureEvent], page 14, Section 1.1.37 [LineBreakEvent], page 15, Section 1.1.39 [LyricEvent], page 15, Section 1.1.40 [MarkEvent], page 16, Section 1.1.41 [MeasureCounterEvent], page 16, Section 1.1.42 [MultiMeasureRestEvent], page 16, Section 1.1.44 [MultiMeasureTextEvent], page 17, Section 1.1.46 [NoteEvent], page 18, Section 1.1.47 [NoteGroupingEvent], page 18, Section 1.1.50 [PageBreakEvent], page 20, Section 1.1.51 [PageTurnEvent], page 20, Section 1.1.52 [PartCombineForceEvent], page 20, Section 1.1.55 [PercentEvent], page 21, Section 1.1.57 [PesOrFlexaEvent], page 22, Section 1.1.58 [PhrasingSlurEvent], page 23, Section 1.1.65 [RepeatSlashEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.66 [RepeatTieEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.68 [RestEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.70 [ScriptEvent], page 27, Section 1.1.73 [SkipEvent], page 29, Section 1.1.75 [SlurEvent], page 30, Section 1.1.76 [SoloOneEvent], page 30, Section 1.1.77 [SoloTwoEvent], page 30, Section 1.1.78 [SostenutoEvent], page 31, Section 1.1.79 [SpacingSectionEvent], page 31, Section 1.1.80 [SpanEvent], page 31, Section 1.1.81 [StaffSpanEvent], page 32, Section 1.1.82 [StringNumberEvent], page 32, Section 1.1.83 [StrokeFingerEvent], page 32, Section 1.1.84 [SustainEvent], page 33, Section 1.1.85 [TempoChangeEvent], page 33, Section 1.1.86 [TextScriptEvent], page 33, Section 1.1.87 [TextSpanEvent], page 34, Section 1.1.88 [TieEvent], page 34, Section 1.1.92 [TremoloEvent], page 36, Section 1.1.94 [TremoloSpanEvent], page 37, Section 1.1.95 [TrillSpanEvent], page 37, Section 1.1.96 [TupletSpanEvent], page 37, Section 1.1.97 [UnaCordaEvent], page 38 and Section 1.1.99 [UnisonoEvent], page 39.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.66 string-number-event

Music event type `string-number-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.82 \[StringNumberEvent\]](#), page 32.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.45 \[Fretboard-engraver\]](#), page 314 and [Section 2.2.119 \[Tab\\_note\\_heads-engraver\]](#), page 337.

### 1.2.67 stroke-finger-event

Music event type `stroke-finger-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.83 \[StrokeFingerEvent\]](#), page 32.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

### 1.2.68 sustain-event

Music event type `sustain-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.84 \[SustainEvent\]](#), page 33.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.89 \[Piano\\_pedal-engraver\]](#), page 329 and [Section 2.2.90 \[Piano\\_pedal-performer\]](#), page 330.

### 1.2.69 tempo-change-event

Music event type `tempo-change-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.85 \[TempoChangeEvent\]](#), page 33.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.71 \[Metronome\\_mark-engraver\]](#), page 322.

### 1.2.70 text-script-event

Music event type `text-script-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.86 \[TextScriptEvent\]](#), page 33.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.123 \[Text-engraver\]](#), page 339.

### 1.2.71 text-span-event

Music event type `text-span-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.87 \[TextSpanEvent\]](#), page 34.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.124 \[Text\\_spanner-engraver\]](#), page 339.

### 1.2.72 tie-event

Music event type `tie-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.88 \[TieEvent\]](#), page 34.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.125 \[Tie-engraver\]](#), page 339 and [Section 2.2.126 \[Tie-performer\]](#), page 340.

### 1.2.73 tremolo-event

Music event type `tremolo-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.92 \[TremoloEvent\]](#), page 36.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.117 \[Stem-engraver\]](#), page 336.

### 1.2.74 tremolo-span-event

Music event type `tremolo-span-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.94 \[TremoloSpanEvent\]](#), page 37.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.16 \[Chord\\_tremolo-engraver\]](#), page 304.



### 1.2.75 trill-span-event

Music event type `trill-span-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.95 \[TrillSpanEvent\]](#), page 37.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.131 \[Trill-spanner-engraver\]](#), page 342.

### 1.2.76 tuplet-span-event

Music event type `tuplet-span-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.96 \[TupletSpanEvent\]](#), page 37.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.117 \[Stem-engraver\]](#), page 336 and [Section 2.2.132 \[Tuplet-engraver\]](#), page 342.

### 1.2.77 una-corda-event

Music event type `una-corda-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.97 \[UnaCordaEvent\]](#), page 38.

Accepted by: [Section 2.2.89 \[Piano-pedal-engraver\]](#), page 329 and [Section 2.2.90 \[Piano-pedal-performer\]](#), page 330.

### 1.2.78 unisono-event

Music event type `unisono-event` is in music objects of type [Section 1.1.99 \[UnisonoEvent\]](#), page 39.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

## 1.3 Music properties

`absolute-octave` (integer)

The absolute octave for an octave check note.

`alteration` (number)

Alteration for figured bass.

`alternative-dir` (direction)

Indicates if an `AlternativeMusic` is the First (-1), Middle (0), or Last (1) of group of alternate endings.

`alternative-increment` (integer)

The number of times an alternative's lettering should be incremented.

`articulation-type` (string)

Key for script definitions alist.

TODO: Consider making type into symbol.

`articulations` (list of music objects)

Articulation events specifically for this note.

`associated-context` (string)

Name of the Voice 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`.

**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.

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

**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.

**compress-procedure** (procedure)  
Compress this music expression. Arg 1: the music, arg 2: factor.

**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.

**descend-only** (boolean)  
If set, this `\context` only descends in the context tree.

**digit** (integer)  
Digit for fingering.



- 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.
- events** (list)  
A list of events contained in this event.
- figure** (integer)  
A bass figure.
- footnote-text** (markup)  
Text to appear in a footnote.
- force-accidental** (boolean)  
If set, a cautionary accidental should always be printed on this note.
- forced-type** (symbol)  
Override for the part-combiner.
- 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.
- 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** (markup)  
Label of a mark.

- last-pitch** (pitch)  
The last pitch after relativization.
- length** (moment)  
The duration of this music.
- length-callback** (procedure)  
How to compute the duration of this music. This property can only be defined as initializer in ‘`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?
- 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 `\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 instantiated instead of a score.
- page-turn-permission** (symbol)  
When the music is at top-level, whether to allow, forbid or force a page turn.
- parenthesize** (boolean)  
Enclose resulting objects in parentheses?

- 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.
- prob-property** (symbol)  
The symbol of the prob property to set.
- 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-count** (integer)  
Do a `\repeat` how often?
- 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** (string)  
Identifier to distinguish concurrent spanners.

- split-list** (list)  
Splitting moments for part combiner.
- 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-repeats** (list)  
A list that is transformed into a volta repeat element list.
- 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):

Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411, Section 3.1.116 [SystemStartBar], page 469, Section 3.1.117 [SystemStartBrace], page 470, Section 3.1.118 [SystemStartBracket], page 471, Section 3.1.119 [SystemStartSquare], page 472 and Section 3.1.135 [VerticalAlignment], page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `shortVocalName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `systemStartDelimiter` to `'SystemStartBracket`.
- Set translator property `topLevelAlignment` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `vocalName` to `'()`.

Context **ChoirStaff** can contain Section 2.1.1 [ChoirStaff], page 57, Section 2.1.2 [ChordNames], page 58, Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 74, Section 2.1.8 [FiguredBass], page 96, Section 2.1.11 [GrandStaff], page 100, Section 2.1.16 [Lyrics], page 150, Section 2.1.23 [PianoStaff], page 206, Section 2.1.24 [RhythmicStaff], page 209, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226 and Section 2.1.27 [StaffGroup], page 237.

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

Section 2.2.56 [Instrument\_name\_engraver], page 318

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411.

**Section 2.2.118 [System\_start\_delimiter\_engraver], page 337**

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

Section 3.1.116 [`SystemStartBar`], page 469, Section 3.1.117 [`SystemStartBrace`], page 470, Section 3.1.118 [`SystemStartBracket`], page 471 and Section 3.1.119 [`SystemStartSquare`], page 472.

**Section 2.2.135 [Vertical\_align\_engraver], page 343**

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):

Section 3.1.135 [`VerticalAlignment`], page 489.

**2.1.2 ChordNames**

Typesets chord names.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.24 [`ChordName`], page 379, Section 3.1.105 [`StaffSpacing`], page 459 and Section 3.1.136 [`VerticalAxisGroup`], page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `nonstaff-nonstaff-spacing` padding in Section 3.1.136 [`VerticalAxisGroup`], page 489 to 0.5.
- Set grob-property `nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing` padding in Section 3.1.136 [`VerticalAxisGroup`], page 489 to 0.5.
- Set grob-property `remove-empty` in Section 3.1.136 [`VerticalAxisGroup`], page 489 to `#t`.

- Set grob-property `remove-first` in [Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\], page 489](#) to `#t`.
- Set grob-property `staff-affinity` in [Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\], page 489](#) to `-1`.

This context is a ‘bottom’ context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

[Section 2.2.5 \[Axis\\_group\\_engraver\], page 299](#)

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

[Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\], page 489](#).

[Section 2.2.15 \[Chord\\_name\\_engraver\], page 303](#)

Catch note and rest events and generate the appropriate chordname.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.41 \[note-event\], page 45](#) and [Section 1.2.53 \[rest-event\], page 46](#)

Properties (read)

`chordChanges` (boolean)

Only show changes in chords scheme?

`chordNameExceptions` (list)

An alist of chord exceptions. Contains (`chord` . `markup`) entries.

`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 Chord-Names context.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.24 \[ChordName\]](#), page 379.

[Section 2.2.81 \[Output\\_property\\_engraver\]](#), page 326

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.4 \[apply-output-event\]](#), page 41

[Section 2.2.103 \[Separating\\_line\\_group\\_engraver\]](#), page 333

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

`createSpacing` (boolean)

Create `StaffSpacing` objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

`hasStaffSpacing` (boolean)

True if the current `CommandColumn` contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.105 \[StaffSpacing\]](#), page 459.

### 2.1.3 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.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.9 \[Arpeggio\]](#), page 365, [Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374, [Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\]](#), page 376, [Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\]](#), page 378, [Section 3.1.27 \[ClusterSpanner\]](#), page 383, [Section 3.1.28 \[ClusterSpannerBeacon\]](#), page 383, [Section 3.1.29 \[CombineTextScript\]](#), page 383, [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390, [Section 3.1.35 \[DoublePercentRepeat\]](#), page 390, [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 391, [Section 3.1.37 \[DoubleRepeatSlash\]](#), page 393, [Section 3.1.38 \[DynamicLineSpanner\]](#), page 394, [Section 3.1.39 \[DynamicText\]](#), page 395, [Section 3.1.40 \[DynamicTextSpanner\]](#), page 397, [Section 3.1.42 \[Fingering\]](#), page 399, [Section 3.1.48 \[Glissando\]](#), page 406, [Section 3.1.52 \[Hairpin\]](#), page 408, [Section 3.1.55 \[InstrumentSwitch\]](#), page 411, [Section 3.1.59 \[LaissezVibrerTie\]](#), page 417, [Section 3.1.60 \[LaissezVibrerTieColumn\]](#), page 418, [Section 3.1.63 \[LigatureBracket\]](#), page 420, [Section 3.1.73 \[MultiMeasureRest\]](#), page 429, [Section 3.1.74 \[MultiMeasureRestNumber\]](#),

page 430, Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432, Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435, Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436, Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437, Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441, Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441, Section 3.1.87 [PhrasingSlur], page 443, Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447, Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448, Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449, Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451, Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452, Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461, Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463, Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464, Section 3.1.112 [StrokeFinger], page 465, Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474, Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475, Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477, Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478, Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481, Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482, Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483, Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484, Section 3.1.131 [TupletNumber], page 485 and Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower], page 491.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property **beam-thickness** in Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374 to 0.35.
- Set grob-property **length-fraction** in Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374 to 0.629960524947437.
- Set grob-property **length-fraction** in Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461 to 0.629960524947437.
- Set translator property **fontSize** to -4.

This context is a ‘bottom’ context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

#### Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio\_engraver], page 298

Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.5 [arpeggio-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365.

#### Section 2.2.4 [Auto\_beam\_engraver], page 299

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 2.2.117 [Stem\_engraver], page 336 properties **stemLeftBeamCount** and **stemRightBeamCount**.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 41

Properties (read)

**autoBeaming** (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.10 \[Beam\\_engraver\], page 302](#)

Handle **Beam** events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.8 \[beam-event\], page 41](#)

Properties (read)

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.12 \[Bend\\_engraver\], page 303](#)

Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.10 \[bend-after-event\], page 41](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\], page 376.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.14 \[Breathing\\_sign\\_engraver\], page 303](#)

Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.14 \[breathing-event\]](#), page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\]](#), page 378.

**Section 2.2.16 [Chord\_tremolo\_engraver]**, page 304

Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.74 \[tremolo-span-event\]](#), page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374.

**Section 2.2.18 [Cluster\_spanner\_engraver]**, page 305

Engrave a cluster using **Spanner** notation.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.15 \[cluster-note-event\]](#), page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.27 \[ClusterSpanner\]](#), page 383 and [Section 3.1.28 \[ClusterSpannerBeacon\]](#), page 383.

**Section 2.2.28 [Dots\_engraver]**, page 308

Create [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390 objects for [Section 3.2.93 \[rhythmic-head-interface\]](#), page 542s.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390.

**Section 2.2.29 [Double\_percent\_repeat\_engraver]**, page 309

Make double measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.19 \[double-percent-event\]](#), page 42

Properties (read)

**countPercentRepeats** (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

**measureLength** (moment)

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.35 \[DoublePercentRepeat\]](#), page 390 and [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 391.

**Section 2.2.32 [Dynamic\_align\_engraver], page 310**

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):

Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394.

**Section 2.2.33 [Dynamic\_engraver], page 310**

Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.1 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.13 [break-span-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.62 [span-dynamic-event], page 47

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):

Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397 and Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408.

**Section 2.2.41 [Fingering\_engraver], page 313**

Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.23 [fingering-event], page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399.

**Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313**

Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Section 2.2.44 [Forbid\_line\_break\_engraver], page 313**

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.

**Section 2.2.46 [Glissando\_engraver], page 315**

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.25 [glissando-event], page 43**

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):

**Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406.**

**Section 2.2.47 [Grace\_auto\_beam\_engraver], page 315**

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:

**Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 41**

Properties (read)

**autoBeaming** (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374.**

**Section 2.2.48 [Grace\_beam\_engraver], page 315**

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:

## Section 1.2.8 [beam-event], page 41

Properties (read)

- baseMoment** (moment)  
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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

## Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374.

## Section 2.2.49 [Grace\_engraver], page 316

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.

## Section 2.2.53 [Grob\_pq\_engraver], page 317

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.).

## Section 2.2.57 [Instrument\_switch\_engraver], page 318

Create a cue text for taking instrument.

Properties (read)

- instrumentCueName** (markup)  
The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

## Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411.

**Section 2.2.62 [Laissez\_vibrer\_engraver], page 320**

Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.30 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417 and Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418.

**Section 2.2.64 [Ligature\_bracket\_engraver], page 320**

Handle `Ligature_events` by engraving `Ligature` brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.32 [ligature-event], page 44

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.63 [LigatureBracket], page 420.

**Section 2.2.73 [Multi\_measure\_rest\_engraver], page 323**

Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 44 and Section 1.2.39 [multi-measure-text-event], page 44

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`internalBarNumber` (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`measurePosition` (moment)

How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)

If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430 and Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432.

**Section 2.2.74 [New\_fingering\_engraver], page 324**

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):

Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464 and Section 3.1.112 [StrokeFinger], page 465.

#### Section 2.2.75 [Note\_head\_line\_engraver], page 324

Engrave a line between two note heads, for example a glissando. If **followVoice** is set, staff switches also generate a line.

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):

Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406 and Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower], page 491.

#### Section 2.2.76 [Note\_heads\_engraver], page 325

Generate note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45

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):

Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436.

#### Section 2.2.79 [Note\_spacing\_engraver], page 325

Generate **NoteSpacing**, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437.

**Section 2.2.81 [Output\_property\_engraver], page 326**

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 41

**Section 2.2.85 [Part\_combine\_engraver], page 327**

Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45 and Section 1.2.45 [part-combine-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.29 [CombineTextScript], page 383.

**Section 2.2.86 [Percent\_repeat\_engraver], page 328**

Make whole measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.48 [percent-event], page 46

Properties (read)

`countPercentRepeats` (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441 and Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441.

**Section 2.2.87 [Phrasing\_slur\_engraver], page 328**

Print phrasing slurs. Similar to [Section 2.2.105 \[Slur\\_engraver\]](#), page 334.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.50 \[phrasing-slur-event\]](#), page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.87 \[PhrasingSlur\]](#), page 443.

**Section 2.2.92 [Pitched\_trill\_engraver], page 330**

Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.126 \[TrillPitchAccidental\]](#), page 480, [Section 3.1.127 \[TrillPitchGroup\]](#), page 481 and [Section 3.1.128 \[TrillPitchHead\]](#), page 482.

**Section 2.2.95 [Repeat\_tie\_engraver], page 331**

Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.52 \[repeat-tie-event\]](#), page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.91 \[RepeatTie\]](#), page 448 and [Section 3.1.92 \[RepeatTieColumn\]](#), page 449.

**Section 2.2.97 [Rest\_engraver], page 332**

Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.53 \[rest-event\]](#), page 46

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):

[Section 3.1.93 \[Rest\]](#), page 449.

**Section 2.2.98 [Rhythmic\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.78 \[NoteColumn\]](#), page 435.

**Section 2.2.100 [Script\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a `ScriptColumn` object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.96 \[ScriptColumn\]](#), page 451.

**Section 2.2.101 [Script\_engraver], page 332**

Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.6 \[articulation-event\]](#), page 41

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):

Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450.

Section 2.2.104 [Slash\_repeat\_engraver], page 333

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.51 [repeat-slash-event], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393 and Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447.

Section 2.2.105 [Slur\_engraver], page 334

Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.57 [slur-event], page 47

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):

Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452.

Section 2.2.111 [Spanner\_break\_forbid\_engraver], page 335

Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

Section 2.2.117 [Stem\_engraver], page 336

Create stems and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.73 [tremolo-event], page 49 and Section 1.2.76 [tuplet-span-event], page 50

Properties (read)

**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**.

**tremoloFlags** (integer)

The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

`whichBar` (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘`scm/bar-line.scm`’.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461 and Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463.

#### Section 2.2.123 [Text\_engraver], page 339

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.70 [text-script-event], page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474.

#### Section 2.2.124 [Text\_spanner\_engraver], page 339

Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.71 [text-span-event], page 49

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):

Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475.

#### Section 2.2.125 [Tie\_engraver], page 339

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.72 [tie-event], page 49

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):

[Section 3.1.123 \[Tie\]](#), page 477 and [Section 3.1.124 \[TieColumn\]](#), page 478.

**[Section 2.2.131 \[Trill\\_spanner\\_engraver\]](#), page 342**

Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.75 \[trill-span-event\]](#), page 50

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

[Section 3.1.129 \[TrillSpanner\]](#), page 483.

**[Section 2.2.132 \[Tuplet\\_engraver\]](#), page 342**

Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.76 \[tuplet-span-event\]](#), page 50

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):

[Section 3.1.130 \[TupletBracket\]](#), page 484 and [Section 3.1.131 \[Tuplet-Number\]](#), page 485.

## 2.1.4 Devnull

Silently discards all musical information given to this context.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s):

Staff and Voice.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

none.

This context is a ‘bottom’ context; it cannot contain other contexts.

## 2.1.5 DrumStaff

Handles typesetting for percussion.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s):

Staff.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 371, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380, Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385, Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387, Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389, Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401, Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411, Section 3.1.61 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 418, Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434, Section 3.1.94 [RestCollision], page 450, Section 3.1.97 [ScriptRow], page 452, Section 3.1.100 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 455, Section 3.1.105 [StaffSpacing], page 459, Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459, Section 3.1.114 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 467, Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478, Section 3.1.133 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 487 and Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property **staff-padding** in Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450 to 0.75.
- Set translator property **clefGlyph** to "clefs.percussion".
- Set translator property **clefPosition** to 0.
- Set translator property **createSpacing** to #t.
- Set translator property **ignoreFiguredBassRest** to #f.
- Set translator property **instrumentName** to '() .
- Set translator property **localKeySignature** to '() .
- Set translator property **shortInstrumentName** to '() .

Context DrumStaff can contain Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 80 and Section 2.1.20 [NullVoice], page 179.

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

### Section 2.2.5 [Axis\_group\_engraver], page 299

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

**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):

[Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\], page 489.](#)

### [Section 2.2.7 \[Bar\\_engraver\], page 300](#)

Create barlines. This engraver is controlled through the **whichBar** property. If it has no bar line to create, it will forbid a linebreak at this point. This engraver is required to trigger the creation of clefs at the start of systems.

Properties (read)

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘[scm/bar-line.scm](#)’.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\], page 367.](#)

### [Section 2.2.17 \[Clef\\_engraver\], page 304](#)

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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

**clefTranspositionStyle** (symbol)

Determines the way the **ClefModifier** grob is displayed. Possible values are ‘**default**’, ‘**parenthesized**’ and ‘**bracketed**’.

**explicitClefVisibility** (vector)

‘**break-visibility**’ function for clef changes.

**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):

Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380 and Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381.

**Section 2.2.19 [Collision\_engraver], page 305**

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):

Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434.

**Section 2.2.24 [Cue\_clef\_engraver], page 307**

Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)

- `clefTransposition` (integer)  
Add this much extra transposition. 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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
- `cueClefTranspositionStyle` (symbol)  
Determines the way the `ClefModifier` grob is displayed. Possible values are 'default', 'parenthesized' and 'bracketed'.
- `explicitCueClefVisibility` (vector)  
'break-visibility' function for cue clef changes.
- `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):

Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385 and Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387.

**Section 2.2.27 [Dot\_column\_engraver], page 308**

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):

Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389.

**Section 2.2.38 [Figured\_bass\_engraver], page 312**

Make figured bass numbers.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.7 \[bass-figure-event\]](#), page 41 and [Section 1.2.53 \[rest-event\]](#), page 46

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):

[Section 3.1.13 \[BassFigure\]](#), page 371, [Section 3.1.14 \[BassFigure-Alignment\]](#), page 371, [Section 3.1.16 \[BassFigureBracket\]](#), page 373, [Section 3.1.17 \[BassFigureContinuation\]](#), page 373 and [Section 3.1.18 \[BassFigureLine\]](#), page 373.

[Section 2.2.39 \[Figured\\_bass\\_position\\_engraver\]](#), page 312

Position figured bass alignments over notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.15 \[BassFigureAlignmentPositioning\]](#), page 372.

[Section 2.2.40 \[Fingering\\_column\\_engraver\]](#), page 312

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a **FingeringColumn** object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.43 \[FingeringColumn\]](#), page 401.

[Section 2.2.42 \[Font\\_size\\_engraver\]](#), page 313

Put **fontSize** into **font-size** grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

[Section 2.2.53 \[Grob\\_pq\\_engraver\]](#), page 317

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.).

#### Section 2.2.56 [*Instrument\_name\_engraver*], page 318

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

**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):

Section 3.1.54 [*InstrumentName*], page 411.

#### Section 2.2.63 [*Ledger\_line\_engraver*], page 320

Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.61 [*LedgerLineSpanner*], page 418.

#### Section 2.2.81 [*Output\_property\_engraver*], page 326

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [*apply-output-event*], page 41

#### Section 2.2.88 [*Piano\_pedal\_align\_engraver*], page 329

Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

**currentCommandColumn** (graphical (layout) object)

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

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.100 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 455, Section 3.1.114 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 467 and Section 3.1.133 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 487.

Section 2.2.93 [Pure\_from\_neighbor\_engraver], page 330

Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Section 2.2.96 [Rest\_collision\_engraver], page 331

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):

Section 3.1.94 [RestCollision], page 450.

Section 2.2.102 [Script\_row\_engraver], page 333

Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.97 [ScriptRow], page 452.

Section 2.2.103 [Separating\_line\_group\_engraver], page 333

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

**createSpacing** (boolean)

Create **StaffSpacing** objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

**hasStaffSpacing** (boolean)

True if the current **CommandColumn** contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.105 [StaffSpacing], page 459.

Section 2.2.112 [Staff\_collecting\_engraver], page 335

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.

**Section 2.2.114 [Staff\_symbol\_engraver], page 336**

Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.64 [staff-span-event], page 48

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459.

**Section 2.2.127 [Time\_signature\_engraver], page 340**

Create a Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478 whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

Properties (read)

`implicitTimeSignatureVisibility` (vector)  
break visibility for the default time signature.

`timeSignatureFraction` (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):

Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478.

**2.1.6 DrumVoice**

A voice on a percussion staff.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s):

Voice.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374, Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 376, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 378, Section 3.1.29 [CombineTextScript], page 383, Section 3.1.34 [Dots], page 390, Section 3.1.35 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 390, Section 3.1.36 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 391, Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393, Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394, Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397, Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408, Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411, Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417, Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418, Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430, Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432, Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435, Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436, Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437, Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441, Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441, Section 3.1.87 [PhrasingSlur], page 443, Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447, Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448, Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449, Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451, Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452, Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461, Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463, Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474, Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475, Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477, Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478, Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481, Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482, Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483, Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484 and Section 3.1.131 [TupletNumber], page 485.

This context is a ‘bottom’ context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

**Section 2.2.4 [Auto\_beam\_engraver], page 299**

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 2.2.117 \[Stem\\_engraver\], page 336](#) properties `stemLeftBeamCount` and `stemRightBeamCount`.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.9 \[beam-forbid-event\], page 41](#)

Properties (read)

- `autoBeaming` (boolean)  
If set to true then beams are generated automatically.
- `baseMoment` (moment)  
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, multiple beams will be subdivided at `baseMoment` positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

**Section 2.2.10 [Beam\_engraver], page 302**

Handle Beam events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.8 \[beam-event\], page 41](#)

Properties (read)

- `baseMoment` (moment)  
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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374.

**Section 2.2.12 [Bend\_engraver]**, page 303

Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.10 \[bend-after-event\]](#), page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\]](#), page 376.

**Section 2.2.14 [Breathing\_sign\_engraver]**, page 303

Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.14 \[breathing-event\]](#), page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\]](#), page 378.

**Section 2.2.16 [Chord\_tremolo\_engraver]**, page 304

Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.74 \[tremolo-span-event\]](#), page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374.

**Section 2.2.28 [Dots\_engraver]**, page 308

Create [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390 objects for [Section 3.2.93 \[rhythmic-head-interface\]](#), page 542s.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390.

**Section 2.2.29 [Double\_percent\_repeat\_engraver]**, page 309

Make double measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.19 \[double-percent-event\]](#), page 42

Properties (read)

**countPercentRepeats** (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

**measureLength** (moment)

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.35 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 390 and Section 3.1.36 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 391.

Section 2.2.31 [Drum\_notes\_engraver], page 309

Generate drum note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45

Properties (read)

**drumStyleTable** (hash table)

A hash table which maps drums to layout settings. Predefined values: **'drums-style'**, **'timbales-style'**, **'congas-style'**, **'bongos-style'**, and **'percussion-style'**.

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):

Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436 and Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450.

Section 2.2.32 [Dynamic\_align\_engraver], page 310

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):

Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394.

Section 2.2.33 [Dynamic\_engraver], page 310

Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.1 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.13 [break-span-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.62 [span-dynamic-event], page 47

Properties (read)



**crescendoSpanner** (symbol)

The type of spanner to be used for crescendo. 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):

Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397 and Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408.

Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313

Put **fontSize** into **font-size** grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Section 2.2.44 [Forbid\_line\_break\_engraver], page 313

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.

Section 2.2.47 [Grace\_auto\_beam\_engraver], page 315

Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual beaming or **\noBeam** will block autobeamming, just like setting the context property ‘autoBeaming’ to **##f**.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 41

Properties (read)

**autoBeaming** (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374.

#### Section 2.2.48 [Grace\_beam\_engraver], page 315

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:

Section 1.2.8 [beam-event], page 41

Properties (read)

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374.

#### Section 2.2.49 [Grace\_engraver], page 316

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.

#### Section 2.2.53 [Grob\_pq\_engraver], page 317

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.).

**Section 2.2.53 [Grob\_pq\_engraver], page 317**

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.).

**Section 2.2.57 [Instrument\_switch\_engraver], page 318**

Create a cue text for taking instrument.

Properties (read)

**instrumentCueName** (markup)

The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411.

**Section 2.2.62 [Laissez\_vibrer\_engraver], page 320**

Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.30 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417 and Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418.

**Section 2.2.73 [Multi\_measure\_rest\_engraver], page 323**

Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads **measurePosition** and **internalBarNumber** to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 44 and Section 1.2.39 [multi-measure-text-event], page 44

Properties (read)

**currentCommandColumn** (graphical (layout) object)

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

**internalBarNumber** (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the **Accidental\_engraver**.

**measurePosition** (moment)

How much of the current measure have we had.  
This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

**restNumberThreshold** (number)

If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430 and Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432.

**Section 2.2.79 [Note\_spacing\_engraver], page 325**

Generate NoteSpacing, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437.

**Section 2.2.81 [Output\_property\_engraver], page 326**

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 41

**Section 2.2.85 [Part\_combine\_engraver], page 327**

Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45 and Section 1.2.45 [part-combine-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.29 [CombineTextScript], page 383.

**Section 2.2.86 [Percent\_repeat\_engraver], page 328**

Make whole measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.48 \[percent-event\]](#), page 46

Properties (read)

**countPercentRepeats** (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

**currentCommandColumn** (graphical (layout) object)

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

**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):

[Section 3.1.85 \[PercentRepeat\]](#), page 441 and [Section 3.1.86 \[PercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 441.

[Section 2.2.87 \[Phrasing\\_slur\\_engraver\]](#), page 328

Print phrasing slurs. Similar to [Section 2.2.105 \[Slur\\_engraver\]](#), page 334.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.50 \[phrasing-slur-event\]](#), page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.87 \[PhrasingSlur\]](#), page 443.

[Section 2.2.92 \[Pitched\\_trill\\_engraver\]](#), page 330

Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.126 \[TrillPitchAccidental\]](#), page 480, [Section 3.1.127 \[TrillPitchGroup\]](#), page 481 and [Section 3.1.128 \[TrillPitchHead\]](#), page 482.

[Section 2.2.95 \[Repeat\\_tie\\_engraver\]](#), page 331

Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.52 \[repeat-tie-event\]](#), page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.91 \[RepeatTie\]](#), page 448 and [Section 3.1.92 \[RepeatTieColumn\]](#), page 449.

[Section 2.2.97 \[Rest\\_engraver\]](#), page 332

Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.53 \[rest-event\]](#), page 46

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):

Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449.

**Section 2.2.98 [Rhythmic\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435.

**Section 2.2.100 [Script\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a `ScriptColumn` object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451.

**Section 2.2.101 [Script\_engraver], page 332**

Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.6 [articulation-event], page 41

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):

Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450.

**Section 2.2.104 [Slash\_repeat\_engraver], page 333**

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.51 [repeat-slash-event], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393 and Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447.

**Section 2.2.105 [Slur\_engraver], page 334**

Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.57 [slur-event], page 47

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):

Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452.

**Section 2.2.111 [Spanner\_break\_forbid\_engraver], page 335**

Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

**Section 2.2.117 [Stem\_engraver], page 336**

Create stems and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.73 \[tremolo-event\], page 49](#) and [Section 1.2.76 \[tuplet-span-event\], page 50](#)

Properties (read)

**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**.

**tremoloFlags** (integer)

The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in `'scm/bar-line.scm'`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.108 \[Stem\], page 461](#) and [Section 3.1.110 \[StemTremolo\], page 463](#).

**Section 2.2.123 [Text\_engraver], page 339**

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.70 \[text-script-event\], page 49](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.121 \[TextScript\], page 474](#).

**Section 2.2.124 [Text\_spanner\_engraver], page 339**

Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.71 \[text-span-event\], page 49](#)

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):

[Section 3.1.122 \[TextSpanner\]](#), page 475.

**Section 2.2.125 [Tie\_engraver]**, page 339

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.72 \[tie-event\]](#), page 49

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):

[Section 3.1.123 \[Tie\]](#), page 477 and [Section 3.1.124 \[TieColumn\]](#), page 478.

**Section 2.2.131 [Trill\_spanner\_engraver]**, page 342

Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.75 \[trill-span-event\]](#), page 50

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

[Section 3.1.129 \[TrillSpanner\]](#), page 483.

**Section 2.2.132 [Tuplet\_engraver]**, page 342

Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.76 \[tuplet-span-event\]](#), page 50

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):

Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484 and Section 3.1.131 [Tuplet-Number], page 485.

## 2.1.7 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):

Voice.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367, Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394, Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397, Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408, Section 3.1.88 [PianoPedalBracket], page 444, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.99 [SostenutoPedal], page 454, Section 3.1.113 [SustainPedal], page 466, Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474, Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475, Section 3.1.132 [UnaCordaPedal], page 486 and Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `font-shape` in Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474 to `'italic`.
- Set grob-property `nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to `'((basic-distance . 5) (padding . 0.5))`.
- Set grob-property `outside-staff-priority` in Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `outside-staff-priority` in Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `outside-staff-priority` in Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `staff-affinity` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to 0.
- Set grob-property `X-offset` in Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395 to `#<simple-closure (#<primitive-generic +> #<simple-closure (#<primitive-procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::centered-on-note-columns>) > #<simple-closure (#<primitive-procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self>) >) >`.
- Set grob-property `Y-offset` in Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394 to 0.
- Set translator property `pedalSustainStrings` to `'(Ped. *Ped. *)`.
- Set translator property `pedalUnaCordaStrings` to `'(una corda tre corde)`.

This context is a ‘bottom’ context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

Section 2.2.5 [Axis\_group\_engraver], page 299

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

**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):

[Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\], page 489.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.7 \[Bar\\_engraver\], page 300](#)

Create barlines. This engraver is controlled through the **whichBar** property. If it has no bar line to create, it will forbid a linebreak at this point. This engraver is required to trigger the creation of clefs at the start of systems.

Properties (read)

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in `'scm/bar-line.scm'`.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\], page 367.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.32 \[Dynamic\\_align\\_engraver\], page 310](#)

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):

[Section 3.1.38 \[DynamicLineSpanner\], page 394.](#)

**Section 2.2.33 [Dynamic\_engraver], page 310**

Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.1 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.13 [break-span-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.62 [span-dynamic-event], page 47

Properties (read)

**crescendoSpanner** (symbol)

The type of spanner to be used for crescendo.  
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):

Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397 and Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408.

**Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313**

Put **fontSize** into font-size grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Section 2.2.81 [Output\_property\_engraver], page 326**

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 41

**Section 2.2.89 [Piano\_pedal\_engraver], page 329**

Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [sostenuto-event], page 47, Section 1.2.68 [sustain-event], page 49 and Section 1.2.77 [una-corda-event], page 50

Properties (read)

**currentCommandColumn** (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.88 [`PianoPedalBracket`], page 444, Section 3.1.99 [`SostenutoPedal`], page 454, Section 3.1.113 [`SustainPedal`], page 466 and Section 3.1.132 [`UnaCordaPedal`], page 486.

#### Section 2.2.101 [`Script_engraver`], page 332

Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.6 [`articulation-event`], page 41

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):

Section 3.1.95 [`Script`], page 450.

#### Section 2.2.123 [`Text_engraver`], page 339

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.70 [`text-script-event`], page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.121 [`TextScript`], page 474.

#### Section 2.2.124 [`Text_spanner_engraver`], page 339

Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.71 [`text-span-event`], page 49

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):

Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475.

## 2.1.8 FiguredBass

A context for printing a figured bass line.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 371, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373, Section 3.1.105 [StaffSpacing], page 459 and Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `nonstaff-nonstaff-spacing padding` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to 0.5.
- Set grob-property `nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing padding` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to 0.5.
- Set grob-property `remove-empty` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to `#t`.
- Set grob-property `remove-first` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to `#t`.
- Set grob-property `staff-affinity` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to 1.

This context is a ‘bottom’ context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

Section 2.2.5 [Axis\_group\_engraver], page 299

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

**Section 2.2.38 [Figured\_bass\_engraver], page 312**

Make figured bass numbers.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.53 [rest-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigure-Alignment], page 371, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373.

**Section 2.2.103 [Separating\_line\_group\_engraver], page 333**

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

**createSpacing** (boolean)

Create **StaffSpacing** objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

**hasStaffSpacing** (boolean)

True if the current **CommandColumn** contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.105 [StaffSpacing], page 459.

**2.1.9 FretBoards**

A context for displaying fret diagrams.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s):

Staff.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.47 \[FretBoard\]](#), page 404, [Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\]](#), page 411, [Section 3.1.105 \[StaffSpacing\]](#), page 459 and [Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\]](#), page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `handleNegativeFrets` to `'recalculate'`.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `predefinedDiagramTable` to `#<hash-table 0/113>`.
- Set translator property `restrainOpenStrings` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.

This context is a ‘bottom’ context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

[Section 2.2.5 \[Axis\\_group\\_engraver\]](#), page 299

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

[Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\]](#), page 489.

[Section 2.2.42 \[Font\\_size\\_engraver\]](#), page 313

Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

[Section 2.2.45 \[Fretboard\\_engraver\]](#), page 314

Generate fret diagram from one or more events of type `NoteEvent`.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.23 \[fingering-event\]](#), page 43, [Section 1.2.41 \[note-event\]](#), page 45 and [Section 1.2.66 \[string-number-event\]](#), page 49

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):

Section 3.1.47 [FretBoard], page 404.

#### Section 2.2.56 [Instrument\_name\_engraver], page 318

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.
- 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):

[Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\]](#), page 411.

[Section 2.2.81 \[Output\\_property\\_engraver\]](#), page 326

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.4 \[apply-output-event\]](#), page 41

[Section 2.2.103 \[Separating\\_line\\_group\\_engraver\]](#), page 333

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

`createSpacing` (boolean)

Create `StaffSpacing` objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

`hasStaffSpacing` (boolean)

True if the current `CommandColumn` contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.105 \[StaffSpacing\]](#), page 459.

## 2.1.10 Global

Hard coded entry point for LilyPond. Cannot be tuned.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

none.

Context Global can contain [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212.

## 2.1.11 GrandStaff

A group of staves, with a brace on the left side, grouping the staves together. The bar lines of the contained staves are connected vertically.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.9 \[Arpeggio\]](#), page 365, [Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\]](#), page 411, [Section 3.1.102 \[SpanBar\]](#), page 457, [Section 3.1.103 \[SpanBarStub\]](#), page 458, [Section 3.1.116 \[SystemStartBar\]](#), page 469, [Section 3.1.117 \[SystemStartBrace\]](#), page 470, [Section 3.1.118 \[SystemStartBracket\]](#), page 471, [Section 3.1.119 \[SystemStartSquare\]](#), page 472 and [Section 3.1.135 \[VerticalAlignment\]](#), page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `instrumentName` to '()'.

- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `systemStartDelimiter` to `'SystemStartBrace`.
- Set translator property `topLevelAlignment` to `#f`.

Context `GrandStaff` can contain [Section 2.1.2 \[ChordNames\]](#), page 58, [Section 2.1.5 \[Drum-Staff\]](#), page 74, [Section 2.1.7 \[Dynamics\]](#), page 92, [Section 2.1.8 \[FiguredBass\]](#), page 96, [Section 2.1.16 \[Lyrics\]](#), page 150, [Section 2.1.24 \[RhythmicStaff\]](#), page 209, [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), page 226 and [Section 2.1.28 \[TabStaff\]](#), page 239.

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

**[Section 2.2.56 \[Instrument\\_name\\_engraver\]](#), page 318**

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  
(clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

[Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\]](#), page 411.

**[Section 2.2.108 \[Span\\_arpeggio\\_engraver\]](#), page 335**

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):

[Section 3.1.9 \[Arpeggio\]](#), page 365.

**[Section 2.2.109 \[Span\\_bar\\_engraver\]](#), page 335**

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):

[Section 3.1.102 \[SpanBar\]](#), page 457.

**[Section 2.2.110 \[Span\\_bar\\_stub\\_engraver\]](#), page 335**

Make stubs for span bars in all contexts that the span bars cross.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.103 \[SpanBarStub\]](#), page 458.

**Section 2.2.118 [System\_start\_delimiter\_engraver]**, page 337

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

[Section 3.1.116 \[SystemStartBar\]](#), page 469, [Section 3.1.117 \[SystemStartBrace\]](#), page 470, [Section 3.1.118 \[SystemStartBracket\]](#), page 471 and [Section 3.1.119 \[SystemStartSquare\]](#), page 472.

**Section 2.2.135 [Vertical\_align\_engraver]**, page 343

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):

[Section 3.1.135 \[VerticalAlignment\]](#), page 489.

## 2.1.12 GregorianTranscriptionStaff

Handles clefs, bar lines, keys, accidentals. It can contain `Voice` contexts.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s):

`Staff`.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.1 \[Accidental\]](#), page 358, [Section 3.1.2 \[AccidentalCautionary\]](#), page 359, [Section 3.1.3 \[AccidentalPlacement\]](#), page 360, [Section 3.1.4 \[AccidentalSuggestion\]](#), page 360, [Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\]](#), page 367, [Section 3.1.13 \[BassFigure\]](#), page 371, [Section 3.1.14](#)

[BassFigureAlignment], page 371, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380, Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385, Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387, Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389, Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401, Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411, Section 3.1.56 [KeyCancellation], page 413, Section 3.1.57 [KeySignature], page 414, Section 3.1.61 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 418, Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434, Section 3.1.82 [OttavaBracket], page 437, Section 3.1.88 [PianoPedalBracket], page 444, Section 3.1.94 [RestCollision], page 450, Section 3.1.97 [ScriptRow], page 452, Section 3.1.99 [SostenutoPedal], page 454, Section 3.1.100 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 455, Section 3.1.105 [StaffSpacing], page 459, Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459, Section 3.1.113 [SustainPedal], page 466, Section 3.1.114 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 467, Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478, Section 3.1.132 [UnaCordaPedal], page 486, Section 3.1.133 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 487 and Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property **transparent** in Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367 to **#t**.
- Set translator property **createSpacing** to **#t**.
- Set translator property **ignoreFiguredBassRest** to **#f**.
- Set translator property **instrumentName** to **'()**.
- Set translator property **localKeySignature** to **'()**.
- Set translator property **shortInstrumentName** to **'()**.

Context `GregorianTranscriptionStaff` can contain Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113 and Section 2.1.20 [NullVoice], page 179.

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

#### Section 2.2.1 [Accidental\_engraver], page 296

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.

**measurepos** The current measure position.

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 barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the **Accidental\_engraver**.

**keySignature** (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. **keySignature = #`((6 . ,FLAT))**.

**localKeySignature** (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure.  
The format is the same as for **keySignature**,  
but can also contain *((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition))* pairs.

Properties (write)

**localKeySignature** (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure.  
The format is the same as for **keySignature**,  
but can also contain *((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition))* pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 358, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 359, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 360 and Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 360.

Section 2.2.5 [Axis\_group\_engraver], page 299

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

**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):

Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

Section 2.2.7 [Bar\_engraver], page 300

Create barlines. This engraver is controlled through the **whichBar** property. If it has no bar line to create, it will forbid a linebreak at this point. This engraver is required to trigger the creation of clefs at the start of systems.

Properties (read)

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘scm/bar-line.scm’.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367.

Section 2.2.17 [Clef\_engraver], page 304

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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

**clefTranspositionStyle** (symbol)

Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are ‘default’, ‘parenthesized’ and ‘bracketed’.

**explicitClefVisibility** (vector)

‘break-visibility’ function for clef changes.

**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):

Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380 and Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381.

Section 2.2.19 [Collision\_engraver], page 305

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):

Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434.

Section 2.2.24 [Cue\_clef\_engraver], page 307

Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)

**clefTransposition** (integer)

Add this much extra transposition. 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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

**cueClefTranspositionStyle** (symbol)  
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are 'default', 'parenthesized' and 'bracketed'.

**explicitCueClefVisibility** (vector)  
'break-visibility' function for cue clef changes.

**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):

Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385 and Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387.

**Section 2.2.27 [Dot\_column\_engraver], page 308**

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):

Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389.

**Section 2.2.38 [Figured\_bass\_engraver], page 312**

Make figured bass numbers.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.53 [rest-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigure-Alignment], page 371, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373.

**Section 2.2.39 [Figured\_bass\_position\_engraver], page 312**

Position figured bass alignments over notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372.

**Section 2.2.40 [Fingering\_column\_engraver], page 312**

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a **FingeringColumn** object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401.

**Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313**

Put **fontSize** into **font-size** grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)  
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Section 2.2.53 [Grob\_pq\_engraver], page 317**

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.).

**Section 2.2.56 [Instrument\_name\_engraver], page 318**

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

**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):

[Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\], page 411.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.59 \[Key\\_engraver\], page 319](#)

Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.28 \[key-change-event\], page 43](#)

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.

**keyAlterationOrder** (list)

An alist that defines in what order alterations should be printed. The format is (*step* . *alter*), where *step* is a number from 0 to 6 and *alter* from -2 (sharp) to 2 (flat).

**keySignature** (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.  
`keySignature = #`((6 . ,FLAT))`.

`lastKeySignature` (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)

`keySignature` (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. `keySignature = #`((6 . ,FLAT))`.

`lastKeySignature` (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):

[Section 3.1.56 \[KeyCancellation\]](#), page 413 and [Section 3.1.57 \[KeySignature\]](#), page 414.

[Section 2.2.63 \[Ledger\\_line\\_engraver\]](#), page 320

Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.61 \[LedgerLineSpanner\]](#), page 418.

[Section 2.2.80 \[Ottava\\_spanner\\_engraver\]](#), page 326

Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.

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):

Section 3.1.82 [`OttavaBracket`], page 437.

Section 2.2.81 [`Output_property_engraver`], page 326

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [`apply-output-event`], page 41

Section 2.2.88 [`Piano_pedal_align_engraver`], page 329

Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.100 [`SostenutoPedalLineSpanner`], page 455, Section 3.1.114 [`SustainPedalLineSpanner`], page 467 and Section 3.1.133 [`UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner`], page 487.

Section 2.2.89 [`Piano_pedal_engraver`], page 329

Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [`sostenuto-event`], page 47, Section 1.2.68 [`sustain-event`], page 49 and Section 1.2.77 [`una-corda-event`], page 50

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.88 [`PianoPedalBracket`], page 444, Section 3.1.99 [`SostenutoPedal`], page 454, Section 3.1.113 [`SustainPedal`], page 466 and Section 3.1.132 [`UnaCordaPedal`], page 486.

Section 2.2.93 [`Pure_from_neighbor_engraver`], page 330

Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Section 2.2.96 [`Rest_collision_engraver`], page 331

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):

Section 3.1.94 [`RestCollision`], page 450.

Section 2.2.102 [`Script_row_engraver`], page 333

Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.97 [`ScriptRow`], page 452.

Section 2.2.103 [`Separating_line_group_engraver`], page 333

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

`createSpacing` (boolean)

Create `StaffSpacing` objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

`hasStaffSpacing` (boolean)

True if the current `CommandColumn` contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.105 [`StaffSpacing`], page 459.

Section 2.2.112 [`Staff_collecting_engraver`], page 335

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.

**Section 2.2.114 [Staff\_symbol\_engraver], page 336**

Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.64 [staff-span-event], page 48

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459.

**Section 2.2.127 [Time\_signature\_engraver], page 340**

Create a Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478 whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

Properties (read)

`implicitTimeSignatureVisibility` (vector)

break visibility for the default time signature.

`timeSignatureFraction` (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):

Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478.

**2.1.13 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.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374, Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 376, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 378, Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpanner], page 383, Section 3.1.28 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 383, Section 3.1.29 [CombineTextScript], page 383, Section 3.1.34 [Dots], page 390, Section 3.1.35 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 390, Section 3.1.36 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 391, Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393, Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394, Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397, Section 3.1.41 [Episema], page 398, Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399, Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406, Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408, Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411, Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417, Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418, Section 3.1.63 [LigatureBracket], page 420, Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430, Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432, Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435, Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436, Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437, Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441, Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441, Section 3.1.87 [PhrasingSlur], page 443, Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447, Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448, Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449, Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451, Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452, Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461, Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463, Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464, Section 3.1.112 [StrokeFinger], page 465, Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474, Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475, Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477, Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn],

page 478, Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481, Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482, Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483, Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484, Section 3.1.131 [TupletNumber], page 485 and Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower], page 491.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `padding` in Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450 to 0.5.
- Set grob-property `transparent` in Section 3.1.63 [LigatureBracket], page 420 to `#t`.
- Set translator property `autoBeaming` to `#f`.

This context is a ‘bottom’ context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

**Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio\_engraver], page 298**

Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.5 [arpeggio-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365.

**Section 2.2.4 [Auto\_beam\_engraver], page 299**

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 2.2.117 [Stem\_engraver], page 336 properties `stemLeftBeamCount` and `stemRightBeamCount`.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 41

Properties (read)

`autoBeaming` (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

`baseMoment` (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at `baseMoment` positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

**Section 2.2.10 [Beam\_engraver], page 302**

Handle **Beam** events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.8 \[beam-event\], page 41](#)

Properties (read)

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

**Section 2.2.12 [Bend\_engraver], page 303**

Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.10 \[bend-after-event\], page 41](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\], page 376.](#)

**Section 2.2.14 [Breathing\_sign\_engraver], page 303**

Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.14 \[breathing-event\], page 42](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\], page 378.](#)

**Section 2.2.16 [Chord\_tremolo\_engraver], page 304**

Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.74 \[tremolo-span-event\], page 49](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)



**Section 2.2.18 [Cluster\_spanner\_engraver], page 305**

Engrave a cluster using **Spanner** notation.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.15 \[cluster-note-event\], page 42](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.27 \[ClusterSpanner\], page 383](#) and [Section 3.1.28 \[ClusterSpannerBeacon\], page 383](#).

**Section 2.2.28 [Dots\_engraver], page 308**

Create [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\], page 390](#) objects for [Section 3.2.93 \[rhythmic-head-interface\], page 542s](#).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\], page 390](#).

**Section 2.2.29 [Double\_percent\_repeat\_engraver], page 309**

Make double measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.19 \[double-percent-event\], page 42](#)

Properties (read)

**countPercentRepeats** (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

**measureLength** (moment)

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.35 \[DoublePercentRepeat\], page 390](#) and [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\], page 391](#).

**Section 2.2.32 [Dynamic\_align\_engraver], page 310**

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):

[Section 3.1.38 \[DynamicLineSpanner\], page 394](#).

**Section 2.2.33 [Dynamic\_engraver], page 310**

Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.1 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.13 [break-span-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.62 [span-dynamic-event], page 47

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):

Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397 and Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408.

#### Section 2.2.36 [Episema\_engraver], page 311

Create an *Editio Vaticana*-style episema line.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.21 [episema-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.41 [Episema], page 398.

#### Section 2.2.41 [Fingering\_engraver], page 313

Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.23 [fingering-event], page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399.

#### Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313

Put **fontSize** into **font-size** grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Section 2.2.44 [Forbid\_line\_break\_engraver], page 313**

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.

**Section 2.2.46 [Glissando\_engraver], page 315**

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.25 [glissando-event], page 43**

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):

**Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406.**

**Section 2.2.47 [Grace\_auto\_beam\_engraver], page 315**

Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual beaming or **\noBeam** will block autobeamming, just like setting the context property 'autoBeaming' to **##f**.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 41**

Properties (read)

**autoBeaming** (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374.**

**Section 2.2.48 [Grace\_beam\_engraver], page 315**

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:

**Section 1.2.8 [beam-event], page 41**

Properties (read)

**baseMoment** (moment)  
 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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

**Section 2.2.49 [Grace\_engraver], page 316**

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.

**Section 2.2.53 [Grob\_pq\_engraver], page 317**

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.).

**Section 2.2.57 [Instrument\_switch\_engraver], page 318**

Create a cue text for taking instrument.

Properties (read)

**instrumentCueName** (markup)  
 The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.55 \[InstrumentSwitch\], page 411.](#)

**Section 2.2.62 [Laissez\_vibrer\_engraver], page 320**

Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.30 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417 and Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418.

#### Section 2.2.64 [Ligature\_bracket\_engraver], page 320

Handle `Ligature_events` by engraving `Ligature` brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.32 [ligature-event], page 44

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.63 [LigatureBracket], page 420.

#### Section 2.2.73 [Multi\_measure\_rest\_engraver], page 323

Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 44 and Section 1.2.39 [multi-measure-text-event], page 44

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`internalBarNumber` (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`measurePosition` (moment)

How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)

If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430 and Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432.

#### Section 2.2.74 [New\_fingering\_engraver], page 324

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):

[Section 3.1.42 \[Fingering\]](#), page 399, [Section 3.1.95 \[Script\]](#), page 450, [Section 3.1.111 \[StringNumber\]](#), page 464 and [Section 3.1.112 \[StrokeFinger\]](#), page 465.

#### **Section 2.2.75 [Note\_head\_line\_engraver], page 324**

Engrave a line between two note heads, for example a glissando. If **followVoice** is set, staff switches also generate a line.

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):

[Section 3.1.48 \[Glissando\]](#), page 406 and [Section 3.1.137 \[VoiceFollower\]](#), page 491.

#### **Section 2.2.76 [Note\_heads\_engraver], page 325**

Generate note heads.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.41 \[note-event\]](#), page 45

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):

[Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), page 436.

#### **Section 2.2.79 [Note\_spacing\_engraver], page 325**

Generate **NoteSpacing**, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.81 \[NoteSpacing\]](#), page 437.

#### **Section 2.2.81 [Output\_property\_engraver], page 326**

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.4 \[apply-output-event\]](#), page 41

**Section 2.2.85 [Part\_combine\_engraver], page 327**

Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45 and Section 1.2.45 [part-combine-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.29 [CombineTextScript], page 383.

**Section 2.2.86 [Percent\_repeat\_engraver], page 328**

Make whole measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.48 [percent-event], page 46

Properties (read)

**countPercentRepeats** (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

**currentCommandColumn** (graphical (layout) object)

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

**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):

Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441 and Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441.

**Section 2.2.87 [Phrasing\_slur\_engraver], page 328**

Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.105 [Slur\_engraver], page 334.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.50 [phrasing-slur-event], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.87 [PhrasingSlur], page 443.

**Section 2.2.92 [Pitched\_trill\_engraver], page 330**

Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481 and Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482.

**Section 2.2.95 [Repeat\_tie\_engraver], page 331**

Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.52 [repeat-tie-event], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448 and Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449.

**Section 2.2.97 [Rest\_engraver], page 332**

Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.53 [rest-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449.

**Section 2.2.98 [Rhythmic\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435.

**Section 2.2.100 [Script\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a `ScriptColumn` object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451.

**Section 2.2.101 [Script\_engraver], page 332**

Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.6 [articulation-event], page 41

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):

Section 3.1.95 [`Script`], page 450.

Section 2.2.104 [`Slash_repeat_engraver`], page 333

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.51 [`repeat-slash-event`], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [`DoubleRepeatSlash`], page 393 and Section 3.1.90 [`RepeatSlash`], page 447.

Section 2.2.105 [`Slur_engraver`], page 334

Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.57 [`slur-event`], page 47

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):

Section 3.1.98 [`Slur`], page 452.

Section 2.2.111 [`Spanner_break_forbid_engraver`], page 335

Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

Section 2.2.117 [`Stem_engraver`], page 336

Create stems and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.73 [`tremolo-event`], page 49 and Section 1.2.76 [`tuplet-span-event`], page 50

Properties (read)

`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`.

`tremoloFlags` (integer)

The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

`whichBar` (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘`scm/bar-line.scm`’.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461 and Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463.

#### Section 2.2.123 [Text\_engraver], page 339

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.70 [text-script-event], page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474.

#### Section 2.2.124 [Text\_spanner\_engraver], page 339

Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.71 [text-span-event], page 49

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):

Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475.

#### Section 2.2.125 [Tie\_engraver], page 339

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.72 [tie-event], page 49

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):

Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477 and Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478.

**Section 2.2.131 [Trill\_spanner\_engraver], page 342**

Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.75 [trill-span-event], page 50

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483.

**Section 2.2.132 [Tuplet\_engraver], page 342**

Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.76 [tuplet-span-event], page 50

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):

Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484 and Section 3.1.131 [Tuplet-Number], page 485.

## 2.1.14 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`.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 358, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 359, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 360, Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 360, Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 371, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380,

Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385, Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387, Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389, Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401, Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411, Section 3.1.56 [KeyCancellation], page 413, Section 3.1.57 [KeySignature], page 414, Section 3.1.61 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 418, Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434, Section 3.1.82 [OttavaBracket], page 437, Section 3.1.88 [PianoPedalBracket], page 444, Section 3.1.94 [RestCollision], page 450, Section 3.1.97 [ScriptRow], page 452, Section 3.1.99 [SostenutoPedal], page 454, Section 3.1.100 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 455, Section 3.1.105 [StaffSpacing], page 459, Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459, Section 3.1.113 [SustainPedal], page 466, Section 3.1.114 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 467, Section 3.1.132 [UnaCordaPedal], page 486, Section 3.1.133 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 487 and Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `autoAccidentals` to `'(Staff #<procedure #f (context pitch barnum measurepos)> #<procedure neo-modern-accidental-rule (context pitch barnum measurepos)>)'`.
- Set translator property `autoCautionaries` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `clefGlyph` to `"clefs.kievan.do"`.
- Set translator property `clefPosition` to 0.
- Set translator property `clefTransposition` to 0.
- Set translator property `createSpacing` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `extraNatural` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `middleCClefPosition` to 0.
- Set translator property `middleCPosition` to 0.
- Set translator property `printKeyCancellation` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.

Context `KievanStaff` can contain Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.15 [Kievan-Voice], page 137 and Section 2.1.20 [NullVoice], page 179.

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

#### Section 2.2.1 [Accidental\_engraver], page 296

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.

**measurepos**    The current measure position.

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 barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the **Accidental\_engraver**.

**keySignature** (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. `keySignature = #`((6 . ,FLAT))`.

**localKeySignature** (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for **keySignature**, but can also contain ((*octave* . *name*) . (*alter* *barnumber* . *measureposition*)) pairs.

Properties (write)

**localKeySignature** (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for **keySignature**, but can also contain ((*octave* . *name*) . (*alter* *barnumber* . *measureposition*)) pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 358, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 359, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 360 and Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 360.

#### Section 2.2.5 [Axis\_group\_engraver], page 299

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

**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):

Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

#### Section 2.2.7 [Bar\_engraver], page 300

Create barlines. This engraver is controlled through the **whichBar** property. If it has no bar line to create, it will forbid a linebreak at this point.

This engraver is required to trigger the creation of clefs at the start of systems.

Properties (read)

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘scm/bar-line.scm’.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367.

Section 2.2.17 [Clef\_engraver], page 304

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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

**clefTranspositionStyle** (symbol)

Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are ‘default’, ‘parenthesized’ and ‘bracketed’.

**explicitClefVisibility** (vector)

‘break-visibility’ function for clef changes.

**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):

Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380 and Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381.

Section 2.2.19 [Collision\_engraver], page 305

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):

Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434.

**Section 2.2.24 [Cue\_clef\_engraver], page 307**

Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)

- clefTransposition** (integer)  
Add this much extra transposition. 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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
- cueClefTranspositionStyle** (symbol)  
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are 'default', 'parenthesized' and 'bracketed'.
- explicitCueClefVisibility** (vector)  
'break-visibility' function for cue clef changes.
- 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):

Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385 and Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387.

**Section 2.2.27 [Dot\_column\_engraver], page 308**

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):

Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389.

**Section 2.2.38 [Figured\_bass\_engraver], page 312**

Make figured bass numbers.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.53 [rest-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigure-Alignment], page 371, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373.

**Section 2.2.39 [Figured\_bass\_position\_engraver], page 312**

Position figured bass alignments over notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372.

**Section 2.2.40 [Fingering\_column\_engraver], page 312**

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a **FingeringColumn** object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401.

**Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313**

Put **fontSize** into **font-size** grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)  
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Section 2.2.53 [Grob\_pq\_engraver], page 317**

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.).

**Section 2.2.56 [Instrument\_name\_engraver], page 318**

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  
(clef, key signature, etc.) items.

**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):

**Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411.**

**Section 2.2.59 [Key\_engraver], page 319**

Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.28 [key-change-event], page 43**

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.

**keyAlterationOrder** (list)

An alist that defines in what order alterations  
should be printed. The format is (**step .  
alter**), where *step* is a number from 0 to 6  
and *alter* from -2 (sharp) to 2 (flat).

**keySignature** (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. `keySignature = #'((6 . ,FLAT))`.

**lastKeySignature** (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)

**keySignature** (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. `keySignature = #'((6 . ,FLAT))`.

**lastKeySignature** (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):

[Section 3.1.56 \[KeyCancellation\]](#), page 413 and [Section 3.1.57 \[KeySignature\]](#), page 414.

[Section 2.2.63 \[Ledger\\_line\\_engraver\]](#), page 320

Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.61 \[LedgerLineSpanner\]](#), page 418.

[Section 2.2.80 \[Ottava\\_spanner\\_engraver\]](#), page 326

Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.

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):

[Section 3.1.82 \[OttavaBracket\]](#), page 437.

[Section 2.2.81 \[Output\\_property\\_engraver\]](#), page 326

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.4 \[apply-output-event\]](#), page 41

[Section 2.2.88 \[Piano\\_pedal\\_align\\_engraver\]](#), page 329

Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.100 \[SostenutoPedalLineSpanner\]](#), page 455, [Section 3.1.114 \[SustainPedalLineSpanner\]](#), page 467 and [Section 3.1.133 \[UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner\]](#), page 487.

[Section 2.2.89 \[Piano\\_pedal\\_engraver\]](#), page 329

Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.60 \[sostenuto-event\]](#), page 47, [Section 1.2.68 \[sustain-event\]](#), page 49 and [Section 1.2.77 \[una-corda-event\]](#), page 50

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.88 [`PianoPedalBracket`], page 444, Section 3.1.99 [`SostenutoPedal`], page 454, Section 3.1.113 [`SustainPedal`], page 466 and Section 3.1.132 [`UnaCordaPedal`], page 486.

Section 2.2.93 [`Pure_from_neighbor_engraver`], page 330

Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Section 2.2.96 [`Rest_collision_engraver`], page 331

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):

Section 3.1.94 [`RestCollision`], page 450.

Section 2.2.102 [`Script_row_engraver`], page 333

Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.97 [`ScriptRow`], page 452.

Section 2.2.103 [`Separating_line_group_engraver`], page 333

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

`createSpacing` (boolean)

Create `StaffSpacing` objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

`hasStaffSpacing` (boolean)

True if the current `CommandColumn` contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.105 [`StaffSpacing`], page 459.

Section 2.2.112 [`Staff_collecting_engraver`], page 335

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.

[Section 2.2.114 \[Staff\\_symbol\\_engraver\]](#), page 336

Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.64 \[staff-span-event\]](#), page 48

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.106 \[StaffSymbol\]](#), page 459.

## 2.1.15 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.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.9 \[Arpeggio\]](#), page 365, [Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374, [Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\]](#), page 376, [Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\]](#), page 378, [Section 3.1.27 \[ClusterSpanner\]](#), page 383, [Section 3.1.28 \[ClusterSpannerBeacon\]](#), page 383, [Section 3.1.29 \[CombineTextScript\]](#), page 383, [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390, [Section 3.1.35 \[DoublePercentRepeat\]](#), page 390, [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 391, [Section 3.1.37 \[DoubleRepeatSlash\]](#), page 393, [Section 3.1.38 \[DynamicLineSpanner\]](#), page 394, [Section 3.1.39 \[DynamicText\]](#), page 395, [Section 3.1.40 \[DynamicTextSpanner\]](#), page 397, [Section 3.1.42 \[Fingering\]](#), page 399, [Section 3.1.48 \[Glissando\]](#), page 406, [Section 3.1.52 \[Hairpin\]](#), page 408, [Section 3.1.55 \[InstrumentSwitch\]](#), page 411, [Section 3.1.58 \[KievanLigature\]](#), page 416, [Section 3.1.59 \[LaissezVibrerTie\]](#), page 417, [Section 3.1.60 \[LaissezVibrerTieColumn\]](#), page 418, [Section 3.1.73 \[MultiMeasureRest\]](#), page 429, [Section 3.1.74 \[MultiMeasureRestNumber\]](#), page 430, [Section 3.1.75 \[MultiMeasureRestText\]](#), page 432, [Section 3.1.78 \[NoteColumn\]](#), page 435, [Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), page 436, [Section 3.1.81 \[NoteSpacing\]](#), page 437, [Section 3.1.85 \[PercentRepeat\]](#), page 441, [Section 3.1.86 \[PercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 441, [Section 3.1.87 \[PhrasingSlur\]](#), page 443, [Section 3.1.90 \[RepeatSlash\]](#), page 447, [Section 3.1.91 \[RepeatTie\]](#), page 448, [Section 3.1.92 \[RepeatTieColumn\]](#), page 449, [Section 3.1.93 \[Rest\]](#), page 449, [Section 3.1.95 \[Script\]](#), page 450, [Section 3.1.96 \[ScriptColumn\]](#), page 451, [Section 3.1.98 \[Slur\]](#), page 452, [Section 3.1.108 \[Stem\]](#), page 461, [Section 3.1.110 \[StemTremolo\]](#), page 463, [Section 3.1.111 \[StringNumber\]](#), page 464, [Section 3.1.112 \[StrokeFinger\]](#), page 465, [Section 3.1.121 \[TextScript\]](#), page 474, [Section 3.1.122 \[TextSpanner\]](#), page 475, [Section 3.1.123 \[Tie\]](#), page 477, [Section 3.1.124 \[TieColumn\]](#), page 478, [Section 3.1.126 \[TrillPitchAccidental\]](#), page 480, [Section 3.1.127 \[TrillPitchGroup\]](#), page 481, [Section 3.1.128 \[TrillPitchHead\]](#), page 482, [Section 3.1.129 \[TrillSpanner\]](#), page 483, [Section 3.1.130 \[TupletBracket\]](#), page 484, [Section 3.1.131 \[TupletNumber\]](#), page 485 and [Section 3.1.137 \[VoiceFollower\]](#), page 491.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `duration-log` in [Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), page 436 to `note-head::calc-kievan-duration-log`.
- Set grob-property `glyph-name-alist` in [Section 3.1.1 \[Accidental\]](#), page 358 to `'((-1/2 . accidentals.kievanM1) (1/2 . accidentals.kievan1))`.
- Set grob-property `length` in [Section 3.1.108 \[Stem\]](#), page 461 to 0.0.
- Set grob-property `positions` in [Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374 to `beam::get-kievan-positions`.
- Set grob-property `quantized-positions` in [Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374 to `beam::get-kievan-quantized-positions`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in [Section 3.1.44 \[Flag\]](#), page 401 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in [Section 3.1.98 \[Slur\]](#), page 452 to `#f`.

- Set grob-property **stencil** in [Section 3.1.108 \[Stem\]](#), page 461 to **#f**.
- Set grob-property **style** in [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390 to **'kievan**.
- Set grob-property **style** in [Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), page 436 to **'kievan**.
- Set grob-property **style** in [Section 3.1.93 \[Rest\]](#), page 449 to **'mensural**.
- Set grob-property **X-offset** in [Section 3.1.108 \[Stem\]](#), page 461 to **stem::kievan-offset-callback**.
- Set translator property **autoBeaming** to **#f**.

This context is a ‘bottom’ context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

[Section 2.2.3 \[Arpeggio\\_engraver\]](#), page 298

Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.5 \[arpeggio-event\]](#), page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.9 \[Arpeggio\]](#), page 365.

[Section 2.2.4 \[Auto\\_beam\\_engraver\]](#), page 299

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 2.2.117 \[Stem\\_engraver\]](#), page 336 properties **stemLeftBeamCount** and **stemRightBeamCount**.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.9 \[beam-forbid-event\]](#), page 41

Properties (read)

**autoBeaming** (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

**Section 2.2.10 [Beam\_engraver], page 302**

Handle **Beam** events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.8 \[beam-event\], page 41](#)

Properties (read)

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

**Section 2.2.12 [Bend\_engraver], page 303**

Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.10 \[bend-after-event\], page 41](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\], page 376.](#)

**Section 2.2.14 [Breathing\_sign\_engraver], page 303**

Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.14 \[breathing-event\], page 42](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\], page 378.](#)

**Section 2.2.16 [Chord\_tremolo\_engraver], page 304**

Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.74 \[tremolo-span-event\], page 49](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)



**Section 2.2.18 [Cluster\_spanner\_engraver], page 305**

Engrave a cluster using **Spanner** notation.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.15 \[cluster-note-event\]](#), page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.27 \[ClusterSpanner\]](#), page 383 and [Section 3.1.28 \[ClusterSpannerBeacon\]](#), page 383.

**Section 2.2.28 [Dots\_engraver], page 308**

Create [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390 objects for [Section 3.2.93 \[rhythmic-head-interface\]](#), page 542s.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390.

**Section 2.2.29 [Double\_percent\_repeat\_engraver], page 309**

Make double measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.19 \[double-percent-event\]](#), page 42

Properties (read)

**countPercentRepeats** (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

**measureLength** (moment)

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.35 \[DoublePercentRepeat\]](#), page 390 and [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 391.

**Section 2.2.32 [Dynamic\_align\_engraver], page 310**

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):

[Section 3.1.38 \[DynamicLineSpanner\]](#), page 394.

**Section 2.2.33 [Dynamic\_engraver], page 310**

Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.1 \[absolute-dynamic-event\]](#), page 40, [Section 1.2.13 \[break-span-event\]](#), page 42 and [Section 1.2.62 \[span-dynamic-event\]](#), page 47

Properties (read)

**crescendoSpanner** (symbol)

The type of spanner to be used for crescendo.  
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):

[Section 3.1.39 \[DynamicText\]](#), page 395, [Section 3.1.40 \[DynamicTextSpanner\]](#), page 397 and [Section 3.1.52 \[Hairpin\]](#), page 408.

#### [Section 2.2.41 \[Fingering\\_engraver\]](#), page 313

Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.23 \[fingering-event\]](#), page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.42 \[Fingering\]](#), page 399.

#### [Section 2.2.42 \[Font\\_size\\_engraver\]](#), page 313

Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

#### [Section 2.2.44 \[Forbid\\_line\\_break\\_engraver\]](#), page 313

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.

**Section 2.2.46 [Glissando\_engraver], page 315**

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.25 [glissando-event], page 43**

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):

**Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406.**

**Section 2.2.47 [Grace\_auto\_beam\_engraver], page 315**

Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual beaming or `\noBeam` will block autobeamming, just like setting the context property `'autoBeaming'` to `##f`.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 41**

Properties (read)

`autoBeaming` (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374.**

**Section 2.2.48 [Grace\_beam\_engraver], page 315**

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:

**Section 1.2.8 [beam-event], page 41**

Properties (read)

`baseMoment` (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

**Section 2.2.49 [Grace\_engraver], page 316**

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.

**Section 2.2.53 [Grob\_pq\_engraver], page 317**

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.).

**Section 2.2.57 [Instrument\_switch\_engraver], page 318**

Create a cue text for taking instrument.

Properties (read)

**instrumentCueName** (markup)

The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.55 \[InstrumentSwitch\], page 411.](#)

**Section 2.2.61 [Kievan\_ligature\_engraver], page 320**

Handle **Kievan\_ligature\_events** by glueing Kievan heads together.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.32 \[ligature-event\], page 44](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.58 \[KievanLigature\], page 416.](#)

**Section 2.2.62 [Laissez\_vibrer\_engraver], page 320**

Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.30 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417 and Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418.

### Section 2.2.73 [Multi\_measure\_rest\_engraver], page 323

Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 44 and Section 1.2.39 [multi-measure-text-event], page 44

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`internalBarNumber` (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`measurePosition` (moment)

How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)

If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430 and Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432.

### Section 2.2.74 [New\_fingering\_engraver], page 324

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):

Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450,  
Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464 and Section 3.1.112  
[StrokeFinger], page 465.

**Section 2.2.75 [Note\_head\_line\_engraver], page 324**

Engrave a line between two note heads, for example a glissando. If `followVoice` is set, staff switches also generate a line.

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):

Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406 and Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower],  
page 491.

**Section 2.2.76 [Note\_heads\_engraver], page 325**

Generate note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45

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):

Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436.

**Section 2.2.79 [Note\_spacing\_engraver], page 325**

Generate `NoteSpacing`, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437.

**Section 2.2.81 [Output\_property\_engraver], page 326**

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 41

**Section 2.2.85 [Part\_combine\_engraver], page 327**

Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45 and Section 1.2.45 [part-combine-event], page 46

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):

[Section 3.1.29 \[CombineTextScript\]](#), page 383.

**Section 2.2.86 [Percent\_repeat\_engraver]**, page 328

Make whole measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.48 \[percent-event\]](#), page 46

Properties (read)

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

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

**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):

[Section 3.1.85 \[PercentRepeat\]](#), page 441 and [Section 3.1.86 \[PercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 441.

**Section 2.2.87 [Phrasing\_slur\_engraver]**, page 328

Print phrasing slurs. Similar to [Section 2.2.105 \[Slur\\_engraver\]](#), page 334.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.50 \[phrasing-slur-event\]](#), page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.87 \[PhrasingSlur\]](#), page 443.

**Section 2.2.92 [Pitched\_trill\_engraver]**, page 330

Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481 and Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482.

#### Section 2.2.95 [Repeat\_tie\_engraver], page 331

Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.52 [repeat-tie-event], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448 and Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449.

#### Section 2.2.97 [Rest\_engraver], page 332

Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.53 [rest-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449.

#### Section 2.2.98 [Rhythmic\_column\_engraver], page 332

Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435.

#### Section 2.2.100 [Script\_column\_engraver], page 332

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a `ScriptColumn` object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451.

#### Section 2.2.101 [Script\_engraver], page 332

Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.6 [articulation-event], page 41

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):

Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450.



**Section 2.2.104 [Slash\_repeat\_engraver], page 333**

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.51 [repeat-slash-event], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393 and Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447.

**Section 2.2.105 [Slur\_engraver], page 334**

Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.57 [slur-event], page 47

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):

Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452.

**Section 2.2.111 [Spanner\_break\_forbid\_engraver], page 335**

Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

**Section 2.2.117 [Stem\_engraver], page 336**

Create stems and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.73 [tremolo-event], page 49 and Section 1.2.76 [tuplet-span-event], page 50

Properties (read)

**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**.

**tremoloFlags** (integer)

The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in 'scm/bar-line.scm'.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461 and Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463.

**Section 2.2.123 [Text\_engraver], page 339**

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.70 [text-script-event], page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474.

**Section 2.2.124 [Text\_spanner\_engraver], page 339**

Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.71 [text-span-event], page 49

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):

Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475.

**Section 2.2.125 [Tie\_engraver], page 339**

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.72 [tie-event], page 49

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):

Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477 and Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478.

**Section 2.2.131 [Trill\_spanner\_engraver], page 342**

Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.75 [trill-span-event], page 50

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483.

Section 2.2.132 [Tuplet\_engraver], page 342

Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.76 [tuplet-span-event], page 50

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):

Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484 and Section 3.1.131 [Tuplet-Number], page 485.

## 2.1.16 Lyrics

Corresponds to a voice with lyrics. Handles the printing of a single line of lyrics.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411, Section 3.1.64 [LyricExtender], page 421, Section 3.1.65 [LyricHyphen], page 422, Section 3.1.66 [LyricSpace], page 423, Section 3.1.67 [LyricText], page 423, Section 3.1.107 [StanzaNumber], page 460 and Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `bar-extent` in Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367 to `'(-0.05 . 0.05)`.
- Set grob-property `font-size` in Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411 to 1.0.
- Set grob-property `nonstaff-nonstaff-spacing` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to `'((basic-distance . 0) (minimum-distance . 2.8) (padding . 0.2) (stretchability . 0))`.
- Set grob-property `nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to `'((basic-distance . 5.5) (padding . 0.5) (stretchability . 1))`.
- Set grob-property `nonstaff-unrelatedstaff-spacing padding` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to 1.5.
- Set grob-property `remove-empty` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to `#t`.
- Set grob-property `remove-first` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to `#t`.

- Set grob-property `self-alignment-Y` in [Section 3.1.54](#) [`InstrumentName`], page 411 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `staff-affinity` in [Section 3.1.136](#) [`VerticalAxisGroup`], page 489 to 1.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `searchForVoice` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.

This context is a ‘bottom’ context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

Section 2.2.5 [Axis\_group\_engraver], page 299

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

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):

Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

## Section 2.2.37 [Extender\_engraver], page 311

Create lyric extenders.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.16 [completize-extender-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.22 [extender-event], page 43

Properties (read)

`extendersOverRests` (boolean)

Whether to continue extenders as they cross a rest.

`includeGraceNotes` (boolean)

Do not ignore grace notes for **Section “Lyrics”** in *Internals Reference*.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.64 [LyricExtender], page 421.

## Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313

Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Section 2.2.55 [Hyphen\_engraver], page 317**

Create lyric hyphens and distance constraints between words.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.27 [hyphen-event], page 43**

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.65 [LyricHyphen], page 422 and Section 3.1.66 [LyricSpace], page 423.**

**Section 2.2.56 [Instrument\_name\_engraver], page 318**

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

**Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411.**

**Section 2.2.65 [Lyric\_engraver], page 321**

Engrave text for lyrics.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.34 [lyric-event], page 44**

Properties (read)

`ignoreMelismata` (boolean)

Ignore melismata for this **Section “Lyrics” in *Internals Reference*** line.

`includeGraceNotes` (boolean)

Do not ignore grace notes for **Section “Lyrics” in *Internals Reference***.

`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):

[Section 3.1.67 \[LyricText\]](#), page 423.

[Section 2.2.93 \[Pure\\_from\\_neighbor\\_engraver\]](#), page 330

Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

[Section 2.2.116 \[Stanza\\_number\\_engraver\]](#), page 336

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):

[Section 3.1.107 \[StanzaNumber\]](#), page 460.

## 2.1.17 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**.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.1 \[Accidental\]](#), page 358, [Section 3.1.2 \[AccidentalCautionary\]](#), page 359, [Section 3.1.3 \[AccidentalPlacement\]](#), page 360, [Section 3.1.4 \[AccidentalSuggestion\]](#), page 360, [Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\]](#), page 367, [Section 3.1.13 \[BassFigure\]](#), page 371, [Section 3.1.14 \[BassFigureAlignment\]](#), page 371, [Section 3.1.15 \[BassFigureAlignmentPositioning\]](#), page 372, [Section 3.1.16 \[BassFigureBracket\]](#), page 373, [Section 3.1.17 \[BassFigureContinuation\]](#), page 373, [Section 3.1.18 \[BassFigureLine\]](#), page 373, [Section 3.1.25 \[Clef\]](#), page 380, [Section 3.1.26 \[ClefModifier\]](#), page 381, [Section 3.1.30 \[CueClef\]](#), page 385, [Section 3.1.31 \[CueEndClef\]](#), page 387, [Section 3.1.32 \[Custos\]](#), page 388, [Section 3.1.33 \[DotColumn\]](#), page 389, [Section 3.1.43 \[FingeringColumn\]](#), page 401, [Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\]](#), page 411, [Section 3.1.56 \[KeyCancellation\]](#), page 413, [Section 3.1.57 \[KeySignature\]](#), page 414, [Section 3.1.61 \[LedgerLineSpanner\]](#), page 418, [Section 3.1.77 \[NoteCollision\]](#), page 434, [Section 3.1.82 \[OttavaBracket\]](#), page 437, [Section 3.1.88 \[PianoPedalBracket\]](#), page 444, [Section 3.1.94 \[RestCollision\]](#), page 450, [Section 3.1.97 \[ScriptRow\]](#), page 452, [Section 3.1.99 \[SostenutoPedal\]](#), page 454, [Section 3.1.100 \[SostenutoPedalLineSpanner\]](#), page 455, [Section 3.1.105 \[StaffSpacing\]](#), page 459, [Section 3.1.106 \[StaffSymbol\]](#), page 459, [Section 3.1.113 \[SustainPedal\]](#), page 466, [Section 3.1.114 \[SustainPedalLineSpanner\]](#), page 467, [Section 3.1.125 \[TimeSignature\]](#), page 478, [Section 3.1.132 \[UnaCordaPedal\]](#), page 486, [Section 3.1.133 \[UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner\]](#), page 487 and [Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\]](#), page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property **glyph-name-alist** in [Section 3.1.1 \[Accidental\]](#), page 358 to `'((-1/2 . accidentals.mensuralM1) (0 . accidentals.vaticana0) (1/2 . accidentals.mensural1))`.
- Set grob-property **glyph-name-alist** in [Section 3.1.57 \[KeySignature\]](#), page 414 to `'((-1/2 . accidentals.mensuralM1) (0 . accidentals.vaticana0) (1/2 . accidentals.mensural1))`.

- Set grob-property `neutral-direction` in [Section 3.1.32 \[Custos\]](#), page 388 to `-1`.
- Set grob-property `neutral-position` in [Section 3.1.32 \[Custos\]](#), page 388 to `3`.
- Set grob-property `style` in [Section 3.1.32 \[Custos\]](#), page 388 to `'mensural`.
- Set grob-property `style` in [Section 3.1.125 \[TimeSignature\]](#), page 478 to `'mensural`.
- Set grob-property `thickness` in [Section 3.1.106 \[StaffSymbol\]](#), page 459 to `0.6`.
- Set grob-property `transparent` in [Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\]](#), page 367 to `#t`.
- Set translator property `autoAccidentals` to `'(Staff #<procedure #f (context pitch barnum measurepos)>)`.
- Set translator property `autoCautionaries` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `clefGlyph` to `"clefs.mensural.g"`.
- Set translator property `clefPosition` to `-2`.
- Set translator property `clefTransposition` to `0`.
- Set translator property `createSpacing` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `extraNatural` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `middleCClefPosition` to `-6`.
- Set translator property `middleCPosition` to `-6`.
- Set translator property `printKeyCancellation` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.

Context `MensuralStaff` can contain [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164 and [Section 2.1.20 \[NullVoice\]](#), page 179.

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

#### [Section 2.2.1 \[Accidental\\_engraver\]](#), page 296

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.

**measurepos** The current measure position.

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 barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the **Accidental\_engraver**.

**keySignature** (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.  
`keySignature = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).`

`localKeySignature` (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure.  
 The format is the same as for `keySignature`,  
 but can also contain `((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition))` pairs.

Properties (write)

`localKeySignature` (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure.  
 The format is the same as for `keySignature`,  
 but can also contain `((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition))` pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 358, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 359, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 360 and Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 360.

#### Section 2.2.5 [Axis\_group\_engraver], page 299

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

#### Section 2.2.7 [Bar\_engraver], page 300

Create barlines. This engraver is controlled through the `whichBar` property. If it has no bar line to create, it will forbid a linebreak at this point. This engraver is required to trigger the creation of clefs at the start of systems.

Properties (read)

`whichBar` (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘`scm/bar-line.scm`’.

Properties (write)

`forbidBreak` (boolean)

If set to `#t`, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367.

### Section 2.2.17 [Clef\_engraver], page 304

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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

`clefTranspositionStyle` (symbol)

Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are ‘`default`’, ‘`parenthesized`’ and ‘`bracketed`’.

`explicitClefVisibility` (vector)

‘`break-visibility`’ function for clef changes.

`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):

Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380 and Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381.

### Section 2.2.19 [Collision\_engraver], page 305

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):

Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434.

**Section 2.2.24 [Cue\_clef\_engraver], page 307**

Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)

- `clefTransposition` (integer)  
Add this much extra transposition. 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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
- `cueClefTranspositionStyle` (symbol)  
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are ‘default’, ‘parenthesized’ and ‘bracketed’.
- `explicitCueClefVisibility` (vector)  
‘break-visibility’ function for cue clef changes.
- `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):

Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385 and Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387.

**Section 2.2.25 [Custos\_engraver], page 307**

Engrave custodes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.32 [Custos], page 388.

**Section 2.2.27 [Dot\_column\_engraver], page 308**

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):

Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389.

**Section 2.2.38 [Figured\_bass\_engraver], page 312**

Make figured bass numbers.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.53 [rest-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigure-Alignment], page 371, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373.

**Section 2.2.39 [Figured\_bass\_position\_engraver], page 312**

Position figured bass alignments over notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372.

**Section 2.2.40 [Fingering\_column\_engraver], page 312**

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a **FingeringColumn** object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401.

**Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313**

Put **fontSize** into **font-size** grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)  
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Section 2.2.53 [Grob\_pq\_engraver], page 317**

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.).

#### Section 2.2.56 [**Instrument\_name\_engraver**], page 318

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

**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):

Section 3.1.54 [**InstrumentName**], page 411.

#### Section 2.2.59 [**Key\_engraver**], page 319

Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.28 [**key-change-event**], page 43

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.

**keyAlterationOrder** (list)

An alist that defines in what order alterations should be printed. The format is (*step* . *alter*), where *step* is a number from 0 to 6 and *alter* from -2 (sharp) to 2 (flat).

**keySignature** (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. `keySignature = #`((6 . ,FLAT))`.

**lastKeySignature** (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)

**keySignature** (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. `keySignature = #`((6 . ,FLAT))`.

**lastKeySignature** (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):

[Section 3.1.56 \[KeyCancellation\]](#), page 413 and [Section 3.1.57 \[KeySignature\]](#), page 414.

[Section 2.2.63 \[Ledger\\_line\\_engraver\]](#), page 320

Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.61 \[LedgerLineSpanner\]](#), page 418.

[Section 2.2.80 \[Ottava\\_spanner\\_engraver\]](#), page 326

Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.

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):

Section 3.1.82 [`OttavaBracket`], page 437.

Section 2.2.81 [`Output_property_engraver`], page 326

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [`apply-output-event`], page 41

Section 2.2.88 [`Piano_pedal_align_engraver`], page 329

Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.100 [`SostenutoPedalLineSpanner`], page 455, Section 3.1.114 [`SustainPedalLineSpanner`], page 467 and Section 3.1.133 [`UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner`], page 487.

Section 2.2.89 [`Piano_pedal_engraver`], page 329

Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [`sostenuto-event`], page 47, Section 1.2.68 [`sustain-event`], page 49 and Section 1.2.77 [`una-corda-event`], page 50

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.88 [`PianoPedalBracket`], page 444, Section 3.1.99 [`SostenutoPedal`], page 454, Section 3.1.113 [`SustainPedal`], page 466 and Section 3.1.132 [`UnaCordaPedal`], page 486.

Section 2.2.93 [`Pure_from_neighbor_engraver`], page 330

Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Section 2.2.96 [`Rest_collision_engraver`], page 331

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):

Section 3.1.94 [`RestCollision`], page 450.

Section 2.2.102 [`Script_row_engraver`], page 333

Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.97 [`ScriptRow`], page 452.

Section 2.2.103 [`Separating_line_group_engraver`], page 333

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

`createSpacing` (boolean)

Create `StaffSpacing` objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

`hasStaffSpacing` (boolean)

True if the current `CommandColumn` contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.105 [`StaffSpacing`], page 459.

Section 2.2.112 [`Staff_collecting_engraver`], page 335

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.

**Section 2.2.114 [Staff\_symbol\_engraver], page 336**

Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.64 [staff-span-event], page 48**

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459.**

**Section 2.2.127 [Time\_signature\_engraver], page 340**

Create a **Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478** whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

Properties (read)

`implicitTimeSignatureVisibility` (vector)  
break visibility for the default time signature.

`timeSignatureFraction` (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):

**Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478.**

## 2.1.18 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`.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365**, **Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374**, **Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 376**, **Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 378**, **Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpanner], page 383**, **Section 3.1.28 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 383**, **Section 3.1.29 [CombineTextScript], page 383**, **Section 3.1.34 [Dots], page 390**, **Section 3.1.35 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 390**, **Section 3.1.36 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 391**, **Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393**, **Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394**, **Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395**, **Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397**, **Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399**, **Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406**, **Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408**, **Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411**, **Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417**, **Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418**, **Section 3.1.71 [MensuralLigature], page 427**, **Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429**, **Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430**, **Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432**, **Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435**, **Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436**, **Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437**, **Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441**, **Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441**, **Section 3.1.87 [PhrasingSlur], page 443**, **Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447**, **Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448**, **Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449**, **Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449**, **Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450**, **Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451**,

Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461, Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463, Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464, Section 3.1.112 [StrokeFinger], page 465, Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474, Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475, Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477, Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478, Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481, Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482, Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483, Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484, Section 3.1.131 [TupletNumber], page 485 and Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower], page 491.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property **style** in Section 3.1.44 [Flag], page 401 to 'mensural'.
- Set grob-property **style** in Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436 to 'mensural'.
- Set grob-property **style** in Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449 to 'mensural'.
- Set translator property **autoBeaming** to #f.

This context is a 'bottom' context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

**Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio\_engraver], page 298**

Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.5 [arpeggio-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365.

**Section 2.2.4 [Auto\_beam\_engraver], page 299**

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 2.2.117 [Stem\_engraver], page 336 properties **stemLeftBeamCount** and **stemRightBeamCount**.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 41

Properties (read)

**autoBeaming** (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.10 \[Beam\\_engraver\], page 302](#)

Handle **Beam** events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.8 \[beam-event\], page 41](#)

Properties (read)

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.12 \[Bend\\_engraver\], page 303](#)

Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.10 \[bend-after-event\], page 41](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\], page 376.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.14 \[Breathing\\_sign\\_engraver\], page 303](#)

Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.14 \[breathing-event\], page 42](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\], page 378.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.16 \[Chord\\_tremolo\\_engraver\], page 304](#)

Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.74 [tremolo-span-event], page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374.

Section 2.2.18 [Cluster\_spanner\_engraver], page 305

Engrave a cluster using **Spanner** notation.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.15 [cluster-note-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpanner], page 383 and Section 3.1.28 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 383.

Section 2.2.28 [Dots\_engraver], page 308

Create Section 3.1.34 [Dots], page 390 objects for Section 3.2.93 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 542s.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.34 [Dots], page 390.

Section 2.2.29 [Double\_percent\_repeat\_engraver], page 309

Make double measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.19 [double-percent-event], page 42

Properties (read)

**countPercentRepeats** (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

**measureLength** (moment)

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.35 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 390 and Section 3.1.36 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 391.

Section 2.2.32 [Dynamic\_align\_engraver], page 310

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):

[Section 3.1.38 \[DynamicLineSpanner\]](#), page 394.

**Section 2.2.33 [Dynamic\_engraver]**, page 310

Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.1 \[absolute-dynamic-event\]](#), page 40, [Section 1.2.13 \[break-span-event\]](#), page 42 and [Section 1.2.62 \[span-dynamic-event\]](#), page 47

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):

[Section 3.1.39 \[DynamicText\]](#), page 395, [Section 3.1.40 \[DynamicTextSpanner\]](#), page 397 and [Section 3.1.52 \[Hairpin\]](#), page 408.

**Section 2.2.41 [Fingering\_engraver]**, page 313

Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.23 \[fingering-event\]](#), page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.42 \[Fingering\]](#), page 399.

**Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver]**, page 313

Put **fontSize** into **font-size** grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Section 2.2.44 [Forbid\_line\_break\_engraver]**, page 313

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.

#### Section 2.2.46 [**Glissando\_engraver**], page 315

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.25 [**glissando-event**], page 43

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):

Section 3.1.48 [**Glissando**], page 406.

#### Section 2.2.47 [**Grace\_auto\_beam\_engraver**], page 315

Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual beaming or **\noBeam** will block autobeamming, just like setting the context property 'autoBeaming' to **##f**.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [**beam-forbid-event**], page 41

Properties (read)

**autoBeaming** (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [**Beam**], page 374.

#### Section 2.2.48 [**Grace\_beam\_engraver**], page 315

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:

Section 1.2.8 [**beam-event**], page 41

Properties (read)

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374.

#### [Section 2.2.49 \[Grace\\_engraver\]](#), page 316

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.

#### [Section 2.2.53 \[Grob\\_pq\\_engraver\]](#), page 317

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.).

#### [Section 2.2.57 \[Instrument\\_switch\\_engraver\]](#), page 318

Create a cue text for taking instrument.

Properties (read)

**instrumentCueName** (markup)

The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.55 \[InstrumentSwitch\]](#), page 411.

#### [Section 2.2.62 \[Laissez\\_vibrer\\_engraver\]](#), page 320

Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.30 \[laissez-vibrer-event\]](#), page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.59 \[LaissezVibrerTie\]](#), page 417 and [Section 3.1.60 \[LaissezVibrerTieColumn\]](#), page 418.

**Section 2.2.70 [Mensural\_ligature\_engraver], page 322**

Handle `Mensural_ligature_events` by glueing special ligature heads together.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.32 \[ligature-event\]](#), page 44

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.71 \[MensuralLigature\]](#), page 427.

**Section 2.2.73 [Multi\_measure\_rest\_engraver], page 323**

Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number to print over the [Section 3.1.73 \[MultiMeasureRest\]](#), page 429.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.38 \[multi-measure-rest-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.39 \[multi-measure-text-event\]](#), page 44

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`internalBarNumber` (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`measurePosition` (moment)

How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)

If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.73 \[MultiMeasureRest\]](#), page 429, [Section 3.1.74 \[MultiMeasureRestNumber\]](#), page 430 and [Section 3.1.75 \[MultiMeasureRestText\]](#), page 432.

**Section 2.2.74 [New\_fingering\_engraver], page 324**

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):

Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450,  
Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464 and Section 3.1.112  
[StrokeFinger], page 465.

#### Section 2.2.75 [Note\_head\_line\_engraver], page 324

Engrave a line between two note heads, for example a glissando. If **followVoice** is set, staff switches also generate a line.

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):

Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406 and Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower],  
page 491.

#### Section 2.2.76 [Note\_heads\_engraver], page 325

Generate note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45

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):

Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436.

#### Section 2.2.79 [Note\_spacing\_engraver], page 325

Generate **NoteSpacing**, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437.

#### Section 2.2.81 [Output\_property\_engraver], page 326

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 41

**Section 2.2.85 [Part\_combine\_engraver], page 327**

Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45 and Section 1.2.45 [part-combine-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.29 [CombineTextScript], page 383.

**Section 2.2.86 [Percent\_repeat\_engraver], page 328**

Make whole measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.48 [percent-event], page 46

Properties (read)

`countPercentRepeats` (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441 and Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441.

**Section 2.2.87 [Phrasing\_slur\_engraver], page 328**

Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.105 [Slur\_engraver], page 334.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.50 [phrasing-slur-event], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.87 [PhrasingSlur], page 443.

**Section 2.2.92 [Pitched\_trill\_engraver], page 330**

Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481 and Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482.

**Section 2.2.95 [Repeat\_tie\_engraver], page 331**

Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.52 [repeat-tie-event], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448 and Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449.

**Section 2.2.97 [Rest\_engraver], page 332**

Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.53 [rest-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449.

**Section 2.2.98 [Rhythmic\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435.

**Section 2.2.100 [Script\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a `ScriptColumn` object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451.

**Section 2.2.101 [Script\_engraver], page 332**

Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.6 [articulation-event], page 41

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):

Section 3.1.95 [`Script`], page 450.

Section 2.2.104 [`Slash_repeat_engraver`], page 333

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.51 [`repeat-slash-event`], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [`DoubleRepeatSlash`], page 393 and Section 3.1.90 [`RepeatSlash`], page 447.

Section 2.2.111 [`Spanner_break_forbid_engraver`], page 335

Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

Section 2.2.117 [`Stem_engraver`], page 336

Create stems and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.73 [`tremolo-event`], page 49 and Section 1.2.76 [`tuplet-span-event`], page 50

Properties (read)

`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`.

`tremoloFlags` (integer)

The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

`whichBar` (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘`scm/bar-line.scm`’.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.108 [`Stem`], page 461 and Section 3.1.110 [`StemTremolo`], page 463.

**Section 2.2.123 [Text\_engraver], page 339**

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.70 \[text-script-event\], page 49](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.121 \[TextScript\], page 474.](#)

**Section 2.2.124 [Text\_spanner\_engraver], page 339**

Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.71 \[text-span-event\], page 49](#)

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):

[Section 3.1.122 \[TextSpanner\], page 475.](#)

**Section 2.2.125 [Tie\_engraver], page 339**

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.72 \[tie-event\], page 49](#)

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):

[Section 3.1.123 \[Tie\], page 477](#) and [Section 3.1.124 \[TieColumn\], page 478.](#)

**Section 2.2.131 [Trill\_spanner\_engraver], page 342**

Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.75 \[trill-span-event\], page 50](#)

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout)  
object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483.

Section 2.2.132 [Tuplet\_engraver], page 342

Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.76 [tuplet-span-event], page 50

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):

Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484 and Section 3.1.131 [Tuplet-Number], page 485.

## 2.1.19 NoteNames

A context for printing the names of notes.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.80 [NoteName], page 437, Section 3.1.105 [StaffSpacing], page 459, Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477, Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478 and Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `nonstaff-nonstaff-spacing` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to `'((basic-distance . 0) (minimum-distance . 2.8) (padding . 0.2) (stretchability . 0))`.
- Set grob-property `nonstaff-relatedstaff-spacing` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to `'((basic-distance . 5.5) (padding . 0.5) (stretchability . 1))`.
- Set grob-property `nonstaff-unrelatedstaff-spacing padding` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to 1.5.
- Set grob-property `staff-affinity` in Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489 to 1.

This context is a ‘bottom’ context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

Section 2.2.5 [Axis\_group\_engraver], page 299

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

**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):

[Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\], page 489.](#)

[Section 2.2.77 \[Note\\_name\\_engraver\], page 325](#)

Print pitches as words.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.41 \[note-event\], page 45](#)

Properties (read)

**printOctaveNames** (boolean)

Print octave marks for the **NoteNames** context.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.80 \[NoteName\], page 437.](#)

[Section 2.2.103 \[Separating\\_line\\_group\\_engraver\], page 333](#)

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

**createSpacing** (boolean)

Create **StaffSpacing** objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

**hasStaffSpacing** (boolean)

True if the current **CommandColumn** contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.105 \[StaffSpacing\], page 459.](#)

[Section 2.2.125 \[Tie\\_engraver\], page 339](#)

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.72 \[tie-event\], page 49](#)

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):

Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477 and Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478.

## 2.1.20 NullVoice

Non-printing context, typically used for aligning lyrics in polyphonic situations, or with `\partcombine`.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s):

Staff and Voice.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374, Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435, Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436, Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452, Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461, Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463, Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477 and Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property **direction** in Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461 to 1.
- Set grob-property **ignore-collision** in Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435 to **#t**.
- Set grob-property **length** in Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461 to 0.
- Set grob-property **positions** in Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374 to '(1 . 1).
- Set grob-property **stencil** in Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 358 to **#f**.
- Set grob-property **stencil** in Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374 to **#f**.
- Set grob-property **stencil** in Section 3.1.34 [Dots], page 390 to **#f**.
- Set grob-property **stencil** in Section 3.1.44 [Flag], page 401 to **#f**.
- Set grob-property **stencil** in Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449 to **#f**.
- Set grob-property **stencil** in Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452 to **#f**.
- Set grob-property **stencil** in Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461 to **#f**.
- Set grob-property **stencil** in Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477 to **#f**.
- Set grob-property **transparent** in Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436 to **#t**.
- Set grob-property **transparent** in Section 3.1.120 [TabNoteHead], page 472 to **#t**.
- Set grob-property **X-offset** in Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436 to 0.
- Set translator property **squashedPosition** to 0.

This context is a 'bottom' context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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



**Section 2.2.10 [Beam\_engraver], page 302**

Handle **Beam** events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.8 [beam-event], page 41**

Properties (read)

- baseMoment** (moment)  
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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

Properties (write)

- forbidBreak** (boolean)  
If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374.**

**Section 2.2.76 [Note\_heads\_engraver], page 325**

Generate note heads.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45**

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):

**Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436.**

**Section 2.2.91 [Pitch\_squash\_engraver], page 330**

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*.

**Section 2.2.98 [Rhythmic\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.78 \[NoteColumn\], page 435.](#)

**Section 2.2.105 [Slur\_engraver], page 334**

Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.57 \[slur-event\], page 47](#)

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):

[Section 3.1.98 \[Slur\], page 452.](#)

**Section 2.2.117 [Stem\_engraver], page 336**

Create stems and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.73 \[tremolo-event\], page 49](#) and [Section 1.2.76 \[tuplet-span-event\], page 50](#)

Properties (read)

`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`.

`tremoloFlags` (integer)

The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

`whichBar` (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in `'scm/bar-line.scm'`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.108 \[Stem\], page 461](#) and [Section 3.1.110 \[StemTremolo\], page 463.](#)

**Section 2.2.125 [Tie\_engraver], page 339**

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.72 \[tie-event\], page 49](#)

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):

[Section 3.1.123 \[Tie\], page 477](#) and [Section 3.1.124 \[TieColumn\], page 478.](#)

**2.1.21 PetrucciStaff**

Same as **Staff** context, except that it is accommodated for typesetting a piece in Petrucci style.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s):

**Staff.**

This context creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.1 \[Accidental\], page 358](#), [Section 3.1.2 \[AccidentalCautionary\], page 359](#), [Section 3.1.3 \[AccidentalPlacement\], page 360](#), [Section 3.1.4 \[AccidentalSuggestion\], page 360](#), [Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\], page 367](#), [Section 3.1.13 \[BassFigure\], page 371](#), [Section 3.1.14 \[BassFigureAlignment\], page 371](#), [Section 3.1.15 \[BassFigureAlignmentPositioning\], page 372](#), [Section 3.1.16 \[BassFigureBracket\], page 373](#), [Section 3.1.17 \[BassFigureContinuation\], page 373](#), [Section 3.1.18 \[BassFigureLine\], page 373](#), [Section 3.1.25 \[Clef\], page 380](#), [Section 3.1.26 \[ClefModifier\], page 381](#), [Section 3.1.30 \[CueClef\], page 385](#), [Section 3.1.31 \[CueEndClef\], page 387](#), [Section 3.1.32 \[Custos\], page 388](#), [Section 3.1.33 \[DotColumn\], page 389](#), [Section 3.1.43 \[FingeringColumn\], page 401](#), [Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\], page 411](#), [Section 3.1.56 \[KeyCancellation\], page 413](#), [Section 3.1.57 \[KeySignature\], page 414](#), [Section 3.1.61 \[LedgerLineSpanner\], page 418](#), [Section 3.1.77 \[NoteCollision\], page 434](#), [Section 3.1.82 \[OttavaBracket\], page 437](#), [Section 3.1.88 \[PianoPedalBracket\], page 444](#), [Section 3.1.94 \[RestCollision\], page 450](#), [Section 3.1.97 \[ScriptRow\], page 452](#), [Section 3.1.99 \[SostenutoPedal\], page 454](#), [Section 3.1.100 \[SostenutoPedalLineSpanner\], page 455](#), [Section 3.1.105 \[StaffSpacing\], page 459](#), [Section 3.1.106 \[StaffSymbol\], page 459](#), [Section 3.1.113 \[SustainPedal\], page 466](#), [Section 3.1.114 \[SustainPedalLineSpanner\], page 467](#), [Section 3.1.125 \[TimeSignature\], page 478](#), [Section 3.1.132 \[UnaCordaPedal\], page 486](#), [Section 3.1.133 \[UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner\], page 487](#) and [Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\], page 489.](#)

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property **neutral-direction** in [Section 3.1.32 \[Custos\], page 388](#) to **-1**.
- Set grob-property **neutral-position** in [Section 3.1.32 \[Custos\], page 388](#) to **3**.

- Set grob-property `style` in [Section 3.1.32 \[Custos\]](#), page 388 to `'mensural`.
- Set grob-property `thickness` in [Section 3.1.106 \[StaffSymbol\]](#), page 459 to 1.3.
- Set translator property `autoAccidentals` to `'(Staff #<procedure #f (context pitch barnum measurepos)> #<procedure neo-modern-accidental-rule (context pitch barnum measurepos)>)`.
- Set translator property `autoCautionaries` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `clefGlyph` to `"clefs.petrucchi.g"`.
- Set translator property `clefPosition` to -2.
- Set translator property `clefTransposition` to 0.
- Set translator property `createSpacing` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `extraNatural` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `middleCClefPosition` to -6.
- Set translator property `middleCPosition` to -6.
- Set translator property `printKeyCancellation` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.

Context `PetrucchiStaff` can contain [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.20 \[NullVoice\]](#), page 179 and [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucchiVoice\]](#), page 193.

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

**[Section 2.2.1 \[Accidental\\_engraver\]](#), page 296**

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.

**measurepos** The current measure position.

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 barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the **Accidental\_engraver**.

**keySignature** (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. **keySignature** = **#`((6 . ,FLAT))**.

**localKeySignature** (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for **keySignature**,

but can also contain `((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition))` pairs.

Properties (write)

`localKeySignature` (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for `keySignature`, but can also contain `((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition))` pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 358, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 359, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 360 and Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 360.

#### Section 2.2.5 [Axis\_group\_engraver], page 299

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

#### Section 2.2.7 [Bar\_engraver], page 300

Create barlines. This engraver is controlled through the `whichBar` property. If it has no bar line to create, it will forbid a linebreak at this point. This engraver is required to trigger the creation of clefs at the start of systems.

Properties (read)

`whichBar` (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘`scm/bar-line.scm`’.

Properties (write)

`forbidBreak` (boolean)

If set to `#t`, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367.

Section 2.2.17 [Clef\_engraver], page 304

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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

`clefTranspositionStyle` (symbol)

Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are ‘default’, ‘parenthesized’ and ‘bracketed’.

`explicitClefVisibility` (vector)

‘break-visibility’ function for clef changes.

`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):

Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380 and Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381.

Section 2.2.19 [Collision\_engraver], page 305

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):

Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434.

Section 2.2.24 [Cue\_clef\_engraver], page 307

Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)

`clefTransposition` (integer)

Add this much extra transposition. 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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

**cueClefTranspositionStyle** (symbol)  
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are ‘default’, ‘parenthesized’ and ‘bracketed’.

**explicitCueClefVisibility** (vector)  
‘break-visibility’ function for cue clef changes.

**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):

Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385 and Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387.

**Section 2.2.25 [Custos\_engraver], page 307**

Engrave custodes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.32 [Custos], page 388.

**Section 2.2.27 [Dot\_column\_engraver], page 308**

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):

Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389.

**Section 2.2.38 [Figured\_bass\_engraver], page 312**

Make figured bass numbers.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.53 [rest-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigure-Alignment], page 371, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373.

**Section 2.2.39 [Figured\_bass\_position\_engraver], page 312**

Position figured bass alignments over notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372.

**Section 2.2.40 [Fingering\_column\_engraver], page 312**

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a **FingeringColumn** object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401.

**Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313**

Put **fontSize** into **font-size** grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)  
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Section 2.2.53 [Grob\_pq\_engraver], page 317**

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.).

**Section 2.2.56 [Instrument\_name\_engraver], page 318**

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

**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):

[Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\], page 411.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.59 \[Key\\_engraver\], page 319](#)

Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.28 \[key-change-event\], page 43](#)

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.

**keyAlterationOrder** (list)

An alist that defines in what order alterations should be printed. The format is (*step* . *alter*), where *step* is a number from 0 to 6 and *alter* from -2 (sharp) to 2 (flat).

**keySignature** (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.  
`keySignature = #`((6 . ,FLAT))`.

`lastKeySignature` (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)

`keySignature` (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. `keySignature = #`((6 . ,FLAT))`.

`lastKeySignature` (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):

[Section 3.1.56 \[KeyCancellation\]](#), page 413 and [Section 3.1.57 \[KeySignature\]](#), page 414.

[Section 2.2.63 \[Ledger\\_line\\_engraver\]](#), page 320

Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.61 \[LedgerLineSpanner\]](#), page 418.

[Section 2.2.80 \[Ottava\\_spanner\\_engraver\]](#), page 326

Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.

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):

Section 3.1.82 [`OttavaBracket`], page 437.

Section 2.2.81 [`Output_property_engraver`], page 326

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [`apply-output-event`], page 41

Section 2.2.88 [`Piano_pedal_align_engraver`], page 329

Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.100 [`SostenutoPedalLineSpanner`], page 455, Section 3.1.114 [`SustainPedalLineSpanner`], page 467 and Section 3.1.133 [`UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner`], page 487.

Section 2.2.89 [`Piano_pedal_engraver`], page 329

Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [`sostenuto-event`], page 47, Section 1.2.68 [`sustain-event`], page 49 and Section 1.2.77 [`una-corda-event`], page 50

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.88 [`PianoPedalBracket`], page 444, Section 3.1.99 [`SostenutoPedal`], page 454, Section 3.1.113 [`SustainPedal`], page 466 and Section 3.1.132 [`UnaCordaPedal`], page 486.

Section 2.2.93 [`Pure_from_neighbor_engraver`], page 330

Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Section 2.2.96 [`Rest_collision_engraver`], page 331

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):

Section 3.1.94 [`RestCollision`], page 450.

Section 2.2.102 [`Script_row_engraver`], page 333

Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.97 [`ScriptRow`], page 452.

Section 2.2.103 [`Separating_line_group_engraver`], page 333

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

`createSpacing` (boolean)

Create `StaffSpacing` objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

`hasStaffSpacing` (boolean)

True if the current `CommandColumn` contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.105 [`StaffSpacing`], page 459.

Section 2.2.112 [`Staff_collecting_engraver`], page 335

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.

**Section 2.2.114 [Staff\_symbol\_engraver], page 336**

Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.64 [staff-span-event], page 48**

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459.**

**Section 2.2.127 [Time\_signature\_engraver], page 340**

Create a **Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478** whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

Properties (read)

`implicitTimeSignatureVisibility` (vector)

break visibility for the default time signature.

`timeSignatureFraction` (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):

**Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478.**

**2.1.22 PetrucciVoice**

Same as `Voice` context, except that it is accommodated for typesetting a piece in Petrucci style.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s):

`Voice`.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365**, **Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374**, **Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 376**, **Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 378**, **Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpanner], page 383**, **Section 3.1.28 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 383**, **Section 3.1.29 [CombineTextScript], page 383**, **Section 3.1.34 [Dots], page 390**, **Section 3.1.35 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 390**, **Section 3.1.36 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 391**, **Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393**, **Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394**, **Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395**, **Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397**, **Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399**, **Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406**, **Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408**, **Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411**, **Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417**, **Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418**, **Section 3.1.71 [MensuralLigature], page 427**, **Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429**, **Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430**, **Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432**, **Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435**, **Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436**, **Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437**, **Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441**, **Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441**, **Section 3.1.87 [PhrasingSlur], page 443**, **Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447**, **Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448**, **Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449**, **Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449**, **Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450**, **Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451**, **Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452**, **Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461**, **Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463**, **Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464**, **Section 3.1.112 [StrokeFinger], page 465**, **Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474**, **Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475**, **Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477**, **Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478**, **Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480**, **Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481**, **Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482**, **Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483**, **Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484**, **Section 3.1.131 [TupletNumber], page 485** and **Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower], page 491**.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `length` in [Section 3.1.108 \[Stem\]](#), page 461 to 5.
- Set grob-property `style` in [Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), page 436 to 'petrucci'.
- Set grob-property `style` in [Section 3.1.93 \[Rest\]](#), page 449 to 'mensural'.
- Set grob-property `thickness` in [Section 3.1.108 \[Stem\]](#), page 461 to 1.7.
- Set translator property `autoBeaming` to #f.

This context is a 'bottom' context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

[Section 2.2.3 \[Arpeggio\\_engraver\]](#), page 298

Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.5 \[arpeggio-event\]](#), page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.9 \[Arpeggio\]](#), page 365.

[Section 2.2.4 \[Auto\\_beam\\_engraver\]](#), page 299

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 2.2.117 \[Stem\\_engraver\]](#), page 336 properties `stemLeftBeamCount` and `stemRightBeamCount`.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.9 \[beam-forbid-event\]](#), page 41

Properties (read)

`autoBeaming` (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

`baseMoment` (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at `baseMoment` positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374.

**Section 2.2.10 [Beam\_engraver], page 302**

Handle **Beam** events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.8 \[beam-event\], page 41](#)

Properties (read)

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

**Section 2.2.12 [Bend\_engraver], page 303**

Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.10 \[bend-after-event\], page 41](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\], page 376.](#)

**Section 2.2.14 [Breathing\_sign\_engraver], page 303**

Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.14 \[breathing-event\], page 42](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\], page 378.](#)

**Section 2.2.16 [Chord\_tremolo\_engraver], page 304**

Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.74 \[tremolo-span-event\], page 49](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

**Section 2.2.18 [Cluster\_spanner\_engraver], page 305**

Engrave a cluster using **Spanner** notation.



Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.15 \[cluster-note-event\]](#), page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.27 \[ClusterSpanner\]](#), page 383 and [Section 3.1.28 \[ClusterSpannerBeacon\]](#), page 383.

#### [Section 2.2.28 \[Dots\\_engraver\]](#), page 308

Create [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390 objects for [Section 3.2.93 \[rhythmic-head-interface\]](#), page 542s.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390.

#### [Section 2.2.29 \[Double\\_percent\\_repeat\\_engraver\]](#), page 309

Make double measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.19 \[double-percent-event\]](#), page 42

Properties (read)

**countPercentRepeats** (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

**measureLength** (moment)

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.35 \[DoublePercentRepeat\]](#), page 390 and [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 391.

#### [Section 2.2.32 \[Dynamic\\_align\\_engraver\]](#), page 310

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):

[Section 3.1.38 \[DynamicLineSpanner\]](#), page 394.

#### [Section 2.2.33 \[Dynamic\\_engraver\]](#), page 310

Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.1 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.13 [break-span-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.62 [span-dynamic-event], page 47

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):

Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397 and Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408.

#### Section 2.2.41 [Fingering\_engraver], page 313

Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.23 [fingering-event], page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399.

#### Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313

Put **fontSize** into font-size grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

#### Section 2.2.44 [Forbid\_line\_break\_engraver], page 313

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.

**Section 2.2.46 [Glissando\_engraver], page 315**

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.25 [glissando-event], page 43**

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):

**Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406.**

**Section 2.2.47 [Grace\_auto\_beam\_engraver], page 315**

Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual beaming or `\noBeam` will block autobeamming, just like setting the context property `'autoBeaming'` to `##f`.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 41**

Properties (read)

`autoBeaming` (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374.**

**Section 2.2.48 [Grace\_beam\_engraver], page 315**

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:

**Section 1.2.8 [beam-event], page 41**

Properties (read)

`baseMoment` (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374.

[Section 2.2.49 \[Grace\\_engraver\]](#), page 316

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.

[Section 2.2.53 \[Grob\\_pq\\_engraver\]](#), page 317

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.).

[Section 2.2.57 \[Instrument\\_switch\\_engraver\]](#), page 318

Create a cue text for taking instrument.

Properties (read)

**instrumentCueName** (markup)

The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.55 \[InstrumentSwitch\]](#), page 411.

[Section 2.2.62 \[Laissez\\_vibrer\\_engraver\]](#), page 320

Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.30 \[laissez-vibrer-event\]](#), page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.59 \[LaissezVibrerTie\]](#), page 417 and [Section 3.1.60 \[LaissezVibrerTieColumn\]](#), page 418.

[Section 2.2.70 \[Mensural\\_ligature\\_engraver\]](#), page 322

Handle **Mensural\_ligature\_events** by glueing special ligature heads together.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.32 \[ligature-event\]](#), page 44

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.71 \[MensuralLigature\]](#), page 427.

### [Section 2.2.73 \[Multi\\_measure\\_rest\\_engraver\]](#), page 323

Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number to print over the [Section 3.1.73 \[MultiMeasureRest\]](#), page 429.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.38 \[multi-measure-rest-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.39 \[multi-measure-text-event\]](#), page 44

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`internalBarNumber` (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`measurePosition` (moment)

How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)

If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.73 \[MultiMeasureRest\]](#), page 429, [Section 3.1.74 \[MultiMeasureRestNumber\]](#), page 430 and [Section 3.1.75 \[MultiMeasureRestText\]](#), page 432.

### [Section 2.2.74 \[New\\_fingering\\_engraver\]](#), page 324

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):

Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450,  
Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464 and Section 3.1.112  
[StrokeFinger], page 465.

**Section 2.2.75 [Note\_head\_line\_engraver], page 324**

Engrave a line between two note heads, for example a glissando. If `followVoice` is set, staff switches also generate a line.

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):

Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406 and Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower],  
page 491.

**Section 2.2.76 [Note\_heads\_engraver], page 325**

Generate note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45

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):

Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436.

**Section 2.2.79 [Note\_spacing\_engraver], page 325**

Generate `NoteSpacing`, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437.

**Section 2.2.81 [Output\_property\_engraver], page 326**

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 41

**Section 2.2.85 [Part\_combine\_engraver], page 327**

Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45 and Section 1.2.45 [part-combine-event], page 46

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):

[Section 3.1.29 \[CombineTextScript\]](#), page 383.

**Section 2.2.86 [Percent\_repeat\_engraver]**, page 328

Make whole measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.48 \[percent-event\]](#), page 46

Properties (read)

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

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

**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):

[Section 3.1.85 \[PercentRepeat\]](#), page 441 and [Section 3.1.86 \[PercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 441.

**Section 2.2.87 [Phrasing\_slur\_engraver]**, page 328

Print phrasing slurs. Similar to [Section 2.2.105 \[Slur\\_engraver\]](#), page 334.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.50 \[phrasing-slur-event\]](#), page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.87 \[PhrasingSlur\]](#), page 443.

**Section 2.2.92 [Pitched\_trill\_engraver]**, page 330

Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481 and Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482.

#### Section 2.2.95 [Repeat\_tie\_engraver], page 331

Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.52 [repeat-tie-event], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448 and Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449.

#### Section 2.2.97 [Rest\_engraver], page 332

Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.53 [rest-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449.

#### Section 2.2.98 [Rhythmic\_column\_engraver], page 332

Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435.

#### Section 2.2.100 [Script\_column\_engraver], page 332

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a `ScriptColumn` object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451.

#### Section 2.2.101 [Script\_engraver], page 332

Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.6 [articulation-event], page 41

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):

Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450.



**Section 2.2.104 [Slash\_repeat\_engraver], page 333**

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.51 [repeat-slash-event], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393 and Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447.

**Section 2.2.105 [Slur\_engraver], page 334**

Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.57 [slur-event], page 47

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):

Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452.

**Section 2.2.111 [Spanner\_break\_forbid\_engraver], page 335**

Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

**Section 2.2.117 [Stem\_engraver], page 336**

Create stems and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.73 [tremolo-event], page 49 and Section 1.2.76 [tuplet-span-event], page 50

Properties (read)

**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**.

**tremoloFlags** (integer)

The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in 'scm/bar-line.scm'.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461 and Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463.

**Section 2.2.123 [Text\_engraver], page 339**

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.70 [text-script-event], page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474.

**Section 2.2.124 [Text\_spanner\_engraver], page 339**

Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.71 [text-span-event], page 49

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):

Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475.

**Section 2.2.125 [Tie\_engraver], page 339**

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.72 [tie-event], page 49

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):

Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477 and Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478.

**Section 2.2.131 [Trill\_spanner\_engraver], page 342**

Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.75 [trill-span-event], page 50

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

[Section 3.1.129 \[TrillSpanner\]](#), page 483.

[Section 2.2.132 \[Tuplet\\_engraver\]](#), page 342

Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.76 \[tuplet-span-event\]](#), page 50

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):

[Section 3.1.130 \[TupletBracket\]](#), page 484 and [Section 3.1.131 \[Tuplet-Number\]](#), page 485.

## 2.1.23 PianoStaff

Just like `GrandStaff`, but the staves are only removed together, never separately.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s):

`GrandStaff`.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.9 \[Arpeggio\]](#), page 365, [Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\]](#), page 411, [Section 3.1.102 \[SpanBar\]](#), page 457, [Section 3.1.103 \[SpanBarStub\]](#), page 458, [Section 3.1.116 \[SystemStartBar\]](#), page 469, [Section 3.1.117 \[SystemStartBrace\]](#), page 470, [Section 3.1.118 \[SystemStartBracket\]](#), page 471, [Section 3.1.119 \[SystemStartSquare\]](#), page 472 and [Section 3.1.135 \[VerticalAlignment\]](#), page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `instrumentName` to '()'.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to '()'.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to '()'.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to '()'.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to '()'.
- Set translator property `systemStartDelimiter` to 'SystemStartBrace'.
- Set translator property `topLevelAlignment` to #f.
- Set translator property `topLevelAlignment` to #f.

Context `PianoStaff` can contain [Section 2.1.2 \[ChordNames\]](#), page 58, [Section 2.1.5 \[Drum-Staff\]](#), page 74, [Section 2.1.7 \[Dynamics\]](#), page 92, [Section 2.1.8 \[FiguredBass\]](#), page 96, [Section 2.1.16 \[Lyrics\]](#), page 150, [Section 2.1.24 \[RhythmicStaff\]](#), page 209, [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), page 226 and [Section 2.1.28 \[TabStaff\]](#), page 239.

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

**[Section 2.2.56 \[Instrument\\_name\\_engraver\]](#), page 318**

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

[Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\]](#), page 411.

**[Section 2.2.58 \[Keep\\_alive\\_together\\_engraver\]](#), page 318**

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.

**[Section 2.2.108 \[Span\\_arpeggio\\_engraver\]](#), page 335**

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):

[Section 3.1.9 \[Arpeggio\]](#), page 365.

**[Section 2.2.109 \[Span\\_bar\\_engraver\]](#), page 335**

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):

[Section 3.1.102 \[SpanBar\]](#), page 457.

**Section 2.2.110 [Span\_bar\_stub\_engraver], page 335**

Make stubs for span bars in all contexts that the span bars cross.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.103 [SpanBarStub], page 458.

**Section 2.2.118 [System\_start\_delimiter\_engraver], page 337**

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

Section 3.1.116 [SystemStartBar], page 469, Section 3.1.117 [SystemStartBrace], page 470, Section 3.1.118 [SystemStartBracket], page 471 and Section 3.1.119 [SystemStartSquare], page 472.

**Section 2.2.135 [Vertical\_align\_engraver], page 343**

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):

Section 3.1.135 [VerticalAlignment], page 489.

**Section 2.2.135 [Vertical\_align\_engraver], page 343**

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):

[Section 3.1.135 \[VerticalAlignment\]](#), page 489.

## 2.1.24 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`.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\]](#), page 367, [Section 3.1.33 \[DotColumn\]](#), page 389, [Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\]](#), page 411, [Section 3.1.61 \[LedgerLineSpanner\]](#), page 418, [Section 3.1.105 \[StaffSpacing\]](#), page 459, [Section 3.1.106 \[StaffSymbol\]](#), page 459, [Section 3.1.125 \[TimeSignature\]](#), page 478 and [Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\]](#), page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `bar-extent` in [Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\]](#), page 367 to `'(-2 . 2)`.
- Set grob-property `line-count` in [Section 3.1.106 \[StaffSymbol\]](#), page 459 to 1.
- Set grob-property `neutral-direction` in [Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374 to 1.
- Set grob-property `neutral-direction` in [Section 3.1.108 \[Stem\]](#), page 461 to 1.
- Set grob-property `staff-padding` in [Section 3.1.138 \[VoltaBracket\]](#), page 492 to 3.
- Set translator property `createSpacing` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `squashedPosition` to 0.

Context `RhythmicStaff` can contain [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

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

[Section 2.2.5 \[Axis\\_group\\_engraver\]](#), page 299

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

[Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\]](#), page 489.

### [Section 2.2.7 \[Bar\\_engraver\]](#), page 300

Create barlines. This engraver is controlled through the **whichBar** property. If it has no bar line to create, it will forbid a linebreak at this point. This engraver is required to trigger the creation of clefs at the start of systems.

Properties (read)

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘[scm/bar-line.scm](#)’.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\]](#), page 367.

### [Section 2.2.27 \[Dot\\_column\\_engraver\]](#), page 308

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):

[Section 3.1.33 \[DotColumn\]](#), page 389.

### [Section 2.2.42 \[Font\\_size\\_engraver\]](#), page 313

Put **fontSize** into **font-size** grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

### [Section 2.2.56 \[Instrument\\_name\\_engraver\]](#), page 318

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

**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):

[Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\]](#), page 411.

**Section 2.2.63 [Ledger\_line\_engraver]**, page 320

Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need  
ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.61 \[LedgerLineSpanner\]](#), page 418.

**Section 2.2.81 [Output\_property\_engraver]**, page 326

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.4 \[apply-output-event\]](#), page 41

**Section 2.2.91 [Pitch\_squash\_engraver]**, page 330

Set the vertical position of note heads to **squashedPosition**, if that  
property is set. This can be used to make a single-line staff demonstrat-  
ing the rhythm of a melody.

Properties (read)

**squashedPosition** (integer)

Vertical position of squashing for [Section](#)  
“[Pitch\\_squash\\_engraver](#)” in *Internals*  
*Reference*.

**Section 2.2.103 [Separating\_line\_group\_engraver]**, page 333

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

**createSpacing** (boolean)

Create **StaffSpacing** objects? Should be set  
for staves.

Properties (write)

**hasStaffSpacing** (boolean)

True if the current **CommandColumn** contains  
items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.105 \[StaffSpacing\]](#), page 459.



**Section 2.2.114 [Staff\_symbol\_engraver], page 336**

Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.64 [staff-span-event], page 48**

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459.****Section 2.2.127 [Time\_signature\_engraver], page 340**

Create a **Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478** whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

Properties (read)

`implicitTimeSignatureVisibility` (vector)  
break visibility for the default time signature.

`timeSignatureFraction` (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):

**Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478.****2.1.25 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.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s):

Timing.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.12 [BarNumber], page 369**, **Section 3.1.21 [BreakAlignGroup], page 376**, **Section 3.1.22 [BreakAlignment], page 377**, **Section 3.1.45 [FootnoteItem], page 402**, **Section 3.1.46 [FootnoteSpanner], page 403**, **Section 3.1.49 [GraceSpacing], page 407**, **Section 3.1.62 [LeftEdge], page 419**, **Section 3.1.72 [MetronomeMark], page 427**, **Section 3.1.76 [NonMusicalPaperColumn], page 433**, **Section 3.1.83 [PaperColumn], page 439**, **Section 3.1.84 [ParenthesesItem], page 440**, **Section 3.1.89 [RehearsalMark], page 445**, **Section 3.1.101 [SpacingSpanner], page 456**, **Section 3.1.116 [SystemStartBar], page 469**, **Section 3.1.117 [SystemStartBrace], page 470**, **Section 3.1.118 [SystemStartBracket], page 471**, **Section 3.1.119 [SystemStartSquare], page 472**, **Section 3.1.135 [VerticalAlignment], page 489**, **Section 3.1.138 [VoltaBracket], page 492** and **Section 3.1.139 [VoltaBracketSpanner], page 493**.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `additionalPitchPrefix` to "".
- Set translator property `aDueText` to "a2".
- Set translator property `autoAccidentals` to '(Staff #<procedure #f (context pitch barnum measurepos)>)'.
- Set translator property `autoBeamCheck` to `default-auto-beam-check`.
- Set translator property `autoBeaming` to `#t`.

- Set translator property `autoCautionaries` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `automaticBars` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `barCheckSynchronize` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `barNumberFormatter` to `robust-bar-number-function`.
- Set translator property `barNumberVisibility` to `first-bar-number-invisible-and-no-parenthesized-bar-numbers`.
- Set translator property `bassStaffProperties` to `'((assign clefGlyph clefs.F) (assign clefPosition 2) (assign middleCPosition 6) (assign middleCClefPosition 6))`.
- Set translator property `beamHalfMeasure` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `chordNameExceptionsFull` to `'(((#<Pitch c' > #<Pitch e' > #<Pitch gis' >) (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> (+))) ((#<Pitch c' > #<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' >) (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure super-markup (layout props arg)> o)))) ((#<Pitch c' > #<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' > #<Pitch bes' >) (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure normal-size-super-markup (layout props arg)> )))) ((#<Pitch c' > #<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' > #<Pitch beses' >) (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure super-markup (layout props arg)> o7)))) ((#<Pitch c' > #<Pitch e' > #<Pitch g' > #<Pitch b' > #<Pitch fis'' >) (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure super-markup (layout props arg)> lyd)))) ((#<Pitch c' > #<Pitch e' > #<Pitch g' > #<Pitch bes' > #<Pitch des'' > #<Pitch ees'' > #<Pitch fis'' > #<Pitch aes'' >) (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure super-markup (layout props arg)> alt)))))).`
- Set translator property `chordNameExceptionsPartial` to `'(((#<Pitch c' > #<Pitch d' >) (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure normal-size-super-markup (layout props arg)> 2)))) ((#<Pitch c' > #<Pitch ees' >) (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> (m))) ((#<Pitch c' > #<Pitch f' >) (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure normal-size-super-markup (layout props arg)> sus4)))) ((#<Pitch c' > #<Pitch g' >) (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure normal-size-super-markup (layout props arg)> 5)))) ((#<Pitch c' > #<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch f' >) (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> (m)) (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure normal-size-super-markup (layout props arg)> sus4)))) ((#<Pitch c' > #<Pitch d' > #<Pitch ees' >) (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> (m)) (#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure normal-size-super-markup (layout props arg)> sus2))))).`
- Set translator property `chordNameExceptions` to `'(((#<Pitch e' > #<Pitch gis' >) #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> (+)) ((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' >) #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure super-markup (layout props arg)> o)))) ((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' > #<Pitch bes' >) #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure normal-size-super-markup (layout props arg)> )))) ((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' > #<Pitch beses' >) #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure super-markup (layout props arg)> o7)))) ((#<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 bes' > #<Pitch des'' > #<Pitch ees'' > #<Pitch fis'' > #<Pitch aes'' >) #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure super-markup (layout props arg)> alt))))).`

- Set translator property `chordNameFunction` to `ignatzek-chord-names`.
- Set translator property `chordNameLowercaseMinor` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `chordNameSeparator` to `'(#<procedure hspace-markup (layout props amount)> 0.5)`.
- Set translator property `chordNoteNamer` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `chordPrefixSpacer` to `0`.
- Set translator property `chordRootNamer` to `note-name->markup`.
- Set translator property `clefGlyph` to `"clefs.G"`.
- Set translator property `clefPosition` to `-2`.
- Set translator property `clefTranspositionFormatter` to `clef-transposition-markup`.
- Set translator property `crescendoSpanner` to `'hairpin`.
- Set translator property `cueClefTranspositionFormatter` to `clef-transposition-markup`.
- Set translator property `decrescendoSpanner` to `'hairpin`.
- Set translator property `defaultBarType` to `"|"`.
- Set translator property `doubleRepeatType` to `":::"`.
- Set translator property `drumStyleTable` to `#<hash-table 29/61>`.
- Set translator property `endRepeatType` to `"|."`.
- Set translator property `explicitClefVisibility` to `#(#t #t #t)`.
- Set translator property `explicitCueClefVisibility` to `#(#f #t #t)`.
- Set translator property `explicitKeySignatureVisibility` to `#(#t #t #t)`.
- Set translator property `extraNatural` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `figuredBassFormatter` to `format-bass-figure`.
- Set translator property `fingeringOrientations` to `'(up down)`.
- Set translator property `firstClef` to `#t`.
- Set translator 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 translator property `harmonicAccidentals` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `highStringOne` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `implicitTimeSignatureVisibility` to `#(#f #t #t)`.
- Set translator property `instrumentTransposition` to `#<Pitch c' >`.
- Set translator property `keepAliveInterfaces` to `'(bass-figure-interface chord-name-interface cluster-beacon-interface fret-diagram-interface lyric-syllable-interface note-head-interface tab-note-head-interface lyric-interface percent-repeat-item-interface percent-repeat-interface stanza-number-interface)`.
- Set translator 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 translator property `lyricMelismaAlignment` to `-1`.
- Set translator property `majorSevenSymbol` to `'(#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure triangle-markup (layout props filled)> #f)))`.
- Set translator property `markFormatter` to `format-mark-letters`.
- Set translator property `melismaBusyProperties` to `'(melismaBusy slurMelismaBusy tieMelismaBusy beamMelismaBusy completionBusy)`.
- Set translator property `metronomeMarkFormatter` to `format-metronome-markup`.
- Set translator property `middleCClefPosition` to `-6`.
- Set translator property `middleCPosition` to `-6`.
- Set translator property `minorChordModifier` to `'(#<procedure simple-markup (layout props str)> m)`.
- Set translator property `noChordSymbol` to `'(#<procedure simple-markup (layout props str)> N.C.)`.
- Set translator property `noteToFretFunction` to `determine-frets`.
- Set translator property `partCombineTextsOnNote` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `pedalSostenutoStrings` to `'(Sost. Ped. *Sost. Ped. *)`.
- Set translator property `pedalSostenutoStyle` to `'mixed`.
- Set translator property `pedalSustainStrings` to `'(Ped. *Ped. *)`.
- Set translator property `pedalSustainStyle` to `'text`.
- Set translator property `pedalUnaCordaStrings` to `'(una corda tre corde)`.
- Set translator property `pedalUnaCordaStyle` to `'text`.
- Set translator property `predefinedDiagramTable` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `printKeyCancellation` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `printPartCombineTexts` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `quotedCueEventTypes` to `'(note-event rest-event tie-event beam-event tuplet-span-event)`.
- Set translator property `quotedEventTypes` to `'(StreamEvent)`.
- Set translator property `rehearsalMark` to `1`.
- Set translator property `repeatCountVisibility` to `all-repeat-counts-visible`.
- Set translator 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)) (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 . 150)) (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 . 0.2)`

```

(avoid-slur . around) (script-priority . 4000) (direction . 1)) (flageolet
(script-stencil feta flageolet . flageolet) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur .
around) (direction . 1)) (halfopen (avoid-slur . outside) (padding . 0.2)
(script-stencil feta halfopen . halfopen) (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
. 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (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)) (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 . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around)
(direction . 1)) (signumcongruentiae (script-stencil feta dsignumcongruentiae
. usignumcongruentiae) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . outside) (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)) (staccato (script-stencil feta staccato . staccato)
(side-relative-direction . -1) (quantize-position . #t) (avoid-slur . inside)
(toward-stem-shift . 0.5) (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) (side-relative-direction . -1)) (trill (script-stencil feta trill .
trill) (direction . 1) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . outside) (script-priority
. 2000)) (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 . 150)) (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 . 0.2)
(avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1))).
```

- Set translator property `slashChordSeparator` to '`(#<procedure simple-markup (layout props str)> /)`'.
- Set translator property `soloIIIText` to "Solo II".
- Set translator property `soloText` to "Solo".
- Set translator property `startRepeatType` to ".|:".
- Set translator property `stringNumberOrientations` to '(up down).
- Set translator property `stringOneTopmost` to #t.
- Set translator property `stringTunings` to '`(#<Pitch e' > #<Pitch b > #<Pitch g > #<Pitch d > #<Pitch a, > #<Pitch e, >)`'.
- Set translator property `strokeFingerOrientations` to '(right).
- Set translator property `subdivideBeams` to #f.
- Set translator property `systemStartDelimiter` to 'SystemStartBar.
- Set translator property `tablatureFormat` to `fret-number-tablature-format`.
- Set translator property `tabStaffLineLayoutFunction` to `tablature-position-on-lines`.
- Set translator property `tieWaitForNote` to #f.
- Set translator property `timeSignatureFraction` to '(4 . 4).
- Set translator property `timeSignatureSettings` to '`((2 . 2) (beamExceptions (end ((1 . 32) 8 8 8 8)))) ((3 . 2) (beamExceptions (end ((1 . 32) 8 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 4 4)))) ((9 . 4) (beamExceptions (end ((1 . 32) 8 8 8 8 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)))) ((5 . 8) (beatStructure 3 2)) ((8 . 8) (beatStructure 3 3 2)))`'.
- Set translator property `timing` to #t.
- Set translator property `topLevelAlignment` to #t.

Context Score can contain [Section 2.1.1 \[ChoirStaff\]](#), page 57, [Section 2.1.2 \[ChordNames\]](#), page 58, [Section 2.1.4 \[Devnull\]](#), page 73, [Section 2.1.5 \[DrumStaff\]](#), page 74, [Section 2.1.8 \[FiguredBass\]](#), page 96, [Section 2.1.9 \[FretBoards\]](#), page 97, [Section 2.1.11 \[GrandStaff\]](#), page 100, [Section 2.1.12 \[GregorianTranscriptionStaff\]](#), page 102, [Section 2.1.14 \[KievanStaff\]](#), page 126, [Section 2.1.16 \[Lyrics\]](#), page 150, [Section 2.1.17 \[MensuralStaff\]](#), page 153, [Section 2.1.19 \[NoteNames\]](#), page 177, [Section 2.1.21 \[PetrucchiStaff\]](#), page 182, [Section 2.1.23 \[PianoStaff\]](#), page 206, [Section 2.1.24 \[RhythmicStaff\]](#), page 209, [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), page 226, [Section 2.1.27 \[StaffGroup\]](#), page 237, [Section 2.1.28 \[TabStaff\]](#), page 239 and [Section 2.1.30 \[VaticanaStaff\]](#), page 261.

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

#### [Section 2.2.8 \[Bar\\_number\\_engraver\]](#), page 300

A bar number is created whenever `measurePosition` is zero and when there is a bar line (i.e., when `whichBar` is set). 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 2.2.112 \[Staff\\_collecting-engraver\]](#), page 335.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.2 \[alternative-event\]](#), page 41

Properties (read)

`alternativeNumberingStyle` (symbol)

The style of an alternative's bar numbers. Can be `numbers` for going back to the same number or `numbers-with-letters` for going back to the same number with letter suffixes. No setting will not go back in measure-number time.

`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.

**currentBarNumber** (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.

**stavesFound** (list of grobs)

A list of all staff-symbols found.

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘scm/bar-line.scm’.

Properties (write)

**currentBarNumber** (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.12 \[BarNumber\]](#), page 369.

[Section 2.2.9 \[Beam\\_collision\\_engraver\]](#), page 302

Help beams avoid colliding with notes and clefs in other voices.

[Section 2.2.13 \[Break\\_align\\_engraver\]](#), page 303

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):

[Section 3.1.21 \[BreakAlignGroup\]](#), page 376, [Section 3.1.22 \[BreakAlignment\]](#), page 377 and [Section 3.1.62 \[LeftEdge\]](#), page 419.

[Section 2.2.22 \[Concurrent\\_hairpin\\_engraver\]](#), page 306

Collect concurrent hairpins.

[Section 2.2.26 \[Default\\_bar\\_line\\_engraver\]](#), page 307

This engraver determines what kind of automatic bar lines should be produced, and sets **whichBar** accordingly. It should be at the same level as [Section 2.2.129 \[Timing\\_translator\]](#), page 341.

Properties (read)

**automaticBars** (boolean)

If set to false then bar lines will not be printed automatically; they must be explicitly created with a **\bar** command. Unlike the **\cadenzaOn**



keyword, measures are still counted. Bar line generation will resume according to that count if this property is unset.

**barAlways** (boolean)

If set to true a bar line is drawn after each note.

**defaultBarType** (string)

Set the default type of bar line. See **whichBar** for information on available bar types.

This variable is read by [Section “Timing-translator”](#) in *Internals Reference* at [Section “Score”](#) in *Internals Reference* level.

**measureLength** (moment)

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.

**timing** (boolean)

Keep administration of measure length, position, bar number, etc.? Switch off for cadenzas.

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘[scm/bar-line.scm](#)’.

### [Section 2.2.43 \[Footnote\\_engraver\]](#), page 313

Create footnote texts.

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):

[Section 3.1.45 \[FootnoteItem\]](#), page 402 and [Section 3.1.46 \[FootnoteSpanner\]](#), page 403.

### [Section 2.2.50 \[Grace\\_spacing\\_engraver\]](#), page 316

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):

[Section 3.1.49 \[GraceSpacing\]](#), page 407.

**Section 2.2.67 [Mark\_engraver]**, page 321

Create **RehearsalMark** objects. It puts them on top of all staves (which is taken from the property **stavesFound**). If moving this engraver to a different context, [Section 2.2.112 \[Staff\\_collecting\\_engraver\]](#), page 335 must move along, otherwise all marks end up on the same Y location.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.35 \[mark-event\]](#), page 44

Properties (read)

**markFormatter** (procedure)

A procedure taking as arguments the context and the rehearsal mark. It should return the formatted mark as a markup object.

**rehearsalMark** (integer)

The last rehearsal mark printed.

**stavesFound** (list of grobs)

A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.89 \[RehearsalMark\]](#), page 445.

**Section 2.2.71 [Metronome\_mark\_engraver]**, page 322

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 2.2.112 \[Staff\\_collecting\\_engraver\]](#), page 335.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.69 \[tempo-change-event\]](#), page 49

Properties (read)

**currentCommandColumn** (graphical (layout) object)

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

**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):

[Section 3.1.72 \[MetronomeMark\]](#), page 427.

[Section 2.2.81 \[Output\\_property\\_engraver\]](#), page 326

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.4 \[apply-output-event\]](#), page 41

[Section 2.2.83 \[Paper\\_column\\_engraver\]](#), page 327

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:

[Section 1.2.12 \[break-event\]](#), page 42 and [Section 1.2.29 \[label-event\]](#), page 43

Properties (read)

`forbidBreak` (boolean)

If set to `#t`, prevent a line break at this point.

Properties (write)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.76 \[NonMusicalPaperColumn\]](#), page 433 and [Section 3.1.83 \[PaperColumn\]](#), page 439.

[Section 2.2.84 \[Parenthesis\\_engraver\]](#), page 327

Parenthesize objects whose music cause has the `parenthesize` property.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.84 \[ParenthesesItem\]](#), page 440.

[Section 2.2.94 \[Repeat\\_acknowledge\\_engraver\]](#), page 330

Acknowledge repeated music, and convert the contents of `repeatCommands` into an appropriate setting for `whichBar`.

Properties (read)

`doubleRepeatSegnoType` (string)

Set the default bar line for the combinations double repeat with segno. Default is `': | .S. | :'`.

**doubleRepeatType** (string)  
Set the default bar line for double repeats.

**endRepeatSegnoType** (string)  
Set the default bar line for the combinations ending of repeat with segno. Default is ‘:|.S’.

**endRepeatType** (string)  
Set the default bar line for the ending of repeats.

**repeatCommands** (list)  
This property is a list of commands of the form (list 'volta x), where x is a string or #f. 'end-repeat is also accepted as a command.

**segnoType** (string)  
Set the default bar line for a requested segno. Default is ‘S’.

**startRepeatSegnoType** (string)  
Set the default bar line for the combinations beginning of repeat with segno. Default is ‘S.|:’.

**startRepeatType** (string)  
Set the default bar line for the beginning of repeats.

**whichBar** (string)  
This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.  
Example:  
`\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"`  
This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘scm/bar-line.scm’.

### Section 2.2.107 [Spacing\_engraver], page 334

Make a **SpacingSpanner** and do bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes.

Music types accepted:

### Section 1.2.61 [spacing-section-event], page 47

Properties (read)

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

**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):

[Section 3.1.101 \[SpacingSpanner\]](#), page 456.

[Section 2.2.112 \[Staff\\_collecting\\_engraver\]](#), page 335

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.

[Section 2.2.115 \[Stanza\\_number\\_align\\_engraver\]](#), page 336

This engraver ensures that stanza numbers are neatly aligned.

[Section 2.2.118 \[System\\_start\\_delimiter\\_engraver\]](#), page 337

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

[Section 3.1.116 \[SystemStartBar\]](#), page 469, [Section 3.1.117 \[SystemStartBrace\]](#), page 470, [Section 3.1.118 \[SystemStartBracket\]](#), page 471 and [Section 3.1.119 \[SystemStartSquare\]](#), page 472.

[Section 2.2.129 \[Timing\\_translator\]](#), page 341

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`.

Properties (read)

`baseMoment` (moment)  
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

`currentBarNumber` (integer)  
Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.

**internalBarNumber** (integer)  
 Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

**measureLength** (moment)  
 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** (fraction, as pair)  
 A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4) is a 4/4 time signature.

Properties (write)

**baseMoment** (moment)  
 Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

**currentBarNumber** (integer)  
 Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.

**internalBarNumber** (integer)  
 Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

**measureLength** (moment)  
 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** (fraction, as pair)  
 A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4) is a 4/4 time signature.

#### Section 2.2.133 [`Tweak_engraver`], page 342

Read the `tweaks` property from the originating event, and set properties.

#### Section 2.2.135 [`Vertical_align_engraver`], page 343

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):

Section 3.1.135 [VerticalAlignment], page 489.

### Section 2.2.136 [Volta\_engraver], page 343

Make volta brackets.

Properties (read)

**repeatCommands** (list)

This property is a list of commands of the form (list 'volta x), where x is a string or #f. 'end-repeat is also accepted as a command.

**stavesFound** (list of grobs)

A list of all staff-symbols found.

**voltaSpannerDuration** (moment)

This specifies the maximum duration to use for the brackets printed for \alternative. This can be used to shrink the length of brackets in the situation where one alternative is very large.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.138 [VoltaBracket], page 492 and Section 3.1.139 [VoltaBracketSpanner], page 493.

## 2.1.26 Staff

Handles clefs, bar lines, keys, accidentals. It can contain **Voice** contexts.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 358, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 359, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 360, Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 360, Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 371, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380, Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385, Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387, Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389, Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401, Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411, Section 3.1.56 [KeyCancellation], page 413, Section 3.1.57 [KeySignature], page 414, Section 3.1.61 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 418, Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434, Section 3.1.82 [OttavaBracket], page 437, Section 3.1.88 [PianoPedalBracket], page 444, Section 3.1.94 [RestCollision], page 450, Section 3.1.97 [ScriptRow], page 452, Section 3.1.99 [SostenutoPedal], page 454, Section 3.1.100 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 455, Section 3.1.105 [StaffSpacing], page 459, Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459, Section 3.1.113 [SustainPedal], page 466, Section 3.1.114 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 467, Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478, Section 3.1.132 [UnaCordaPedal], page 486, Section 3.1.133 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 487 and Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `createSpacing` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.

Context `Staff` can contain [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.20 \[NullVoice\]](#), page 179 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

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

**[Section 2.2.1 \[Accidental\\_engraver\]](#), page 296**

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.



**measurepos**

The current measure position.

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 barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the **Accidental\_engraver**.

**keySignature** (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. **keySignature** = **#`((6 . ,FLAT))**.

**localKeySignature** (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for **keySignature**, but can also contain ((**octave** . **name**) . (**alter barnumber** . **measureposition**)) pairs.

## Properties (write)

**localKeySignature** (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for **keySignature**, but can also contain ((**octave** . **name**) . (**alter barnumber** . **measureposition**)) pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 358, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 359, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 360 and Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 360.

**Section 2.2.5 [Axis\_group\_engraver], page 299**

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

[Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\], page 489.](#)

**Section 2.2.7 [Bar\_engraver], page 300**

Create barlines. This engraver is controlled through the `whichBar` property. If it has no bar line to create, it will forbid a linebreak at this point. This engraver is required to trigger the creation of clefs at the start of systems.

Properties (read)

`whichBar` (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in `'scm/bar-line.scm'`.

Properties (write)

`forbidBreak` (boolean)

If set to `#t`, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\], page 367.](#)

**Section 2.2.17 [Clef\_engraver], page 304**

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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
- clefTranspositionStyle** (symbol)  
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are ‘default’, ‘parenthesized’ and ‘bracketed’.
- explicitClefVisibility** (vector)  
‘break-visibility’ function for clef changes.
- 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):

Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380 and Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381.

**Section 2.2.19 [Collision\_engraver], page 305**

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):

Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434.

**Section 2.2.24 [Cue\_clef\_engraver], page 307**

Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)

- clefTransposition** (integer)  
Add this much extra transposition. 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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
- cueClefTranspositionStyle** (symbol)  
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are ‘default’, ‘parenthesized’ and ‘bracketed’.

**explicitCueClefVisibility** (vector)  
 ‘break-visibility’ function for cue clef changes.

**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):

Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385 and Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387.

**Section 2.2.27 [Dot\_column\_engraver], page 308**

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):

Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389.

**Section 2.2.38 [Figured\_bass\_engraver], page 312**

Make figured bass numbers.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.53 [rest-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigure-Alignment], page 371, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373.

**Section 2.2.39 [Figured\_bass\_position\_engraver], page 312**

Position figured bass alignments over notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372.**

**Section 2.2.40 [Fingering\_column\_engraver], page 312**

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a **FingeringColumn** object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401.**

**Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313**

Put **fontSize** into **font-size** grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Section 2.2.53 [Grob\_pq\_engraver], page 317**

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.).

**Section 2.2.56 [Instrument\_name\_engraver], page 318**

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

**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):

Section 3.1.54 [`InstrumentName`], page 411.

Section 2.2.59 [`Key_engraver`], page 319

Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.28 [`key-change-event`], page 43

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.

`keyAlterationOrder` (list)  
An alist that defines in what order alterations should be printed. The format is (*step* . *alter*), where *step* is a number from 0 to 6 and *alter* from -2 (sharp) to 2 (flat).

`keySignature` (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. `keySignature = #`((6 . ,FLAT))`.

`lastKeySignature` (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)

**keySignature** (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. `keySignature = #`((6 . ,FLAT))`.

**lastKeySignature** (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):

Section 3.1.56 [KeyCancellation], page 413 and Section 3.1.57 [KeySignature], page 414.

**Section 2.2.63 [Ledger\_line\_engraver], page 320**

Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.61 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 418.

**Section 2.2.80 [Ottava\_spanner\_engraver], page 326**

Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.

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):

Section 3.1.82 [OttavaBracket], page 437.

**Section 2.2.81 [Output\_property\_engraver], page 326**

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 41

**Section 2.2.88 [Piano\_pedal\_align\_engraver], page 329**

Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

**currentCommandColumn** (graphical (layout) object)

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

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.100 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 455, Section 3.1.114 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 467 and Section 3.1.133 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 487.

#### Section 2.2.89 [Piano\_pedal\_engraver], page 329

Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [sostenuto-event], page 47, Section 1.2.68 [sustain-event], page 49 and Section 1.2.77 [una-corda-event], page 50

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.88 [PianoPedalBracket], page 444, Section 3.1.99 [SostenutoPedal], page 454, Section 3.1.113 [SustainPedal], page 466 and Section 3.1.132 [UnaCordaPedal], page 486.

#### Section 2.2.93 [Pure\_from\_neighbor\_engraver], page 330

Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

#### Section 2.2.96 [Rest\_collision\_engraver], page 331

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):

[Section 3.1.94 \[RestCollision\]](#), page 450.

**Section 2.2.102 [Script\_row\_engraver]**, page 333

Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.97 \[ScriptRow\]](#), page 452.

**Section 2.2.103 [Separating\_line\_group\_engraver]**, page 333

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

**createSpacing** (boolean)

Create **StaffSpacing** objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

**hasStaffSpacing** (boolean)

True if the current **CommandColumn** contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.105 \[StaffSpacing\]](#), page 459.

**Section 2.2.112 [Staff\_collecting\_engraver]**, page 335

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.

**Section 2.2.114 [Staff\_symbol\_engraver]**, page 336

Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.64 \[staff-span-event\]](#), page 48

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.106 \[StaffSymbol\]](#), page 459.

**Section 2.2.127 [Time\_signature\_engraver]**, page 340

Create a [Section 3.1.125 \[TimeSignature\]](#), page 478 whenever **timeSignatureFraction** changes.

Properties (read)

**implicitTimeSignatureVisibility** (vector)

break visibility for the default time signature.

**timeSignatureFraction** (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):

[Section 3.1.125 \[TimeSignature\]](#), page 478.

## 2.1.27 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):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365, Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411, Section 3.1.102 [SpanBar], page 457, Section 3.1.103 [SpanBarStub], page 458, Section 3.1.116 [SystemStartBar], page 469, Section 3.1.117 [SystemStartBrace], page 470, Section 3.1.118 [SystemStartBracket], page 471, Section 3.1.119 [SystemStartSquare], page 472 and Section 3.1.135 [VerticalAlignment], page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `instrumentName` to '()'.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to '()'.
- Set translator property `systemStartDelimiter` to 'SystemStartBracket'.
- Set translator property `topLevelAlignment` to #f.

Context **StaffGroup** can contain Section 2.1.1 [ChoirStaff], page 57, Section 2.1.2 [ChordNames], page 58, Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 74, Section 2.1.8 [FiguredBass], page 96, Section 2.1.11 [GrandStaff], page 100, Section 2.1.16 [Lyrics], page 150, Section 2.1.23 [PianoStaff], page 206, Section 2.1.24 [RhythmicStaff], page 209, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226, Section 2.1.27 [StaffGroup], page 237 and Section 2.1.28 [TabStaff], page 239.

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

Section 2.2.56 [Instrument\_name\_engraver], page 318

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411.

Section 2.2.81 [Output\_property\_engraver], page 326

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 41

**Section 2.2.108 [Span\_arpeggio\_engraver], page 335**

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):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365.

**Section 2.2.109 [Span\_bar\_engraver], page 335**

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):

Section 3.1.102 [SpanBar], page 457.

**Section 2.2.110 [Span\_bar\_stub\_engraver], page 335**

Make stubs for span bars in all contexts that the span bars cross.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.103 [SpanBarStub], page 458.

**Section 2.2.118 [System\_start\_delimiter\_engraver], page 337**

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

Section 3.1.116 [SystemStartBar], page 469, Section 3.1.117 [SystemStartBrace], page 470, Section 3.1.118 [SystemStartBracket], page 471 and Section 3.1.119 [SystemStartSquare], page 472.

**Section 2.2.135 [Vertical\_align\_engraver], page 343**

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):

Section 3.1.135 [VerticalAlignment], page 489.

## 2.1.28 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.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 371, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380, Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385, Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387, Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389, Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401, Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411, Section 3.1.61 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 418, Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434, Section 3.1.88 [PianoPedalBracket], page 444, Section 3.1.94 [RestCollision], page 450, Section 3.1.97 [ScriptRow], page 452, Section 3.1.99 [SostenutoPedal], page 454, Section 3.1.100 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 455, Section 3.1.105 [StaffSpacing], page 459, Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459, Section 3.1.113 [SustainPedal], page 466, Section 3.1.114 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 467, Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478, Section 3.1.132 [UnaCordaPedal], page 486, Section 3.1.133 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 487 and Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `after-line-breaking` in Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448 to `repeat-tie::handle-tab-note-head`.
- Set grob-property `after-line-breaking` in Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477 to `tie::handle-tab-note-head`.
- Set grob-property `avoid-note-head` in Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461 to `#t`.
- Set grob-property `beam-thickness` in Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374 to 0.32.
- Set grob-property `beam-thickness` in Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463 to 0.32.
- Set grob-property `beam-width` in Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463 to `stem-tremolo::calc-tab-width`.
- Set grob-property `bound-details left` in Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406 to `'((attach-dir . 1) (padding . 0.3))`.
- Set grob-property `bound-details right` in Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406 to `'((attach-dir . -1) (padding . 0.3))`.
- Set grob-property `details` in Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461 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 Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406 to `glissando::calc-tab-extra-dy`.
- Set grob-property `glyph-name` in Section 3.1.120 [TabNoteHead], page 472 to `tab-note-head::calc-glyph-name`.

- Set grob-property `ignore-collision` in Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435 to `#t`.
- Set grob-property `length-fraction` in Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374 to 0.62.
- Set grob-property `length-fraction` in Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463 to `#<procedure #f (grob)>`.
- Set grob-property `no-stem-extend` in Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461 to `#t`.
- Set grob-property `staff-space` in Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459 to 1.5.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380 to `clef::print-modern-tab-if-set`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.34 [Dots], page 390 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.44 [Flag], page 401 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406 to `glissando::draw-tab-glissando`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.87 [PhrasingSlur], page 443 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452 to `slur::draw-tab-slur`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.120 [TabNoteHead], page 472 to `tab-note-head::whiteout-if-style-set`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `stencil` in Section 3.1.131 [TupletNumber], page 485 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `style` in Section 3.1.44 [Flag], page 401 to `'no-flag`.
- Set translator property `autoBeaming` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `clefGlyph` to `"clefs.tab"`.
- Set translator property `clefPosition` to 0.
- Set translator property `createSpacing` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `handleNegativeFrets` to `'recalculate`.
- Set translator property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to `#f`.

- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `restrainOpenStrings` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.

Context `TabStaff` can contain [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.20 \[NullVoice\]](#), page 179 and [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247.

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

**[Section 2.2.5 \[Axis\\_group\\_engraver\]](#), page 299**

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

[Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\]](#), page 489.

**[Section 2.2.7 \[Bar\\_engraver\]](#), page 300**

Create barlines. This engraver is controlled through the `whichBar` property. If it has no bar line to create, it will forbid a linebreak at this point. This engraver is required to trigger the creation of clefs at the start of systems.

Properties (read)

`whichBar` (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in `'scm/bar-line.scm'`.

Properties (write)

`forbidBreak` (boolean)

If set to `#t`, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367.

Section 2.2.17 [Clef\_engraver], page 304

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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
- `clefTranspositionStyle` (symbol)  
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are 'default', 'parenthesized' and 'bracketed'.
- `explicitClefVisibility` (vector)  
'break-visibility' function for clef changes.
- `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):

Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380 and Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381.

Section 2.2.19 [Collision\_engraver], page 305

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):

Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434.

Section 2.2.24 [Cue\_clef\_engraver], page 307

Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)

- `clefTransposition` (integer)  
Add this much extra transposition. 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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

**cueClefTranspositionStyle** (symbol)

Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are ‘default’, ‘parenthesized’ and ‘bracketed’.

**explicitCueClefVisibility** (vector)

‘break-visibility’ function for cue clef changes.

**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):

Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385 and Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387.

#### Section 2.2.27 [Dot\_column\_engraver], page 308

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):

Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389.

#### Section 2.2.38 [Figured\_bass\_engraver], page 312

Make figured bass numbers.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.53 [rest-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigure-Alignment], page 371, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373.

**Section 2.2.39 [Figured\_bass\_position\_engraver], page 312**

Position figured bass alignments over notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372.

**Section 2.2.40 [Fingering\_column\_engraver], page 312**

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a **FingeringColumn** object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401.

**Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313**

Put **fontSize** into font-size grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Section 2.2.53 [Grob\_pq\_engraver], page 317**

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.).

**Section 2.2.56 [Instrument\_name\_engraver], page 318**

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

**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):

Section 3.1.54 [`InstrumentName`], page 411.

Section 2.2.63 [`Ledger_line_engraver`], page 320

Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.61 [`LedgerLineSpanner`], page 418.

Section 2.2.81 [`Output_property_engraver`], page 326

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [`apply-output-event`], page 41

Section 2.2.88 [`Piano_pedal_align_engraver`], page 329

Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout)  
object)

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

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.100 [`SostenutoPedalLineSpanner`], page 455, Section 3.1.114 [`SustainPedalLineSpanner`], page 467 and Section 3.1.133 [`UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner`], page 487.

Section 2.2.89 [`Piano_pedal_engraver`], page 329

Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [`sostenuto-event`], page 47, Section 1.2.68 [`sustain-event`], page 49 and Section 1.2.77 [`una-corda-event`], page 50

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout)  
object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.88 [`PianoPedalBracket`], page 444, Section 3.1.99 [`SostenutoPedal`], page 454, Section 3.1.113 [`SustainPedal`], page 466 and Section 3.1.132 [`UnaCordaPedal`], page 486.

Section 2.2.93 [`Pure_from_neighbor_engraver`], page 330

Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

Section 2.2.96 [`Rest_collision_engraver`], page 331

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):

Section 3.1.94 [`RestCollision`], page 450.

Section 2.2.102 [`Script_row_engraver`], page 333

Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.97 [`ScriptRow`], page 452.

Section 2.2.103 [`Separating_line_group_engraver`], page 333

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

`createSpacing` (boolean)

Create `StaffSpacing` objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

`hasStaffSpacing` (boolean)

True if the current `CommandColumn` contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.105 [`StaffSpacing`], page 459.

**Section 2.2.112 [Staff\_collecting\_engraver], page 335**

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.

**Section 2.2.114 [Staff\_symbol\_engraver], page 336**

Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.64 [staff-span-event], page 48**

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459.**

**Section 2.2.120 [Tab\_staff\_symbol\_engraver], page 338**

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):

**Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459.**

**Section 2.2.127 [Time\_signature\_engraver], page 340**

Create a **Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478** whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

Properties (read)

`implicitTimeSignatureVisibility` (vector)

break visibility for the default time signature.

`timeSignatureFraction` (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):

**Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478.**

**2.1.29 TabVoice**

Context for drawing notes in a Tab staff.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s):

Voice.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374, Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 376, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 378, Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpanner], page 383, Section 3.1.28 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 383, Section 3.1.29**

[CombineTextScript], page 383, Section 3.1.34 [Dots], page 390, Section 3.1.35 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 390, Section 3.1.36 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 391, Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393, Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394, Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397, Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406, Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408, Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411, Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417, Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418, Section 3.1.63 [LigatureBracket], page 420, Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430, Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432, Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435, Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437, Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441, Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441, Section 3.1.87 [PhrasingSlur], page 443, Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447, Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448, Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449, Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451, Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452, Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461, Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463, Section 3.1.120 [TabNoteHead], page 472, Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474, Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475, Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477, Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478, Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483, Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484, Section 3.1.131 [TupletNumber], page 485 and Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower], page 491.

This context is a ‘bottom’ context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

**Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio\_engraver], page 298**

Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.5 [arpeggio-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365.

**Section 2.2.4 [Auto\_beam\_engraver], page 299**

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 2.2.117 [Stem\_engraver], page 336 properties `stemLeftBeamCount` and `stemRightBeamCount`.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 41

Properties (read)

`autoBeaming` (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

`baseMoment` (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.10 \[Beam\\_engraver\], page 302](#)

Handle **Beam** events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.8 \[beam-event\], page 41](#)

Properties (read)

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.12 \[Bend\\_engraver\], page 303](#)

Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.10 \[bend-after-event\], page 41](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\], page 376.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.14 \[Breathing\\_sign\\_engraver\], page 303](#)

Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.14 \[breathing-event\]](#), page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\]](#), page 378.

**Section 2.2.16 [Chord\_tremolo\_engraver]**, page 304

Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.74 \[tremolo-span-event\]](#), page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374.

**Section 2.2.18 [Cluster\_spanner\_engraver]**, page 305

Engrave a cluster using **Spanner** notation.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.15 \[cluster-note-event\]](#), page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.27 \[ClusterSpanner\]](#), page 383 and [Section 3.1.28 \[ClusterSpannerBeacon\]](#), page 383.

**Section 2.2.28 [Dots\_engraver]**, page 308

Create [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390 objects for [Section 3.2.93 \[rhythmic-head-interface\]](#), page 542s.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390.

**Section 2.2.29 [Double\_percent\_repeat\_engraver]**, page 309

Make double measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.19 \[double-percent-event\]](#), page 42

Properties (read)

**countPercentRepeats** (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

**measureLength** (moment)

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.35 \[DoublePercentRepeat\]](#), page 390 and [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 391.

**Section 2.2.32 [Dynamic\_align\_engraver], page 310**

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):

**Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394.**

**Section 2.2.33 [Dynamic\_engraver], page 310**

Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.1 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.13 [break-span-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.62 [span-dynamic-event], page 47**

Properties (read)

**crescendoSpanner** (symbol)

The type of spanner to be used for crescendo. 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):

**Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397 and Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408.**

**Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313**

Put **fontSize** into font-size grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Section 2.2.44 [Forbid\_line\_break\_engraver], page 313**

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.

#### Section 2.2.46 [**Glissando\_engraver**], page 315

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.25 [**glissando-event**], page 43

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):

Section 3.1.48 [**Glissando**], page 406.

#### Section 2.2.47 [**Grace\_auto\_beam\_engraver**], page 315

Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual beaming or **\noBeam** will block autobeamming, just like setting the context property '**autoBeaming**' to **##f**.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [**beam-forbid-event**], page 41

Properties (read)

**autoBeaming** (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [**Beam**], page 374.

#### Section 2.2.48 [**Grace\_beam\_engraver**], page 315

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:

Section 1.2.8 [**beam-event**], page 41

Properties (read)

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.49 \[Grace\\_engraver\], page 316](#)

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.

#### [Section 2.2.53 \[Grob\\_pq\\_engraver\], page 317](#)

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.).

#### [Section 2.2.57 \[Instrument\\_switch\\_engraver\], page 318](#)

Create a cue text for taking instrument.

Properties (read)

**instrumentCueName** (markup)

The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.55 \[InstrumentSwitch\], page 411.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.62 \[Laissez\\_vibrer\\_engraver\], page 320](#)

Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.30 \[laissez-vibrer-event\], page 43](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417 and Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418.

**Section 2.2.64 [Ligature\_bracket\_engraver], page 320**

Handle `Ligature_events` by engraving `Ligature` brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.32 [ligature-event], page 44

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.63 [LigatureBracket], page 420.

**Section 2.2.73 [Multi\_measure\_rest\_engraver], page 323**

Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 44 and Section 1.2.39 [multi-measure-text-event], page 44

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`internalBarNumber` (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`measurePosition` (moment)

How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)

If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430 and Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432.

**Section 2.2.75 [Note\_head\_line\_engraver], page 324**

Engrave a line between two note heads, for example a glissando. If `followVoice` is set, staff switches also generate a line.

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):

Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406 and Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower], page 491.

**Section 2.2.79 [Note\_spacing\_engraver], page 325**

Generate `NoteSpacing`, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.81 \[NoteSpacing\], page 437.](#)

**Section 2.2.81 [Output\_property\_engraver], page 326**

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.4 \[apply-output-event\], page 41](#)

**Section 2.2.85 [Part\_combine\_engraver], page 327**

Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.41 \[note-event\], page 45](#) and [Section 1.2.45 \[part-combine-event\], page 46](#)

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):

[Section 3.1.29 \[CombineTextScript\], page 383.](#)

**Section 2.2.86 [Percent\_repeat\_engraver], page 328**

Make whole measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.48 \[percent-event\], page 46](#)

Properties (read)

`countPercentRepeats` (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

**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):

Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441 and Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441.

**Section 2.2.87 [Phrasing\_slur\_engraver], page 328**

Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.105 [Slur\_engraver], page 334.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.50 [phrasing-slur-event], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.87 [PhrasingSlur], page 443.

**Section 2.2.95 [Repeat\_tie\_engraver], page 331**

Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.52 [repeat-tie-event], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448 and Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449.

**Section 2.2.97 [Rest\_engraver], page 332**

Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.53 [rest-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449.

**Section 2.2.98 [Rhythmic\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Generate **NoteColumn**, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435.

**Section 2.2.100 [Script\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a **ScriptColumn** object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451.

**Section 2.2.101 [Script\_engraver], page 332**

Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.6 \[articulation-event\], page 41](#)

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):

[Section 3.1.95 \[Script\], page 450.](#)

**Section 2.2.104 [Slash\_repeat\_engraver], page 333**

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.51 \[repeat-slash-event\], page 46](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.37 \[DoubleRepeatSlash\], page 393](#) and [Section 3.1.90 \[RepeatSlash\], page 447.](#)

**Section 2.2.105 [Slur\_engraver], page 334**

Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.57 \[slur-event\], page 47](#)

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):

[Section 3.1.98 \[Slur\], page 452.](#)

**Section 2.2.111 [Spanner\_break\_forbid\_engraver], page 335**

Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

**Section 2.2.117 [Stem\_engraver], page 336**

Create stems and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.73 \[tremolo-event\], page 49](#) and [Section 1.2.76 \[tuplet-span-event\], page 50](#)

Properties (read)

**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**.

**tremoloFlags** (integer)

The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘scm/bar-line.scm’.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.108 \[Stem\]](#), page 461 and [Section 3.1.110 \[StemTremolo\]](#), page 463.

[Section 2.2.119 \[Tab\\_note\\_heads\\_engraver\]](#), page 337

Generate one or more tablature note heads from event of type **NoteEvent**.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.23 \[fingering-event\]](#), page 43, [Section 1.2.41 \[note-event\]](#), page 45 and [Section 1.2.66 \[string-number-event\]](#), page 49

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.

**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):

[Section 3.1.120 \[TabNoteHead\]](#), page 472.

[Section 2.2.121 \[Tab\\_tie\\_follow\\_engraver\]](#), page 338

Adjust TabNoteHead properties when a tie is followed by a slur or glissando.

[Section 2.2.123 \[Text\\_engraver\]](#), page 339

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.70 \[text-script-event\]](#), page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.121 \[TextScript\]](#), page 474.

[Section 2.2.124 \[Text\\_spanner\\_engraver\]](#), page 339

Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.71 \[text-span-event\]](#), page 49

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):

[Section 3.1.122 \[TextSpanner\]](#), page 475.

[Section 2.2.125 \[Tie\\_engraver\]](#), page 339

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.72 \[tie-event\]](#), page 49

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):

[Section 3.1.123 \[Tie\]](#), page 477 and [Section 3.1.124 \[TieColumn\]](#), page 478.

[Section 2.2.131 \[Trill\\_spanner\\_engraver\]](#), page 342

Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.75 \[trill-span-event\]](#), page 50

Properties (read)

**currentCommandColumn** (graphical (layout) object)

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

**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):

[Section 3.1.129 \[TrillSpanner\]](#), page 483.

[Section 2.2.132 \[Tuplet\\_engraver\]](#), page 342

Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.76 \[tuplet-span-event\]](#), page 50

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):

[Section 3.1.130 \[TupletBracket\]](#), page 484 and [Section 3.1.131 \[Tuplet-Number\]](#), page 485.

### 2.1.30 VaticanaStaff

Same as **Staff** context, except that it is accommodated for typesetting Gregorian Chant in the notational style of Editio Vaticana.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s):

Staff.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 358, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 359, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 360, Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 360, Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 371, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380, Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385, Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387, Section 3.1.32 [Custos], page 388, Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389, Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401, Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411, Section 3.1.56 [KeyCancellation], page 413, Section 3.1.57 [KeySignature], page 414, Section 3.1.61 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 418, Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434, Section 3.1.82 [OttavaBracket], page 437, Section 3.1.88 [PianoPedalBracket], page 444, Section 3.1.94 [RestCollision], page 450, Section 3.1.97 [ScriptRow], page 452, Section 3.1.99 [SostenutoPedal], page 454, Section 3.1.100 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 455, Section 3.1.105 [StaffSpacing], page 459, Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459, Section 3.1.113 [SustainPedal], page 466, Section 3.1.114 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 467, Section 3.1.132 [UnaCordaPedal], page 486, Section 3.1.133 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 487 and Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `glyph-name-alist` in Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 358 to `'((-1/2 . accidentals.vaticanaM1) (0 . accidentals.vaticana0) (1/2 . accidentals.mensural1))`.
- Set grob-property `glyph-name-alist` in Section 3.1.57 [KeySignature], page 414 to `'((-1/2 . accidentals.vaticanaM1) (0 . accidentals.vaticana0) (1/2 . accidentals.mensural1))`.
- Set grob-property `line-count` in Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459 to 4.
- Set grob-property `neutral-direction` in Section 3.1.32 [Custos], page 388 to -1.
- Set grob-property `neutral-position` in Section 3.1.32 [Custos], page 388 to 3.
- Set grob-property `style` in Section 3.1.32 [Custos], page 388 to 'vaticana.
- Set grob-property `style` in Section 3.1.34 [Dots], page 390 to 'vaticana.
- Set grob-property `thickness` in Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459 to 0.6.
- Set grob-property `transparent` in Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367 to #t.
- Set translator property `clefGlyph` to "clefs.vaticana.do".
- Set translator property `clefPosition` to 1.
- Set translator property `clefTransposition` to 0.
- Set translator property `createSpacing` to #t.
- Set translator property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to #f.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to '().
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to '().
- Set translator property `middleCClefPosition` to 1.
- Set translator property `middleCPosition` to 1.

- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.

Context `VaticanaStaff` can contain [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.20 \[NullVoice\]](#), page 179 and [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271.

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

**Section 2.2.1 [Accidental\_engraver], page 296**

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.

`measurepos`   The current measure position.

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 barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the **Accidental\_engraver**.

**keySignature** (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. `keySignature = #'((6 . ,FLAT))`.

**localKeySignature** (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for **keySignature**, but can also contain ((*octave* . *name*) . (*alter* *barnumber* . *measureposition*)) pairs.

Properties (write)

**localKeySignature** (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for **keySignature**, but can also contain ((*octave* . *name*) . (*alter* *barnumber* . *measureposition*)) pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 358, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 359, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 360 and Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 360.

Section 2.2.5 [Axis\_group\_engraver], page 299

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

**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):

[Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\], page 489.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.7 \[Bar\\_engraver\], page 300](#)

Create barlines. This engraver is controlled through the **whichBar** property. If it has no bar line to create, it will forbid a linebreak at this point. This engraver is required to trigger the creation of clefs at the start of systems.

Properties (read)

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in `'scm/bar-line.scm'`.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\], page 367.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.17 \[Clef\\_engraver\], page 304](#)

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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

**clefTranspositionStyle** (symbol)  
 Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are ‘default’, ‘parenthesized’ and ‘bracketed’.

**explicitClefVisibility** (vector)  
 ‘break-visibility’ function for clef changes.

**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):

[Section 3.1.25 \[Clef\]](#), page 380 and [Section 3.1.26 \[ClefModifier\]](#), page 381.

[Section 2.2.19 \[Collision\\_engraver\]](#), page 305

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):

[Section 3.1.77 \[NoteCollision\]](#), page 434.

[Section 2.2.24 \[Cue\\_clef\\_engraver\]](#), page 307

Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)

**clefTransposition** (integer)  
 Add this much extra transposition. 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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

**cueClefTranspositionStyle** (symbol)  
 Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are ‘default’, ‘parenthesized’ and ‘bracketed’.

**explicitCueClefVisibility** (vector)  
 ‘break-visibility’ function for cue clef changes.

**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):

Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385 and Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387.

#### Section 2.2.25 [Custos\_engraver], page 307

Engrave custodes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.32 [Custos], page 388.

#### Section 2.2.27 [Dot\_column\_engraver], page 308

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):

Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389.

#### Section 2.2.38 [Figured\_bass\_engraver], page 312

Make figured bass numbers.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.53 [rest-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigure-Alignment], page 371, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373.

#### Section 2.2.39 [Figured\_bass\_position\_engraver], page 312

Position figured bass alignments over notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372.

Section 2.2.40 [Fingering\_column\_engraver], page 312

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a `FingeringColumn` object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401.

Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313

Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Section 2.2.53 [Grob\_pq\_engraver], page 317

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.).

Section 2.2.56 [Instrument\_name\_engraver], page 318

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

[Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\]](#), page 411.

[Section 2.2.59 \[Key\\_engraver\]](#), page 319

Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.28 \[key-change-event\]](#), page 43

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.

**keyAlterationOrder** (list)  
An alist that defines in what order alterations should be printed. The format is (*step* . *alter*), where *step* is a number from 0 to 6 and *alter* from -2 (sharp) to 2 (flat).

**keySignature** (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. **keySignature** = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).

**lastKeySignature** (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)

**keySignature** (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. `keySignature = #`((6 . ,FLAT))`.

`lastKeySignature` (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):

[Section 3.1.56 \[KeyCancellation\]](#), page 413 and [Section 3.1.57 \[KeySignature\]](#), page 414.

### [Section 2.2.63 \[Ledger\\_line\\_engraver\]](#), page 320

Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.61 \[LedgerLineSpanner\]](#), page 418.

### [Section 2.2.80 \[Ottava\\_spanner\\_engraver\]](#), page 326

Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.

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):

[Section 3.1.82 \[OttavaBracket\]](#), page 437.

### [Section 2.2.81 \[Output\\_property\\_engraver\]](#), page 326

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.4 \[apply-output-event\]](#), page 41

### [Section 2.2.88 \[Piano\\_pedal\\_align\\_engraver\]](#), page 329

Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.100 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 455, Section 3.1.114 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 467 and Section 3.1.133 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 487.

#### Section 2.2.89 [Piano\_pedal\_engraver], page 329

Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [sostenuto-event], page 47, Section 1.2.68 [sustain-event], page 49 and Section 1.2.77 [una-corda-event], page 50

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.88 [PianoPedalBracket], page 444, Section 3.1.99 [SostenutoPedal], page 454, Section 3.1.113 [SustainPedal], page 466 and Section 3.1.132 [UnaCordaPedal], page 486.

#### Section 2.2.93 [Pure\_from\_neighbor\_engraver], page 330

Coordinates items that get their pure heights from their neighbors.

#### Section 2.2.96 [Rest\_collision\_engraver], page 331

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):

[Section 3.1.94 \[RestCollision\]](#), page 450.

[Section 2.2.102 \[Script\\_row\\_engraver\]](#), page 333

Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.97 \[ScriptRow\]](#), page 452.

[Section 2.2.103 \[Separating\\_line\\_group\\_engraver\]](#), page 333

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

`createSpacing` (boolean)

Create `StaffSpacing` objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

`hasStaffSpacing` (boolean)

True if the current `CommandColumn` contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.105 \[StaffSpacing\]](#), page 459.

[Section 2.2.112 \[Staff\\_collecting\\_engraver\]](#), page 335

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.

[Section 2.2.114 \[Staff\\_symbol\\_engraver\]](#), page 336

Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.64 \[staff-span-event\]](#), page 48

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.106 \[StaffSymbol\]](#), page 459.

### 2.1.31 VaticanaVoice

Same as `Voice` context, except that it is accommodated for typesetting Gregorian Chant in the notational style of Editio Vaticana.

This context also accepts commands for the following context(s):

`Voice`.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.9 \[Arpeggio\]](#), page 365, [Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374, [Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\]](#), page 376, [Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\]](#), page 378, [Section 3.1.27 \[ClusterSpanner\]](#), page 383, [Section 3.1.28 \[ClusterSpannerBeacon\]](#), page 383, [Section 3.1.29 \[CombineTextScript\]](#), page 383, [Section 3.1.33 \[DotColumn\]](#), page 389, [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#),

page 390, Section 3.1.35 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 390, Section 3.1.36 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 391, Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393, Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394, Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397, Section 3.1.41 [Episema], page 398, Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399, Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406, Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408, Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411, Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417, Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418, Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430, Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432, Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435, Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436, Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437, Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441, Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441, Section 3.1.87 [PhrasingSlur], page 443, Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447, Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448, Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449, Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451, Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464, Section 3.1.112 [StrokeFinger], page 465, Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474, Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477, Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478, Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481, Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482, Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483, Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484, Section 3.1.131 [TupletNumber], page 485, Section 3.1.134 [VaticanaLigature], page 489 and Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower], page 491.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property **padding** in Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450 to 0.5.
- Set grob-property **style** in Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436 to 'vaticana.punctum.
- Set translator property **autoBeaming** to #f.

This context is a 'bottom' context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

#### Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio\_engraver], page 298

Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.5 [arpeggio-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365.

#### Section 2.2.4 [Auto\_beam\_engraver], page 299

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 2.2.117 [Stem\_engraver], page 336 properties **stemLeftBeamCount** and **stemRightBeamCount**.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 41

Properties (read)

**autoBeaming** (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

**Section 2.2.10 [Beam\_engraver], page 302**

Handle **Beam** events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.8 \[beam-event\], page 41](#)

Properties (read)

- baseMoment** (moment)  
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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

Properties (write)

- forbidBreak** (boolean)  
If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

**Section 2.2.12 [Bend\_engraver], page 303**

Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.10 \[bend-after-event\], page 41](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\], page 376.](#)

**Section 2.2.14 [Breathing\_sign\_engraver], page 303**

Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.14 \[breathing-event\], page 42](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\], page 378.](#)

**Section 2.2.16 [Chord\_tremolo\_engraver], page 304**

Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.74 \[tremolo-span-event\], page 49](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

**Section 2.2.18 [Cluster\_spanner\_engraver], page 305**

Engrave a cluster using **Spanner** notation.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.15 \[cluster-note-event\], page 42](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.27 \[ClusterSpanner\], page 383](#) and [Section 3.1.28 \[ClusterSpannerBeacon\], page 383.](#)

**Section 2.2.28 [Dots\_engraver], page 308**

Create [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\], page 390](#) objects for [Section 3.2.93 \[rhythmic-head-interface\], page 542s.](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\], page 390.](#)

**Section 2.2.29 [Double\_percent\_repeat\_engraver], page 309**

Make double measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.19 \[double-percent-event\], page 42](#)

Properties (read)

**countPercentRepeats** (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

**measureLength** (moment)

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.35 \[DoublePercentRepeat\], page 390](#) and [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\], page 391.](#)

**Section 2.2.32 [Dynamic\_align\_engraver], page 310**

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):

**Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394.**

**Section 2.2.33 [Dynamic\_engraver], page 310**

Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.1 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.13 [break-span-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.62 [span-dynamic-event], page 47**

Properties (read)

**crescendoSpanner** (symbol)

The type of spanner to be used for crescendo. 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):

**Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397 and Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408.**

**Section 2.2.36 [Episema\_engraver], page 311**

Create an *Editio Vaticana*-style episema line.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.21 [episema-event], page 42**

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.41 [Episema], page 398.**

**Section 2.2.41 [Fingering\_engraver], page 313**

Create fingering scripts.



Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.23 \[fingering-event\], page 43](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.42 \[Fingering\], page 399.](#)

**Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313**

Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Section 2.2.44 [Forbid\_line\_break\_engraver], page 313**

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.

**Section 2.2.46 [Glissando\_engraver], page 315**

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.25 \[glissando-event\], page 43](#)

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):

[Section 3.1.48 \[Glissando\], page 406.](#)

**Section 2.2.47 [Grace\_auto\_beam\_engraver], page 315**

Generates one autobeam group across an entire grace phrase. As usual, any manual beaming or `\noBeam` will block autobeamming, just like setting the context property `'autoBeaming'` to `##f`.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.9 \[beam-forbid-event\], page 41](#)

Properties (read)

`autoBeaming` (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374.

[Section 2.2.48 \[Grace\\_beam\\_engraver\]](#), page 315

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:

[Section 1.2.8 \[beam-event\]](#), page 41

Properties (read)

- baseMoment** (moment)  
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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374.

[Section 2.2.49 \[Grace\\_engraver\]](#), page 316

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.

[Section 2.2.53 \[Grob\\_pq\\_engraver\]](#), page 317

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.).

**Section 2.2.57 [Instrument\_switch\_engraver], page 318**

Create a cue text for taking instrument.

Properties (read)

`instrumentCueName` (markup)

The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411.

**Section 2.2.62 [Laissez\_vibrer\_engraver], page 320**

Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.30 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417 and Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418.

**Section 2.2.73 [Multi\_measure\_rest\_engraver], page 323**

Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 44 and Section 1.2.39 [multi-measure-text-event], page 44

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`internalBarNumber` (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`measurePosition` (moment)

How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)

If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430 and Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432.

**Section 2.2.74 [New\_fingering\_engraver], page 324**

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):

Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464 and Section 3.1.112 [StrokeFinger], page 465.

#### Section 2.2.75 [Note\_head\_line\_engraver], page 324

Engrave a line between two note heads, for example a glissando. If **followVoice** is set, staff switches also generate a line.

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):

Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406 and Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower], page 491.

#### Section 2.2.76 [Note\_heads\_engraver], page 325

Generate note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45

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):

Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436.

#### Section 2.2.79 [Note\_spacing\_engraver], page 325

Generate **NoteSpacing**, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437.

**Section 2.2.81 [Output\_property\_engraver], page 326**

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 41

**Section 2.2.85 [Part\_combine\_engraver], page 327**

Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45 and Section 1.2.45 [part-combine-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.29 [CombineTextScript], page 383.

**Section 2.2.86 [Percent\_repeat\_engraver], page 328**

Make whole measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.48 [percent-event], page 46

Properties (read)

**countPercentRepeats** (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

**currentCommandColumn** (graphical (layout) object)

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

**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):

Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441 and Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441.

**Section 2.2.87 [Phrasing\_slur\_engraver], page 328**

Print phrasing slurs. Similar to [Section 2.2.105 \[Slur\\_engraver\]](#), page 334.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.50 \[phrasing-slur-event\]](#), page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.87 \[PhrasingSlur\]](#), page 443.

**Section 2.2.92 [Pitched\_trill\_engraver], page 330**

Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.126 \[TrillPitchAccidental\]](#), page 480, [Section 3.1.127 \[TrillPitchGroup\]](#), page 481 and [Section 3.1.128 \[TrillPitchHead\]](#), page 482.

**Section 2.2.95 [Repeat\_tie\_engraver], page 331**

Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.52 \[repeat-tie-event\]](#), page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.91 \[RepeatTie\]](#), page 448 and [Section 3.1.92 \[RepeatTieColumn\]](#), page 449.

**Section 2.2.97 [Rest\_engraver], page 332**

Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.53 \[rest-event\]](#), page 46

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):

[Section 3.1.93 \[Rest\]](#), page 449.

**Section 2.2.98 [Rhythmic\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.78 \[NoteColumn\]](#), page 435.

**Section 2.2.100 [Script\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a `ScriptColumn` object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.96 \[ScriptColumn\]](#), page 451.

**Section 2.2.101 [Script\_engraver], page 332**

Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.6 \[articulation-event\]](#), page 41

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):

Section 3.1.95 [`Script`], page 450.

Section 2.2.104 [`Slash_repeat_engraver`], page 333

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.51 [`repeat-slash-event`], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [`DoubleRepeatSlash`], page 393 and Section 3.1.90 [`RepeatSlash`], page 447.

Section 2.2.111 [`Spanner_break_forbid_engraver`], page 335

Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

Section 2.2.123 [`Text_engraver`], page 339

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.70 [`text-script-event`], page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.121 [`TextScript`], page 474.

Section 2.2.125 [`Tie_engraver`], page 339

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.72 [`tie-event`], page 49

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):

Section 3.1.123 [`Tie`], page 477 and Section 3.1.124 [`TieColumn`], page 478.

Section 2.2.131 [`Trill_spanner_engraver`], page 342

Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.75 \[trill-span-event\]](#), page 50

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

[Section 3.1.129 \[TrillSpanner\]](#), page 483.

[Section 2.2.132 \[Tuplet\\_engraver\]](#), page 342

Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.76 \[tuplet-span-event\]](#), page 50

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):

[Section 3.1.130 \[TupletBracket\]](#), page 484 and [Section 3.1.131 \[Tuplet-Number\]](#), page 485.

[Section 2.2.134 \[Vaticana\\_ligature\\_engraver\]](#), page 342

Handle ligatures by glueing special ligature heads together.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.32 \[ligature-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.49 \[pes-or-flexa-event\]](#), page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.33 \[DotColumn\]](#), page 389 and [Section 3.1.134 \[VaticanaLigature\]](#), page 489.

## 2.1.32 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):

[Section 3.1.9 \[Arpeggio\]](#), page 365, [Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374, [Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\]](#), page 376, [Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\]](#), page 378, [Section 3.1.27 \[ClusterSpanner\]](#), page 383, [Section 3.1.28 \[ClusterSpannerBeacon\]](#), page 383, [Section 3.1.29 \[CombineTextScript\]](#), page 383, [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390, [Section 3.1.35 \[DoublePercentRepeat\]](#), page 390, [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 391, [Section 3.1.37](#)



[DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393, Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394, Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397, Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399, Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406, Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408, Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411, Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417, Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418, Section 3.1.63 [LigatureBracket], page 420, Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430, Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432, Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435, Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436, Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437, Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441, Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441, Section 3.1.87 [PhrasingSlur], page 443, Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447, Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448, Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449, Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451, Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452, Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461, Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463, Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464, Section 3.1.112 [StrokeFinger], page 465, Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474, Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475, Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477, Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478, Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481, Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482, Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483, Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484, Section 3.1.131 [TupletNumber], page 485 and Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower], page 491.

This context is a ‘bottom’ context; it cannot contain other contexts.

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

**Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio\_engraver], page 298**

Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.5 [arpeggio-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365.

**Section 2.2.4 [Auto\_beam\_engraver], page 299**

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 2.2.117 [Stem\_engraver], page 336 properties `stemLeftBeamCount` and `stemRightBeamCount`.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 41

Properties (read)

`autoBeaming` (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

`baseMoment` (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.10 \[Beam\\_engraver\], page 302](#)

Handle **Beam** events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.8 \[beam-event\], page 41](#)

Properties (read)

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\], page 374.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.12 \[Bend\\_engraver\], page 303](#)

Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.10 \[bend-after-event\], page 41](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\], page 376.](#)

#### [Section 2.2.14 \[Breathing\\_sign\\_engraver\], page 303](#)

Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.14 \[breathing-event\]](#), page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\]](#), page 378.

**Section 2.2.16 [Chord\_tremolo\_engraver]**, page 304

Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.74 \[tremolo-span-event\]](#), page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374.

**Section 2.2.18 [Cluster\_spanner\_engraver]**, page 305

Engrave a cluster using **Spanner** notation.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.15 \[cluster-note-event\]](#), page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.27 \[ClusterSpanner\]](#), page 383 and [Section 3.1.28 \[ClusterSpannerBeacon\]](#), page 383.

**Section 2.2.28 [Dots\_engraver]**, page 308

Create [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390 objects for [Section 3.2.93 \[rhythmic-head-interface\]](#), page 542s.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), page 390.

**Section 2.2.29 [Double\_percent\_repeat\_engraver]**, page 309

Make double measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.19 \[double-percent-event\]](#), page 42

Properties (read)

**countPercentRepeats** (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

**measureLength** (moment)

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.35 \[DoublePercentRepeat\]](#), page 390 and [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 391.

**Section 2.2.32 [Dynamic\_align\_engraver], page 310**

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):

Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394.

**Section 2.2.33 [Dynamic\_engraver], page 310**

Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.1 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.13 [break-span-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.62 [span-dynamic-event], page 47

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):

Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397 and Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408.

**Section 2.2.41 [Fingering\_engraver], page 313**

Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.23 [fingering-event], page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399.

**Section 2.2.42 [Font\_size\_engraver], page 313**

Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

**fontSize** (number)

The relative size of all grobs in a context.

**Section 2.2.44 [Forbid\_line\_break\_engraver], page 313**

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.

**Section 2.2.46 [Glissando\_engraver], page 315**

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

**Section 1.2.25 [glissando-event], page 43**

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):

**Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406.**

**Section 2.2.47 [Grace\_auto\_beam\_engraver], page 315**

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:

**Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 41**

Properties (read)

**autoBeaming** (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

**Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374.**

**Section 2.2.48 [Grace\_beam\_engraver], page 315**

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:

## Section 1.2.8 [beam-event], page 41

Properties (read)

- baseMoment** (moment)  
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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

## Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374.

## Section 2.2.49 [Grace\_engraver], page 316

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.

## Section 2.2.53 [Grob\_pq\_engraver], page 317

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.).

## Section 2.2.57 [Instrument\_switch\_engraver], page 318

Create a cue text for taking instrument.

Properties (read)

- instrumentCueName** (markup)  
The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

## Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411.

**Section 2.2.62 [Laissez\_vibrer\_engraver], page 320**

Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.30 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417 and Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418.

**Section 2.2.64 [Ligature\_bracket\_engraver], page 320**

Handle `Ligature_events` by engraving `Ligature` brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.32 [ligature-event], page 44

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.63 [LigatureBracket], page 420.

**Section 2.2.73 [Multi\_measure\_rest\_engraver], page 323**

Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 44 and Section 1.2.39 [multi-measure-text-event], page 44

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`internalBarNumber` (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`measurePosition` (moment)

How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)

If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430 and Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432.

**Section 2.2.74 [New\_fingering\_engraver], page 324**

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):

Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464 and Section 3.1.112 [StrokeFinger], page 465.

#### Section 2.2.75 [Note\_head\_line\_engraver], page 324

Engrave a line between two note heads, for example a glissando. If **followVoice** is set, staff switches also generate a line.

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):

Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406 and Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower], page 491.

#### Section 2.2.76 [Note\_heads\_engraver], page 325

Generate note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45

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):

Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436.

#### Section 2.2.79 [Note\_spacing\_engraver], page 325

Generate **NoteSpacing**, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437.



**Section 2.2.81 [Output\_property\_engraver], page 326**

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 41

**Section 2.2.85 [Part\_combine\_engraver], page 327**

Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45 and Section 1.2.45 [part-combine-event], page 46

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):

Section 3.1.29 [CombineTextScript], page 383.

**Section 2.2.86 [Percent\_repeat\_engraver], page 328**

Make whole measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.48 [percent-event], page 46

Properties (read)

`countPercentRepeats` (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441 and Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441.

**Section 2.2.87 [Phrasing\_slur\_engraver], page 328**

Print phrasing slurs. Similar to [Section 2.2.105 \[Slur\\_engraver\]](#), page 334.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.50 \[phrasing-slur-event\]](#), page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.87 \[PhrasingSlur\]](#), page 443.

**Section 2.2.92 [Pitched\_trill\_engraver], page 330**

Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.126 \[TrillPitchAccidental\]](#), page 480, [Section 3.1.127 \[TrillPitchGroup\]](#), page 481 and [Section 3.1.128 \[TrillPitchHead\]](#), page 482.

**Section 2.2.95 [Repeat\_tie\_engraver], page 331**

Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.52 \[repeat-tie-event\]](#), page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.91 \[RepeatTie\]](#), page 448 and [Section 3.1.92 \[RepeatTieColumn\]](#), page 449.

**Section 2.2.97 [Rest\_engraver], page 332**

Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.53 \[rest-event\]](#), page 46

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):

[Section 3.1.93 \[Rest\]](#), page 449.

**Section 2.2.98 [Rhythmic\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.78 \[NoteColumn\]](#), page 435.

**Section 2.2.100 [Script\_column\_engraver], page 332**

Find potentially colliding scripts and put them into a `ScriptColumn` object; that will fix the collisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.96 \[ScriptColumn\]](#), page 451.

**Section 2.2.101 [Script\_engraver], page 332**

Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.6 \[articulation-event\]](#), page 41

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):

Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450.

Section 2.2.104 [Slash\_repeat\_engraver], page 333

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.51 [repeat-slash-event], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393 and Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447.

Section 2.2.105 [Slur\_engraver], page 334

Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.57 [slur-event], page 47

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):

Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452.

Section 2.2.111 [Spanner\_break\_forbid\_engraver], page 335

Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

Section 2.2.117 [Stem\_engraver], page 336

Create stems and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.73 [tremolo-event], page 49 and Section 1.2.76 [tuplet-span-event], page 50

Properties (read)

**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**.

**tremoloFlags** (integer)

The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

`whichBar` (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘`scm/bar-line.scm`’.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461 and Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463.

#### Section 2.2.123 [Text\_engraver], page 339

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.70 [text-script-event], page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474.

#### Section 2.2.124 [Text\_spanner\_engraver], page 339

Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.71 [text-span-event], page 49

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):

Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475.

#### Section 2.2.125 [Tie\_engraver], page 339

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.72 [tie-event], page 49

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):

Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477 and Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478.

**Section 2.2.131 [Trill\_spanner\_engraver], page 342**

Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.75 [trill-span-event], page 50

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483.

**Section 2.2.132 [Tuplet\_engraver], page 342**

Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.76 [tuplet-span-event], page 50

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):

Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484 and Section 3.1.131 [Tuplet-Number], page 485.

## 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.

*measurepos*

The current measure position.

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 barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the **Accidental\_engraver**.

**keySignature** (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. **keySignature** = *#`((6 . ,FLAT))*.

**localKeySignature** (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for **keySignature**, but can also contain ((*octave . name*) . (*alter barnumber . measureposition*)) pairs.

Properties (write)

**localKeySignature** (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for **keySignature**, but can also contain `((octave . name) . (alter barnumber . measureposition))` pairs.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 358, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 359, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 360 and Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 360.

**Accidental\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 102, Section 2.1.14 [KievanStaff], page 126, Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucchiStaff], page 182, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226 and Section 2.1.30 [VaticanaStaff], page 261.

## 2.2.2 Ambitus\_engraver

Create an ambitus.

Properties (read)

**keySignature** (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. `keySignature = #'((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**.

**middleCOffset** (number)

The offset of middle C from the position given by **middleCClefPosition**. This is used for ottava brackets.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 360, Section 3.1.5 [Ambitus], page 362, Section 3.1.6 [AmbitusAccidental], page 363, Section 3.1.7 [AmbitusLine], page 364 and Section 3.1.8 [AmbitusNoteHead], page 364.

**Ambitus\_engraver** is not part of any context.

## 2.2.3 Arpeggio\_engraver

Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.5 [arpeggio-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365.

**Arpeggio\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucchiVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.29 [TabVoice], page 247, Section 2.1.31 [VaticanaVoice], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

## 2.2.4 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 2.2.117 \[Stem\\_engraver\]](#), [page 336](#) properties `stemLeftBeamCount` and `stemRightBeamCount`.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.9 \[beam-forbid-event\]](#), [page 41](#)

Properties (read)

`autoBeaming` (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

`baseMoment` (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at `baseMoment` positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), [page 374](#).

`Auto_beam_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), [page 60](#), [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), [page 80](#), [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), [page 113](#), [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), [page 137](#), [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), [page 164](#), [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), [page 193](#), [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), [page 247](#), [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), [page 271](#) and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), [page 283](#).

## 2.2.5 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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489.

**Axis\_group\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.2 [ChordNames], page 58, Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 74, Section 2.1.7 [Dynamics], page 92, Section 2.1.8 [FiguredBass], page 96, Section 2.1.9 [FretBoards], page 97, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 102, Section 2.1.14 [KievanStaff], page 126, Section 2.1.16 [Lyrics], page 150, Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.19 [NoteNames], page 177, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucchiStaff], page 182, Section 2.1.24 [RhythmicStaff], page 209, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226, Section 2.1.28 [TabStaff], page 239 and Section 2.1.30 [VaticanaStaff], page 261.

## 2.2.6 Balloon\_engraver

Create balloon texts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.3 [annotate-output-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.10 [BalloonTextItem], page 366.

**Balloon\_engraver** is not part of any context.

## 2.2.7 Bar\_engraver

Create barlines. This engraver is controlled through the **whichBar** property. If it has no bar line to create, it will forbid a linebreak at this point. This engraver is required to trigger the creation of clefs at the start of systems.

Properties (read)

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in 'scm/bar-line.scm'.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)

If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367.

**Bar\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 74, Section 2.1.7 [Dynamics], page 92, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 102, Section 2.1.14 [KievanStaff], page 126, Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucchiStaff], page 182, Section 2.1.24 [RhythmicStaff], page 209, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226, Section 2.1.28 [TabStaff], page 239 and Section 2.1.30 [VaticanaStaff], page 261.

## 2.2.8 Bar\_number\_engraver

A bar number is created whenever **measurePosition** is zero and when there is a bar line (i.e., when **whichBar** is set). 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 2.2.112 [Staff\_collecting\_engraver], page 335.

Music types accepted:

## Section 1.2.2 [alternative-event], page 41

Properties (read)

**alternativeNumberingStyle** (symbol)

The style of an alternative's bar numbers. Can be **numbers** for going back to the same number or **numbers-with-letters** for going back to the same number with letter suffixes. No setting will not go back in measure-number time.

**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.

**currentBarNumber** (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.

**stavesFound** (list of grobs)

A list of all staff-symbols found.

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in 'scm/bar-line.scm'.

Properties (write)

**currentBarNumber** (integer)  
Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.12 \[BarNumber\]](#), page 369.

**Bar\_number\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212.

## 2.2.9 Beam\_collision\_engraver

Help beams avoid colliding with notes and clefs in other voices.

**Beam\_collision\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212.

## 2.2.10 Beam\_engraver

Handle **Beam** events by engraving beams. If omitted, then notes are printed with flags instead of beams.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.8 \[beam-event\]](#), page 41

Properties (read)

**baseMoment** (moment)  
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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

Properties (write)

**forbidBreak** (boolean)  
If set to **#t**, prevent a line break at this point.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374.

**Beam\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.20 \[NullVoice\]](#), page 179, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

## 2.2.11 Beam\_performer

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.8 \[beam-event\]](#), page 41

**Beam\_performer** is not part of any context.

### 2.2.12 Bend\_engraver

Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.10 \[bend-after-event\]](#), page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\]](#), page 376.

**Bend\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

### 2.2.13 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):

[Section 3.1.21 \[BreakAlignGroup\]](#), page 376, [Section 3.1.22 \[BreakAlignment\]](#), page 377 and [Section 3.1.62 \[LeftEdge\]](#), page 419.

**Break\_align\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212.

### 2.2.14 Breathing\_sign\_engraver

Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.14 \[breathing-event\]](#), page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\]](#), page 378.

**Breathing\_sign\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

### 2.2.15 Chord\_name\_engraver

Catch note and rest events and generate the appropriate chordname.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.41 \[note-event\]](#), page 45 and [Section 1.2.53 \[rest-event\]](#), page 46

Properties (read)

**chordChanges** (boolean)

Only show changes in chords scheme?

**chordNameExceptions** (list)

An alist of chord exceptions. Contains (*chord . markup*) entries.

**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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.24 \[ChordName\]](#), page 379.

`Chord_name_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.2 \[ChordNames\]](#), page 58.

## 2.2.16 Chord\_tremolo\_engraver

Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.74 \[tremolo-span-event\]](#), page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374.

`Chord_tremolo_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

## 2.2.17 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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

`clefTranspositionStyle` (symbol)

Determines the way the `ClefModifier` grob is displayed. Possible values are ‘default’, ‘parenthesized’ and ‘bracketed’.

`explicitClefVisibility` (vector)

‘break-visibility’ function for clef changes.

`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):

Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380 and Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381.

**Clef\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 74, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 102, Section 2.1.14 [KievanStaff], page 126, Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucciStaff], page 182, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226, Section 2.1.28 [TabStaff], page 239 and Section 2.1.30 [VaticanaStaff], page 261.

## 2.2.18 Cluster\_spanner\_engraver

Engrave a cluster using **Spanner** notation.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.15 [cluster-note-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpanner], page 383 and Section 3.1.28 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 383.

**Cluster\_spanner\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucciVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.29 [TabVoice], page 247, Section 2.1.31 [VaticanaVoice], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

## 2.2.19 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):

Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434.

**Collision\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 74, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 102, Section 2.1.14 [KievanStaff], page 126, Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucciStaff], page 182, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226, Section 2.1.28 [TabStaff], page 239 and Section 2.1.30 [VaticanaStaff], page 261.

## 2.2.20 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:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45

Properties (read)

**completionUnit** (moment)

Sub-bar unit of completion.

**measureLength** (moment)

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):

[Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), page 436, [Section 3.1.123 \[Tie\]](#), page 477 and [Section 3.1.124 \[TieColumn\]](#), page 478.

`Completion_heads_engraver` is not part of any context.

## 2.2.21 `Completion_rest_engraver`

This engraver replaces `Rest_engraver`. It plays some trickery to break long rests into the next measure.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.53 \[rest-event\]](#), page 46

Properties (read)

`completionUnit` (moment)

Sub-bar unit of completion.

`measureLength` (moment)

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):

[Section 3.1.93 \[Rest\]](#), page 449.

`Completion_rest_engraver` is not part of any context.

## 2.2.22 `Concurrent_hairpin_engraver`

Collect concurrent hairpins.

`Concurrent_hairpin_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212.

## 2.2.23 `Control_track_performer`

`Control_track_performer` is not part of any context.

### 2.2.24 Cue\_clef\_engraver

Determine and set reference point for pitches in cued voices.

Properties (read)

`clefTransposition` (integer)

Add this much extra transposition. 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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

`cueClefTranspositionStyle` (symbol)

Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are 'default', 'parenthesized' and 'bracketed'.

`explicitCueClefVisibility` (vector)

'break-visibility' function for cue clef changes.

`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):

Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385 and Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387.

`Cue_clef_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 74, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 102, Section 2.1.14 [KievanStaff], page 126, Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucchiStaff], page 182, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226, Section 2.1.28 [TabStaff], page 239 and Section 2.1.30 [VaticanaStaff], page 261.

### 2.2.25 Custos\_engraver

Engrave custodes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.32 [Custos], page 388.

`Custos_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucchiStaff], page 182 and Section 2.1.30 [VaticanaStaff], page 261.

### 2.2.26 Default\_bar\_line\_engraver

This engraver determines what kind of automatic bar lines should be produced, and sets `whichBar` accordingly. It should be at the same level as Section 2.2.129 [Timing.translator], page 341.

Properties (read)

`automaticBars` (boolean)

If set to false then bar lines will not be printed automatically; they must be explicitly created with a `\bar` command. Unlike the `\cadenzaOn` keyword, measures are still counted. Bar line generation will resume according to that count if this property is unset.



**barAlways** (boolean)

If set to true a bar line is drawn after each note.

**defaultBarType** (string)

Set the default type of bar line. See **whichBar** for information on available bar types.

This variable is read by [Section “Timing\\_translator” in \*Internals Reference\*](#) at [Section “Score” in \*Internals Reference\*](#) level.

**measureLength** (moment)

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.

**timing** (boolean)

Keep administration of measure length, position, bar number, etc.? Switch off for cadenzas.

**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘[scm/bar-line.scm](#)’.

**Default\_bar\_line\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), [page 212](#).

## 2.2.27 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):

[Section 3.1.33 \[DotColumn\]](#), [page 389](#).

**Dot\_column\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.5 \[DrumStaff\]](#), [page 74](#), [Section 2.1.12 \[GregorianTranscriptionStaff\]](#), [page 102](#), [Section 2.1.14 \[KievanStaff\]](#), [page 126](#), [Section 2.1.17 \[MensuralStaff\]](#), [page 153](#), [Section 2.1.21 \[PetrucciStaff\]](#), [page 182](#), [Section 2.1.24 \[RhythmicStaff\]](#), [page 209](#), [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), [page 226](#), [Section 2.1.28 \[TabStaff\]](#), [page 239](#) and [Section 2.1.30 \[VaticanaStaff\]](#), [page 261](#).

## 2.2.28 Dots\_engraver

Create [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), [page 390](#) objects for [Section 3.2.93 \[rhythmic-head-interface\]](#), [page 542s](#).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), [page 390](#).

**Dots\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), [page 60](#), [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), [page 80](#), [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), [page 113](#), [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), [page 137](#), [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), [page 164](#), [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), [page 193](#), [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), [page 247](#), [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), [page 271](#) and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), [page 283](#).

### 2.2.29 Double\_percent\_repeat\_engraver

Make double measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.19 \[double-percent-event\]](#), page 42

Properties (read)

`countPercentRepeats` (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

`measureLength` (moment)

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.35 \[DoublePercentRepeat\]](#), page 390 and [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 391.

`Double_percent_repeat_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucchiVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

### 2.2.30 Drum\_note\_performer

Play drum notes.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.41 \[note-event\]](#), page 45

`Drum_note_performer` is not part of any context.

### 2.2.31 Drum\_notes\_engraver

Generate drum note heads.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.41 \[note-event\]](#), page 45

Properties (read)

`drumStyleTable` (hash table)

A hash table which maps drums to layout settings. Predefined values: `'drums-style'`, `'timbales-style'`, `'congas-style'`, `'bongos-style'`, and `'percussion-style'`.

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):

[Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), page 436 and [Section 3.1.95 \[Script\]](#), page 450.

`Drum_notes_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80.

### 2.2.32 `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):

Section 3.1.38 [`DynamicLineSpanner`], page 394.

`Dynamic_align_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [`CueVoice`], page 60, Section 2.1.6 [`DrumVoice`], page 80, Section 2.1.7 [`Dynamics`], page 92, Section 2.1.13 [`GregorianTranscriptionVoice`], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [`KievanVoice`], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [`MensuralVoice`], page 164, Section 2.1.22 [`PetrucchiVoice`], page 193, Section 2.1.29 [`TabVoice`], page 247, Section 2.1.31 [`VaticanaVoice`], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [`Voice`], page 283.

### 2.2.33 `Dynamic_engraver`

Create hairpins, dynamic texts and dynamic text spanners.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.1 [`absolute-dynamic-event`], page 40, Section 1.2.13 [`break-span-event`], page 42 and Section 1.2.62 [`span-dynamic-event`], page 47

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):

Section 3.1.39 [`DynamicText`], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [`DynamicTextSpanner`], page 397 and Section 3.1.52 [`Hairpin`], page 408.

`Dynamic_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [`CueVoice`], page 60, Section 2.1.6 [`DrumVoice`], page 80, Section 2.1.7 [`Dynamics`], page 92, Section 2.1.13 [`GregorianTranscriptionVoice`], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [`KievanVoice`], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [`MensuralVoice`], page 164, Section 2.1.22 [`PetrucchiVoice`], page 193, Section 2.1.29 [`TabVoice`], page 247, Section 2.1.31 [`VaticanaVoice`], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [`Voice`], page 283.

### 2.2.34 `Dynamic_performer`

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.1 [`absolute-dynamic-event`], page 40, Section 1.2.17 [`crescendo-event`], page 42 and Section 1.2.18 [`decrescendo-event`], page 42

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 not part of any context.

### 2.2.35 Engraver

Base class for engravers. Does nothing, so it is not used.

`Engraver` is not part of any context.

### 2.2.36 Episema\_engraver

Create an *Editio Vaticana*-style episema line.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.21 \[episema-event\]](#), page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.41 \[Episema\]](#), page 398.

`Episema_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113 and [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271.

### 2.2.37 Extender\_engraver

Create lyric extenders.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.16 \[completize-extender-event\]](#), page 42 and [Section 1.2.22 \[extender-event\]](#), page 43

Properties (read)

`extendersOverRests` (boolean)

Whether to continue extenders as they cross a rest.

`includeGraceNotes` (boolean)

Do not ignore grace notes for [Section “Lyrics” in \*Internals Reference\*](#).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.64 \[LyricExtender\]](#), page 421.

`Extender_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.16 \[Lyrics\]](#), page 150.

### 2.2.38 Figured\_bass\_engraver

Make figured bass numbers.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.7 \[bass-figure-event\]](#), page 41 and [Section 1.2.53 \[rest-event\]](#), page 46

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):

[Section 3.1.13 \[BassFigure\]](#), page 371, [Section 3.1.14 \[BassFigureAlignment\]](#), page 371, [Section 3.1.16 \[BassFigureBracket\]](#), page 373, [Section 3.1.17 \[BassFigureContinuation\]](#), page 373 and [Section 3.1.18 \[BassFigureLine\]](#), page 373.

`Figured_bass_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.5 \[DrumStaff\]](#), page 74, [Section 2.1.8 \[FiguredBass\]](#), page 96, [Section 2.1.12 \[GregorianTranscriptionStaff\]](#), page 102, [Section 2.1.14 \[KievanStaff\]](#), page 126, [Section 2.1.17 \[MensuralStaff\]](#), page 153, [Section 2.1.21 \[PetrucchiStaff\]](#), page 182, [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), page 226, [Section 2.1.28 \[TabStaff\]](#), page 239 and [Section 2.1.30 \[VaticanaStaff\]](#), page 261.

### 2.2.39 Figured\_bass\_position\_engraver

Position figured bass alignments over notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.15 \[BassFigureAlignmentPositioning\]](#), page 372.

`Figured_bass_position_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.5 \[DrumStaff\]](#), page 74, [Section 2.1.12 \[GregorianTranscriptionStaff\]](#), page 102, [Section 2.1.14 \[KievanStaff\]](#), page 126, [Section 2.1.17 \[MensuralStaff\]](#), page 153, [Section 2.1.21 \[PetrucchiStaff\]](#), page 182, [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), page 226, [Section 2.1.28 \[TabStaff\]](#), page 239 and [Section 2.1.30 \[VaticanaStaff\]](#), page 261.

### 2.2.40 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):

[Section 3.1.43 \[FingeringColumn\]](#), page 401.

`Fingering_column_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.5 \[DrumStaff\]](#), page 74, [Section 2.1.12 \[GregorianTranscriptionStaff\]](#), page 102, [Section 2.1.14 \[KievanStaff\]](#),

page 126, Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucciStaff], page 182, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226, Section 2.1.28 [TabStaff], page 239 and Section 2.1.30 [VaticanaStaff], page 261.

### 2.2.41 Fingering\_engraver

Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.23 [fingering-event], page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399.

**Fingering\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucciVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.31 [VaticanaVoice], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

### 2.2.42 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): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 74, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 80, Section 2.1.7 [Dynamics], page 92, Section 2.1.9 [FretBoards], page 97, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 102, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.14 [KievanStaff], page 126, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice], page 137, Section 2.1.16 [Lyrics], page 150, Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucciStaff], page 182, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucciVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.24 [RhythmicStaff], page 209, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226, Section 2.1.28 [TabStaff], page 239, Section 2.1.29 [TabVoice], page 247, Section 2.1.30 [VaticanaStaff], page 261, Section 2.1.31 [VaticanaVoice], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

### 2.2.43 Footnote\_engraver

Create footnote texts.

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):

Section 3.1.45 [FootnoteItem], page 402 and Section 3.1.46 [FootnoteSpanner], page 403.

**Footnote\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.25 [Score], page 212.

### 2.2.44 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.

**Forbid\_line\_break\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

## 2.2.45 Fretboard\_engraver

Generate fret diagram from one or more events of type **NoteEvent**.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.23 \[fingering-event\]](#), page 43, [Section 1.2.41 \[note-event\]](#), page 45 and [Section 1.2.66 \[string-number-event\]](#), page 49

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):

[Section 3.1.47 \[FretBoard\]](#), page 404.

**Fretboard\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.9 \[FretBoards\]](#), page 97.



## 2.2.46 Glissando\_engraver

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.25 \[glissando-event\]](#), page 43

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):

[Section 3.1.48 \[Glissando\]](#), page 406.

**Glissando\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucchiVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

## 2.2.47 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:

[Section 1.2.9 \[beam-forbid-event\]](#), page 41

Properties (read)

**autoBeaming** (boolean)

If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374.

**Grace\_auto\_beam\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucchiVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

## 2.2.48 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:

[Section 1.2.8 \[beam-event\]](#), page 41

Properties (read)

**baseMoment** (moment)

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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374.

**Grace\_beam\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 80, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucchiVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.29 [TabVoice], page 247, Section 2.1.31 [VaticanaVoice], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

## 2.2.49 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): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 80, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucchiVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.29 [TabVoice], page 247, Section 2.1.31 [VaticanaVoice], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

## 2.2.50 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):

Section 3.1.49 [GraceSpacing], page 407.

**Grace\_spacing\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.25 [Score], page 212.

## 2.2.51 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):

Section 3.1.50 [GridLine], page 407.

**Grid\_line\_span\_engraver** is not part of any context.

## 2.2.52 Grid\_point\_engraver

Generate grid points.

Properties (read)

**gridInterval** (moment)

Interval for which to generate **GridPoints**.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.51 \[GridPoint\]](#), page 408.

**Grid\_point\_engraver** is not part of any context.

### 2.2.53 Grob\_pq\_engraver

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.).

**Grob\_pq\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.5 \[DrumStaff\]](#), page 74, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.12 \[GregorianTranscriptionStaff\]](#), page 102, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.14 \[KievanStaff\]](#), page 126, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.17 \[MensuralStaff\]](#), page 153, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.21 \[PetrucciStaff\]](#), page 182, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), page 226, [Section 2.1.28 \[TabStaff\]](#), page 239, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.30 \[VaticanaStaff\]](#), page 261, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

### 2.2.54 Horizontal\_bracket\_engraver

Create horizontal brackets over notes for musical analysis purposes.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.42 \[note-grouping-event\]](#), page 45

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.53 \[HorizontalBracket\]](#), page 410.

**Horizontal\_bracket\_engraver** is not part of any context.

### 2.2.55 Hyphen\_engraver

Create lyric hyphens and distance constraints between words.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.27 \[hyphen-event\]](#), page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.65 \[LyricHyphen\]](#), page 422 and [Section 3.1.66 \[LyricSpace\]](#), page 423.

**Hyphen\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.16 \[Lyrics\]](#), page 150.

## 2.2.56 `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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

[Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\]](#), page 411.

`Instrument_name_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.1 \[ChoirStaff\]](#), page 57, [Section 2.1.5 \[DrumStaff\]](#), page 74, [Section 2.1.9 \[FretBoards\]](#), page 97, [Section 2.1.11 \[GrandStaff\]](#), page 100, [Section 2.1.12 \[GregorianTranscriptionStaff\]](#), page 102, [Section 2.1.14 \[KievanStaff\]](#), page 126, [Section 2.1.16 \[Lyrics\]](#), page 150, [Section 2.1.17 \[MensuralStaff\]](#), page 153, [Section 2.1.21 \[PetrucciStaff\]](#), page 182, [Section 2.1.23 \[PianoStaff\]](#), page 206, [Section 2.1.24 \[RhythmicStaff\]](#), page 209, [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), page 226, [Section 2.1.27 \[StaffGroup\]](#), page 237, [Section 2.1.28 \[TabStaff\]](#), page 239 and [Section 2.1.30 \[VaticanaStaff\]](#), page 261.

## 2.2.57 `Instrument_switch_engraver`

Create a cue text for taking instrument.

Properties (read)

`instrumentCueName` (markup)

The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.55 \[InstrumentSwitch\]](#), page 411.

`Instrument_switch_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

## 2.2.58 `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): [Section 2.1.23 \[PianoStaff\]](#), page 206.

## 2.2.59 Key\_engraver

Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.28 \[key-change-event\]](#), page 43

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.

`keyAlterationOrder` (list)

An alist that defines in what order alterations should be printed. The format is `(step . alter)`, where `step` is a number from 0 to 6 and `alter` from -2 (sharp) to 2 (flat).

`keySignature` (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. `keySignature = #'((6 . ,FLAT))`.

`lastKeySignature` (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)

`keySignature` (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. `keySignature = #'((6 . ,FLAT))`.

`lastKeySignature` (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):

[Section 3.1.56 \[KeyCancellation\]](#), page 413 and [Section 3.1.57 \[KeySignature\]](#), page 414.

`Key_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.12 \[GregorianTranscription-Staff\]](#), page 102, [Section 2.1.14 \[KievanStaff\]](#), page 126, [Section 2.1.17 \[MensuralStaff\]](#), page 153, [Section 2.1.21 \[PetrucciStaff\]](#), page 182, [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), page 226 and [Section 2.1.30 \[VaticanaStaff\]](#), page 261.

### 2.2.60 Key\_performer

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.28 \[key-change-event\]](#), page 43

`Key_performer` is not part of any context.

### 2.2.61 Kievan\_ligature\_engraver

Handle `Kievan_ligature_events` by glueing Kievan heads together.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.32 \[ligature-event\]](#), page 44

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.58 \[KievanLigature\]](#), page 416.

`Kievan_ligature_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137.

### 2.2.62 Laissez\_vibrer\_engraver

Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.30 \[laissez-vibrer-event\]](#), page 43

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.59 \[LaissezVibrerTie\]](#), page 417 and [Section 3.1.60 \[LaissezVibrerTieColumn\]](#), page 418.

`Laissez_vibrer_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

### 2.2.63 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):

[Section 3.1.61 \[LedgerLineSpanner\]](#), page 418.

`Ledger_line_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.5 \[DrumStaff\]](#), page 74, [Section 2.1.12 \[GregorianTranscriptionStaff\]](#), page 102, [Section 2.1.14 \[KievanStaff\]](#), page 126, [Section 2.1.17 \[MensuralStaff\]](#), page 153, [Section 2.1.21 \[PetrucciStaff\]](#), page 182, [Section 2.1.24 \[RhythmicStaff\]](#), page 209, [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), page 226, [Section 2.1.28 \[TabStaff\]](#), page 239 and [Section 2.1.30 \[VaticanaStaff\]](#), page 261.

### 2.2.64 Ligature\_bracket\_engraver

Handle `Ligature_events` by engraving `Ligature` brackets.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.32 \[ligature-event\]](#), page 44

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.63 \[LigatureBracket\]](#), page 420.

`Ligature_bracket_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

### 2.2.65 Lyric\_engraver

Engrave text for lyrics.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.34 \[lyric-event\]](#), page 44

Properties (read)

`ignoreMelismata` (boolean)

Ignore melismata for this [Section “Lyrics” in \*Internals Reference\*](#) line.

`includeGraceNotes` (boolean)

Do not ignore grace notes for [Section “Lyrics” in \*Internals Reference\*](#).

`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):

[Section 3.1.67 \[LyricText\]](#), page 423.

`Lyric_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.16 \[Lyrics\]](#), page 150.

### 2.2.66 Lyric\_performer

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.34 \[lyric-event\]](#), page 44

`Lyric_performer` is not part of any context.

### 2.2.67 Mark\_engraver

Create `RehearsalMark` objects. It puts them on top of all staves (which is taken from the property `stavesFound`). If moving this engraver to a different context, [Section 2.2.112 \[Staff\\_collecting\\_engraver\]](#), page 335 must move along, otherwise all marks end up on the same Y location.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.35 \[mark-event\]](#), page 44

Properties (read)

`markFormatter` (procedure)

A procedure taking as arguments the context and the rehearsal mark. It should return the formatted mark as a markup object.

`rehearsalMark` (integer)

The last rehearsal mark printed.

`stavesFound` (list of grobs)

A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.89 \[RehearsalMark\]](#), page 445.

`Mark_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212.

### 2.2.68 Measure\_grouping\_engraver

Create `MeasureGrouping` to indicate beat subdivision.

Properties (read)

`baseMoment` (moment)

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):

[Section 3.1.69 \[MeasureGrouping\]](#), page 426.

`Measure_grouping_engraver` is not part of any context.

### 2.2.69 Melody\_engraver

Create information for context dependent typesetting decisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.70 \[MelodyItem\]](#), page 427.

`Melody_engraver` is not part of any context.

### 2.2.70 Mensural\_ligature\_engraver

Handle `Mensural_ligature_events` by glueing special ligature heads together.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.32 \[ligature-event\]](#), page 44

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.71 \[MensuralLigature\]](#), page 427.

`Mensural_ligature_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164 and [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193.

### 2.2.71 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 2.2.112 \[Staff\\_collecting\\_engraver\]](#), page 335.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.69 \[tempo-change-event\]](#), page 49

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

[Section 3.1.72 \[MetronomeMark\]](#), page 427.

**Metronome\_mark\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212.

## 2.2.72 Midi\_control\_function\_performer

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).

**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\_function\_performer** is not part of any context.

## 2.2.73 Multi\_measure\_rest\_engraver

Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘R’. It reads **measurePosition** and **internalBarNumber** to determine what number to print over the [Section 3.1.73 \[MultiMeasureRest\]](#), page 429.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.38 \[multi-measure-rest-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.39 \[multi-measure-text-event\]](#), page 44

Properties (read)

**currentCommandColumn** (graphical (layout) object)

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

**internalBarNumber** (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the **Accidental\_engraver**.



**measurePosition** (moment)

How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

**restNumberThreshold** (number)

If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430 and Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432.

**Multi\_measure\_rest\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 80, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucchiVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.29 [TabVoice], page 247, Section 2.1.31 [VaticanaVoice], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

## 2.2.74 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 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):

Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464 and Section 3.1.112 [StrokeFinger], page 465.

**New\_fingering\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucchiVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.31 [VaticanaVoice], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

## 2.2.75 Note\_head\_line\_engraver

Engrave a line between two note heads, for example a glissando. If **followVoice** is set, staff switches also generate a line.

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):

Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406 and Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower], page 491.

**Note\_head\_line\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice],

page 137, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucciVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.29 [TabVoice], page 247, Section 2.1.31 [VaticanaVoice], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

## 2.2.76 Note\_heads\_engraver

Generate note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45

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):

Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436.

`Note_heads_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.20 [NullVoice], page 179, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucciVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.31 [VaticanaVoice], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

## 2.2.77 Note\_name\_engraver

Print pitches as words.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45

Properties (read)

`printOctaveNames` (boolean)

Print octave marks for the `NoteNames` context.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.80 [NoteName], page 437.

`Note_name_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [NoteNames], page 177.

## 2.2.78 Note\_performer

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45

`Note_performer` is not part of any context.

## 2.2.79 Note\_spacing\_engraver

Generate `NoteSpacing`, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437.

`Note_spacing_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 80, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucciVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.29 [TabVoice], page 247, Section 2.1.31 [VaticanaVoice], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

## 2.2.80 `Ottava_spanner_engraver`

Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.

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):

[Section 3.1.82 \[OttavaBracket\]](#), page 437.

`Ottava_spanner_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.12 \[GregorianTranscriptionStaff\]](#), page 102, [Section 2.1.14 \[KievanStaff\]](#), page 126, [Section 2.1.17 \[MensuralStaff\]](#), page 153, [Section 2.1.21 \[PetrucciStaff\]](#), page 182, [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), page 226 and [Section 2.1.30 \[VaticanaStaff\]](#), page 261.

## 2.2.81 `Output_property_engraver`

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.4 \[apply-output-event\]](#), page 41

`Output_property_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.2 \[ChordNames\]](#), page 58, [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.5 \[DrumStaff\]](#), page 74, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.7 \[Dynamics\]](#), page 92, [Section 2.1.9 \[FretBoards\]](#), page 97, [Section 2.1.12 \[GregorianTranscriptionStaff\]](#), page 102, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.14 \[KievanStaff\]](#), page 126, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.17 \[MensuralStaff\]](#), page 153, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.21 \[PetrucciStaff\]](#), page 182, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.24 \[RhythmicStaff\]](#), page 209, [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212, [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), page 226, [Section 2.1.27 \[StaffGroup\]](#), page 237, [Section 2.1.28 \[TabStaff\]](#), page 239, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.30 \[VaticanaStaff\]](#), page 261, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

## 2.2.82 `Page_turn_engraver`

Decide where page turns are allowed to go.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.12 \[break-event\]](#), page 42

Properties (read)

`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.

### 2.2.83 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:

[Section 1.2.12 \[break-event\]](#), page 42 and [Section 1.2.29 \[label-event\]](#), page 43

Properties (read)

`forbidBreak` (boolean)

If set to `#t`, prevent a line break at this point.

Properties (write)

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.76 \[NonMusicalPaperColumn\]](#), page 433 and [Section 3.1.83 \[PaperColumn\]](#), page 439.

`Paper_column_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212.

### 2.2.84 Parenthesis\_engraver

Parenthesize objects whose music cause has the `parenthesize` property.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.84 \[ParenthesesItem\]](#), page 440.

`Parenthesis_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212.

### 2.2.85 Part\_combine\_engraver

Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings ‘a2’, ‘Solo’, ‘Solo II’, and ‘unisono’.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.41 \[note-event\]](#), page 45 and [Section 1.2.45 \[part-combine-event\]](#), page 46

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):

[Section 3.1.29 \[CombineTextScript\]](#), page 383.

`Part_combine_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

## 2.2.86 Percent\_repeat\_engraver

Make whole measure repeats.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.48 \[percent-event\]](#), page 46

Properties (read)

`countPercentRepeats` (boolean)

If set, produce counters for percent repeats.

`currentCommandColumn` (graphical (layout) object)

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

`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):

[Section 3.1.85 \[PercentRepeat\]](#), page 441 and [Section 3.1.86 \[PercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 441.

`Percent_repeat_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

## 2.2.87 Phrasing\_slur\_engraver

Print phrasing slurs. Similar to [Section 2.2.105 \[Slur\\_engraver\]](#), page 334.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.50 \[phrasing-slur-event\]](#), page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.87 \[PhrasingSlur\]](#), page 443.

`Phrasing_slur_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

## 2.2.88 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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.100 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 455, Section 3.1.114 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 467 and Section 3.1.133 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 487.

`Piano_pedal_align_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 74, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 102, Section 2.1.14 [KievanStaff], page 126, Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucciStaff], page 182, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226, Section 2.1.28 [TabStaff], page 239 and Section 2.1.30 [VaticanaStaff], page 261.

## 2.2.89 Piano\_pedal\_engraver

Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [sostenuto-event], page 47, Section 1.2.68 [sustain-event], page 49 and Section 1.2.77 [una-corda-event], page 50

Properties (read)

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

`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):

Section 3.1.88 [PianoPedalBracket], page 444, Section 3.1.99 [SostenutoPedal], page 454, Section 3.1.113 [SustainPedal], page 466 and Section 3.1.132 [UnaCordaPedal], page 486.

`Piano_pedal_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.7 [Dynamics], page 92, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 102, Section 2.1.14 [KievanStaff], page 126, Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucciStaff], page 182, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226, Section 2.1.28 [TabStaff], page 239 and Section 2.1.30 [VaticanaStaff], page 261.

## 2.2.90 Piano\_pedal\_performer

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [sostenuto-event], page 47, Section 1.2.68 [sustain-event], page 49 and Section 1.2.77 [una-corda-event], page 50

Piano\_pedal\_performer is not part of any context.

## 2.2.91 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): Section 2.1.20 [NullVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.24 [RhythmicStaff], page 209.

## 2.2.92 Pitched\_trill\_engraver

Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481 and Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482.

Pitched\_trill\_engraver is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 80, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucciVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.31 [VaticanaVoice], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

## 2.2.93 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): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 74, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 102, Section 2.1.14 [KievanStaff], page 126, Section 2.1.16 [Lyrics], page 150, Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucciStaff], page 182, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226, Section 2.1.28 [TabStaff], page 239 and Section 2.1.30 [VaticanaStaff], page 261.

## 2.2.94 Repeat\_acknowledge\_engraver

Acknowledge repeated music, and convert the contents of `repeatCommands` into an appropriate setting for `whichBar`.

Properties (read)

`doubleRepeatSegnoType` (string)

Set the default bar line for the combinations double repeat with segno.  
Default is ‘:|.S.|:’.

`doubleRepeatType` (string)

Set the default bar line for double repeats.

`endRepeatSegnoType` (string)

Set the default bar line for the combinations ending of repeat with segno.  
Default is ‘:|.S’.



**endRepeatType** (string)  
Set the default bar line for the ending of repeats.

**repeatCommands** (list)  
This property is a list of commands of the form (list 'volta x), where x is a string or #f. 'end-repeat is also accepted as a command.

**segnoType** (string)  
Set the default bar line for a requested segno. Default is 'S'.

**startRepeatSegnoType** (string)  
Set the default bar line for the combinations beginning of repeat with segno. Default is 'S.|:'.

**startRepeatType** (string)  
Set the default bar line for the beginning of repeats.

**whichBar** (string)  
This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.  
Example:  
`\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"`  
This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in 'scm/bar-line.scm'.

**Repeat\_acknowledge\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), [page 212](#).

### 2.2.95 Repeat\_tie\_engraver

Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.52 \[repeat-tie-event\]](#), [page 46](#)

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.91 \[RepeatTie\]](#), [page 448](#) and [Section 3.1.92 \[RepeatTieColumn\]](#), [page 449](#).

**Repeat\_tie\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), [page 60](#), [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), [page 80](#), [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), [page 113](#), [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), [page 137](#), [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), [page 164](#), [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), [page 193](#), [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), [page 247](#), [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), [page 271](#) and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), [page 283](#).

### 2.2.96 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):

[Section 3.1.94 \[RestCollision\]](#), [page 450](#).

**Rest\_collision\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.5 \[DrumStaff\]](#), [page 74](#), [Section 2.1.12 \[GregorianTranscriptionStaff\]](#), [page 102](#), [Section 2.1.14 \[KievanStaff\]](#), [page 126](#), [Section 2.1.17 \[MensuralStaff\]](#), [page 153](#), [Section 2.1.21 \[PetrucciStaff\]](#), [page 182](#), [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), [page 226](#), [Section 2.1.28 \[TabStaff\]](#), [page 239](#) and [Section 2.1.30 \[VaticanaStaff\]](#), [page 261](#).



## 2.2.97 Rest\_engraver

Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.53 \[rest-event\]](#), page 46

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):

[Section 3.1.93 \[Rest\]](#), page 449.

`Rest_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

## 2.2.98 Rhythmic\_column\_engraver

Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.78 \[NoteColumn\]](#), page 435.

`Rhythmic_column_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.20 \[NullVoice\]](#), page 179, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

## 2.2.99 Scheme\_engraver

Implement engravers in Scheme. Interprets arguments to `\consists` as callbacks.

`Scheme_engraver` is not part of any context.

## 2.2.100 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):

[Section 3.1.96 \[ScriptColumn\]](#), page 451.

`Script_column_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

## 2.2.101 Script\_engraver

Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.6 \[articulation-event\]](#), page 41

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):

Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450.

`Script_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 80, Section 2.1.7 [Dynamics], page 92, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucciVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.29 [TabVoice], page 247, Section 2.1.31 [VaticanaVoice], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

### 2.2.102 Script\_row\_engraver

Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.97 [ScriptRow], page 452.

`Script_row_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 74, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 102, Section 2.1.14 [KievanStaff], page 126, Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucciStaff], page 182, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226, Section 2.1.28 [TabStaff], page 239 and Section 2.1.30 [VaticanaStaff], page 261.

### 2.2.103 Separating\_line\_group\_engraver

Generate objects for computing spacing parameters.

Properties (read)

`createSpacing` (boolean)

Create `StaffSpacing` objects? Should be set for staves.

Properties (write)

`hasStaffSpacing` (boolean)

True if the current `CommandColumn` contains items that will affect spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.105 [StaffSpacing], page 459.

`Separating_line_group_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.2 [ChordNames], page 58, Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 74, Section 2.1.8 [FiguredBass], page 96, Section 2.1.9 [FretBoards], page 97, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 102, Section 2.1.14 [KievanStaff], page 126, Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.19 [NoteNames], page 177, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucciStaff], page 182, Section 2.1.24 [RhythmicStaff], page 209, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226, Section 2.1.28 [TabStaff], page 239 and Section 2.1.30 [VaticanaStaff], page 261.

### 2.2.104 Slash\_repeat\_engraver

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.51 [repeat-slash-event], page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393 and Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447.

**Slash\_repeat\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucchiVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

### 2.2.105 Slur\_engraver

Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.57 \[slur-event\]](#), page 47

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):

[Section 3.1.98 \[Slur\]](#), page 452.

**Slur\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.20 \[NullVoice\]](#), page 179, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucchiVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

### 2.2.106 Slur\_performer

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.57 \[slur-event\]](#), page 47

**Slur\_performer** is not part of any context.

### 2.2.107 Spacing\_engraver

Make a **SpacingSpanner** and do bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.61 \[spacing-section-event\]](#), page 47

Properties (read)

**currentCommandColumn** (graphical (layout) object)

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

**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):

[Section 3.1.101 \[SpacingSpanner\]](#), page 456.

**Spacing\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212.

### 2.2.108 `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):

[Section 3.1.9 \[Arpeggio\]](#), page 365.

`Span_arpeggio_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.11 \[GrandStaff\]](#), page 100, [Section 2.1.23 \[PianoStaff\]](#), page 206 and [Section 2.1.27 \[StaffGroup\]](#), page 237.

### 2.2.109 `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):

[Section 3.1.102 \[SpanBar\]](#), page 457.

`Span_bar_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.11 \[GrandStaff\]](#), page 100, [Section 2.1.23 \[PianoStaff\]](#), page 206 and [Section 2.1.27 \[StaffGroup\]](#), page 237.

### 2.2.110 `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):

[Section 3.1.103 \[SpanBarStub\]](#), page 458.

`Span_bar_stub_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.11 \[GrandStaff\]](#), page 100, [Section 2.1.23 \[PianoStaff\]](#), page 206 and [Section 2.1.27 \[StaffGroup\]](#), page 237.

### 2.2.111 `Spanner_break_forbid_engraver`

Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

`Spanner_break_forbid_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

### 2.2.112 `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): [Section 2.1.5 \[DrumStaff\]](#), page 74, [Section 2.1.12 \[GregorianTranscriptionStaff\]](#), page 102, [Section 2.1.14 \[KievanStaff\]](#), page 126, [Section 2.1.17 \[MensuralStaff\]](#), page 153, [Section 2.1.21 \[PetrucciStaff\]](#), page 182, [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212, [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), page 226, [Section 2.1.28 \[TabStaff\]](#), page 239 and [Section 2.1.30 \[VaticanaStaff\]](#), page 261.

### 2.2.113 Staff\_performer

`Staff_performer` is not part of any context.

### 2.2.114 Staff\_symbol\_engraver

Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.64 \[staff-span-event\]](#), page 48

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.106 \[StaffSymbol\]](#), page 459.

`Staff_symbol_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.5 \[DrumStaff\]](#), page 74, [Section 2.1.12 \[GregorianTranscriptionStaff\]](#), page 102, [Section 2.1.14 \[KievanStaff\]](#), page 126, [Section 2.1.17 \[MensuralStaff\]](#), page 153, [Section 2.1.21 \[PetrucciStaff\]](#), page 182, [Section 2.1.24 \[RhythmicStaff\]](#), page 209, [Section 2.1.26 \[Staff\]](#), page 226, [Section 2.1.28 \[TabStaff\]](#), page 239 and [Section 2.1.30 \[VaticanaStaff\]](#), page 261.

### 2.2.115 Stanza\_number\_align\_engraver

This engraver ensures that stanza numbers are neatly aligned.

`Stanza_number_align_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212.

### 2.2.116 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):

[Section 3.1.107 \[StanzaNumber\]](#), page 460.

`Stanza_number_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.16 \[Lyrics\]](#), page 150.

### 2.2.117 Stem\_engraver

Create stems and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.73 \[tremolo-event\]](#), page 49 and [Section 1.2.76 \[tuplet-span-event\]](#), page 50

Properties (read)

`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`.

`tremoloFlags` (integer)

The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

`whichBar` (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘`scm/bar-line.scm`’.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461 and Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463.

`Stem_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 80, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.20 [NullVoice], page 179, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucciVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.29 [TabVoice], page 247 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

### 2.2.118 `System_start_delimiter_engraver`

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 (clef, key signature, etc.) items.

`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):

Section 3.1.116 [SystemStartBar], page 469, Section 3.1.117 [SystemStartBrace], page 470, Section 3.1.118 [SystemStartBracket], page 471 and Section 3.1.119 [SystemStartSquare], page 472.

`System_start_delimiter_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.1 [ChoirStaff], page 57, Section 2.1.11 [GrandStaff], page 100, Section 2.1.23 [PianoStaff], page 206, Section 2.1.25 [Score], page 212 and Section 2.1.27 [StaffGroup], page 237.

### 2.2.119 `Tab_note_heads_engraver`

Generate one or more tablature note heads from event of type `NoteEvent`.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.23 [fingering-event], page 43, Section 1.2.41 [note-event], page 45 and Section 1.2.66 [string-number-event], page 49

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.

**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):

[Section 3.1.120 \[TabNoteHead\]](#), page 472.

**Tab\_note\_heads\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247.

### 2.2.120 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):

[Section 3.1.106 \[StaffSymbol\]](#), page 459.

**Tab\_staff\_symbol\_engraver** is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.28 \[TabStaff\]](#), page 239.

### 2.2.121 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): [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247.



### 2.2.122 Tempo\_performer

Properties (read)

`tempoWholesPerMinute` (moment)

The tempo in whole notes per minute.

`Tempo_performer` is not part of any context.

### 2.2.123 Text\_engraver

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.70 \[text-script-event\]](#), page 49

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.121 \[TextScript\]](#), page 474.

`Text_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.7 \[Dynamics\]](#), page 92, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

### 2.2.124 Text\_spanner\_engraver

Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.71 \[text-span-event\]](#), page 49

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):

[Section 3.1.122 \[TextSpanner\]](#), page 475.

`Text_spanner_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.7 \[Dynamics\]](#), page 92, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucciVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

### 2.2.125 Tie\_engraver

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.72 \[tie-event\]](#), page 49

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):

Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477 and Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478.

`Tie_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 60, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 80, Section 2.1.13 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 113, Section 2.1.15 [KievanVoice], page 137, Section 2.1.18 [MensuralVoice], page 164, Section 2.1.19 [NoteNames], page 177, Section 2.1.20 [NullVoice], page 179, Section 2.1.22 [PetrucciVoice], page 193, Section 2.1.29 [TabVoice], page 247, Section 2.1.31 [VaticanaVoice], page 271 and Section 2.1.32 [Voice], page 283.

## 2.2.126 Tie\_performer

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.72 [tie-event], page 49

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 not part of any context.

## 2.2.127 Time\_signature\_engraver

Create a Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478 whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

Properties (read)

`implicitTimeSignatureVisibility` (vector)  
break visibility for the default time signature.

`timeSignatureFraction` (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):

Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478.

`Time_signature_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 74, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 102, Section 2.1.17 [MensuralStaff], page 153, Section 2.1.21 [PetrucciStaff], page 182, Section 2.1.24 [RhythmicStaff], page 209, Section 2.1.26 [Staff], page 226 and Section 2.1.28 [TabStaff], page 239.

## 2.2.128 Time\_signature\_performer

`Time_signature_performer` is not part of any context.

### 2.2.129 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**.

Properties (read)

- baseMoment** (moment)  
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
- currentBarNumber** (integer)  
Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.
- internalBarNumber** (integer)  
Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the **Accidental\_engraver**.
- measureLength** (moment)  
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** (fraction, as pair)  
A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, '(4 . 4)' is a 4/4 time signature.

Properties (write)

- baseMoment** (moment)  
Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.
- currentBarNumber** (integer)  
Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.
- internalBarNumber** (integer)  
Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the **Accidental\_engraver**.
- measureLength** (moment)  
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** (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): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212.

### 2.2.130 Translator

Base class. Not instantiated.

**Translator** is not part of any context.

### 2.2.131 Trill\_spanner\_engraver

Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.75 \[trill-span-event\]](#), page 50

Properties (read)

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

`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):

[Section 3.1.129 \[TrillSpanner\]](#), page 483.

`Trill_spanner_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucchiVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

### 2.2.132 Tuplet\_engraver

Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.76 \[tuplet-span-event\]](#), page 50

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):

[Section 3.1.130 \[TupletBracket\]](#), page 484 and [Section 3.1.131 \[TupletNumber\]](#), page 485.

`Tuplet_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.3 \[CueVoice\]](#), page 60, [Section 2.1.6 \[DrumVoice\]](#), page 80, [Section 2.1.13 \[GregorianTranscriptionVoice\]](#), page 113, [Section 2.1.15 \[KievanVoice\]](#), page 137, [Section 2.1.18 \[MensuralVoice\]](#), page 164, [Section 2.1.22 \[PetrucchiVoice\]](#), page 193, [Section 2.1.29 \[TabVoice\]](#), page 247, [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271 and [Section 2.1.32 \[Voice\]](#), page 283.

### 2.2.133 Tweak\_engraver

Read the `tweaks` property from the originating event, and set properties.

`Tweak_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212.

### 2.2.134 Vaticana\_ligature\_engraver

Handle ligatures by glueing special ligature heads together.

Music types accepted:

[Section 1.2.32 \[ligature-event\]](#), page 44 and [Section 1.2.49 \[pes-or-flexa-event\]](#), page 46

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.33 \[DotColumn\]](#), page 389 and [Section 3.1.134 \[VaticanaLigature\]](#), page 489.

`Vaticana_ligature_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.31 \[VaticanaVoice\]](#), page 271.

### 2.2.135 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):

[Section 3.1.135 \[VerticalAlignment\]](#), page 489.

`Vertical_align_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.1 \[ChoirStaff\]](#), page 57, [Section 2.1.11 \[GrandStaff\]](#), page 100, [Section 2.1.23 \[PianoStaff\]](#), page 206, [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212 and [Section 2.1.27 \[StaffGroup\]](#), page 237.

### 2.2.136 Volta\_engraver

Make volta brackets.

Properties (read)

`repeatCommands` (list)

This property is a list of commands of the form `(list 'volta x)`, where `x` is a string or `#f`. `'end-repeat` is also accepted as a command.

`stavesFound` (list of grobs)

A list of all staff-symbols found.

`voltaSpannerDuration` (moment)

This specifies the maximum duration to use for the brackets printed for `\alternative`. This can be used to shrink the length of brackets in the situation where one alternative is very large.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

[Section 3.1.138 \[VoltaBracket\]](#), page 492 and [Section 3.1.139 \[VoltaBracketSpanner\]](#), page 493.

`Volta_engraver` is part of the following context(s): [Section 2.1.25 \[Score\]](#), page 212.

## 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.

`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.

`alignBassFigureAccidentals` (boolean)

If true, then the accidentals are aligned in bass figure context.

`alignBelowContext` (string)

Where to insert newly created context in vertical alignment.

`alternativeNumberingStyle` (symbol)

The style of an alternative's bar numbers. Can be `numbers` for going back to the same number or `numbers-with-letters` for going back to the same number with letter suffixes. No setting will not go back in measure-number time.

`associatedVoice` (string)

Name of the `Voice` 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.

`measurepos`

The current measure position.

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.

`automaticBars` (boolean)

If set to false then bar lines will not be printed automatically; they must be explicitly created with a `\bar` command. Unlike the `\cadenzaOn` keyword, measures are still

counted. Bar line generation will resume according to that count if this property is unset.

**barAlways** (boolean)

If set to true a bar line is drawn after each note.

**barCheckSynchronize** (boolean)

If true then reset **measurePosition** when finding a bar check.

**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** (moment)

Smallest unit of time that will stand on its own as a subdivided section.

**bassFigureFormatFunction** (procedure)

A procedure that is called to produce the formatting for a **BassFigure** grob. It takes a list of **BassFigureEvents**, a context, and the grob to format.

**bassStaffProperties** (list)

An alist of property settings to apply for the down staff of **PianoStaff**. Used by **\autochange**.

**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.
- chordChanges** (boolean)  
Only show changes in chords scheme?
- chordNameExceptions** (list)  
An alist of chord exceptions. Contains (*chord . markup*) entries.
- chordNameExceptionsFull** (list)  
An alist of full chord exceptions. Contains (*chord . markup*) entries.
- chordNameExceptionsPartial** (list)  
An alist of partial chord exceptions. Contains (*chord . (prefix-markup suffix-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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.
- clefTranspositionFormatter** (procedure)  
A procedure that takes the Transposition number as a string and the style as a symbol and returns a markup.
- clefTranspositionStyle** (symbol)  
Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are 'default', 'parenthesized' and 'bracketed'.
- completionBusy** (boolean)  
Whether a completion-note head is playing.
- completionUnit** (moment)  
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. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

`cueClefTranspositionFormatter` (procedure)

A procedure that takes the Transposition number as a string and the style as a symbol and returns a markup.

`cueClefTranspositionStyle` (symbol)

Determines the way the ClefModifier grob is displayed. Possible values are ‘default’, ‘parenthesized’ and ‘bracketed’.

`currentBarNumber` (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.

`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.’.

`defaultBarType` (string)

Set the default type of bar line. See `whichBar` for information on available bar types. This variable is read by [Section “Timing\\_translator” in \*Internals Reference\*](#) at [Section “Score” in \*Internals Reference\*](#) level.

`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.

`doubleRepeatSegnoType` (string)

Set the default bar line for the combinations double repeat with segno. Default is ‘:|.S.|:’.

`doubleRepeatType` (string)

Set the default bar line for double repeats.



**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)

A hash table which maps drums to layout settings. Predefined values: ‘drums-style’, ‘timbales-style’, ‘congas-style’, ‘bongos-style’, and ‘percussion-style’.

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.

**endRepeatSegnoType** (string)

Set the default bar line for the combinations ending of repeat with segno. Default is ‘:|.S’.

**endRepeatType** (string)

Set the default bar line for the ending of repeats.

**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.

**figuredBassPlusDirection** (direction)

Where to put plus signs relative to the main figure.

**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.

**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.

`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` (moment)

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.

`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.

`implicitTimeSignatureVisibility` (vector)

break visibility for the default time signature.

`includeGraceNotes` (boolean)

Do not ignore grace notes for [Section “Lyrics” in \*Internals Reference\*](#).

`instrumentCueName` (markup)

The name to print if another instrument is to be taken.

**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 \quotes.

**internalBarNumber** (integer)

Contains the current barnumber. 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)

An alist that defines in what order alterations should be printed. The format is (*step* . *alter*), where *step* is a number from 0 to 6 and *alter* from -2 (sharp) to 2 (flat).

**keySignature** (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. **keySignature** = #`((6 . ,FLAT)).

**lyricMelismaAlignment** (number)

Alignment to use for a melisma syllable.

**majorSevenSymbol** (markup)

How should the major 7th be formatted in a chord name?

**markFormatter** (procedure)

A procedure taking as arguments the context and the rehearsal mark. It should return the formatted mark as a markup object.

**maximumFretStretch** (number)

Don't allocate frets further than this from specified frets.

**measureLength** (moment)

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.

**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).

**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).

**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.
- 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.
- ottavation** (markup)  
If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.
- output** (music output)  
The output produced by a score-level translator during music interpretation.
- 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`.
- printKeyCancellation** (boolean)  
Print restoration alterations before a key signature change.
- printOctaveNames** (boolean)  
Print octave marks for the `NoteNames` context.
- printPartCombineTexts** (boolean)  
Set ‘Solo’ and ‘A due’ texts in the part combiner?
- proportionalNotationDuration** (moment)  
Global override for shortest-playing duration. This is used for switching on proportional notation.
- rehearsalMark** (integer)  
The last rehearsal mark printed.

**repeatCommands** (list)

This property is a list of commands of the form (**list** 'volta *x*), where *x* is a string or **#f**. **'end-repeat** is also accepted as a command.

**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.

**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.

**segnoType** (string)

Set the default bar line for a requested segno. Default is 'S'.

**shapeNoteStyles** (vector)

Vector of symbols, listing style for each note head relative to the tonic (qv.) 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.

**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.

**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.

**startRepeatSegnoType** (string)

Set the default bar line for the combinations beginning of repeat with segno. Default is ‘S.|:’.

**startRepeatType** (string)

Set the default bar line for the beginning of repeats.

**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, multiple beams will be subdivided at **baseMoment** positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

**suggestAccidentals** (boolean)

If set, accidentals are typeset as cautionary suggestions over the note.

**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 arguments: the context and the string.

- tempoHideNote** (boolean)  
Hide the note = count in tempo marks.
- tempoWholesPerMinute** (moment)  
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** (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*.
- trebleStaffProperties** (list)  
An alist of property settings to apply for the up staff of *PianoStaff*. Used by *\autochange*.
- tremoloFlags** (integer)  
The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.
- 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** (moment)  
Normally, a tuplet bracket is as wide as the *\times* expression that gave rise to it. By setting this property, you can make brackets last shorter.  

```

{
  \set tupletSpannerDuration = #(ly:make-moment 1 4)
  \times 2/3 { c8 c c c c c }
}

```
- useBassFigureExtenders** (boolean)  
Whether to use extender lines for repeated bass figures.
- vocalName** (markup)  
Name of a vocal line.
- voltaSpannerDuration** (moment)  
This specifies the maximum duration to use for the brackets printed for *\alternative*. This can be used to shrink the length of brackets in the situation where one alternative is very large.



**whichBar** (string)

This property is read to determine what type of bar line to create.

Example:

```
\set Staff.whichBar = ".|:"
```

This will create a start-repeat bar in this staff only. Valid values are described in ‘scm/bar-line.scm’.

## 2.4 Internal context properties

**associatedVoiceContext** (context)

The context object of the **Voice** that has the melody for this **Lyrics**.

**barCheckLastFail** (moment)

Where in the measure did the last barcheck fail?

**beamMelismaBusy** (boolean)

Signal if a beam is present.

**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.).

**currentCommandColumn** (graphical (layout) object)

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

**currentMusicalColumn** (graphical (layout) object)

Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

**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.

**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 the current **CommandColumn** contains items that will affect spacing.

**lastKeySignature** (list)

Last key signature before a key signature change.

**localKeySignature** (list)

The key signature at this point in the measure. The format is the same as for **keySignature**, 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.

**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.

**slurMelismaBusy** (boolean)

Signal if a slur is present.

**stavesFound** (list of grobs)

A list of all staff-symbols found.

**tieMelismaBusy** (boolean)

Signal whether a tie is present.

## 3 Backend

### 3.1 All layout objects

#### 3.1.1 Accidental

Accidental objects are created by: [Section 2.2.1 \[Accidental-engraver\]](#), page 296.

Standard settings:

```
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.

glyph-name (string):
  accidental-interface::glyph-name
  The glyph name within the font.
  In the context of (span) bar lines, glyph-name represents a processed
form of glyph, where decisions about line breaking etc. are already
taken.

glyph-name-alist (list):
  '((0 . accidentals.natural) (-1/2 . accidentals.flat) (1/2
. accidentals.sharp) (1 . accidentals.doublesharp) (-1 .
accidentals.flatflat) (3/4 . accidentals.sharp.slashslash.stemstemstem)
(1/4 . accidentals.sharp.slashslash.stem)
(-1/4 . accidentals.mirroredflat) (-3/4 .
accidentals.mirroredflat.flat))
  An alist of key-string pairs.

horizontal-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-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 #<primitive-procedure
ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> #<primitive-
procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-
extents> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.
```

**X-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`ly:accidental-interface::width`  
 Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure`  
`ly:accidental-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure`  
`ly:accidental-interface::pure-height> >`  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.1 \[accidental-interface\]](#), page 494, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.49 \[inline-accidental-interface\]](#), page 523 and [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525.

### 3.1.2 AccidentalCautionary

AccidentalCautionary objects are created by: [Section 2.2.1 \[Accidental-engraver\]](#), page 296.

Standard settings:

**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`.

**glyph-name-alist** (list):  
`'((0 . accidentals.natural) (-1/2 . accidentals.flat) (1/2 . accidentals.sharp) (1 . accidentals.doublesharp) (-1 . accidentals.flatflat) (3/4 . accidentals.sharp slasheslash.stemstemstem) (1/4 . accidentals.sharp slasheslash.stem) (-1/4 . accidentals.mirroredflat) (-3/4 . accidentals.mirroredflat.flat))`  
 An alist of key-string pairs.

**parenthesized** (boolean):  
`#t`  
 Parenthesize this grob.

**stencil** (stencil):  
`ly:accidental-interface::print`  
 The symbol to print.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure`  
`ly:accidental-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure`  
`ly:accidental-interface::pure-height> >`  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.1 \[accidental-interface\]](#), page 494, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.49 \[inline-accidental-interface\]](#), page 523 and [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525.

### 3.1.3 AccidentalPlacement

AccidentalPlacement objects are created by: [Section 2.2.1 \[Accidental\\_engraver\]](#), page 296 and [Section 2.2.2 \[Ambitus\\_engraver\]](#), page 298.

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**  
Hard coded extent in X direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.2 \[accidental-placement-interface\]](#), page 495, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525.

### 3.1.4 AccidentalSuggestion

AccidentalSuggestion objects are created by: [Section 2.2.1 \[Accidental\\_engraver\]](#), page 296.

Standard settings:

**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. Fractional values are allowed.

**glyph-name-alist** (list):

```
'((0 . accidentals.natural) (-1/2 . accidentals.flat) (1/2
 . accidentals.sharp) (1 . accidentals.doublesharp) (-1 .
accidentals.flatflat) (3/4 . accidentals.sharp.slashslash.stemstemstem)
(1/4 . accidentals.sharp.slashslash.stem)
(-1/4 . accidentals.mirroredflat) (-3/4 .
accidentals.mirroredflat.flat))
```

An alist of key-string pairs.

**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.

**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.

**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-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
ly:accidental-interface::width
```

Hard coded extent in X direction.

**X-offset** (number):

```
#<simple-closure (#<primitive-generic +> #<simple-
closure (#<primitive-procedure ly:self-alignment-
interface::centered-on-x-parent>) > #<simple-closure
(#<primitive-procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::x-
aligned-on-self>) >) >
```

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:accidental-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure
  ly:accidental-interface::pure-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-
  position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure
  ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.1 \[accidental-interface\]](#), page 494, [Section 3.2.3 \[accidental-suggestion-interface\]](#), page 496, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.95 \[script-interface\]](#), page 543, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544 and [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546.

### 3.1.5 Ambitus

Ambitus objects are created by: [Section 2.2.2 \[Ambitus-engraver\]](#), page 298.

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 and spacing breakable items.

**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** (list):

```
'((cue-end-clef extra-space . 0.5) (clef extra-space . 0.5)
  (cue-clef extra-space . 0.5) (key-signature extra-space
  . 0.0) (staff-bar extra-space . 0.0) (time-signature
  extra-space . 0.0) (first-note fixed-space . 0.0))
```

A table that specifies distances between prefatory items, like clef and time-signature. The format is an alist of spacing tuples: *(break-align-symbol type . distance)*, where *type* can be the symbols *minimum-space* or *extra-space*.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
ly:axis-group-interface::width
```

Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
group-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
group-interface::pure-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.5 \[ambitus-interface\]](#), page 497, [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525.

### 3.1.6 AmbitusAccidental

AmbitusAccidental objects are created by: [Section 2.2.2 \[Ambitus-engraver\]](#), page 298.

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.

**glyph-name-alist** (list):

```
'((0 . accidentals.natural) (-1/2 . accidentals.flat) (1/2
 . accidentals.sharp) (1 . accidentals.doublesharp) (-1 .
accidentals.flatflat) (3/4 . accidentals.sharp.slashslash.stemstemstem)
(1/4 . accidentals.sharp.slashslash.stem)
(-1/4 . accidentals.mirroredflat) (-3/4 .
accidentals.mirroredflat.flat))
```

An alist of key-string pairs.

**padding** (dimension, in staff space):

0.5

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.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
ly:accidental-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure
ly:accidental-interface::pure-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.



This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.1 \[accidental-interface\]](#), page 494, [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546.

### 3.1.7 AmbitusLine

AmbitusLine objects are created by: [Section 2.2.2 \[Ambitus-engraver\]](#), page 298.

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  
 Line thickness, generally measured in `line-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.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.5 \[ambitus-interface\]](#), page 497, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525.

### 3.1.8 AmbitusNoteHead

AmbitusNoteHead objects are created by: [Section 2.2.2 \[Ambitus-engraver\]](#), page 298.

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, *glyph-name* represents a processed form of `glyph`, where decisions about line breaking etc. are already taken.

**stencil** (stencil):  
     **ly:note-head::print**  
     The symbol to print.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
     **#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure**  
     **ly:grob::stencil-height> >**  
     Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
     **#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:staff-**  
     **symbol-referencer::callback> >**  
     The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.5 \[ambitus-interface\]](#), page 497, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.56 \[ledgered-interface\]](#), page 528, [Section 3.2.76 \[note-head-interface\]](#), page 536, [Section 3.2.93 \[rhythmic-head-interface\]](#), page 542 and [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555.

### 3.1.9 Arpeggio

Arpeggio objects are created by: [Section 2.2.3 \[Arpeggio-engraver\]](#), page 298 and [Section 2.2.108 \[Span-arpeggio-engraver\]](#), page 335.

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):  
     0.5  
     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 (*left* . *right*), where both *left* and *right* are 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.

**stencil** (stencil):  
 ly:arpeggio::print  
 The symbol to print.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers):  
 ly:arpeggio::width  
 Hard coded extent in X direction.

**X-offset** (number):  
 ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side  
 The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::stencil-height> #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:arpeggio::pure-height> >  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:staff-  
 symbol-referencer::callback> >  
 The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.6 \[arpeggio-interface\]](#), page 497, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555.

### 3.1.10 BalloonTextItem

BalloonTextItem objects are created by: [Section 2.2.6 \[Balloon\\_engraver\]](#), page 300.

Standard settings:

**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.

**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 #f (grob)>`  
     Text markup. See [Section “Formatting text” in \*Notation Reference\*](#).

**X-offset** (number):  
     `#<procedure #f (grob)>`  
     The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
     `#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
     ly:grob::stencil-height> >`  
     Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
     `#<procedure #f (grob)>`  
     The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.8 \[balloon-interface\], page 500](#), [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\], page 512](#), [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\], page 518](#), [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\], page 525](#) and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\], page 561](#).

### 3.1.11 BarLine

BarLine objects are created by: [Section 2.2.7 \[Bar-engraver\], page 300](#).

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 break-align grob 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 and spacing breakable items.

**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-name** (string):

`bar-line::calc-glyph-name`

The glyph name within the font.

In the context of (span) bar lines, *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.

**kern** (dimension, in staff space):

3.0

Amount of extra white space to add. For bar lines, this is the amount of space after a thick line.

**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)

Decide whether lines should be drawn rounded or not.

**space-alist** (list):

```
'((time-signature extra-space . 0.75) (custos minimum-space
. 2.0) (clef minimum-space . 1.0) (key-signature extra-space
. 1.0) (key-cancellation extra-space . 1.0) (first-note
fixed-space . 1.3) (next-note semi-fixed-space . 0.9)
(right-edge extra-space . 0.0))
```

A table that specifies distances between prefatory items, like clef and time-signature. The format is an alist of spacing tuples: (*break-align-symbol type . distance*), where *type* can be the symbols *minimum-space* or *extra-space*.

```
stencil (stencil):
  ly:bar-line::print
  The symbol to print.

thick-thickness (number):
  6.0
  Bar line thickness, measured in line-thickness.

thin-kern (number):
  3.0
  The space after a hair-line in a bar line.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::stencil-height> >
  Hard coded extent in Y direction.
```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.9 \[bar-line-interface\]](#), page 501, [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.89 \[pure-from-neighbor-interface\]](#), page 541.

### 3.1.12 BarNumber

BarNumber objects are created by: [Section 2.2.8 \[Bar\\_number-engraver\]](#), page 300.

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 symbols that determine which break-aligned grobs to align
  this to. If the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invis-
  ible due to break-visibility, we will align to the next grob (and so on).
  Choices are left-edge, ambitus, breathing-sign, clef, staff-bar,
  key-cancellation, key-signature, time-signature, and custos.

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-family** (symbol):

`'roman`

The font family is the broadest category for selecting text fonts. Options include: `sans`, `roman`.

**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. 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):

`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.

**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):

```
#<simple-closure (#<primitive-generic +> #<simple-closure
  (#<primitive-procedure ly:break-alignable-interface::self-
    align-callback>) > #<simple-closure (#<primitive-procedure
    ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self>) >) >
```

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::stencil-height> >`  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-  
 position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >`  
 The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.14 \[break-alignable-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.13 BassFigure

BassFigure objects are created by: [Section 2.2.38 \[Figured\\_bass-engraver\]](#), page 312.

Standard settings:

**stencil** (stencil):  
`ly:text-interface::print`  
 The symbol to print.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::stencil-height> >`  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.11 \[bass-figure-interface\]](#), page 502, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.92 \[rhythmic-grob-interface\]](#), page 542 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.14 BassFigureAlignment

BassFigureAlignment objects are created by: [Section 2.2.38 \[Figured\\_bass-engraver\]](#), page 312.

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):  
`0.2`  
 Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

**stacking-dir** (direction):  
`-1`  
 Stack objects in which direction?

**X-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`  
 Hard coded extent in X direction.



**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
group-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
group-interface::pure-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.4 \[align-interface\]](#), page 496, [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.10 \[bass-figure-alignment-interface\]](#), page 502, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.15 BassFigureAlignmentPositioning

**BassFigureAlignmentPositioning** objects are created by: [Section 2.2.39 \[Figured-bass-position-engraver\]](#), page 312.

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.

**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
```

Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
group-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
group-interface::pure-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-
position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure
ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.16 BassFigureBracket

BassFigureBracket objects are created by: [Section 2.2.38 \[Figured\\_bass\\_engraver\]](#), page 312.

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
```

Hard coded extent in X direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.30 \[enclosing-bracket-interface\]](#), page 510, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525.

### 3.1.17 BassFigureContinuation

BassFigureContinuation objects are created by: [Section 2.2.38 \[Figured\\_bass\\_engraver\]](#), page 312.

Standard settings:

**stencil** (stencil):

```
ly: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.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.32 \[figured-bass-continuation-interface\]](#), page 511, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.18 BassFigureLine

BassFigureLine objects are created by: [Section 2.2.38 \[Figured\\_bass\\_engraver\]](#), page 312.

Standard settings:

**axes** (list):

```
'(1)
```

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

**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`  
 Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-group-interface::pure-height> >`  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.19 Beam

Beam objects are created by: [Section 2.2.4 \[Auto\\_beam\\_engraver\]](#), page 299, [Section 2.2.10 \[Beam\\_engraver\]](#), page 302, [Section 2.2.16 \[Chord\\_tremolo\\_engraver\]](#), page 304, [Section 2.2.47 \[Grace\\_auto\\_beam\\_engraver\]](#), page 315 and [Section 2.2.48 \[Grace\\_beam\\_engraver\]](#), page 315.

Standard settings:

**auto-knee-gap** (dimension, in staff space):  
 5.5  
 If a gap is found between note heads where a horizontal beam fits that 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** (list):  
 '((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))  
 Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the Internals Reference page for each interface having a **details** property.

**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-family** (symbol):  
 'roman  
 The font family is the broadest category for selecting text fonts. Options include: **sans**, **roman**.

**gap** (dimension, in staff space):  
 0.8  
 Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

**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 (*left* . *right*), where both *left* and *right* are 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.

**stencil** (stencil):  
 ly:beam::print  
 The symbol to print.

**transparent** (boolean):  
 #<procedure #f (grob)>  
 This makes the grob invisible.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> #<primitive-
  procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-
  extents> >
```

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): [Section 3.2.12 \[beam-interface\]](#), page 502, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552, [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555 and [Section 3.2.130 \[unbreakable-spanner-interface\]](#), page 566.

### 3.1.20 BendAfter

BendAfter objects are created by: [Section 2.2.12 \[Bend-engraver\]](#), page 303.

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
```

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.13 \[bend-after-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.21 BreakAlignGroup

BreakAlignGroup objects are created by: [Section 2.2.13 \[Break-align-engraver\]](#), page 303.

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 break-align grob 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-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  
 Hard coded extent in X direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525.

### 3.1.22 BreakAlignment

BreakAlignment objects are created by: [Section 2.2.13 \[Break\\_align-engraver\]](#), page 303.

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 cue-end-clef ambitus breathing-sign clef cue-clef staff-bar key-cancellation key-signature time-signature custos) (left-edge cue-end-clef ambitus breathing-sign clef cue-clef staff-bar key-cancellation key-signature time-signature custos) (left-edge ambitus breathing-sign clef key-cancellation key-signature time-signature staff-bar cue-clef custos))  
 Defines the order in which prefatory matter (clefs, key signatures) appears. The format is a vector of length 3, where each element is one order for end-of-line, middle of line, and start-of-line, respectively. An order is a list of symbols.

For example, clefs are put after key signatures by setting

```
\override Score.BreakAlignment #'break-align-orders =
  #(make-vector 3 '(span-bar
                    breathing-sign
                    staff-bar
                    key
                    clef
                    time-signature))
```

**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  
 Hard coded extent in X direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.16 \[break-alignment-interface\]](#), page 506, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525.

### 3.1.23 BreathingSign

BreathingSign objects are created by: [Section 2.2.14 \[Breathing-sign-engraver\]](#), page 303.

Standard settings:

**break-align-symbol** (symbol):  
`'breathing-sign`

This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

**break-visibility** (vector):  
`##(##t ##t ##f)`

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** (list):  
`'((ambitus extra-space . 2.0) (custos minimum-space . 1.0) (key-signature minimum-space . 1.5) (time-signature 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))`  
 A table that specifies distances between prefatory items, like clef and time-signature. The format is an alist of spacing tuples: `(break-align-symbol type . distance)`, where *type* can be the symbols `minimum-space` or `extra-space`.

**stencil** (stencil):  
`ly:text-interface::print`  
 The symbol to print.

**text** (markup):  
`'(#<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)> scripts.rcomma)`  
 Text markup. See [Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference](#).

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::stencil-height> >`  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
`ly:breathing-sign::offset-callback`  
 The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.17 \[breathing-sign-interface\]](#), page 507, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.24 ChordName

ChordName objects are created by: [Section 2.2.15 \[Chord\\_name\\_engraver\]](#), page 303.

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)`.

**font-family** (symbol):

`'sans`

The font family is the broadest category for selecting text fonts. Options include: **sans**, **roman**.

**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. 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 #<primitive-procedure`

`ly:grob::stencil-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.18 \[chord-name-interface\]](#), page 507, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.92 \[rhythmic-grob-interface\]](#), page 542 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.



### 3.1.25 Clef

Clef objects are created by: [Section 2.2.17 \[Clef\\_engraver\]](#), page 304.

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 break-align grob 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 and spacing breakable items.
```

```
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, 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** (list):

```
'((cue-clef extra-space . 2.0) (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))
```

A table that specifies distances between prefatory items, like clef and time-signature. The format is an alist of spacing tuples: (*break-align-symbol type . distance*), where *type* can be the symbols *minimum-space* or *extra-space*.

**stencil** (stencil):

```
ly:clef::print
```

The symbol to print.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >
```

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
ly:grob::stencil-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:staff-
symbol-referencer::callback> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.19 \[clef-interface\]](#), page 507, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.89 \[pure-from-neighbor-interface\]](#), page 541 and [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555.

### 3.1.26 ClefModifier

ClefModifier objects are created by: [Section 2.2.17 \[Clef-engraver\]](#), page 304 and [Section 2.2.24 \[Cue-clef-engraver\]](#), page 307.

Standard settings:

**break-visibility** (vector):

```
#<procedure #f (grob)>
```

A vector of 3 booleans, *#(end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line)*. *#t* means visible, *#f* means killed.

**color** (color):

```
#<procedure #f (grob)>
```

The color of this grob.

**font-shape** (symbol):

```
'italic
```

Select the shape of a font. Choices include *upright*, *italic*, *caps*.

**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. 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.

**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):  
 ly:text-interface::print  
 The symbol to print.

**transparent** (boolean):  
 #<procedure #f (grob)>  
 This makes the grob invisible.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >  
 Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-offset** (number):  
 #<simple-closure (#<primitive-generic +> #<simple-closure  
 (#<primitive-procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self>) > #<simple-closure (#<primitive-procedure  
 ly:self-alignment-interface::centered-on-x-parent>) >) >  
 The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::stencil-height> >  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >  
 The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.20 \[clef-modifier-interface\]](#), page 507, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.27 ClusterSpanner

ClusterSpanner objects are created by: [Section 2.2.18 \[Cluster\\_spanner\\_engraver\]](#), page 305.

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 be-
    tween 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): [Section 3.2.22 \[cluster-interface\]](#), page 508, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.28 ClusterSpannerBeacon

ClusterSpannerBeacon objects are created by: [Section 2.2.18 \[Cluster\\_spanner\\_engraver\]](#), page 305.

Standard settings:

```

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
    ly:cluster-beacon::height
    Hard coded extent in Y direction.
```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.21 \[cluster-beacon-interface\]](#), page 508, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.92 \[rhythmic-grob-interface\]](#), page 542.

### 3.1.29 CombineTextScript

CombineTextScript objects are created by: [Section 2.2.85 \[Part\\_combine\\_engraver\]](#), page 327.

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. Choices include **medium**, **bold**, **bold-narrow**, etc.

**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.

**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.

**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::x-aligned-on-self
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::stencil-height> >
  Hard coded extent in Y direction.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-
  position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure
  ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561 and [Section 3.2.122 \[text-script-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.30 CueClef

CueClef objects are created by: [Section 2.2.24 \[Cue\\_clef\\_engraver\]](#), page 307.

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 break-align grob 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 and spacing breakable items.

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)`.

**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. 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, *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** (list):

`'((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) (right-edge extra-space . 0.5))`

A table that specifies distances between prefatory items, like clef and time-signature. The format is an alist of spacing tuples: *(break-align-symbol type . distance)*, where *type* can be the symbols *minimum-space* or *extra-space*.

**stencil** (stencil):

`ly:clef::print`

The symbol to print.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >`

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::stencil-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback> >`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.19 \[clef-interface\]](#), page 507, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.89 \[pure-from-neighbor-interface\]](#), page 541 and [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555.

### 3.1.31 CueEndClef

CueEndClef objects are created by: [Section 2.2.24 \[Cue\\_clef\\_engraver\]](#), page 307.

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 break-align grob 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 and spacing breakable items.

**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. 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, *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** (list):  
`'((clef extra-space . 0.7) (cue-clef 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))`  
 A table that specifies distances between prefatory items, like clef and time-signature. The format is an alist of spacing tuples: (*break-align-symbol type . distance*), where *type* can be the symbols *minimum-space* or *extra-space*.

**stencil** (stencil):  
`ly:clef::print`  
 The symbol to print.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::stencil-height> >`  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback> >`  
 The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.19 \[clef-interface\]](#), page 507, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.89 \[pure-from-neighbor-interface\]](#), page 541 and [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555.

### 3.1.32 Custos

Custos objects are created by: [Section 2.2.25 \[Custos\\_engraver\]](#), page 307.

Standard settings:

**break-align-symbol** (symbol):  
`'custos`  
 This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

**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** (list):  
 '((first-note minimum-fixed-space . 0.0) (right-edge  
 extra-space . 0.1))  
 A table that specifies distances between prefatory items, like clef and  
 time-signature. The format is an alist of spacing tuples: (*break-align-*  
*symbol type . distance*), where *type* can be the symbols *minimum-*  
*space* or *extra-space*.

**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):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:staff-  
 symbol-referencer::callback> >  
 The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.23 \[custos-interface\]](#), page 508, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555.

### 3.1.33 DotColumn

`DotColumn` objects are created by: [Section 2.2.27 \[Dot\\_column-engraver\]](#), page 308 and [Section 2.2.134 \[Vaticana\\_ligature-engraver\]](#), page 342.

Standard settings:

**axes** (list):  
 '(0)  
 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.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers):  
 ly:axis-group-interface::width  
 Hard coded extent in X direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.24 \[dot-column-interface\]](#), page 509, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525.

### 3.1.34 Dots

Dots objects are created by: [Section 2.2.28 \[Dots-engraver\]](#), page 308.

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)`.

**staff-position** (number):

`dots::calc-staff-position`

Vertical position, measured in half staff spaces, counted from the middle line.

**stencil** (stencil):

`ly:dots::print`

The symbol to print.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure`

`ly:grob::stencil-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.25 \[dots-interface\]](#), page 509, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555.

### 3.1.35 DoublePercentRepeat

DoublePercentRepeat objects are created by: [Section 2.2.29 \[Double\\_percent\\_repeat-engraver\]](#), page 309.

Standard settings:

**break-align-symbol** (symbol):

`'staff-bar`

This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

**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-item-interface::double-percent`

The symbol to print.

**thickness** (number):

`0.48`

Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure`

`ly:grob::stencil-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.83 \[percent-repeat-interface\]](#), page 539 and [Section 3.2.84 \[percent-repeat-item-interface\]](#), page 539.

### 3.1.36 DoublePercentRepeatCounter

`DoublePercentRepeatCounter` objects are created by: [Section 2.2.29 \[Double-percent-repeat-engraver\]](#), page 309.

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-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. Fractional values are allowed.

**padding** (dimension, in staff space):

0.2

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.

**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:text-interface::print

The symbol to print.

**X-offset** (number):

```
#<simple-closure (#<primitive-generic +> #<simple-closure (#<primitive-procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::centered-on-y-parent>) > #<simple-closure (#<primitive-procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self>) >) >
```

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::stencil-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-
  position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure
  ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.83 \[percent-repeat-interface\]](#), page 539, [Section 3.2.84 \[percent-repeat-item-interface\]](#), page 539, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.37 DoubleRepeatSlash

DoubleRepeatSlash objects are created by: [Section 2.2.104 \[Slash-repeat-engraver\]](#), page 333.

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-item-interface::beat-slash
```

The symbol to print.

**thickness** (number):

0.48

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::stencil-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.83 \[percent-repeat-interface\]](#), page 539, [Section 3.2.84 \[percent-repeat-item-interface\]](#), page 539 and [Section 3.2.92 \[rhythmic-grob-interface\]](#), page 542.

### 3.1.38 DynamicLineSpanner

DynamicLineSpanner objects are created by: [Section 2.2.32 \[Dynamic-align-engraver\]](#), page 310.

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):

1.2

Minimum distance that the victim should move (after padding).

**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 **outside-staff-priority** is closer to the staff.

**padding** (dimension, in staff space):

0.6

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.

**slur-padding** (number):

0.3

Extra distance between slur and script.

**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 **p** and **f**) on their baselines.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-element-stencils>
```

```
#<primitive-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`  
 Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
group-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
group-interface::pure-height> >`  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-
position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure
ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >`  
 The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.26 \[dynamic-interface\]](#), page 509, [Section 3.2.27 \[dynamic-line-spanner-interface\]](#), page 510, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.39 DynamicText

DynamicText objects are created by: [Section 2.2.33 \[Dynamic-engraver\]](#), page 310.

Standard settings:

**collision-bias** (number):  
`-2.0`  
 Number determining how much to favor the left (negative) or right (positive). Larger absolute values in either direction will push a collision in this direction.

**collision-padding** (number):  
`0.5`  
 Amount of padding to apply after a collision is detected via the self-alignment-interface.

**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. Choices include **medium**, **bold**, **bold-narrow**, etc.

**font-shape** (symbol):  
     **italic**  
     Select the shape of a font. Choices include **upright**, **italic**, **caps**.

**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.

**stencil** (stencil):  
     **ly:text-interface::print**  
     The symbol to print.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):  
     **#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >**  
     Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-offset** (number):  
     **ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self**  
     The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
     **#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::stencil-height> >**  
     Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
     **#<unpure-pure-container #<procedure #f (grob)> >**  
     The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.26 \[dynamic-interface\]](#), page 509, [Section 3.2.28 \[dynamic-text-interface\]](#), page 510, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.95 \[script-interface\]](#), page 543, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.40 DynamicTextSpanner

DynamicTextSpanner objects are created by: [Section 2.2.33 \[Dynamic-engraver\]](#), page 310.

Standard settings:

**before-line-breaking** (boolean):

`dynamic-text-spanner::before-line-breaking`

Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

**bound-details** (list):

`'((right (attach-dir . -1) (Y . 0) (padding . 0.75)) (right-broken (attach-dir . 1) (padding . 0.0)) (left (attach-dir . -1) (Y . 0) (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 0.0 (no line) and 1.0 (continuous line).

**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. Choices include **upright**, **italic**, **caps**.

**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. Fractional values are allowed.

**left-bound-info** (list):

`ly: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** (list):

`ly: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 #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> #<primitive-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): [Section 3.2.26 \[dynamic-interface\]](#), page 509, [Section 3.2.29 \[dynamic-text-spanner-interface\]](#), page 510, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.60 \[line-interface\]](#), page 529, [Section 3.2.61 \[line-spanner-interface\]](#), page 530, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.41 Episema

Episema objects are created by: [Section 2.2.36 \[Episema-engraver\]](#), page 311.

Standard settings:

**bound-details** (list):  
 '((left (Y . 0) (padding . 0) (attach-dir . -1)) (right (Y . 0) (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** (list):  
 ly:line-spanner::calc-left-bound-info  
 An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

**right-bound-info** (list):  
`ly: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 #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >`  
 The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.31 \[episema-interface\]](#), page 511, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.60 \[line-interface\]](#), page 529, [Section 3.2.61 \[line-spanner-interface\]](#), page 530, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.42 Fingering

Fingering objects are created by: [Section 2.2.41 \[Fingering-engraver\]](#), page 313 and [Section 2.2.74 \[New-fingering-engraver\]](#), page 324.

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-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. Fractional values are allowed.

**padding** (dimension, in staff space):

`0.5`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

**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.

**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 #<primitive-procedure`

`ly:grob::stencil-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.33 \[finger-interface\]](#), page 511, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561 and [Section 3.2.122 \[text-script-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.43 FingeringColumn

FingeringColumn objects are created by: [Section 2.2.40 \[Fingering\\_column\\_engraver\]](#), page 312.

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): [Section 3.2.34 \[fingering-column-interface\]](#), page 511, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525.

### 3.1.44 Flag

Flag objects are not created by any engraver.

Standard settings:

**color** (color):

`#<procedure #f (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, *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 #f (grob)>`

This makes the grob invisible.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure`

`ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >`

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers):

`ly:flag::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

**X-offset** (number):  
`ly:flag::calc-x-offset`  
 The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::stencil-height> >`  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:flag::calc-y-offset> #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:flag::pure-calc-y-offset> >`  
 The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.35 \[flag-interface\], page 512](#), [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\], page 512](#), [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\], page 518](#) and [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\], page 525](#).

### 3.1.45 FootnoteItem

FootnoteItem objects are created by: [Section 2.2.43 \[Footnote\\_engraver\], page 313](#).

Standard settings:

**annotation-balloon** (boolean)  
 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 #f (grob)>`  
 Should a footnote be automatically numbered?

**break-visibility** (vector):  
`#<procedure #f (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 #f (grob)>`  
 A footnote for the grob.

**stencil** (stencil):  
`ly:balloon-interface::print`  
 The symbol to print.

**text** (markup):  
`#<procedure #f (grob)>`  
 Text markup. See [Section “Formatting text” in Notation Reference](#).

**X-extent** (pair of numbers)  
 Hard coded extent in X direction.

**X-offset** (number):

`#<procedure #f (grob)>`

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers)

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):

`#<procedure #f (grob)>`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.8 \[balloon-interface\]](#), page 500, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.37 \[footnote-interface\]](#), page 513, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.46 FootnoteSpanner

FootnoteSpanner objects are created by: [Section 2.2.43 \[Footnote-engraver\]](#), page 313.

Standard settings:

**annotation-balloon** (boolean)

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 #f (grob)>`

Should a footnote be automatically numbered?

**footnote** (boolean):

`#t`

Should this be a footnote or in-note?

**footnote-text** (markup):

`#<procedure #f (grob)>`

A footnote for the grob.

**stencil** (stencil):

`ly:balloon-interface::print-spanner`

The symbol to print.

**text** (markup):

`#<procedure #f (grob)>`

Text markup. See [Section “Formatting text” in \*Notation Reference\*](#).

**X-extent** (pair of numbers)

Hard coded extent in X direction.

**X-offset** (number):

`#<procedure #f (grob)>`

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers)

Hard coded extent in Y direction.



**Y-offset** (number):

```
#<procedure #f (grob)>
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.8 \[balloon-interface\]](#), page 500, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.37 \[footnote-interface\]](#), page 513, [Section 3.2.38 \[footnote-spanner-interface\]](#), page 514, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.47 FretBoard

FretBoard objects are created by: [Section 2.2.45 \[Fretboard-engraver\]](#), page 314.

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** (list):

```
'((finger-code . below-string))
```

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-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.
- **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 **roman-lower**, **roman-upper**, **arabic** and **custom**. In the later 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-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  $\text{thickness} * (1 + \text{string-thickness-factor}) ^ (k-1)$ . 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.

**stencil** (stencil):

`fret-board::calc-stencil`

The symbol to print.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
ly:grob::stencil-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.18 \[chord-name-interface\]](#), page 507, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.39 \[fret-diagram-interface\]](#), page 514, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.92 \[rhythmic-grob-interface\]](#), page 542.

### 3.1.48 Glissando

Glissando objects are created by: [Section 2.2.46 \[Glissando\\_engraver\]](#), page 315 and [Section 2.2.75 \[Note\\_head\\_line\\_engraver\]](#), page 324.

Standard settings:

**after-line-breaking** (boolean):  
`ly:spanner::kill-zero-spanned-time`  
 Dummy property, used to trigger callback for **after-line-breaking**.

**bound-details** (list):  
`'((right (attach-dir . -1) (end-on-accidental . #t) (padding . 0.5)) (left (attach-dir . 1) (padding . 0.5)))`  
 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** (list):  
`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** (list):  
`ly:line-spanner::calc-right-bound-info`  
 An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

**simple-Y** (boolean):  
`#t`  
 Should the Y placement of a spanner disregard changes in system heights?

**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 #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents> >`  
 Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers)  
 Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers)

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**zigzag-width** (dimension, in staff space):

0.75

The width of one zigzag squiggle. This number is adjusted slightly so that the glissando line can be constructed from a whole number of squiggles.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.40 \[glissando-interface\]](#), page 516, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.60 \[line-interface\]](#), page 529, [Section 3.2.61 \[line-spanner-interface\]](#), page 530, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.130 \[unbreakable-spanner-interface\]](#), page 566.

### 3.1.49 GraceSpacing

GraceSpacing objects are created by: [Section 2.2.50 \[Grace-spacing-engraver\]](#), page 316.

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** (dimension, in staff space):

1.6

Start with this much space for the shortest duration. This is expressed in `spacing-increment` as unit. See also [Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in \*Internals Reference\*](#).

**spacing-increment** (number):

0.8

Add this much space for a doubled duration. Typically, the width of a note head. See also [Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in \*Internals Reference\*](#).

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.41 \[grace-spacing-interface\]](#), page 516, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.104 \[spacing-options-interface\]](#), page 551 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.50 GridLine

GridLine objects are created by: [Section 2.2.51 \[Grid\\_line-span-engraver\]](#), page 316.

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.

**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.

```

stencil (stencil):
    ly:grid-line-interface::print
    The symbol to print.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
    ly:grid-line-interface::width
    Hard coded extent in X direction.

X-offset (number):
    #<simple-closure (#<primitive-generic +> #<simple-
    closure (#<primitive-procedure ly:self-alignment-
    interface::centered-on-x-parent>) > #<simple-closure
    (#<primitive-procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::x-
    aligned-on-self>) >) >
    The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.43 \[grid-line-interface\]](#), page 517, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544.

### 3.1.51 GridPoint

GridPoint objects are created by: [Section 2.2.52 \[Grid\\_point-engraver\]](#), page 316.

Standard settings:

```

X-extent (pair of numbers):
    '(0 . 0)
    Hard coded extent in X direction.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
    '(0 . 0)
    Hard coded extent in Y direction.

```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.44 \[grid-point-interface\]](#), page 517, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525.

### 3.1.52 Hairpin

Hairpin objects are created by: [Section 2.2.33 \[Dynamic-engraver\]](#), page 310.

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)
    Put a circle at start/end of hairpins (al/del niente).

```

**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  
     Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**to-barline** (boolean):  
     #t  
     If true, the spanner will stop at the bar line just before it would otherwise stop.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):  
     #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
     **ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil**> #<primitive-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 #<primitive-procedure  
     **ly:grob::stencil-height**> #<primitive-procedure  
     **ly:hairpin::pure-height**> >  
     Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
     #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure **ly:self-alignment-interface::y-aligned-on-self**> #<primitive-procedure  
     **ly:self-alignment-interface::pure-y-aligned-on-self**> >  
     The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.26 \[dynamic-interface\]](#), page 509, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.46 \[hairpin-interface\]](#), page 522, [Section 3.2.60 \[line-interface\]](#), page 529, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.53 HorizontalBracket

HorizontalBracket objects are created by: [Section 2.2.54 \[Horizontal-bracket-engraver\]](#), page 317.

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:tuplet-bracket::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.

**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):

`0.2`

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.

**stencil** (stencil):

`ly:horizontal-bracket::print`

The symbol to print.

**thickness** (number):

`1.0`

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**Y-offset** (number):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.48 \[horizontal-bracket-interface\]](#), page 523, [Section 3.2.60 \[line-interface\]](#), page 529, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.54 InstrumentName

InstrumentName objects are created by: [Section 2.2.56 \[Instrument\\_name\\_engraver\]](#), page 318.

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 cen-
    tered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may
    also be specified.
```

```
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.
```

```
Y-offset (number):
    system-start-text::calc-y-offset
    The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.119 \[system-start-text-interface\]](#), page 560.

### 3.1.55 InstrumentSwitch

InstrumentSwitch objects are created by: [Section 2.2.57 \[Instrument\\_switch\\_engraver\]](#), page 318.

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.

`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.

`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::x-aligned-on-self`

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure`

`ly:grob::stencil-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`Y-offset` (number):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.56 KeyCancellation

KeyCancellation objects are created by: [Section 2.2.59 \[Key-engraver\]](#), page 319.

Standard settings:

**break-align-symbol** (symbol):  
'key-cancellation

This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

**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.

**glyph-name-alist** (list):  
'((0 . *accidentals.natural*))

An alist of key-string pairs.

**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** (list):

```
'((time-signature extra-space . 1.25) (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 fixed-space . 2.5))
```

A table that specifies distances between prefatory items, like clef and time-signature. The format is an alist of spacing tuples: (*break-align-symbol type . distance*), where *type* can be the symbols *minimum-space* or *extra-space*.

**stencil** (stencil):

```
ly:key-signature-interface::print
```

The symbol to print.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >
```

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::stencil-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.52 \[key-cancellation-interface\]](#), page 527, [Section 3.2.53 \[key-signature-interface\]](#), page 527, [Section 3.2.89 \[pure-from-neighbor-interface\]](#), page 541 and [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555.

### 3.1.57 KeySignature

KeySignature objects are created by: [Section 2.2.59 \[Key\\_engraver\]](#), page 319.

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 `break-align` grob 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):

'key-signature

This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

`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 `(-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.

`glyph-name-alist` (list):

`'((0 . accidentals.natural) (-1/2 . accidentals.flat) (1/2 . accidentals.sharp) (1 . accidentals.doublesharp) (-1 . accidentals.flatflat) (3/4 . accidentals.sharp.slashslash.stemstemstem) (1/4 . accidentals.sharp.slashslash.stem) (-1/4 . accidentals.mirroredflat) (-3/4 . accidentals.mirroredflat.flat))`

An alist of key-string pairs.

`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` (list):

`'((time-signature extra-space . 1.15) (staff-bar extra-space . 1.1) (cue-clef extra-space . 0.5) (right-edge extra-space . 0.5) (first-note fixed-space . 2.5))`

A table that specifies distances between prefatory items, like clef and time-signature. The format is an alist of spacing tuples: (`break-align-symbol type . distance`), where *type* can be the symbols `minimum-space` or `extra-space`.

`stencil` (stencil):

`ly:key-signature-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

`vertical-skylines` (pair of skylines):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >`

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::stencil-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`Y-offset` (number):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback> >`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.53 \[key-signature-interface\]](#), page 527, [Section 3.2.89 \[pure-from-neighbor-interface\]](#), page 541 and [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555.

### 3.1.58 KievanLigature

KievanLigature objects are created by: [Section 2.2.61 \[Kievan\\_ligature\\_engraver\]](#), page 320.

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:kievean-ligature::print`  
     The symbol to print.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.54 \[kievean-ligature-interface\]](#), page 528 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.59 LaissezVibrerTie

LaissezVibrerTie objects are created by: [Section 2.2.62 \[Laissez\\_vibrer\\_engraver\]](#), page 320.

Standard settings:

**control-points** (list):  
     `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** (list):  
     `'((ratio . 0.333) (height-limit . 1.0))`  
     Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the Internals Reference page for each interface having a **details** property.

**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):  
     `laissez-vibrer::print`  
     The symbol to print.

**thickness** (number):  
     1.0  
     Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

```
vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.
```

```
Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::stencil-height> >
  Hard coded extent in Y direction.
```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.98 \[semi-tie-interface\]](#), page 545.

### 3.1.60 LaissezVibrerTieColumn

LaissezVibrerTieColumn objects are created by: [Section 2.2.62 \[Laissez-vibrer-engraver\]](#), page 320.

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)
  Hard coded extent in X direction.
```

```
Y-extent (pair of numbers)
  Hard coded extent in Y direction.
```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.97 \[semi-tie-column-interface\]](#), page 544.

### 3.1.61 LedgerLineSpanner

LedgerLineSpanner objects are created by: [Section 2.2.63 \[Ledger-line-engraver\]](#), page 320.

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 #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> #<primitive-  
 procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-  
 extents> >  
 Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers)  
 Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers)  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.55 \[ledger-line-spanner-interface\]](#), page 528 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.62 LeftEdge

LeftEdge objects are created by: [Section 2.2.13 \[Break-align-engraver\]](#), page 303.

Standard settings:

**break-align-anchor** (number):  
 ly:break-aligned-interface::calc-extent-aligned-anchor  
 Grobs aligned to this break-align grob 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 and spacing breakable items.

**break-visibility** (vector):  
 #(#t #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):  
 '(+inf.0 . -inf.0)  
 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).

**non-musical** (boolean):  
 #t  
 True if the grob belongs to a NonMusicalPaperColumn.

**space-alist** (list):  
 '((ambitus extra-space . 2.0) (breathing-sign minimum-space . 0.0) (cue-end-clef extra-space . 0.8) (clef extra-space . 0.8) (cue-clef extra-space . 0.8) (staff-bar extra-space



```
. 0.0) (key-cancellation extra-space . 0.0) (key-signature
extra-space . 0.8) (time-signature extra-space . 1.0) (custos
extra-space . 0.0) (first-note fixed-space . 2.0) (right-edge
extra-space . 0.0))
```

A table that specifies distances between prefatory items, like clef and time-signature. The format is an alist of spacing tuples: (*break-align-symbol type . distance*), where *type* can be the symbols *minimum-space* or *extra-space*.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
'(0 . 0)
```

Hard coded extent in X direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525.

### 3.1.63 LigatureBracket

LigatureBracket objects are created by: [Section 2.2.64 \[Ligature\\_bracket\\_engraver\]](#), page 320.

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.

**connect-to-neighbor** (pair):

```
ly:tuplet-bracket::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*).

**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 (*left . right*), where both *left* and *right* are 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 a text-spanner on both sides, for example a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the 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

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**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): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.60 \[line-interface\]](#), page 529, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.128 \[tuplet-bracket-interface\]](#), page 564.

### 3.1.64 LyricExtender

LyricExtender objects are created by: [Section 2.2.37 \[Extender-engraver\]](#), page 311.

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

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

'(0 . 0)

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.62 \[lyric-extender-interface\]](#), page 530, [Section 3.2.64 \[lyric-interface\]](#), page 531 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.65 LyricHyphen

LyricHyphen objects are created by: [Section 2.2.55 \[Hyphen-engraver\]](#), page 317.

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.

**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`  
 Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents> >`  
 Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

'(0 . 0)

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.63 \[lyric-hyphen-interface\]](#), page 531, [Section 3.2.64 \[lyric-interface\]](#), page 531 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.66 LyricSpace

LyricSpace objects are created by: [Section 2.2.55 \[Hyphen-engraver\]](#), page 317.

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)

Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers)

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.63 \[lyric-hyphen-interface\]](#), page 531 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.67 LyricText

LyricText objects are created by: [Section 2.2.65 \[Lyric-engraver\]](#), page 321.

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):

'medium

Select the series of a font. Choices include `medium`, `bold`, `bold-narrow`, etc.

**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. 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.

**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 #f (grob)>  
 Text markup. See [Section “Formatting text” in \*Notation Reference\*](#).

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-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.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::stencil-height> >  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.65 \[lyric-syllable-interface\]](#), page 532, [Section 3.2.92 \[rhythmic-grob-interface\]](#), page 542, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.68 MeasureCounter

MeasureCounter objects are not created by any engraver.

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-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. Fractional values are allowed.

**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.

**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):  
     **measure-counter-stencil**  
     The symbol to print.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.67 \[measure-counter-interface\]](#), page 532, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.69 MeasureGrouping

MeasureGrouping objects are created by: [Section 2.2.68 \[Measure\\_grouping\\_engraver\]](#), page 322.

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  
     Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**Y-offset** (number):  
     #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >  
     The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.68 \[measure-grouping-interface\]](#), page 532, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.70 MelodyItem

MelodyItem objects are created by: [Section 2.2.69 \[Melody-engraver\]](#), page 322.

Standard settings:

```
neutral-direction (direction):
  -1
  Which direction to take in the center of the staff.
```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.69 \[melody-spanner-interface\]](#), page 532.

### 3.1.71 MensuralLigature

MensuralLigature objects are created by: [Section 2.2.70 \[Mensural\\_ligature-engraver\]](#), page 322.

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.

thickness (number):
  1.3
  Line thickness, generally measured in line-thickness.
```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.70 \[mensural-ligature-interface\]](#), page 533 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.72 MetronomeMark

MetronomeMark objects are created by: [Section 2.2.71 \[Metronome-mark-engraver\]](#), page 322.

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 symbols that determine which break-aligned grobs to align
  this to. If the grob selected by the first symbol in the list is invis-
  ible due to break-visibility, we will align to the next grob (and so on).
  Choices are left-edge, ambitus, breathing-sign, clef, staff-bar,
  key-cancellation, key-signature, time-signature, and custos.

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).

**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):

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):

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.

**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 #<primitive-procedure  
ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-offset** (number):

```
#<simple-closure (#<primitive-generic +> #<simple-closure
  (#<primitive-procedure ly:break-alignable-interface::self-
    align-callback>) > #<simple-closure (#<primitive-procedure
    ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self>) >) >
```

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::stencil-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-
  position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure
  ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.14 \[break-alignable-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.71 \[metronome-mark-interface\]](#), page 533, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.73 MultiMeasureRest

MultiMeasureRest objects are created by: [Section 2.2.73 \[Multi-measure\\_rest\\_engraver\]](#), page 323.

Standard settings:

**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.

**padding** (dimension, in staff space):

1

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

**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
  Bar line thickness, measured in line-thickness.

usable-duration-logs (list):
  '(-3 -2 -1 0)
  List of duration-logs that can be used in typesetting the grob.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:multi-
  measure-rest::height> >
  Hard coded extent in Y direction.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:staff-
  symbol-referencer::callback> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.72 \[multi-measure-interface\]](#), page 533, [Section 3.2.73 \[multi-measure-rest-interface\]](#), page 534, [Section 3.2.91 \[rest-interface\]](#), page 542, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555.

### 3.1.74 MultiMeasureRestNumber

MultiMeasureRestNumber objects are created by: [Section 2.2.73 \[Multi-measure-rest-engraver\]](#), page 323.

Standard settings:

```

bound-padding (number):
  2.0
  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).

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):

0.4

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.

`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 #<primitive-procedure
ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> #<primitive-
procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-
extents> >
```

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

`X-offset` (number):

```
#<simple-closure (#<primitive-generic +> #<simple-closure
(#<primitive-procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::x-
aligned-on-self>) > #<simple-closure (#<primitive-procedure
ly:self-alignment-interface::x-centered-on-y-parent>) >) >
```

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
ly:grob::stencil-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`Y-offset` (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-
position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure
ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.72 \[multi-measure-interface\]](#), page 533, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.75 MultiMeasureRestText

MultiMeasureRestText objects are created by: [Section 2.2.73 \[Multi-measure-rest-engraver\]](#), page 323.

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.

**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.

**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 #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> #<primitive-
  procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-
  extents> >
```

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-offset** (number):

```
#<simple-closure (#<primitive-generic +> #<simple-closure
  (#<primitive-procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::x-
  centered-on-y-parent>) > #<simple-closure (#<primitive-
  procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self>)
  >) >
```

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::stencil-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-
  position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure
  ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.72 \[multi-measure-interface\]](#), page 533, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.76 NonMusicalPaperColumn

NonMusicalPaperColumn objects are created by: [Section 2.2.83 \[Paper\\_column\\_engraver\]](#), page 327.

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.

**before-line-breaking** (boolean):

```
ly:paper-column::before-line-breaking
```

Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

**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. 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

Hard coded extent in X direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.81 \[paper-column-interface\]](#), page 537, [Section 3.2.99 \[separation-item-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.102 \[spaceable-grob-interface\]](#), page 550.

### 3.1.77 NoteCollision

`NoteCollision` objects are created by: [Section 2.2.19 \[Collision-engraver\]](#), page 305.

Standard settings:

**axes** (list):

'(0 1)

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`prefer-dotted-right` (boolean):

`#t`

For note collisions, prefer to shift dotted up-note to the right, rather than shifting just the dot.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):

`ly:axis-group-interface::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-group-interface::pure-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.74 \[note-collision-interface\]](#), page 534.

### 3.1.78 NoteColumn

NoteColumn objects are created by: [Section 2.2.98 \[Rhythmic-column-engraver\]](#), page 332.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):

`'(0 1)`

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`horizontal-skylines` (pair of skylines):

`ly:separation-item::calc-skylines`

Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

`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.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):

`ly:axis-group-interface::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-group-interface::pure-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.75 \[note-column-interface\]](#), page 535 and [Section 3.2.99 \[separation-item-interface\]](#), page 546.



### 3.1.79 NoteHead

NoteHead objects are created by: [Section 2.2.20 \[Completion\\_heads\\_engraver\]](#), page 305, [Section 2.2.31 \[Drum\\_notes\\_engraver\]](#), page 309 and [Section 2.2.76 \[Note\\_heads\\_engraver\]](#), page 325.

Standard settings:

**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, *glyph-name* represents a processed form of *glyph*, where decisions about line breaking etc. are already taken.

**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.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
ly:grob::stencil-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:staff-  
symbol-referencer::callback> >`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.42 \[gregorian-ligature-interface\]](#), page 516, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.56 \[ledgered-interface\]](#), page 528, [Section 3.2.58 \[ligature-head-interface\]](#), page 529, [Section 3.2.70 \[mensural-ligature-interface\]](#), page 533, [Section 3.2.76 \[note-head-interface\]](#), page 536, [Section 3.2.92 \[rhythmic-grob-interface\]](#), page 542, [Section 3.2.93 \[rhythmic-head-interface\]](#), page 542, [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555 and [Section 3.2.131 \[vaticana-ligature-interface\]](#), page 566.

### 3.1.80 NoteName

NoteName objects are created by: [Section 2.2.77 \[Note\\_name\\_engraver\]](#), page 325.

Standard settings:

```
stencil (stencil):
  ly:text-interface::print
  The symbol to print.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::stencil-height> >
  Hard coded extent in Y direction.
```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.77 \[note-name-interface\]](#), page 536 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.81 NoteSpacing

NoteSpacing objects are created by: [Section 2.2.79 \[Note\\_spacing\\_engraver\]](#), page 325.

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.

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.

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.

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): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.78 \[note-spacing-interface\]](#), page 536 and [Section 3.2.103 \[spacing-interface\]](#), page 550.

### 3.1.82 OttawaBracket

OttawaBracket objects are created by: [Section 2.2.80 \[Ottawa\\_spanner\\_engraver\]](#), page 326.

Standard settings:

**dash-fraction** (number):  
 0.3  
 Size of the dashes, relative to **dash-period**. Should be between 0.0 (no line) and 1.0 (continuous line).

**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 . 1.2)  
 A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: (*left-height* . *right-height*).

**font-shape** (symbol):  
 'italic  
 Select the shape of a font. Choices include **upright**, **italic**, **caps**.

**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.

**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):  
 '(0.0 . -0.6)  
 The lengths to shorten a text-spanner on both sides, for example a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the 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 #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> #<primitive-
  procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-
  extents> >
```

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**Y-offset** (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-
  position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure
  ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.48 \[horizontal-bracket-interface\]](#), page 523, [Section 3.2.60 \[line-interface\]](#), page 529, [Section 3.2.80 \[ottava-bracket-interface\]](#), page 537, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.83 PaperColumn

PaperColumn objects are created by: [Section 2.2.83 \[Paper\\_column-engraver\]](#), page 327.

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.

**before-line-breaking** (boolean):

`ly:paper-column::before-line-breaking`

Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

**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. 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-extent** (pair of numbers):

`ly:axis-group-interface::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.81 \[paper-column-interface\]](#), page 537, [Section 3.2.99 \[separation-item-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.102 \[spaceable-grob-interface\]](#), page 550.

### 3.1.84 ParenthesesItem

ParenthesesItem objects are created by: [Section 2.2.84 \[Parenthesis-engraver\]](#), page 327.

Standard settings:

**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. 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-item::print`

The symbol to print.

**stencils** (list):

`parentheses-item::calc-parenthesis-stencils`

Multiple stencils, used as intermediate value.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers):

`'(0 . 0)`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.82 \[parentheses-interface\]](#), page 539.

### 3.1.85 PercentRepeat

PercentRepeat objects are created by: [Section 2.2.86 \[Percent\\_repeat\\_engraver\]](#), page 328.

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).

**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:multi-measure-rest::percent

The symbol to print.

**thickness** (number):

0.48

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.73 \[multi-measure-rest-interface\]](#), page 534, [Section 3.2.83 \[percent-repeat-interface\]](#), page 539 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.86 PercentRepeatCounter

PercentRepeatCounter objects are created by: [Section 2.2.86 \[Percent\\_repeat\\_engraver\]](#), page 328.

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-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. Fractional values are allowed.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):

0.2

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.

`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):

```
#<simple-closure (#<primitive-generic +> #<simple-closure
  (#<primitive-procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::x-
    centered-on-y-parent>) > #<simple-closure (#<primitive-
    procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self>)
  >) >
```

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::stencil-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`Y-offset` (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-
  position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure
  ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.83 \[percent-repeat-interface\]](#), page 539, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.87 PhrasingSlur

PhrasingSlur objects are created by: [Section 2.2.87 \[Phrasing\\_slur\\_engraver\]](#), page 328.

Standard settings:

**control-points** (list):

`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** (list):

```
'((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) (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))
```

Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the Internals Reference page for each interface having a **details** property.

**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.

spanner-id (string):
    ""
    An identifier to distinguish concurrent spanners.

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
    Line thickness, generally measured in line-thickness.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
    ly:slur::vertical-skylines> #<primitive-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 #<primitive-procedure
    ly:slur::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:slur::pure-
    height> >
    Hard coded extent in Y direction.

```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.101 \[slur-interface\]](#), page 547 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.88 PianoPedalBracket

PianoPedalBracket objects are created by: [Section 2.2.89 \[Piano\\_pedal\\_engraver\]](#), page 329.

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 a text-spanner on both sides, for example a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the 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  
 Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> #<primitive-  
 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): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.60 \[line-interface\]](#), page 529, [Section 3.2.85 \[piano-pedal-bracket-interface\]](#), page 540, [Section 3.2.86 \[piano-pedal-interface\]](#), page 540 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.89 RehearsalMark

RehearsalMark objects are created by: [Section 2.2.67 \[Mark-engraver\]](#), page 321.

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 symbols that determine which break-aligned grobs 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 **left-edge**, **ambitus**, **breathing-sign**, **clef**, **staff-bar**, **key-cancellation**, **key-signature**, **time-signature**, and **custos**.

**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. 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):  
 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.

**stencil** (stencil):  
`ly:text-interface::print`  
 The symbol to print.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >  
 Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-offset** (number):  
 #<simple-closure (#<primitive-generic +> #<simple-closure  
 (#<primitive-procedure ly:break-alignable-interface::self-  
 align-callback>) > #<simple-closure (#<primitive-procedure  
 ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self>) >) >  
 The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::stencil-height> >  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-  
 position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >  
 The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.14 \[break-alignable-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.66 \[mark-interface\]](#), page 532, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.90 RepeatSlash

RepeatSlash objects are created by: [Section 2.2.104 \[Slash-repeat-engraver\]](#), page 333.

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-item-interface::beat-slash  
 The symbol to print.

**thickness** (number):  
 0.48  
 Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::stencil-height> >  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.83 \[percent-repeat-interface\]](#), page 539, [Section 3.2.84 \[percent-repeat-item-interface\]](#), page 539 and [Section 3.2.92 \[rhythmic-grob-interface\]](#), page 542.

### 3.1.91 RepeatTie

RepeatTie objects are created by: [Section 2.2.95 \[Repeat\\_tie\\_engraver\]](#), page 331.

Standard settings:

**control-points** (list):

`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** (list):

`'((ratio . 0.333) (height-limit . 1.0))`

Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the Internals Reference page for each interface having a **details** property.

**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

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >`

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::stencil-height> >`  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.98 \[semi-tie-interface\]](#), page 545.

### 3.1.92 RepeatTieColumn

RepeatTieColumn objects are created by: [Section 2.2.95 \[Repeat\\_tie-engraver\]](#), page 331.

Standard settings:

**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.

**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)  
 Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers)  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.97 \[semi-tie-column-interface\]](#), page 544.

### 3.1.93 Rest

Rest objects are created by: [Section 2.2.21 \[Completion-rest-engraver\]](#), page 306 and [Section 2.2.97 \[Rest-engraver\]](#), page 332.

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.

**stencil** (stencil):  
`ly:rest::print`  
 The symbol to print.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-extents> >`  
 Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`ly:rest::width`  
 Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:rest::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:rest::pure-height> >`  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:rest::y-offset-callback> >`  
 The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.91 \[rest-interface\]](#), page 542, [Section 3.2.92 \[rhythmic-grob-interface\]](#), page 542, [Section 3.2.93 \[rhythmic-head-interface\]](#), page 542 and [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555.

### 3.1.94 RestCollision

RestCollision objects are created by: [Section 2.2.96 \[Rest-collision-engraver\]](#), page 331.

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): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.90 \[rest-collision-interface\]](#), page 541.

### 3.1.95 Script

Script objects are created by: [Section 2.2.31 \[Drum\\_notes-engraver\]](#), page 309, [Section 2.2.74 \[New\\_fingering-engraver\]](#), page 324 and [Section 2.2.101 \[Script-engraver\]](#), page 332.

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).

**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 #<primitive-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.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::stencil-height> >  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
 #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-  
 position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >  
 The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.95 \[script-interface\]](#), page 543 and [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546.

### 3.1.96 ScriptColumn

ScriptColumn objects are created by: [Section 2.2.100 \[Script\\_column-engraver\]](#), page 332.

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): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.94 \[script-column-interface\]](#), page 543.



### 3.1.97 ScriptRow

ScriptRow objects are created by: [Section 2.2.102 \[Script\\_row\\_engraver\]](#), page 333.

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): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.94 \[script-column-interface\]](#), page 543.

### 3.1.98 Slur

Slur objects are created by: [Section 2.2.105 \[Slur\\_engraver\]](#), page 334.

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):  
`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** (list):  
`'((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) (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))`  
 Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the Internals Reference page for each interface having a `details` property.

**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.

**line-thickness** (number):

0.8

The thickness of the tie or slur contour.

**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**.

**spanner-id** (string):

""

An identifier to distinguish concurrent spanners.

**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

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
ly:slur::vertical-skylines> #<primitive-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 #<primitive-procedure
ly:slur::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:slur::pure-
height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.101 \[slur-interface\]](#), page 547 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.99 SostenutoPedal

SostenutoPedal objects are created by: [Section 2.2.89 \[Piano\\_pedal\\_engraver\]](#), page 329.

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. Choices include upright, italic, caps.
```

```
padding (dimension, in staff space):
  0.0
  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 cen-
  tered, and 1 right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may
  also be specified.
```

```
stencil (stencil):
  ly:text-interface::print
  The symbol to print.
```

```
vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.
```

```
X-offset (number):
  ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
```

```
Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::stencil-height> >
  Hard coded extent in Y direction.
```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.87 \[piano-pedal-script-interface\]](#), page 541, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.100 SostenutoPedalLineSpanner

SostenutoPedalLineSpanner objects are created by: [Section 2.2.88 \[Piano\\_pedal\\_align\\_engraver\]](#), page 329.

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 #<primitive-procedure
ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-element-stencils>
#<primitive-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`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
group-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
group-interface::pure-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

Y-offset (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-
position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure
ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.86 \[piano-pedal-interface\]](#), page 540, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.101 SpacingSpanner

SpacingSpanner objects are created by: [Section 2.2.107 \[Spacing-engraver\]](#), page 334.

Standard settings:

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 (dimension, in staff space):

```
2.0
```

Start with this much space for the shortest duration. This is expressed in `spacing-increment` as unit. See also [Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in \*Internals Reference\*](#).

spacing-increment (number):

```
1.2
```

Add this much space for a doubled duration. Typically, the width of a note head. See also [Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in \*Internals Reference\*](#).

springs-and-rods (boolean):

```
ly:spacing-spanner::set-springs
```

Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.104 \[spacing-options-interface\]](#), page 551, [Section 3.2.105 \[spacing-spanner-interface\]](#), page 551 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.102 SpanBar

SpanBar objects are created by: [Section 2.2.109 \[Span\\_bar\\_engraver\]](#), page 335.

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 #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-group-interface::height> #<primitive-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-symbol** (symbol):  
     'staff-bar  
     This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

**glyph-name** (string):  
     ly:span-bar::calc-glyph-name  
     The glyph name within the font.  
     In the context of (span) bar lines, *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.

**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  
     Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
     '(+inf.0 . -inf.0)  
     Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.9 \[bar-line-interface\]](#), page 501, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.106 \[span-bar-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.103 SpanBarStub

SpanBarStub objects are created by: [Section 2.2.110 \[Span\\_bar\\_stub\\_engraver\]](#), page 335.

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 #f (grob)>**  
 Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
**#<unpure-pure-container #f #<procedure pure-from-neighbor-interface::pure-height (grob beg end)>>**  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.89 \[pure-from-neighbor-interface\]](#), page 541.

### 3.1.104 StaffGrouper

StaffGrouper objects are not created by any engraver.

Standard settings:

**staff-staff-spacing** (list):  
`'((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 (list):
  '((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): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.108 \[staff-grouper-interface\]](#), page 553.

### 3.1.105 StaffSpacing

StaffSpacing objects are created by: [Section 2.2.103 \[Separating\\_line\\_group\\_engraver\]](#), page 333.

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): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.103 \[spacing-interface\]](#), page 550 and [Section 3.2.109 \[staff-spacing-interface\]](#), page 554.

### 3.1.106 StaffSymbol

StaffSymbol objects are created by: [Section 2.2.114 \[Staff\\_symbol\\_engraver\]](#), page 336 and [Section 2.2.120 \[Tab\\_staff\\_symbol\\_engraver\]](#), page 338.

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.

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.
```



```

stencil (stencil):
    ly:staff-symbol::print
    The symbol to print.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:staff-
    symbol::height> >
    Hard coded extent in Y direction.

```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.110 \[staff-symbol-interface\]](#), page 554.

### 3.1.107 StanzaNumber

StanzaNumber objects are created by: [Section 2.2.116 \[Stanza-number-engraver\]](#), page 336.

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. Choices include medium, bold, bold-narrow,
    etc.

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.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
    #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
    ly:grob::stencil-height> >
    Hard coded extent in Y direction.

```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.112 \[stanza-number-interface\]](#), page 555 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.108 Stem

Stem objects are created by: [Section 2.2.117 \[Stem-engraver\]](#), page 336.

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 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):

`'(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** (list):

`'((lengths 3.5 3.5 3.5 4.25 5.0 6.0) (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))`

Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the Internals Reference page for each interface having a **details** property.

**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.

**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 #<primitive-procedure ly:stem::calc-length> #<primitive-procedure ly:stem::pure-calc-length> >`

User override for the stem length of unbeamed stems.

**neutral-direction** (direction):

`-1`

Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

```

stem-begin-position (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:stem::calc-stem-begin-position> #<primitive-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
  Line thickness, generally measured in line-thickness.

X-extent (pair of numbers):
  ly:stem::width
  Hard coded extent in X direction.

X-offset (number):
  ly:stem::offset-callback
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:stem::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:stem::pure-
  height> >
  Hard coded extent in Y direction.

Y-offset (number):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:staff-
  symbol-referencer::callback> >
  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525 and [Section 3.2.113 \[stem-interface\]](#), page 556.

### 3.1.109 StemStub

StemStub objects are not created by any engraver.

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
  Hard coded extent in X direction.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #f #<procedure stem-stub::pure-
  height (grob beg end)> >
  Hard coded extent in Y direction.

```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525.

### 3.1.110 StemTremolo

StemTremolo objects are created by: [Section 2.2.117 \[Stem-engraver\]](#), page 336.

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.

**slope** (number):  
`ly:stem-tremolo::calc-slope`  
The slope of this object.

**stencil** (stencil):  
`ly:stem-tremolo::print`  
The symbol to print.

**style** (symbol):  
`ly:stem-tremolo::calc-style`  
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the **stencil** callback reading this property.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`ly:stem-tremolo::width`  
Hard coded extent in X direction.

**X-offset** (number):  
`#<simple-closure (#<primitive-generic +> #<simple-closure (#<primitive-procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::centered-on-x-parent>) > #<simple-closure (#<primitive-procedure ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self>) >) >`  
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::stencil-height> #<primitive-procedure ly:stem-tremolo::pure-height> >`  
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:stem-
tremolo::calc-y-offset> #<primitive-procedure ly:stem-
tremolo::pure-calc-y-offset> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544 and [Section 3.2.114 \[stem-tremolo-interface\]](#), page 558.

### 3.1.111 StringNumber

StringNumber objects are created by: [Section 2.2.74 \[New\\_fingering-engraver\]](#), page 324.

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**.

**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-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. Fractional values are allowed.

**padding** (dimension, in staff space):

```
0.5
```

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

**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.

**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 #<primitive-procedure`

`ly:grob::stencil-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.115 \[string-number-interface\]](#), page 558, [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561 and [Section 3.2.122 \[text-script-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.112 StrokeFinger

StrokeFinger objects are created by: [Section 2.2.74 \[New\\_fingering-engraver\]](#), page 324.

Standard settings:

`digit-names` (vector):

`#(p i m a x)`

Names for string finger digits.

`font-shape` (symbol):

`'italic`

Select the shape of a font. Choices include `upright`, `italic`, `caps`.

`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. Fractional values are allowed.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):

0.5

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`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.

**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 #<primitive-procedure  
 ly:grob::stencil-height> >  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\], page 512](#), [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\], page 518](#), [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\], page 525](#), [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\], page 544](#), [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\], page 546](#), [Section 3.2.116 \[stroke-finger-interface\], page 558](#), [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\], page 561](#) and [Section 3.2.122 \[text-script-interface\], page 561](#).

### 3.1.113 SustainPedal

SustainPedal objects are created by: [Section 2.2.89 \[Piano\\_pedal\\_engraver\], page 329](#).

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.

**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.

```

stencil (stencil):
  ly:sustain-pedal::print
  The symbol to print.

vertical-skylines (pair of skylines):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >
  Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

X-offset (number):
  ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::stencil-height> >
  Hard coded extent in Y direction.

```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.86 \[piano-pedal-interface\]](#), page 540, [Section 3.2.87 \[piano-pedal-script-interface\]](#), page 541, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.114 SustainPedalLineSpanner

SustainPedalLineSpanner objects are created by: [Section 2.2.88 \[Piano\\_pedal\\_align\\_engraver\]](#), page 329.

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 #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-element-stencils>
  #<primitive-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
```

Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
  group-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
  group-interface::pure-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-
  position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure
  ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.86 \[piano-pedal-interface\]](#), page 540, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.115 System

System objects are not created by any engraver.

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.

**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

Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure

ly:system::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:system::calc-pure-height> >

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.117 \[system-interface\]](#), page 559.

### 3.1.116 SystemStartBar

SystemStartBar objects are created by: [Section 2.2.118 \[System-start-delimiter-engraver\]](#), page 337.

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`  
 Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**X-offset** (number):  
`ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side`  
 The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.118 \[system-start-delimiter-interface\]](#), page 559.

### 3.1.117 SystemStartBrace

SystemStartBrace objects are created by: [Section 2.2.118 \[System\\_start\\_delimiter\\_engraver\]](#), page 337.

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.

**font-encoding** (symbol):  
`'fetaBraces`  
 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).

**padding** (dimension, in staff space):  
`0.3`  
 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):

**'brace**

This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the **stencil** callback reading this property.

**X-offset** (number):

**ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side**

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.118 \[system-start-delimiter-interface\]](#), page 559.

### 3.1.118 SystemStartBracket

SystemStartBracket objects are created by: [Section 2.2.118 \[System\\_start\\_delimiter\\_engraver\]](#), page 337.

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):

**0.8**

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**

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**X-offset** (number):

**ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side**

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.118 \[system-start-delimiter-interface\]](#), page 559.

### 3.1.119 SystemStartSquare

SystemStartSquare objects are created by: [Section 2.2.118 \[System\\_start\\_delimiter\\_engraver\]](#), page 337.

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.
```

```
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
  Line thickness, generally measured in line-thickness.
```

```
X-offset (number):
  ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side
  The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.118 \[system-start-delimiter-interface\]](#), page 559.

### 3.1.120 TabNoteHead

TabNoteHead objects are created by: [Section 2.2.119 \[Tab\\_note\\_heads\\_engraver\]](#), page 337.

Standard settings:

```
details (list):
  '((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 (note-head-visible . #t)
  (parenthesize . #t)) (tied-properties (break-visibility .
  #(#f #f #t)) (parenthesize . #t)))
  Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the
  allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the
  Internals Reference page for each interface having a details property.
```

**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. Choices include **medium**, **bold**, **bold-narrow**, etc.

**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. Fractional values are allowed.

**stem-attachment** (pair of numbers):  
'(0.0 . 1.35)  
An (x . y) pair where the stem attaches to the notehead.

**stencil** (stencil):  
**tab-note-head::print**  
The symbol to print.

**whiteout** (boolean):  
#t  
If true, the grob is printed over a white background to white-out underlying material, if the grob is visible. 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.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure  
**ly:grob::stencil-height**> >  
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure **ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback**> >  
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.76 \[note-head-interface\]](#), page 536, [Section 3.2.92 \[rhythmic-grob-interface\]](#), page 542, [Section 3.2.93 \[rhythmic-head-interface\]](#), page 542, [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555, [Section 3.2.120 \[tab-note-head-interface\]](#), page 560 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.121 TextScript

TextScript objects are created by: [Section 2.2.123 \[Text\\_engraver\]](#), page 339.

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):  
     '(+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-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):  
     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.

**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.

**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 #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >`  
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-offset** (number):  
`ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self`  
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::stencil-height> >`  
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >`  
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.50 \[instrument-specific-markup-interface\]](#), page 523, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561 and [Section 3.2.122 \[text-script-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.122 TextSpanner

TextSpanner objects are created by: [Section 2.2.124 \[Text\\_spanner\\_engraver\]](#), page 339.

Standard settings:

**bound-details** (list):  
`'((left (Y . 0) (padding . 0.25) (attach-dir . -1)) (left-broken (attach-dir . 1)) (right (Y . 0) (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 0.0 (no line) and 1.0 (continuous line).



**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. Choices include **upright**, **italic**, **caps**.

**left-bound-info** (list):  
 ly: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** (list):  
 ly: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 #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >  
 The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.60 \[line-interface\]](#), page 529, [Section 3.2.61 \[line-spanner-interface\]](#), page 530, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.123 Tie

Tie objects are created by: [Section 2.2.20 \[Completion\\_heads\\_engraver\]](#), page 305 and [Section 2.2.125 \[Tie\\_engraver\]](#), page 339.

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):  
`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** (list):  
`'((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) (vertical-distance-penalty-factor . 7) (outer-tie-vertical-gap . 0.25) (multi-tie-region-size . 3) (single-tie-region-size . 4) (between-length-limit . 1.0))`

Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the Internals Reference page for each interface having a `details` property.

**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. Fractional values are allowed.

**line-thickness** (number):

0.8

The thickness of the tie or slur contour.

**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

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> #<primitive-
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): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.124 \[tie-interface\]](#), page 562.

### 3.1.124 TieColumn

TieColumn objects are created by: [Section 2.2.20 \[Completion\\_heads-engraver\]](#), page 305 and [Section 2.2.125 \[Tie-engraver\]](#), page 339.

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)

Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers)

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.123 \[tie-column-interface\]](#), page 562.

### 3.1.125 TimeSignature

TimeSignature objects are created by: [Section 2.2.127 \[Time\\_signature-engraver\]](#), page 340.

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 break-align grob 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 and spacing breakable items.

**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**.

**space-alist** (list):

**'((cue-clef extra-space . 1.5) (first-note fixed-space . 2.0) (right-edge extra-space . 0.5) (staff-bar extra-space . 1.0))**

A table that specifies distances between prefatory items, like clef and time-signature. The format is an alist of spacing tuples: (*break-align-symbol type . distance*), where *type* can be the symbols `minimum-space` or `extra-space`.

`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 #<primitive-procedure`

`ly:grob::stencil-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.89 \[pure-from-neighbor-interface\]](#), page 541 and [Section 3.2.125 \[time-signature-interface\]](#), page 563.

### 3.1.126 TrillPitchAccidental

TrillPitchAccidental objects are created by: [Section 2.2.92 \[Pitched-trill-engraver\]](#), page 330.

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. Fractional values are allowed.

`glyph-name-alist` (list):

```
'((0 . accidentals.natural) (-1/2 . accidentals.flat) (1/2
 . accidentals.sharp) (1 . accidentals.doublesharp) (-1 .
 accidentals.flatflat) (3/4 . accidentals.sharp.slashslash.stemstemstem)
 (1/4 . accidentals.sharp.slashslash.stem)
 (-1/4 . accidentals.mirroredflat) (-3/4 .
 accidentals.mirroredflat.flat))
```

An alist of key-string pairs.

`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.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure`  
`ly:accidental-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure`  
`ly:accidental-interface::pure-height> >`  
Hard coded extent in **Y** direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.1 \[accidental-interface\]](#), page 494, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.49 \[inline-accidental-interface\]](#), page 523, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.126 \[trill-pitch-accidental-interface\]](#), page 564.

### 3.1.127 TrillPitchGroup

TrillPitchGroup objects are created by: [Section 2.2.92 \[Pitched\\_trill\\_engraver\]](#), page 330.

Standard settings:

**axes** (list):  
'(0)  
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.

**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. Fractional values are allowed.

**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.

**stencil** (stencil):  
     **parenthesize-elements**  
     The symbol to print.

**stencils** (list):  
     **parentheses-item::calc-parenthesis-stencils**  
     Multiple stencils, used as intermediate value.

**X-offset** (number):  
     **#<procedure #f (grob)>**  
     The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
     **#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::stencil-height> >**  
     Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.76 \[note-head-interface\]](#), page 536, [Section 3.2.82 \[parentheses-interface\]](#), page 539 and [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546.

### 3.1.128 TrillPitchHead

TrillPitchHead objects are created by: [Section 2.2.92 \[Pitched.trill-engraver\]](#), page 330.

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. Fractional values are allowed.

**stencil** (stencil):  
     **ly:note-head::print**  
     The symbol to print.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):  
     **#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::stencil-height> >**  
     Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):  
     **#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback> >**  
     The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.56 \[ledgered-interface\]](#), page 528, [Section 3.2.88 \[pitched-trill-interface\]](#), page 541, [Section 3.2.93 \[rhythmic-head-interface\]](#), page 542 and [Section 3.2.111 \[staff-symbol-referencer-interface\]](#), page 555.

### 3.1.129 TrillSpanner

TrillSpanner objects are created by: [Section 2.2.131 \[Trill-spanner-engraver\]](#), page 342.

Standard settings:

**after-line-breaking** (boolean):

`ly:spanner::kill-zero-spanned-time`

Dummy property, used to trigger callback for **after-line-breaking**.

**bound-details** (list):

```
'((left (text #<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout
props glyph-name)> scripts.trill) (Y . 0) (stencil-offset
-0.5 . -1) (padding . 0.5) (attach-dir . 0)) (left-broken
(end-on-note . #t)) (right (Y . 0)))
```

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** (list):

`ly: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** (list):

`ly: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):

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.

**Y-offset** (number):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.60 \[line-interface\]](#), page 529, [Section 3.2.61 \[line-spanner-interface\]](#), page 530, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.127 \[trill-spanner-interface\]](#), page 564.

### 3.1.130 TupletBracket

TupletBracket objects are created by: [Section 2.2.132 \[Tuplet\\_engraver\]](#), page 342.

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:tuplet-bracket::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.

**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 (*left* . *right*), where both *left* and *right* are 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 a text-spanner on both sides, for example a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the 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
```

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure
ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> #<primitive-
procedure ly:grob::pure-simple-vertical-skylines-from-
extents> >
```

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**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): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.60 \[line-interface\]](#), page 529, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.128 \[tuplet-bracket-interface\]](#), page 564.

### 3.1.131 TupletNumber

TupletNumber objects are created by: [Section 2.2.132 \[Tuplet-engraver\]](#), page 342.

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):  
`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. Choices include **upright**, **italic**, **caps**.

**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. Fractional values are allowed.

**stencil** (stencil):  
`ly:tuplet-number::print`  
 The symbol to print.

**text** (markup):  
`tuplet-number::calc-denominator-text`  
 Text markup. See [Section “Formatting text” in \*Notation Reference\*](#).

**X-offset** (number):  
`ly:tuplet-number::calc-x-offset`  
 The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-offset** (number):  
`ly:tuplet-number::calc-y-offset`  
 The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\], page 512](#), [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\], page 518](#), [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\], page 552](#), [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\], page 561](#) and [Section 3.2.129 \[tuplet-number-interface\], page 566](#).

### 3.1.132 UnaCordaPedal

UnaCordaPedal objects are created by: [Section 2.2.89 \[Piano-pedal-engraver\], page 329](#).

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. Choices include `upright`, `italic`, `caps`.

**padding** (dimension, in staff space):

`0.0`

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.

**stencil** (stencil):

`ly:text-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure`

`ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> >`

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-offset** (number):

`ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self`

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure`

`ly:grob::stencil-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.51 \[item-interface\]](#), page 525, [Section 3.2.87 \[piano-pedal-script-interface\]](#), page 541, [Section 3.2.96 \[self-alignment-interface\]](#), page 544 and [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561.

### 3.1.133 UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner

UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner objects are created by: [Section 2.2.88 \[Piano-pedal-align-engraver\]](#), page 329.

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 #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-element-stencils>
  #<primitive-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

Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
  group-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
  group-interface::pure-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-
  position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure
  ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.86 \[piano-pedal-interface\]](#), page 540, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.134 VaticanaLigature

VaticanaLigature objects are created by: [Section 2.2.134 \[Vaticana\\_ligature\\_engraver\]](#), page 342.

Standard settings:

```
stencil (stencil):
  ly:vaticana-ligature::print
  The symbol to print.

thickness (number):
  0.6
  Line thickness, generally measured in line-thickness.
```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.131 \[vaticana-ligature-interface\]](#), page 566.

### 3.1.135 VerticalAlignment

VerticalAlignment objects are created by: [Section 2.2.135 \[Vertical\\_align\\_engraver\]](#), page 343.

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
  Hard coded extent in X direction.

Y-extent (pair of numbers):
  #<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
  group-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
  group-interface::pure-height> >
  Hard coded extent in Y direction.
```

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.4 \[align-interface\]](#), page 496, [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.136 VerticalAxisGroup

VerticalAxisGroup objects are created by: [Section 2.2.5 \[Axis\\_group\\_engraver\]](#), page 299.

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** (list):

```
'((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.

**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** (list):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-group-interface::calc-staff-staff-spacing> #<primitive-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).

**stencil** (stencil):

`ly:axis-group-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):

`ly:hara-kiri-group-spanner::calc-skylines`

Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers):

`ly:axis-group-interface::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:hara-kiri-group-spanner::y-extent> #<primitive-procedure ly:hara-kiri-group-spanner::pure-height> >`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**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.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.47 \[hara-kiri-group-spanner-interface\]](#), page 522 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.137 VoiceFollower

VoiceFollower objects are created by: [Section 2.2.75 \[Note.head.line-engraver\]](#), page 324.

Standard settings:

**after-line-breaking** (boolean):

`ly:spanner::kill-zero-spanned-time`

Dummy property, used to trigger callback for **after-line-breaking**.

**bound-details** (list):

`'((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** (list):

`ly:line-spanner::calc-left-bound-info`

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.



**non-musical** (boolean):  
     #t  
     True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

**right-bound-info** (list):  
     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.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers)  
     Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers)  
     Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.60 \[line-interface\]](#), page 529, [Section 3.2.61 \[line-spanner-interface\]](#), page 530 and [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552.

### 3.1.138 VoltaBracket

VoltaBracket objects are created by: [Section 2.2.136 \[Volta-engraver\]](#), page 343.

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.

**edge-height** (pair):  
     '(2.0 . 2.0)  
     A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: (*left-height* . *right-height*).

**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-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. Fractional values are allowed.

**shorten-pair** (pair of numbers):  
`ly:volta-bracket::calc-shorten-pair`  
 The lengths to shorten a text-spanner on both sides, for example a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

**stencil** (stencil):  
`ly:volta-bracket-interface::print`  
 The symbol to print.

**thickness** (number):  
`1.6`  
 Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

**vertical-skylines** (pair of skylines):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-stencil> #<primitive-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-extent** (pair of numbers):  
`#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:grob::stencil-height> #<procedure volta-bracket-interface::pure-height (grob start end)> >`  
 Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.36 \[font-interface\]](#), page 512, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.48 \[horizontal-bracket-interface\]](#), page 523, [Section 3.2.60 \[line-interface\]](#), page 529, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552, [Section 3.2.121 \[text-interface\]](#), page 561, [Section 3.2.132 \[volta-bracket-interface\]](#), page 567 and [Section 3.2.133 \[volta-interface\]](#), page 567.

### 3.1.139 VoltaBracketSpanner

VoltaBracketSpanner objects are created by: [Section 2.2.136 \[Volta-engraver\]](#), page 343.

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.

**no-alignment** (boolean):

#t

If set, don't place this grob in a **VerticalAlignment**; rather, place it using its own **Y-offset** callback.

**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 #<primitive-procedure
  ly:grob::vertical-skylines-from-element-stencils>
  #<primitive-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
```

Hard coded extent in X direction.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
  group-interface::height> #<primitive-procedure ly:axis-
  group-interface::pure-height> >
```

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number):

```
#<unpure-pure-container #<primitive-procedure ly:side-
  position-interface::y-aligned-side> #<primitive-procedure
  ly:side-position-interface::pure-y-aligned-side> >
```

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): [Section 3.2.7 \[axis-group-interface\]](#), page 498, [Section 3.2.45 \[grob-interface\]](#), page 518, [Section 3.2.100 \[side-position-interface\]](#), page 546, [Section 3.2.107 \[spanner-interface\]](#), page 552 and [Section 3.2.133 \[volta-interface\]](#), page 567.

## 3.2 Graphical Object Interfaces

### 3.2.1 accidental-interface

A single accidental.

**User settable properties:**

- alteration** (number)  
Alteration numbers for accidental.
- 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-alist** (list)  
An alist of key-string pairs.
- glyph-name** (string)  
The glyph name within the font.  
In the context of (span) bar lines, *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.
- parenthesized** (boolean)  
Parenthesize this grob.
- 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): [Section 3.1.1 \[Accidental\]](#), page 358, [Section 3.1.2 \[AccidentalCautionary\]](#), page 359, [Section 3.1.4 \[AccidentalSuggestion\]](#), page 360, [Section 3.1.6 \[AmbitusAccidental\]](#), page 363 and [Section 3.1.126 \[TrillPitchAccidental\]](#), page 480.

**3.2.2 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** (list)

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): [Section 3.1.3 \[AccidentalPlacement\]](#), page 360.

### 3.2.3 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): [Section 3.1.4 \[AccidentalSuggestion\]](#), page 360.

### 3.2.4 align-interface

Order grobs from top to bottom, left to right, right to left or bottom to top. For vertical alignments of staves, the **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** (list)

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): [Section 3.1.14 \[BassFigure-Alignment\]](#), page 371 and [Section 3.1.135 \[VerticalAlignment\]](#), page 489.

### 3.2.5 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)

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-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): [Section 3.1.5 \[Ambitus\]](#), page 362, [Section 3.1.7 \[AmbitusLine\]](#), page 364 and [Section 3.1.8 \[AmbitusNoteHead\]](#), page 364.

### 3.2.6 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**.

**positions** (pair of numbers)

Pair of staff coordinates (*left* . *right*), where both *left* and *right* are 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.

## Internal properties:

**stems** (array of grobs)  
An array of stem objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.9 \[Arpeggio\]](#), [page 365](#).

## 3.2.7 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**).

**max-stretch** (number)  
The maximum amount that this **VerticalAxisGroup** can be vertically stretched (for example, in order to better fill a page).

**no-alignment** (boolean)  
If set, don't place this grob in a **VerticalAlignment**; rather, place it using its own **Y-offset** callback.

**nonstaff-nonstaff-spacing** (list)  
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** (list)  
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** (list)  
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)  
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.

**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** (list)

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.
- `vertical-skyline-elements` (array of grobs)  
An array of grobs used to create vertical skylines.
- `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): [Section 3.1.5 \[Ambitus\]](#), page 362, [Section 3.1.14 \[BassFigureAlignment\]](#), page 371, [Section 3.1.15 \[BassFigureAlignment-Positioning\]](#), page 372, [Section 3.1.18 \[BassFigureLine\]](#), page 373, [Section 3.1.21 \[BreakAlign-Group\]](#), page 376, [Section 3.1.22 \[BreakAlignment\]](#), page 377, [Section 3.1.33 \[DotColumn\]](#), page 389, [Section 3.1.38 \[DynamicLineSpanner\]](#), page 394, [Section 3.1.76 \[NonMusicalPaper-Column\]](#), page 433, [Section 3.1.77 \[NoteCollision\]](#), page 434, [Section 3.1.78 \[NoteColumn\]](#), page 435, [Section 3.1.83 \[PaperColumn\]](#), page 439, [Section 3.1.100 \[SostenutoPedalLineSpanner\]](#), page 455, [Section 3.1.114 \[SustainPedalLineSpanner\]](#), page 467, [Section 3.1.115 \[System\]](#), page 468, [Section 3.1.127 \[TrillPitchGroup\]](#), page 481, [Section 3.1.133 \[UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner\]](#), page 487, [Section 3.1.135 \[VerticalAlignment\]](#), page 489, [Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxis-Group\]](#), page 489 and [Section 3.1.139 \[VoltaBracketSpanner\]](#), page 493.

### 3.2.8 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\*](#).

#### 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): [Section 3.1.10 \[BalloonTextItem\]](#), page 366, [Section 3.1.45 \[FootnoteItem\]](#), page 402 and [Section 3.1.46 \[FootnoteSpanner\]](#), page 403.

### 3.2.9 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.

#### 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, *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.

`kern` (dimension, in staff space)

Amount of extra white space to add. For bar lines, this is the amount of space after a thick line.

`rounded` (boolean)

Decide whether lines should be drawn rounded or not.

`thin-kern` (number)

The space after a hair-line in a bar line.

`thick-thickness` (number)

Bar line thickness, measured in `line-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): [Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\]](#), page 367 and [Section 3.1.102 \[SpanBar\]](#), page 457.

**3.2.10 bass-figure-alignment-interface**

Align a bass figure.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.14 \[BassFigure-Alignment\]](#), page 371.

**3.2.11 bass-figure-interface**

A bass figure text.

**User settable properties:****implicit** (boolean)

Is this an implicit bass figure?

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.13 \[BassFigure\]](#), page 371.

**3.2.12 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.

**stem-length-demerit-factor**

Demerit factor used for inappropriate stem lengths.

**secondary-beam-demerit**

Demerit used in quanting calculations for multiple beams.

**region-size**

Size of region for checking quant scores.

**beam-eps** Epsilon for beam quant code to check for presence in gap.**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:****annotation** (string)

Annotate a grob for debug purposes.

**auto-knee-gap** (dimension, in staff space)

If a gap is found between note heads where a horizontal beam fits that is larger than this number, make a kneed beam.

**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.

**beam-thickness** (dimension, in staff space)

Beam thickness, measured in **staff-space** units.

**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?

**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.

**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?

**damping** (number)

Amount of beam slope damping.

**details** (list)

Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the Internals Reference page for each interface having a **details** property.

**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-quant**s (pair of numbers)  
If debugging is set, set beam and slur quants to this position, and print the respective scores.
- knee** (boolean)  
Is this beam kneed?
- length-fraction** (number)  
Multiplier for lengths. Used for determining ledger lines and stem lengths.
- neutral-direction** (direction)  
Which direction to take in the center of the staff.
- positions** (pair of numbers)  
Pair of staff coordinates (*left . right*), where both *left* and *right* are 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:

- 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): [Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), [page 374](#).

### 3.2.13 bend-after-interface

A doit or drop.

#### User settable properties:

**thickness** (number)  
Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

#### Internal properties:

**delta-position** (number)  
The vertical position difference.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.20 \[BendAfter\]](#), [page 376](#).

### 3.2.14 break-alignable-interface

Object that is aligned on a break alignment.

#### User settable properties:

**break-align-symbols** (list)  
A list of symbols that determine which break-aligned grobs 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 **left-edge**, **ambitus**, **breathing-sign**, **clef**, **staff-bar**, **key-cancellation**, **key-signature**, **time-signature**, and **custos**.

**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): [Section 3.1.12 \[BarNumber\]](#), [page 369](#), [Section 3.1.72 \[MetronomeMark\]](#), [page 427](#) and [Section 3.1.89 \[RehearsalMark\]](#), [page 445](#).

### 3.2.15 break-aligned-interface

Items that are aligned in prefatory matter.

The spacing of these items is controlled by the **space-alist** property. It contains a list **break-align-symbols** with a specification of the associated space. The space specification can be

(**minimum-space** . *spc*)  
Pad space until the distance is *spc*.

(**fixed-space** . *spc*)  
Set a fixed space.

(**semi-fixed-space** . *spc*)  
Set a space. Half of it is fixed and half is stretchable. (does not work at start of line. *fixme*)

(**extra-space** . *spc*)  
Add *spc* amount of space.

Special keys for the alist are **first-note** and **next-note**, signifying the first note on a line, and the next note halfway a line.

Rules for this spacing are much more complicated than this. See [Wanske] [page 126–134](#), [Ross] [page 143–147](#).

**User settable properties:****break-align-anchor** (number)

Grobs aligned to this break-align grob 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 and spacing breakable items.

**space-alist** (list)

A table that specifies distances between prefatory items, like clef and time-signature. The format is an alist of spacing tuples: (*break-align-symbol type . distance*), where *type* can be the symbols `minimum-space` or `extra-space`.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.5 \[Ambitus\]](#), page 362, [Section 3.1.6 \[AmbitusAccidental\]](#), page 363, [Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\]](#), page 367, [Section 3.1.21 \[BreakAlignGroup\]](#), page 376, [Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\]](#), page 378, [Section 3.1.25 \[Clef\]](#), page 380, [Section 3.1.30 \[CueClef\]](#), page 385, [Section 3.1.31 \[CueEndClef\]](#), page 387, [Section 3.1.32 \[Custos\]](#), page 388, [Section 3.1.35 \[DoublePercentRepeat\]](#), page 390, [Section 3.1.56 \[KeyCancellation\]](#), page 413, [Section 3.1.57 \[KeySignature\]](#), page 414, [Section 3.1.62 \[LeftEdge\]](#), page 419 and [Section 3.1.125 \[TimeSignature\]](#), page 478.

**3.2.16 break-alignment-interface**

The object that performs break alignment. See [Section 3.2.15 \[break-aligned-interface\]](#), page 505.

**User settable properties:****break-align-orders** (vector)

Defines the order in which prefatory matter (clefs, key signatures) appears. The format is a vector of length 3, where each element is one order for end-of-line, middle of line, and start-of-line, respectively. An order is a list of symbols.

For example, clefs are put after key signatures by setting

```
\override Score.BreakAlignment #'break-align-orders =
  #(make-vector 3 '(span-bar
                    breathing-sign
                    staff-bar
                    key
                    clef
                    time-signature))
```

**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): [Section 3.1.22 \[BreakAlignment\]](#), page 377.

### 3.2.17 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.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\]](#), page 378.

### 3.2.18 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): [Section 3.1.24 \[ChordName\]](#), page 379 and [Section 3.1.47 \[FretBoard\]](#), page 404.

### 3.2.19 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.

`glyph-name` (string)

The glyph name within the font.

In the context of (span) bar lines, *glyph-name* represents a processed form of `glyph`, where decisions about line breaking etc. are already taken.

`non-default` (boolean)

Set for manually specified clefs.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.25 \[Clef\]](#), page 380, [Section 3.1.30 \[CueClef\]](#), page 385 and [Section 3.1.31 \[CueEndClef\]](#), page 387.

### 3.2.20 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.



This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.26 \[ClefModifier\]](#), [page 381](#).

### 3.2.21 cluster-beacon-interface

A place holder 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 (*left* . *right*), where both *left* and *right* are 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): [Section 3.1.28 \[ClusterSpannerBeacon\]](#), [page 383](#).

### 3.2.22 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:

**style** (symbol)

This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the **stencil** callback reading this property.

**padding** (dimension, in staff space)

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

#### 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): [Section 3.1.27 \[ClusterSpanner\]](#), [page 383](#).

### 3.2.23 custos-interface

A custos object. **style** can have four valid values: **mensural**, **vaticana**, **medicaea**, and **hufnagel**. **mensural** is the default style.

#### User settable properties:

**style** (symbol)

This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the **stencil** callback reading this property.

**neutral-position** (number)

Position (in half staff spaces) where to flip the direction of custos stem.

**neutral-direction** (direction)

Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.32 \[Custos\]](#), [page 388](#).

### 3.2.24 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:

**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.

#### Internal properties:

**dots** (array of grobs)  
 Multiple Dots objects.

**positioning-done** (boolean)  
 Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only done once.

**note-collision** (graphical (layout) object)  
 The NoteCollision object of a dot column.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.33 \[DotColumn\]](#), [page 389](#).

### 3.2.25 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.

**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): [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), [page 390](#).

### 3.2.26 dynamic-interface

Any kind of loudness sign.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.38 \[DynamicLineSpanner\]](#), [page 394](#), [Section 3.1.39 \[DynamicText\]](#), [page 395](#), [Section 3.1.40 \[DynamicTextSpanner\]](#), [page 397](#) and [Section 3.1.52 \[Hairpin\]](#), [page 408](#).

### 3.2.27 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): [Section 3.1.38 \[DynamicLineSpanner\]](#), page 394.

### 3.2.28 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): [Section 3.1.39 \[DynamicText\]](#), page 395.

### 3.2.29 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): [Section 3.1.40 \[DynamicTextSpanner\]](#), page 397.

### 3.2.30 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.

**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 a text-spanner on both sides, for example a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

**thickness** (number)

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-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): [Section 3.1.16 \[BassFigure-Bracket\]](#), page 373.

### 3.2.31 episema-interface

An episema line.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.41 \[Episema\]](#), page 398.

### 3.2.32 figured-bass-continuation-interface

Simple extender line between bounds.

### User settable properties:

**thickness** (number)

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**padding** (dimension, in staff space)

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

### Internal properties:

**figures** (array of grobs)

Figured bass objects for continuation line.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.17 \[BassFigure-Continuation\]](#), page 373.

### 3.2.33 finger-interface

A fingering instruction.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.42 \[Fingering\]](#), page 399.

### 3.2.34 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): [Section 3.1.43 \[FingeringColumn\]](#), page 401.

**3.2.35 flag-interface**

A flag that gets attached to a stem. The style property is symbol determining what style of flag glyph is typeset on a **Stem**. Valid options include '()' for standard flags, 'mensural' 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, *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.

**stroke-style** (string)

Set to "grace" to turn stroke through flag on.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.44 \[Flag\]](#), page 401.

**3.2.36 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: **sans**, **roman**.

**font-name** (string)

Specifies a file name (without extension) of the font to load. This setting overrides selection using **font-family**, **font-series** and **font-shape**.

**font-series** (symbol)

Select the series of a font. Choices include **medium**, **bold**, **bold-narrow**, etc.

**font-shape** (symbol)

Select the shape of a font. Choices include **upright**, **italic**, **caps**.

**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. Fractional values are allowed.

## Internal properties:

**font** (font metric)

A cached font metric object.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 358, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 359, Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 360, Section 3.1.6 [AmbitusAccidental], page 363, Section 3.1.7 [AmbitusLine], page 364, Section 3.1.8 [AmbitusNoteHead], page 364, Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365, Section 3.1.10 [BalloonTextItem], page 366, Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367, Section 3.1.12 [BarNumber], page 369, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 378, Section 3.1.24 [ChordName], page 379, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380, Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.29 [CombineTextScript], page 383, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385, Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387, Section 3.1.32 [Custos], page 388, Section 3.1.34 [Dots], page 390, Section 3.1.35 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 390, Section 3.1.36 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 391, Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393, Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397, Section 3.1.41 [Episema], page 398, Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399, Section 3.1.44 [Flag], page 401, Section 3.1.45 [FootnoteItem], page 402, Section 3.1.46 [FootnoteSpanner], page 403, Section 3.1.47 [FretBoard], page 404, Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411, Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411, Section 3.1.56 [KeyCancellation], page 413, Section 3.1.57 [KeySignature], page 414, Section 3.1.58 [KievanLigature], page 416, Section 3.1.65 [LyricHyphen], page 422, Section 3.1.67 [LyricText], page 423, Section 3.1.68 [MeasureCounter], page 424, Section 3.1.71 [MensuralLigature], page 427, Section 3.1.72 [MetronomeMark], page 427, Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430, Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432, Section 3.1.76 [NonMusicalPaperColumn], page 433, Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436, Section 3.1.80 [NoteName], page 437, Section 3.1.82 [OttavaBracket], page 437, Section 3.1.83 [PaperColumn], page 439, Section 3.1.84 [ParenthesesItem], page 440, Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441, Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441, Section 3.1.89 [RehearsalMark], page 445, Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.99 [SostenutoPedal], page 454, Section 3.1.102 [SpanBar], page 457, Section 3.1.107 [StanzaNumber], page 460, Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464, Section 3.1.112 [StrokeFinger], page 465, Section 3.1.113 [SustainPedal], page 466, Section 3.1.117 [SystemStartBrace], page 470, Section 3.1.118 [SystemStartBracket], page 471, Section 3.1.119 [SystemStartSquare], page 472, Section 3.1.120 [TabNoteHead], page 472, Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474, Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475, Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478, Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481, Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482, Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483, Section 3.1.131 [TupletNumber], page 485, Section 3.1.132 [UnaCordaPedal], page 486, Section 3.1.134 [VaticanaLigature], page 489 and Section 3.1.138 [VoltaBracket], page 492.

### 3.2.37 footnote-interface

Make a footnote.

**User settable properties:**

- `automatically-numbered` (boolean)  
Should a footnote be 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.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.45 \[FootnoteItem\]](#), page 402 and [Section 3.1.46 \[FootnoteSpanner\]](#), page 403.

**3.2.38 footnote-spanner-interface**

Make a footnote spanner.

**User settable properties:**

- `footnote-text` (markup)  
A footnote for the grob.

**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): [Section 3.1.46 \[FootnoteSpanner\]](#), page 403.

**3.2.39 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` (list)  
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-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.
- **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 **roman-lower**, **roman-upper**, **arabic** and **custom**. In the later 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-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  $\text{thickness} * (1 + \text{string-thickness-factor}) ^ (k-1)$ . 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.

**size** (number)

Size of object, relative to standard size.

**thickness** (number)

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.47 \[FretBoard\]](#), [page 404](#).

### 3.2.40 glissando-interface

A glissando.

#### Internal properties:

**glissando-index** (integer)

The index of a glissando in its note column.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.48 \[Glissando\]](#), [page 406](#).

### 3.2.41 grace-spacing-interface

Keep track of durations in a run of grace notes.

#### User settable properties:

**common-shortest-duration** (moment)

The most common shortest note length. This is used in spacing. Enlarging this sets the score tighter.

#### 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): [Section 3.1.49 \[GraceSpacing\]](#), [page 407](#).

### 3.2.42 gregorian-ligature-interface

A gregorian ligature.

#### Internal properties:

**virga** (boolean)

Is this neume a virga?

**strophæ** (boolean)

Is this neume a strophæ?

**inclinatum** (boolean)

Is this neume an inclinatum?

**auctum** (boolean)

Is this neume liquescentically augmented?

<code>descendens</code> (boolean)	Is this neume of descendent type?
<code>ascendens</code> (boolean)	Is this neume of ascending type?
<code>oriscus</code> (boolean)	Is this neume an oriscus?
<code>quilisma</code> (boolean)	Is this neume a quilisma?
<code>deminutum</code> (boolean)	Is this neume deminished?
<code>cavum</code> (boolean)	Is this neume outlined?
<code>linea</code> (boolean)	Attach vertical lines to this neume?
<code>pes-or-flexa</code> (boolean)	Shall this neume be joined with the previous head?
<code>context-info</code> (integer)	Within a ligature, the final glyph or shape of a head may be affected by the left and/or right neighbour head. <code>context-info</code> holds for each head such information about the left and right neighbour, encoded as a bit mask.
<code>prefix-set</code> (number)	A bit mask that holds all Gregorian head prefixes, such as <code>\virga</code> or <code>\quilisma</code> .

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), [page 436](#).

### 3.2.43 grid-line-interface

A line that is spanned between grid-points.

#### User settable properties:

<code>thickness</code> (number)	Line thickness, generally measured in <code>line-thickness</code> .
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#### Internal properties:

<code>elements</code> (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): [Section 3.1.50 \[GridLine\]](#), [page 407](#).

### 3.2.44 grid-point-interface

A spanning point for grid lines.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.51 \[GridPoint\]](#), [page 408](#).

### 3.2.45 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 3.1.77 \[NoteCollision\]](#), page 434 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 `\override` and `\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 `ly:grob-set-property!` (or its C++ equivalent) sets a mutable property.

The properties `after-line-breaking` and `before-line-breaking` are dummies that are not user-serviceable.

#### User settable properties:

- `X-extent` (pair of numbers)  
Hard coded extent in X direction.
- `X-offset` (number)  
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.
- `Y-extent` (pair of numbers)  
Hard coded extent in Y direction.
- `Y-offset` (number)  
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.
- `after-line-breaking` (boolean)  
Dummy property, used to trigger callback for `after-line-breaking`.
- `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`.
- `before-line-breaking` (boolean)  
Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.
- `color` (color)  
The color of this grob.
- `id` (string)  
An id string for the grob. Depending on the typesetting backend being used, this id will be assigned to a group containing all of the stencils

that comprise a given grob. For example, in the svg backend, the string will be assigned to the `id` attribute of a group (`<g>`) that encloses the stencils that comprise the grob. In the Postscript backend, as there is no way to group items, the setting of the `id` property will have no effect.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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)  
If true, the grob is printed over a white background to white-out underlying material, if the grob is visible. Usually `#f` by default.

### 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 causation 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 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**.
- interfaces** (list)  
A list of symbols indicating the interfaces supported by this object. It is initialized from the **meta** field.
- meta** (list) 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): [Section 3.1.1 \[Accidental\]](#), page 358, [Section 3.1.2 \[AccidentalCautionary\]](#), page 359, [Section 3.1.3 \[AccidentalPlacement\]](#), page 360, [Section 3.1.4 \[AccidentalSuggestion\]](#), page 360, [Section 3.1.5 \[Ambitus\]](#), page 362, [Section 3.1.6 \[AmbitusAccidental\]](#), page 363, [Section 3.1.7 \[AmbitusLine\]](#), page 364, [Section 3.1.8 \[AmbitusNoteHead\]](#), page 364, [Section 3.1.9 \[Arpeggio\]](#), page 365, [Section 3.1.10 \[BalloonTextItem\]](#), page 366, [Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\]](#), page 367, [Section 3.1.12 \[BarNumber\]](#), page 369, [Section 3.1.13 \[BassFigure\]](#), page 371, [Section 3.1.14 \[BassFigureAlignment\]](#), page 371, [Section 3.1.15 \[BassFigureAlignmentPositioning\]](#), page 372, [Section 3.1.16 \[BassFigureBracket\]](#), page 373, [Section 3.1.17 \[BassFigureContinuation\]](#), page 373, [Section 3.1.18](#)

[BassFigureLine], page 373, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374, Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 376, Section 3.1.21 [BreakAlignGroup], page 376, Section 3.1.22 [BreakAlignment], page 377, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 378, Section 3.1.24 [ChordName], page 379, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380, Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpanner], page 383, Section 3.1.28 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 383, Section 3.1.29 [CombineTextScript], page 383, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385, Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387, Section 3.1.32 [Custos], page 388, Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389, Section 3.1.34 [Dots], page 390, Section 3.1.35 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 390, Section 3.1.36 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 391, Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393, Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394, Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397, Section 3.1.41 [Episema], page 398, Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399, Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401, Section 3.1.44 [Flag], page 401, Section 3.1.45 [FootnoteItem], page 402, Section 3.1.46 [FootnoteSpanner], page 403, Section 3.1.47 [FretBoard], page 404, Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406, Section 3.1.49 [GraceSpacing], page 407, Section 3.1.50 [GridLine], page 407, Section 3.1.51 [GridPoint], page 408, Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408, Section 3.1.53 [HorizontalBracket], page 410, Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411, Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411, Section 3.1.56 [KeyCancellation], page 413, Section 3.1.57 [KeySignature], page 414, Section 3.1.58 [KievanLigature], page 416, Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417, Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418, Section 3.1.61 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 418, Section 3.1.62 [LeftEdge], page 419, Section 3.1.63 [LigatureBracket], page 420, Section 3.1.64 [LyricExtender], page 421, Section 3.1.65 [LyricHyphen], page 422, Section 3.1.66 [LyricSpace], page 423, Section 3.1.67 [LyricText], page 423, Section 3.1.68 [MeasureCounter], page 424, Section 3.1.69 [MeasureGrouping], page 426, Section 3.1.70 [MelodyItem], page 427, Section 3.1.71 [MensuralLigature], page 427, Section 3.1.72 [MetronomeMark], page 427, Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430, Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432, Section 3.1.76 [NonMusicalPaperColumn], page 433, Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434, Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435, Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436, Section 3.1.80 [NoteName], page 437, Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437, Section 3.1.82 [OttavaBracket], page 437, Section 3.1.83 [PaperColumn], page 439, Section 3.1.84 [ParenthesesItem], page 440, Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441, Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441, Section 3.1.87 [PhrasingSlur], page 443, Section 3.1.88 [PianoPedalBracket], page 444, Section 3.1.89 [RehearsalMark], page 445, Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447, Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448, Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449, Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449, Section 3.1.94 [RestCollision], page 450, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451, Section 3.1.97 [ScriptRow], page 452, Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452, Section 3.1.99 [SostenutoPedal], page 454, Section 3.1.100 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 455, Section 3.1.101 [SpacingSpanner], page 456, Section 3.1.102 [SpanBar], page 457, Section 3.1.103 [SpanBarStub], page 458, Section 3.1.104 [StaffGrouper], page 458, Section 3.1.105 [StaffSpacing], page 459, Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459, Section 3.1.107 [StanzaNumber], page 460, Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461, Section 3.1.109 [StemStub], page 462, Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463, Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464, Section 3.1.112 [StrokeFinger], page 465, Section 3.1.113 [SustainPedal], page 466, Section 3.1.114 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 467, Section 3.1.115 [System], page 468, Section 3.1.116 [SystemStartBar], page 469, Section 3.1.117 [SystemStartBrace], page 470, Section 3.1.118 [SystemStartBracket], page 471, Section 3.1.119 [SystemStartSquare], page 472, Section 3.1.120 [TabNoteHead], page 472, Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474, Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475, Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477, Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478, Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478, Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481, Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482, Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483, Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484,

Section 3.1.131 [TupletNumber], page 485, Section 3.1.132 [UnaCordaPedal], page 486, Section 3.1.133 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 487, Section 3.1.134 [VaticanaLigature], page 489, Section 3.1.135 [VerticalAlignment], page 489, Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489, Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower], page 491, Section 3.1.138 [VoltaBracket], page 492 and Section 3.1.139 [VoltaBracketSpanner], page 493.

### 3.2.46 hairpin-interface

A hairpin crescendo or decrescendo.

#### User settable properties:

- `circled-tip` (boolean)  
Put a circle at start/end of hairpins (al/del niente).
- `broken-bound-padding` (number)  
The amount of padding to insert when a spanner is broken at a line break.
- `bound-padding` (number)  
The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.
- `grow-direction` (direction)  
Crescendo or decrescendo?
- `height` (dimension, in staff space)  
Height of an object in **staff-space** units.

#### 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): [Section 3.1.52 \[Hairpin\]](#), [page 408](#).

### 3.2.47 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.

#### 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?

#### Internal properties:

- `items-worth-living` (array of grobs)  
An array of interesting items. If empty in a particular staff, then that staff is erased.
- `important-column-ranks` (vector)  
A cache of columns that contain `items-worth-living` data.

**keep-alive-with** (array of grobs)

An array of other **VerticalAxisGroups**. If any of them are alive, then we will stay alive.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.136 \[VerticalAxisGroup\]](#), page 489.

### 3.2.48 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.

**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 a text-spanner on both sides, for example a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

**connect-to-neighbor** (pair)

Pair of booleans, indicating whether this grob looks as a continued break.

#### 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): [Section 3.1.53 \[HorizontalBracket\]](#), page 410, [Section 3.1.82 \[OttavaBracket\]](#), page 437 and [Section 3.1.138 \[VoltaBracket\]](#), page 492.

### 3.2.49 inline-accidental-interface

An inlined accidental (i.e. normal accidentals, cautionary accidentals).

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.1 \[Accidental\]](#), page 358, [Section 3.1.2 \[AccidentalCautionary\]](#), page 359 and [Section 3.1.126 \[TrillPitchAccidental\]](#), page 480.

### 3.2.50 instrument-specific-markup-interface

Instrument-specific markup (like fret boards or harp pedal diagrams).

#### User settable properties:

**fret-diagram-details** (list)

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-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.
- **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 **roman-lower**, **roman-upper**, **arabic** and **custom**. In the later 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-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  $\text{thickness} * (1 + \text{string-thickness-factor}) ^ (k-1)$ . 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.

**graphical** (boolean)

Display in graphical (vs. text) form.

**harp-pedal-details** (list)

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)

Size of object, relative to standard size.

**thickness** (number)

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.121 \[TextScript\]](#), [page 474](#).

### 3.2.51 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:

grob will show:	before	no	after
	break	break	break
<b>all-invisible</b>	no	no	no

<code>begin-of-line-visible</code>	<code>no</code>	<code>no</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>end-of-line-visible</code>	<code>yes</code>	<code>no</code>	<code>no</code>
<code>all-visible</code>	<code>yes</code>	<code>yes</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>begin-of-line-invisible</code>	<code>yes</code>	<code>yes</code>	<code>no</code>
<code>end-of-line-invisible</code>	<code>no</code>	<code>yes</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>center-invisible</code>	<code>yes</code>	<code>no</code>	<code>yes</code>

## 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): Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 358, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 359, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 360, Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 360, Section 3.1.5 [Ambitus], page 362, Section 3.1.6 [AmbitusAccidental], page 363, Section 3.1.7 [AmbitusLine], page 364, Section 3.1.8 [AmbitusNoteHead], page 364, Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365, Section 3.1.10 [BalloonTextItem], page 366, Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 367, Section 3.1.12 [BarNumber], page 369, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 371, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 373, Section 3.1.21 [BreakAlignGroup], page 376, Section 3.1.22 [BreakAlignment], page 377, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 378, Section 3.1.24 [ChordName], page 379, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 380, Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.28 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 383, Section 3.1.29 [CombineTextScript], page 383, Section 3.1.30 [CueClef], page 385, Section 3.1.31 [CueEndClef], page 387, Section 3.1.32 [Custos], page 388, Section 3.1.33 [DotColumn], page 389, Section 3.1.34 [Dots], page 390, Section 3.1.35 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 390, Section 3.1.36 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 391, Section 3.1.37 [DoubleRepeatSlash], page 393, Section 3.1.39 [DynamicText], page 395, Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399, Section 3.1.43 [FingeringColumn], page 401, Section 3.1.44 [Flag], page 401, Section 3.1.45 [FootnoteItem], page 402, Section 3.1.47 [FretBoard], page 404, Section 3.1.50 [GridLine], page 407, Section 3.1.51 [GridPoint], page 408, Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411, Section 3.1.56 [KeyCancellation], page 413, Section 3.1.57 [KeySignature], page 414, Section 3.1.59 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 417, Section 3.1.60 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 418, Section 3.1.62 [LeftEdge], page 419, Section 3.1.67 [LyricText], page 423, Section 3.1.70 [MelodyItem], page 427, Section 3.1.72 [MetronomeMark], page 427, Section 3.1.76 [NonMusicalPaperColumn], page 433, Section 3.1.77 [NoteCollision], page 434, Section 3.1.78 [NoteColumn], page 435, Section 3.1.79 [NoteHead], page 436, Section 3.1.80 [NoteName], page 437, Section 3.1.81 [NoteSpacing], page 437, Section 3.1.83 [PaperColumn], page 439, Section 3.1.84

[ParenthesesItem], page 440, Section 3.1.89 [RehearsalMark], page 445, Section 3.1.90 [RepeatSlash], page 447, Section 3.1.91 [RepeatTie], page 448, Section 3.1.92 [RepeatTieColumn], page 449, Section 3.1.93 [Rest], page 449, Section 3.1.94 [RestCollision], page 450, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.96 [ScriptColumn], page 451, Section 3.1.97 [ScriptRow], page 452, Section 3.1.99 [SostenutoPedal], page 454, Section 3.1.102 [SpanBar], page 457, Section 3.1.103 [SpanBarStub], page 458, Section 3.1.105 [StaffSpacing], page 459, Section 3.1.107 [StanzaNumber], page 460, Section 3.1.108 [Stem], page 461, Section 3.1.109 [StemStub], page 462, Section 3.1.110 [StemTremolo], page 463, Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464, Section 3.1.112 [StrokeFinger], page 465, Section 3.1.113 [SustainPedal], page 466, Section 3.1.120 [TabNoteHead], page 472, Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474, Section 3.1.125 [TimeSignature], page 478, Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481, Section 3.1.128 [TrillPitchHead], page 482 and Section 3.1.132 [UnaCordaPedal], page 486.

### 3.2.52 key-cancellation-interface

A key cancellation.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.56 \[KeyCancellation\]](#), page 413.

### 3.2.53 key-signature-interface

A group of accidentals, to be printed as signature sign.

#### User settable properties:

`alteration-alist` (list)

List of (*pitch* . *accidental*) pairs for key signature.

`glyph-name-alist` (list)

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.

`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.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space)

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`padding-pairs` (list)

An alist mapping (*name* . *name*) to distances.

#### Internal properties:

`c0-position` (integer)

An integer indicating the position of middle C.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.56 \[KeyCancellation\]](#), page 413 and [Section 3.1.57 \[KeySignature\]](#), page 414.

### 3.2.54 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): [Section 3.1.58 \[KievanLigature\]](#), page 416.

### 3.2.55 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 3.1.106 \[StaffSymbol\]](#), page 459 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): [Section 3.1.61 \[LedgerLineSpanner\]](#), page 418.

### 3.2.56 ledgered-interface

Objects that need ledger lines, typically note heads. See also [Section 3.2.55 \[ledger-line-spanner-interface\]](#), page 528.

#### 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): [Section 3.1.8 \[AmbitusNoteHead\]](#), page 364, [Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), page 436 and [Section 3.1.128 \[TrillPitchHead\]](#), page 482.

### 3.2.57 ligature-bracket-interface

A bracket indicating a ligature in the original edition.

#### User settable properties:

**width** (dimension, in staff space)

The width of a grob measured in staff space.

**thickness** (number)

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**height** (dimension, in staff space)

Height of an object in **staff-space** units.

This grob interface is not used in any graphical object.

### 3.2.58 ligature-head-interface

A note head that can become part of a ligature.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), [page 436](#).

### 3.2.59 ligature-interface

A ligature.

This grob interface is not used in any graphical object.

### 3.2.60 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 0.0 (no line) and 1.0 (continuous line).

**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)

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-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 glissando line can be constructed from a whole number of squiggles.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.40 \[DynamicTextSpanner\]](#), page 397, [Section 3.1.41 \[Episema\]](#), page 398, [Section 3.1.48 \[Glissando\]](#), page 406, [Section 3.1.52 \[Hairpin\]](#), page 408, [Section 3.1.53 \[HorizontalBracket\]](#), page 410, [Section 3.1.63 \[LigatureBracket\]](#), page 420, [Section 3.1.82 \[OttavaBracket\]](#), page 437, [Section 3.1.88 \[PianoPedalBracket\]](#), page 444, [Section 3.1.122 \[TextSpanner\]](#), page 475, [Section 3.1.129 \[TrillSpanner\]](#), page 483, [Section 3.1.130 \[TupletBracket\]](#), page 484, [Section 3.1.137 \[VoiceFollower\]](#), page 491 and [Section 3.1.138 \[VoltaBracket\]](#), page 492.

### 3.2.61 line-spanner-interface

Generic line drawn between two objects, e.g., for use with glissandi.

#### User settable properties:

**bound-details** (list)

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** (list)

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

**right-bound-info** (list)

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

**simple-Y** (boolean)

Should the Y placement of a spanner disregard changes in system heights?

**thickness** (number)

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**to-barline** (boolean)

If true, the spanner will stop at the bar line just before it would otherwise stop.

#### Internal properties:

**note-columns** (array of grobs)

An array of **NoteColumn** grobs.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.40 \[DynamicTextSpanner\]](#), page 397, [Section 3.1.41 \[Episema\]](#), page 398, [Section 3.1.48 \[Glissando\]](#), page 406, [Section 3.1.122 \[TextSpanner\]](#), page 475, [Section 3.1.129 \[TrillSpanner\]](#), page 483 and [Section 3.1.137 \[VoiceFollower\]](#), page 491.

### 3.2.62 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)  
Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**Internal properties:**

- heads** (array of grobs)  
An array of note heads.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.64 \[LyricExtender\]](#), [page 421](#).

**3.2.63 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.
- 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)  
Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.65 \[LyricHyphen\]](#), [page 422](#) and [Section 3.1.66 \[LyricSpace\]](#), [page 423](#).

**3.2.64 lyric-interface**

Any object that is related to lyrics.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.64 \[LyricExtender\]](#), [page 421](#) and [Section 3.1.65 \[LyricHyphen\]](#), [page 422](#).



### 3.2.65 lyric-syllable-interface

A single piece of lyrics.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.67 \[LyricText\]](#), [page 423](#).

### 3.2.66 mark-interface

A rehearsal mark.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.89 \[RehearsalMark\]](#), [page 445](#).

### 3.2.67 measure-counter-interface

A counter for numbering measures.

#### User settable properties:

**count-from** (integer)

The first measure in a measure count receives this number. The following measures are numbered in increments from this initial value.

#### 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): [Section 3.1.68 \[MeasureCounter\]](#), [page 424](#).

### 3.2.68 measure-grouping-interface

This object indicates groups of beats. Valid choices for **style** are **bracket** and **triangle**.

#### User settable properties:

**thickness** (number)

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**style** (symbol)

This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the **stencil** callback reading this property.

**height** (dimension, in staff space)

Height of an object in **staff-space** units.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.69 \[MeasureGrouping\]](#), [page 426](#).

### 3.2.69 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): [Section 3.1.70 \[MelodyItem\]](#), [page 427](#).

**3.2.70 mensural-ligature-interface**

A mensural ligature.

**User settable properties:**

**thickness** (number)  
Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**Internal properties:**

**delta-position** (number)  
The vertical position difference.

**ligature-flexa** (boolean)  
request joining note to the previous one in a flexa.

**head-width** (dimension, in staff space)  
The width of this ligature head.

**add-join** (boolean)  
Is this ligature head-joined with the next one by a vertical line?

**flexa-interval** (integer)  
The interval spanned by the two notes of a flexa shape (1 is a second, 7 is an octave).

**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): [Section 3.1.71 \[MensuralLigature\]](#), [page 427](#) and [Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), [page 436](#).

**3.2.71 metronome-mark-interface**

A metronome mark.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.72 \[MetronomeMark\]](#), [page 427](#).

**3.2.72 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): [Section 3.1.73 \[MultiMeasureRest\]](#), [page 429](#), [Section 3.1.74 \[MultiMeasureRestNumber\]](#), [page 430](#) and [Section 3.1.75 \[MultiMeasureRestText\]](#), [page 432](#).

### 3.2.73 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.
- `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)  
Bar line thickness, measured in `line-thickness`.
- `usable-duration-logs` (list)  
List of `duration-logs` that can be used in typesetting the grob.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.73 \[MultiMeasureRest\]](#), page 429 and [Section 3.1.85 \[PercentRepeat\]](#), page 441.

### 3.2.74 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 3.2.75 \[note-column-interface\]](#), page 535: these are `force-hshift` and `horizontal-shift`.

**User settable properties:****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).

**prefer-dotted-right** (boolean)

For note collisions, prefer to shift dotted up-note to the right, rather than shifting just the dot.

**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): [Section 3.1.77 \[NoteCollision\]](#), [page 434](#).

**3.2.75 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 voice note. This is used by [Section “note-collision-interface” in \*Internals Reference\*](#).

**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`.

**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): [Section 3.1.78 \[NoteColumn\]](#), [page 435](#).

### 3.2.76 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:

- `note-names` (vector)  
Vector of strings containing names for easy-notation note heads.
- `glyph-name` (string)  
The glyph name within the font.  
In the context of (span) bar lines, *glyph-name* represents a processed form of `glyph`, where decisions about line breaking etc. are already taken.
- `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): [Section 3.1.8 \[AmbitusNoteHead\]](#), [page 364](#), [Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), [page 436](#), [Section 3.1.120 \[TabNoteHead\]](#), [page 472](#) and [Section 3.1.127 \[TrillPitchGroup\]](#), [page 481](#).

### 3.2.77 note-name-interface

Note names.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.80 \[NoteName\]](#), [page 437](#).

### 3.2.78 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.
- `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.

`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.

### Internal properties:

`left-items` (array of grobs)

DOCME

`right-items` (array of grobs)

DOCME

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.81 \[NoteSpacing\]](#), [page 437](#).

### 3.2.79 only-prebreak-interface

Kill this grob after the line breaking process.

This grob interface is not used in any graphical object.

### 3.2.80 ottava-bracket-interface

An ottava bracket.

### User settable properties:

`edge-height` (pair)

A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: (*left-height* . *right-height*).

`bracket-flare` (pair of numbers)

A pair of numbers specifying how much edges of brackets should slant outward. Value 0.0 means straight edges.

`shorten-pair` (pair of numbers)

The lengths to shorten a text-spanner on both sides, for example a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

`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.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.82 \[OttavaBracket\]](#), [page 437](#).

### 3.2.81 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.

**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.
- labels** (list)  
List of labels (symbols) placed on a column.
- line-break-system-details** (list)  
An alist of properties to use if this column is the start of a system.
- 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`.
- 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`.
- rhythmic-location** (rhythmic location)  
Where (bar number, measure position) in the score.
- 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.
- used** (boolean)  
If set, this spacing column is kept in the spacing problem.
- when** (moment)  
Global time step associated with this column happen?

**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.
- grace-spacing** (graphical (layout) object)  
A run of grace notes.
- 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): [Section 3.1.76 \[NonMusicalPaperColumn\]](#), page 433 and [Section 3.1.83 \[PaperColumn\]](#), page 439.

**3.2.82 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): [Section 3.1.84 \[ParenthesesItem\]](#), page 440 and [Section 3.1.127 \[TrillPitchGroup\]](#), page 481.

**3.2.83 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.
- thickness** (number)  
Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.35 \[DoublePercentRepeat\]](#), page 390, [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 391, [Section 3.1.37 \[DoubleRepeatSlash\]](#), page 393, [Section 3.1.85 \[PercentRepeat\]](#), page 441, [Section 3.1.86 \[PercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 441 and [Section 3.1.90 \[RepeatSlash\]](#), page 447.

**3.2.84 percent-repeat-item-interface**

Repeats that look like percent signs.



**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.
- `thickness` (number)  
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.35 \[DoublePercentRepeat\]](#), page 390, [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 391, [Section 3.1.37 \[DoubleRepeatSlash\]](#), page 393 and [Section 3.1.90 \[RepeatSlash\]](#), page 447.

**3.2.85 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.
- `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 a text-spanner on both sides, for example a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.
- `bracket-flare` (pair of numbers)  
A pair of numbers specifying how much edges of brackets should slant outward. Value 0.0 means straight edges.

**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): [Section 3.1.88 \[PianoPedalBracket\]](#), page 444.

**3.2.86 piano-pedal-interface**

A piano pedal sign.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.88 \[PianoPedalBracket\]](#), page 444, [Section 3.1.100 \[SostenutoPedalLineSpanner\]](#), page 455, [Section 3.1.113 \[SustainPedal\]](#), page 466, [Section 3.1.114 \[SustainPedalLineSpanner\]](#), page 467 and [Section 3.1.133 \[UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner\]](#), page 487.

### 3.2.87 piano-pedal-script-interface

A piano pedal sign, fixed size.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.99 \[SostenutoPedal\]](#), page 454, [Section 3.1.113 \[SustainPedal\]](#), page 466 and [Section 3.1.132 \[UnaCordaPedal\]](#), page 486.

### 3.2.88 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): [Section 3.1.128 \[TrillPitchHead\]](#), page 482.

### 3.2.89 pure-from-neighbor-interface

A collection of routines to allow for objects' pureheights 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): [Section 3.1.11 \[BarLine\]](#), page 367, [Section 3.1.25 \[Clef\]](#), page 380, [Section 3.1.30 \[CueClef\]](#), page 385, [Section 3.1.31 \[CueEndClef\]](#), page 387, [Section 3.1.56 \[KeyCancellation\]](#), page 413, [Section 3.1.57 \[KeySignature\]](#), page 414, [Section 3.1.103 \[SpanBarStub\]](#), page 458 and [Section 3.1.125 \[TimeSignature\]](#), page 478.

### 3.2.90 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:

**positioning-done** (boolean)  
Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only done once.

**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): [Section 3.1.94 \[RestCollision\]](#), [page 450](#).

### 3.2.91 rest-interface

A rest symbol. The property `style` can be `default`, `mensural`, `neomensural` or `classical`.

#### 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.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.73 \[MultiMeasureRest\]](#), [page 429](#) and [Section 3.1.93 \[Rest\]](#), [page 449](#).

### 3.2.92 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): [Section 3.1.13 \[BassFigure\]](#), [page 371](#), [Section 3.1.24 \[ChordName\]](#), [page 379](#), [Section 3.1.28 \[ClusterSpannerBeacon\]](#), [page 383](#), [Section 3.1.37 \[DoubleRepeatSlash\]](#), [page 393](#), [Section 3.1.47 \[FretBoard\]](#), [page 404](#), [Section 3.1.67 \[LyricText\]](#), [page 423](#), [Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), [page 436](#), [Section 3.1.90 \[RepeatSlash\]](#), [page 447](#), [Section 3.1.93 \[Rest\]](#), [page 449](#) and [Section 3.1.120 \[TabNoteHead\]](#), [page 472](#).

### 3.2.93 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): [Section 3.1.8 \[AmbitusNoteHead\]](#), [page 364](#), [Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), [page 436](#), [Section 3.1.93 \[Rest\]](#), [page 449](#), [Section 3.1.120 \[TabNoteHead\]](#), [page 472](#) and [Section 3.1.128 \[TrillPitchHead\]](#), [page 482](#).

### 3.2.94 script-column-interface

An interface that sorts scripts according to their `script-priority` and `outside-staff-priority`.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.96 \[ScriptColumn\]](#), page 451 and [Section 3.1.97 \[ScriptRow\]](#), page 452.

### 3.2.95 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 keep the default position (centered on the note head), 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-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): [Section 3.1.4 \[AccidentalSuggestion\]](#), page 360, [Section 3.1.39 \[DynamicText\]](#), page 395 and [Section 3.1.95 \[Script\]](#), page 450.

### 3.2.96 self-alignment-interface

Position this object on itself and/or on its parent. To this end, the following functions are provided:

`Self_alignment_interface::[xy]_aligned_on_self`

Align self on reference point, using `self-alignment-X` and `self-alignment-Y`.

`Self_alignment_interface::aligned_on_[xy]_parent`

`Self_alignment_interface::centered_on_[xy]_parent`

Shift the object so its own reference point is centered on the extent of the parent

#### User settable properties:

`collision-bias` (number)

Number determining how much to favor the left (negative) or right (positive). Larger absolute values in either direction will push a collision in this direction.

`collision-padding` (number)

Amount of padding to apply after a collision is detected via the `self-alignment-interface`.

`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.

`self-alignment-Y` (number)

Like `self-alignment-X` but for the Y axis.

#### Internal properties:

`potential-X-colliding-grobs` (array of grobs)

Grobs that can potentially collide with a self-aligned grob on the X-axis.

`X-colliding-grobs` (array of grobs)

Grobs that can collide with a self-aligned grob on the X-axis.

`Y-colliding-grobs` (array of grobs)

Grobs that can collide with a self-aligned grob on the Y-axis.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.4 \[AccidentalSuggestion\]](#), page 360, [Section 3.1.12 \[BarNumber\]](#), page 369, [Section 3.1.26 \[ClefModifier\]](#), page 381, [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 391, [Section 3.1.39 \[DynamicText\]](#), page 395, [Section 3.1.42 \[Fingering\]](#), page 399, [Section 3.1.50 \[GridLine\]](#), page 407, [Section 3.1.52 \[Hairpin\]](#), page 408, [Section 3.1.54 \[InstrumentName\]](#), page 411, [Section 3.1.55 \[InstrumentSwitch\]](#), page 411, [Section 3.1.67 \[LyricText\]](#), page 423, [Section 3.1.68 \[MeasureCounter\]](#), page 424, [Section 3.1.72 \[MetronomeMark\]](#), page 427, [Section 3.1.74 \[MultiMeasureRestNumber\]](#), page 430, [Section 3.1.75 \[MultiMeasureRestText\]](#), page 432, [Section 3.1.86 \[PercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 441, [Section 3.1.89 \[RehearsalMark\]](#), page 445, [Section 3.1.99 \[SostenutoPedal\]](#), page 454, [Section 3.1.110 \[StemTremolo\]](#), page 463, [Section 3.1.111 \[StringNumber\]](#), page 464, [Section 3.1.112 \[StrokeFinger\]](#), page 465, [Section 3.1.113 \[SustainPedal\]](#), page 466, [Section 3.1.121 \[TextScript\]](#), page 474 and [Section 3.1.132 \[UnaCordaPedal\]](#), page 486.

### 3.2.97 semi-tie-column-interface

The interface for a column of l.v. (*laissez vibrer*) ties.

**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.

**head-direction** (direction)

Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?

**tie-configuration** (list)

List of (*position* . *dir*) pairs, indicating the desired tie configuration, where *position* is the offset from the center of the staff in staff space 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.

**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): [Section 3.1.60 \[LaissezVibrerTieColumn\]](#), page 418 and [Section 3.1.92 \[RepeatTieColumn\]](#), page 449.

**3.2.98 semi-tie-interface**

A tie which is only on one side connected to a note head.

**User settable properties:****control-points** (list)

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.

**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.

**details** (list)

Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the Internals Reference page for each interface having a **details** property.

**head-direction** (direction)

Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?

**thickness** (number)

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**Internal properties:**

**note-head** (graphical (layout) object)  
A single note head.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.59 \[LaissezVibrerTie\]](#), page 417 and [Section 3.1.91 \[RepeatTie\]](#), page 448.

**3.2.99 separation-item-interface**

Item that computes widths to generate spacing rods.

**User settable properties:**

**X-extent** (pair of numbers)  
Hard coded extent in X direction.

**padding** (dimension, in staff space)  
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

**horizontal-skylines** (pair of skylines)  
Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

**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.

**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): [Section 3.1.76 \[NonMusicalPaperColumn\]](#), page 433, [Section 3.1.78 \[NoteColumn\]](#), page 435 and [Section 3.1.83 \[PaperColumn\]](#), page 439.

**3.2.100 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**.



- minimum-space** (dimension, in staff space)  
Minimum distance that the victim should move (after padding).
- horizon-padding** (number)  
The amount to pad the axis along which a **Skyline** is built for the **side-position-interface**.
- 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?

## 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): Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 360, Section 3.1.6 [AmbitusAccidental], page 363, Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 365, Section 3.1.12 [BarNumber], page 369, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372, Section 3.1.26 [ClefModifier], page 381, Section 3.1.29 [CombineTextScript], page 383, Section 3.1.36 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 391, Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394, Section 3.1.41 [Episema], page 398, Section 3.1.42 [Fingering], page 399, Section 3.1.53 [HorizontalBracket], page 410, Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411, Section 3.1.55 [InstrumentSwitch], page 411, Section 3.1.68 [MeasureCounter], page 424, Section 3.1.69 [MeasureGrouping], page 426, Section 3.1.72 [MetronomeMark], page 427, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430, Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432, Section 3.1.82 [OttavaBracket], page 437, Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441, Section 3.1.89 [RehearsalMark], page 445, Section 3.1.95 [Script], page 450, Section 3.1.100 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 455, Section 3.1.107 [StanzaNumber], page 460, Section 3.1.111 [StringNumber], page 464, Section 3.1.112 [StrokeFinger], page 465, Section 3.1.114 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 467, Section 3.1.116 [SystemStartBar], page 469, Section 3.1.117 [SystemStartBrace], page 470, Section 3.1.118 [SystemStartBracket], page 471, Section 3.1.119 [SystemStartSquare], page 472, Section 3.1.121 [TextScript], page 474, Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475, Section 3.1.126 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 480, Section 3.1.127 [TrillPitchGroup], page 481, Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483, Section 3.1.133 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 487, Section 3.1.138 [VoltaBracket], page 492 and Section 3.1.139 [VoltaBracketSpanner], page 493.

### 3.2.101 slur-interface

A slur. 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.

**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.

**free-slur-distance**

The amount of vertical free space that must exist between adjacent slurs. This subproperty only works for **PhrasingSlur**.

**edge-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:**

- annotation** (string)  
Annotate a grob for debug purposes.
- 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)  
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** (list)  
Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the Internals Reference page for each interface having a **details** property.
- 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 quants to this position, and print the respective scores.
- inspect-index** (integer)  
If debugging is set, set beam and slur configuration to this index, and print the respective scores.
- line-thickness** (number)  
The thickness of the tie or slur contour.
- positions** (pair of numbers)  
Pair of staff coordinates (**left . right**), where both *left* and *right* are 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)  
 Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

### Internal properties:

**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): [Section 3.1.87 \[PhrasingSlur\]](#), page 443 and [Section 3.1.98 \[Slur\]](#), page 452.

### 3.2.102 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** (moment)  
 Length of a measure. Used in some spacing situations.

### Internal properties:

**ideal-distances** (list)  
 (*obj* . (*dist* . *strength*)) pairs.

**left-neighbor** (graphical (layout) object)  
 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): [Section 3.1.76 \[NonMusical-PaperColumn\]](#), page 433 and [Section 3.1.83 \[PaperColumn\]](#), page 439.

### 3.2.103 spacing-interface

This object calculates the desired and minimum distances between two columns.

### Internal properties:

**left-items** (array of grobs)  
 DOCME

`right-items` (array of grobs)  
 DOCME

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.81 \[NoteSpacing\]](#), page 437 and [Section 3.1.105 \[StaffSpacing\]](#), page 459.

### 3.2.104 spacing-options-interface

Supports setting of spacing variables.

#### User settable properties:

`spacing-increment` (number)  
 Add this much space for a doubled duration. Typically, the width of a note head. See also [Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in \*Internals Reference\*](#).

`shortest-duration-space` (dimension, in staff space)  
 Start with this much space for the shortest duration. This is expressed in `spacing-increment` as unit. See also [Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in \*Internals Reference\*](#).

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.49 \[GraceSpacing\]](#), page 407 and [Section 3.1.101 \[SpacingSpanner\]](#), page 456.

### 3.2.105 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 proportional 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` (dimension, in staff space)  
 Start with this much space for the shortest duration. This is expressed in `spacing-increment` as unit. See also [Section “spacing-spanner-interface” in \*Internals Reference\*](#).

`spacing-increment` (number)  
 Add this much space for a doubled duration. 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 durations. This looks better in complex polyphonic patterns.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.101 \[SpacingSpanner\]](#), page 456.

### 3.2.106 span-bar-interface

A bar line that is spanned between other barlines. 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, *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-Y-common** (graphical (layout) object)

A cache of the **common\_refpoint\_of\_array** of the **elements** grob set.

**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**.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.102 \[SpanBar\]](#), page 457.

### 3.2.107 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:**

- normalized-endpoints** (pair)  
Represents left and right placement over the total spanner, where the width of the spanner is normalized between 0 and 1.
- 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.
- spanner-id** (string)  
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): Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 371, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 372, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 373, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 373, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 374, Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 376, Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpanner], page 383, Section 3.1.38 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 394, Section 3.1.40 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 397, Section 3.1.41 [Episema], page 398, Section 3.1.46 [FootnoteSpanner], page 403, Section 3.1.48 [Glissando], page 406, Section 3.1.49 [GraceSpacing], page 407, Section 3.1.52 [Hairpin], page 408, Section 3.1.53 [HorizontalBracket], page 410, Section 3.1.54 [InstrumentName], page 411, Section 3.1.58 [KievanLigature], page 416, Section 3.1.61 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 418, Section 3.1.63 [LigatureBracket], page 420, Section 3.1.64 [LyricExtender], page 421, Section 3.1.65 [LyricHyphen], page 422, Section 3.1.66 [LyricSpace], page 423, Section 3.1.68 [MeasureCounter], page 424, Section 3.1.69 [MeasureGrouping], page 426, Section 3.1.71 [MensuralLigature], page 427, Section 3.1.73 [MultiMeasureRest], page 429, Section 3.1.74 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 430, Section 3.1.75 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 432, Section 3.1.82 [OttavaBracket], page 437, Section 3.1.85 [PercentRepeat], page 441, Section 3.1.86 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 441, Section 3.1.87 [PhrasingSlur], page 443, Section 3.1.88 [PianoPedalBracket], page 444, Section 3.1.98 [Slur], page 452, Section 3.1.100 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 455, Section 3.1.101 [SpacingSpanner], page 456, Section 3.1.104 [StaffGrouper], page 458, Section 3.1.106 [StaffSymbol], page 459, Section 3.1.114 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 467, Section 3.1.115 [System], page 468, Section 3.1.116 [SystemStartBar], page 469, Section 3.1.117 [SystemStartBrace], page 470, Section 3.1.118 [SystemStartBracket], page 471, Section 3.1.119 [SystemStartSquare], page 472, Section 3.1.122 [TextSpanner], page 475, Section 3.1.123 [Tie], page 477, Section 3.1.124 [TieColumn], page 478, Section 3.1.129 [TrillSpanner], page 483, Section 3.1.130 [TupletBracket], page 484, Section 3.1.131 [TupletNumber], page 485, Section 3.1.133 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 487, Section 3.1.134 [VaticanaLigature], page 489, Section 3.1.135 [VerticalAlignment], page 489, Section 3.1.136 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 489, Section 3.1.137 [VoiceFollower], page 491, Section 3.1.138 [VoltaBracket], page 492 and Section 3.1.139 [VoltaBracketSpanner], page 493.

**3.2.108 staff-grouper-interface**

A grob that collects staves together.

**User settable properties:****staff-staff-spacing** (list)

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** (list)

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): [Section 3.1.104 \[StaffGrouper\]](#), [page 458](#).

**3.2.109 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): [Section 3.1.105 \[StaffSpacing\]](#), [page 459](#).

**3.2.110 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:**

- 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)  
Repeating pattern for the vertical positions of ledger lines. Bracketed groups are always shown together.
- 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)  
Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.
- 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): [Section 3.1.106 \[StaffSymbol\]](#), [page 459](#).

**3.2.111 staff-symbol-referencer-interface**

An object whose Y position is meant relative to a staff symbol. These usually have **Staff\_symbol\_referencer::callback** in their **Y-offset-callbacks**.

**User settable properties:**

- staff-position** (number)  
Vertical position, measured in half staff spaces, counted from the middle line.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.8 \[Ambitus-NoteHead\]](#), [page 364](#), [Section 3.1.9 \[Arpeggio\]](#), [page 365](#), [Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), [page 374](#), [Section 3.1.25 \[Clef\]](#), [page 380](#), [Section 3.1.30 \[CueClef\]](#), [page 385](#), [Section 3.1.31 \[CueEnd-Clef\]](#), [page 387](#), [Section 3.1.32 \[Custos\]](#), [page 388](#), [Section 3.1.34 \[Dots\]](#), [page 390](#), [Section 3.1.56 \[KeyCancellation\]](#), [page 413](#), [Section 3.1.57 \[KeySignature\]](#), [page 414](#), [Section 3.1.73 \[Multi-MeasureRest\]](#), [page 429](#), [Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), [page 436](#), [Section 3.1.93 \[Rest\]](#), [page 449](#), [Section 3.1.120 \[TabNoteHead\]](#), [page 472](#) and [Section 3.1.128 \[TrillPitchHead\]](#), [page 482](#).

**3.2.112 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): [Section 3.1.107 \[StanzaNumber\]](#), [page 460](#).



### 3.2.113 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.

`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` (list)

Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the Internals Reference page for each interface having a `details` property.

`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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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)  
Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

### Internal properties:

- beam** (graphical (layout) object)  
A pointer to the beam, if applicable.
- flag** (graphical (layout) object)  
A pointer to a **Flag** object.
- 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.

**tuplet-start** (boolean)  
Is stem at the start of a tuplet?

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.108 \[Stem\]](#), [page 461](#).

### 3.2.114 stem-tremolo-interface

A beam slashing a stem to indicate a tremolo. The property **style** can be **default** 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.

**style** (symbol)  
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the **stencil** callback reading this property.

**slope** (number)  
The slope of this object.

#### Internal properties:

**stem** (graphical (layout) object)  
A pointer to a **Stem** object.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.110 \[StemTremolo\]](#), [page 463](#).

### 3.2.115 string-number-interface

A string number instruction.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.111 \[StringNumber\]](#), [page 464](#).

### 3.2.116 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): [Section 3.1.112 \[StrokeFinger\]](#), [page 465](#).

**3.2.117 system-interface**

This is the top-level object: Each object in a score ultimately has a **System** object as its X and Y parent.

**User settable properties:**

`labels` (list)  
List of labels (symbols) placed on a column.

**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-before-line-breaking` (array of grobs)  
Footnote grobs of a whole system.

`footnotes-after-line-breaking` (array of grobs)  
Footnote grobs of a broken system.

`in-note-direction` (direction)  
Direction to place in-notes above a system.

`in-note-padding` (number)  
Padding between in-notes.

`in-note-stencil` (stencil)  
The stencil of a system's in-notes.

`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): [Section 3.1.115 \[System\]](#), [page 468](#).

**3.2.118 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/line 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)  
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.116 \[SystemStartBar\]](#), page 469, [Section 3.1.117 \[SystemStartBrace\]](#), page 470, [Section 3.1.118 \[SystemStartBracket\]](#), page 471 and [Section 3.1.119 \[SystemStartSquare\]](#), page 472.

### 3.2.119 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.
- 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): [Section 3.1.54 \[Instrument-Name\]](#), page 411.

### 3.2.120 tab-note-head-interface

A note head in tablature.

### User settable properties:

- details** (list)  
Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the Internals Reference page for each interface having a `details` property.

## 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): [Section 3.1.120 \[TabNoteHead\]](#), page 472.

### 3.2.121 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: `ly:text-interface::print`, which is a grob callback, and `ly:text-interface::interpret-markup`.

## User settable properties:

- `baseline-skip` (dimension, in staff space)  
Distance between base lines of multiple lines of text.
- `replacement-alist` (list)  
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.
- `text` (markup)  
Text markup. See [Section “Formatting text” in \*Notation Reference\*](#).
- `word-space` (dimension, in staff space)  
Space to insert between words in texts.
- `text-direction` (direction)  
This controls the ordering of the words. The default `RIGHT` is for roman text. Arabic or Hebrew should use `LEFT`.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.10 \[BalloonTextItem\]](#), page 366, [Section 3.1.12 \[BarNumber\]](#), page 369, [Section 3.1.13 \[BassFigure\]](#), page 371, [Section 3.1.23 \[BreathingSign\]](#), page 378, [Section 3.1.24 \[ChordName\]](#), page 379, [Section 3.1.26 \[ClefModifier\]](#), page 381, [Section 3.1.29 \[CombineTextScript\]](#), page 383, [Section 3.1.36 \[DoublePercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 391, [Section 3.1.39 \[DynamicText\]](#), page 395, [Section 3.1.40 \[DynamicTextSpanner\]](#), page 397, [Section 3.1.42 \[Fingering\]](#), page 399, [Section 3.1.45 \[FootnoteItem\]](#), page 402, [Section 3.1.46 \[FootnoteSpanner\]](#), page 403, [Section 3.1.55 \[InstrumentSwitch\]](#), page 411, [Section 3.1.67 \[LyricText\]](#), page 423, [Section 3.1.68 \[MeasureCounter\]](#), page 424, [Section 3.1.72 \[MetronomeMark\]](#), page 427, [Section 3.1.74 \[MultiMeasureRestNumber\]](#), page 430, [Section 3.1.75 \[MultiMeasureRestText\]](#), page 432, [Section 3.1.80 \[NoteName\]](#), page 437, [Section 3.1.82 \[OttavaBracket\]](#), page 437, [Section 3.1.86 \[PercentRepeatCounter\]](#), page 441, [Section 3.1.89 \[RehearsalMark\]](#), page 445, [Section 3.1.99 \[SostenutoPedal\]](#), page 454, [Section 3.1.107 \[StanzaNumber\]](#), page 460, [Section 3.1.111 \[StringNumber\]](#), page 464, [Section 3.1.112 \[StrokeFinger\]](#), page 465, [Section 3.1.113 \[SustainPedal\]](#), page 466, [Section 3.1.120 \[TabNoteHead\]](#), page 472, [Section 3.1.121 \[TextScript\]](#), page 474, [Section 3.1.131 \[TupletNumber\]](#), page 485, [Section 3.1.132 \[UnaCordaPedal\]](#), page 486 and [Section 3.1.138 \[VoltaBracket\]](#), page 492.

### 3.2.122 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): [Section 3.1.29 \[CombineTextScript\]](#), page 383, [Section 3.1.42 \[Fingering\]](#), page 399, [Section 3.1.111 \[StringNumber\]](#), page 464, [Section 3.1.112 \[StrokeFinger\]](#), page 465 and [Section 3.1.121 \[TextScript\]](#), page 474.

**3.2.123 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 the desired tie configuration, where *position* is the offset from the center of the staff in staff space 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.

**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): [Section 3.1.124 \[TieColumn\]](#), page 478.

**3.2.124 tie-interface**

A horizontal curve connecting two noteheads.

**User settable properties:****annotation** (string)

Annotate a grob for debug purposes.

**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)

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** (list)

Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the Internals Reference page for each interface having a **details** property.

**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)

The thickness of the tie or slur contour.

**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.

**thickness** (number)

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.123 \[Tie\]](#), page 477.

### 3.2.125 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 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.

**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): [Section 3.1.125 \[TimeSignature\]](#), [page 478](#).

### 3.2.126 trill-pitch-accidental-interface

An accidental for trill pitch.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.126 \[TrillPitchAccidental\]](#), [page 480](#).

### 3.2.127 trill-spanner-interface

A trill spanner.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.129 \[TrillSpanner\]](#), [page 483](#).

### 3.2.128 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.

- 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*).
- edge-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.
- positions** (pair of numbers)  
 Pair of staff coordinates (*left* . *right*), where both *left* and *right* are 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.
- 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 a text-spanner on both sides, for example a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.
- 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)  
 Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.
- 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:

- note-columns** (array of grobs)  
 An array of **NoteColumn** grobs.
- 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): [Section 3.1.63 \[LigatureBracket\]](#), page 420 and [Section 3.1.130 \[TupletBracket\]](#), page 484.

### 3.2.129 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.

#### Internal properties:

**bracket** (graphical (layout) object)

The bracket for a number.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.131 \[TupletNumber\]](#), page 485.

### 3.2.130 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): [Section 3.1.19 \[Beam\]](#), page 374 and [Section 3.1.48 \[Glissando\]](#), page 406.

### 3.2.131 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, *glyph-name* represents a processed form of **glyph**, where decisions about line breaking etc. are already taken.

**thickness** (number)

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**Internal properties:**

- 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 (in **staff-space** units).
- add-cauda** (boolean)  
Does this flexa require an additional cauda on the left side?
- add-stem** (boolean)  
Is this ligature head a virga and therefore needs an additional stem on the right side?
- add-join** (boolean)  
Is this ligature head-joined with the next one by a vertical line?
- delta-position** (number)  
The vertical position difference.
- x-offset** (dimension, in staff space)  
Extra horizontal offset for ligature heads.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.79 \[NoteHead\]](#), page 436 and [Section 3.1.134 \[VaticanaLigature\]](#), page 489.

**3.2.132 volta-bracket-interface**

Volta bracket with number.

**User settable properties:**

- thickness** (number)  
Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.
- height** (dimension, in staff space)  
Height of an object in **staff-space** units.
- shorten-pair** (pair of numbers)  
The lengths to shorten a text-spanner on both sides, for example a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

**Internal properties:**

- bars** (array of grobs)  
An array of bar line pointers.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.138 \[VoltaBracket\]](#), page 492.

**3.2.133 volta-interface**

A volta repeat.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): [Section 3.1.138 \[VoltaBracket\]](#), page 492 and [Section 3.1.139 \[VoltaBracketSpanner\]](#), page 493.

### 3.3 User backend properties

**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** (list)

List of (*pitch* . *accidental*) pairs for key signature.

**annotation** (string)

Annotate a grob for debug purposes.

**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 that is larger than this number, make a kneed beam.

**automatically-numbered** (boolean)

Should a footnote be 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.

**between-cols** (pair)

Where to attach a loose column to.

**bound-details** (list)

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

**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.

**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 break-align grob 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)

Defines the order in which prefatory matter (clefs, key signatures) appears. The format is a vector of length 3, where each element is one order for end-of-line, middle of line, and start-of-line, respectively. An order is a list of symbols.

For example, clefs are put after key signatures by setting

```
\override Score.BreakAlignment #'break-align-orders =
  #(make-vector 3 '(span-bar
                    breathing-sign
                    staff-bar
                    key
                    clef
                    time-signature))
```

**break-align-symbol** (symbol)

This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

**break-align-symbols** (list)

A list of symbols that determine which break-aligned grobs 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 `left-edge`, `ambitus`, `breathing-sign`, `clef`, `staff-bar`, `key-cancellation`, `key-signature`, `time-signature`, and `custos`.

**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.

**circled-tip** (boolean)

Put a circle at start/end of hairpins (al/del niente).

**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-bias** (number)

Number determining how much to favor the left (negative) or right (positive). Larger absolute values in either direction will push a collision in this direction.

**collision-interfaces** (list)

A list of interfaces for which automatic beam-collision resolution is run.

**collision-padding** (number)

Amount of padding to apply after a collision is detected via the self-alignment-interface.

**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.

**control-points** (list)

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.

**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 0.0 (no line) and 1.0 (continuous line).

**dash-period** (number)

The length of one dash together with whitespace. If negative, no line is drawn at all.

**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** (list)

Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior. More information on the allowed parameters for a grob can be found by looking at the top of the Internals Reference page for each interface having a **details** property.

**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.

**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.

**edge-height** (pair)

A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: (*left-height . right-height*).

**edge-text** (pair)

A pair specifying the texts to be set at the edges: (*left-text . right-text*).

**expand-limit** (integer)

Maximum number of measures expanded in church rests.

**extra-dy** (number)

Slope glissandi this much extra.

**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**.

**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).

**flag-count** (number)

The number of tremolo beams.

**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** (Emmentaler), **fetaBraces**, **fetaText** (Emmentaler).

**font-family** (symbol)

The font family is the broadest category for selecting text fonts. Options include: **sans**, **roman**.

**font-name** (string)

Specifies a file name (without extension) of the font to load. This setting overrides selection using **font-family**, **font-series** and **font-shape**.

**font-series** (symbol)

Select the series of a font. Choices include **medium**, **bold**, **bold-narrow**, etc.

**font-shape** (symbol)

Select the shape of a font. Choices include **upright**, **italic**, **caps**.

**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. Fractional values are allowed.

**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 voice note. 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** (list)

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-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.
- **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 **roman-lower**, **roman-upper**, **arabic** and **custom**. In the later 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-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  $\text{thickness} * (1 + \text{string-thickness-factor}) ^ (k-1)$ . 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-name** (string)

The glyph name within the font.

In the context of (span) bar lines, *glyph-name* represents a processed form of *glyph*, where decisions about line breaking etc. are already taken.

**glyph-name-alist** (list)

An alist of key-string pairs.

**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.

**harp-pedal-details** (list)

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.

**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 \*Internals 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. Depending on the typesetting backend being used, this id will be assigned to a group containing all of the stencils that comprise a given grob. For example, in the svg backend, the string will be assigned to the **id** attribute of a group (<g>) that encloses the stencils that comprise the grob. In the Postscript backend, as there is no way to group items, the setting of the id property will have no effect.

**ignore-collision** (boolean)

If set, don't do note collision resolution on this **NoteColumn**.

**implicit** (boolean)

Is this an implicit bass figure?

**inspect-index** (integer)

If debugging is set, set beam and slur configuration to this index, and print the respective scores.

**inspect-quants** (pair of numbers)

If debugging is set, set beam and slur quants to this position, and print the respective scores.

**keep-inside-line** (boolean)

If set, this column cannot have objects sticking into the margin.

**kern** (dimension, in staff space)

Amount of extra white space to add. For bar lines, this is the amount of space after a thick line.

**knee** (boolean)

Is this beam kneed?

**knee-spacing-correction** (number)

Factor for the optical correction amount for kneed beams. Set between 0 for no correction and 1 for full correction.

**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)

Repeating pattern for the vertical positions of ledger lines. Bracketed groups are always shown together.

**left-bound-info** (list)

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

**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.

**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** (list)

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)

The thickness of the tie or slur contour.

**long-text** (markup)

Text markup. See [Section “Formatting text” in \*Notation Reference\*](#).

**max-beam-connect** (integer)

Maximum number of beams to connect to beams from this stem. Further beams are typeset as beamlets.

**max-stretch** (number)

The maximum amount that this **VerticalAxisGroup** can be vertically stretched (for example, in order to better fill a page).

**maximum-gap** (number)

Maximum value allowed for **gap** property.

**measure-count** (integer)

The number of measures for a multi-measure rest.

**measure-length** (moment)

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-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.

**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-alignment** (boolean)

If set, don't place this grob in a **VerticalAlignment**; rather, place it using its own **Y-offset** callback.

- 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.
- non-musical** (boolean)  
True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.
- nonstaff-nonstaff-spacing** (list)  
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** (list)  
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** (list)  
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-names** (vector)  
Vector of strings containing names for easy-notation note heads.
- 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** (list)

An alist mapping (*name* . *name*) to distances.

**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**.

**parenthesized** (boolean)

Parenthesize this grob.

**positions** (pair of numbers)

Pair of staff coordinates (*left* . *right*), where both *left* and *right* are 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.

**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?

**replacement-alist** (list)

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** (list)

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

**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. Smaller means closer to the head.

**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.

**self-alignment-Y** (number)

Like **self-alignment-X** but for the Y axis.

**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.

**shorten-pair** (pair of numbers)

The lengths to shorten a text-spanner on both sides, for example a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

**shortest-duration-space** (dimension, in staff space)

Start with this much space for the shortest duration. This is expressed in **spacing-increment** as unit. 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.

**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.

**simple-Y** (boolean)

Should the Y placement of a spanner disregard changes in system heights?

**size** (number)

Size of object, relative to standard 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.

**slope** (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** (list)

A table that specifies distances between prefatory items, like clef and time-signature. The format is an alist of spacing tuples: (*break-align-symbol type . distance*), where *type* can be the symbols **minimum-space** or **extra-space**.

**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** (number)

Add this much space for a doubled duration. 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)
```

**spanner-id** (string)

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.

**staff-space** (dimension, in staff space)

Amount of space between staff lines, expressed in global **staff-space**.

**staff-staff-spacing** (list)

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** (list)

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-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)

Bar line thickness, measured in **line-thickness**.

**thickness** (number)

Line thickness, generally measured in **line-thickness**.

**thin-kern** (number)

The space after a hair-line in a bar line.

**tie-configuration** (list)

List of (*position* . *dir*) pairs, indicating the desired tie configuration, where *position* is the offset from the center of the staff in staff space 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.

**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 keep the default position (centered on the note head), 1.0 means centered on the stem. Interpolated values are possible.

**transparent** (boolean)

This makes the grob invisible.

**uniform-stretching** (boolean)

If set, items stretch proportionally to their 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.

**when** (moment)

Global time step associated with this column happen?

**whiteout** (boolean)

If true, the grob is printed over a white background to white-out underlying material, if the grob is visible. Usually #f by default.

**width** (dimension, in staff space)

The width of a grob measured in staff space.

**word-space** (dimension, in staff space)

Space to insert between words in texts.

**X-extent** (pair of numbers)

Hard coded extent in X direction.

**X-offset** (number)

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

**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.

**Y-extent** (pair of numbers)

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

**Y-offset** (number)

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

**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 glissando 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** (list)

An alist with (*notename . 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.

**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.

**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.

**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?

**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.

**deminutum** (boolean)

Is this neume deminished?

**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.
- 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.
- 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 (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.
- 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-padding** (number)  
Padding between in-notes.
- in-note-stencil** (stencil)  
The stencil of a system's in-notes.
- inclinatum** (boolean)  
Is this neume an inclinatum?
- 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-items** (array of grobs)  
DOCME
- left-neighbor** (graphical (layout) object)  
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?
- 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** (list) 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** (list)  
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-X-colliding-grobs** (array of grobs)  
Grobs that can potentially collide with a self-aligned grob on the X-axis.
- 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-items** (array of grobs)  
DOCME
- right-neighbor** (graphical (layout) object)  
See **left-neighbor**.
- script-stencil** (pair)  
A pair (*type* . *arg*) which acts as an index for looking up a **Stencil** object.
- 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.
- 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.

**stroph**a (boolean)

Is this neume a stroph

a?

**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.

**tuplet-start** (boolean)

Is stem at the start of a tuplet?

**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?

**X-colliding-grobs** (array of grobs)

Grobs that can collide with a self-aligned grob on the X-axis.

**X-common** (graphical (layout) object)

Common reference point for axis group.

**x-offset** (dimension, in staff space)

Extra horizontal offset for ligature heads.

**Y-colliding-grobs** (array of grobs)

Grobs that can collide with a self-aligned grob on the Y-axis.

**Y-common** (graphical (layout) object)

See **X-common**.

## 4 Scheme functions

- ly:add-context-mod** *contextmods modification* [Function]  
 Adds the given context *modification* to the list *contextmods* of context modifications.
- ly:add-file-name-alist** *alist* [Function]  
 Add mappings for error messages from *alist*.
- 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** *list disp cl* [Function]  
 Add the listener *list* to the dispatcher *disp*. Whenever *disp* hears an event of class *cl*, it is forwarded to *list*.
- ly:add-option** *sym val description* [Function]  
 Add a program option *sym*. *val* is the default value and *description* is a string description.
- ly:all-grob-interfaces** [Function]  
 Return the hash table with all grob interface descriptions.
- ly:all-options** [Function]  
 Get all option settings in an alist.
- ly:all-stencil-expressions** [Function]  
 Return all symbols recognized as stencil expressions.
- 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.
- ly:axis-group-interface::add-element** *grob grob-element* [Function]  
 Set *grob* the parent of *grob-element* on all axes of *grob*.
- ly:basic-progress** *str rest* [Function]  
 A Scheme callable function to issue a basic progress message *str*. The message is formatted with *format* and *rest*.
- ly:beam-score-count** [Function]  
 count number of beam scores.
- ly:book?** *x* [Function]  
 Is *x* a Book object?
- ly:book-add-bookpart!** *book-smob book-part* [Function]  
 Add *book-part* to *book-smob* book part list.
- ly:book-add-score!** *book-smob score* [Function]  
 Add *score* to *book-smob* score list.
- ly:book-book-parts** *book* [Function]  
 Return book parts in *book*.
- ly:book-header** *book* [Function]  
 Return header in *book*.

- ly:book-paper** *book* [Function]  
Return paper in *book*.
- ly:book-process** *book-smob default-paper default-layout output* [Function]  
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-process-to-systems** *book-smob default-paper default-layout output* [Function]  
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* [Function]  
Return scores in *book*.
- ly:book-set-header!** *book module* [Function]  
Set the book header.
- ly:box?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a Box object?
- ly:bp** *num* [Function]  
*num* bigpoints (1/72th inch).
- ly:bracket** *a iv t p* [Function]  
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*.
- ly:broadcast** *disp ev* [Function]  
Send the stream event *ev* to the dispatcher *disp*.
- ly:camel-case->lisp-identifier** *name-sym* [Function]  
Convert FooBar\_Bla to foo-bar-bla style symbol.
- 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.
- ly:check-expected-warnings** [Function]  
Check whether all expected warnings have really been triggered.
- ly:cm** *num* [Function]  
*num* cm.
- ly:command-line-code** [Function]  
The Scheme code specified on command-line with ‘-e’.
- ly:command-line-options** [Function]  
The Scheme options specified on command-line with ‘-d’.
- ly:connect-dispatchers** *to from* [Function]  
Make the dispatcher *to* listen to events from *from*.
- ly:context?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a Context object?

- ly:context-current-moment** *context* [Function]  
Return the current moment of *context*.
- ly:context-def?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a Context\_def object?
- ly:context-def-lookup** *def sym val* [Function]  
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:context-def-modify** *def mod* [Function]  
Return the result of applying the context-mod *mod* to the context definition *def*. Does not change *def*.
- ly:context-event-source** *context* [Function]  
Return event-source of context *context*.
- ly:context-events-below** *context* [Function]  
Return a stream-distributor that distributes all events from *context* and all its subcontexts.
- ly:context-find** *context name* [Function]  
Find a parent of *context* that has name or alias *name*. Return #f if not found.
- ly:context-grob-definition** *context name* [Function]  
Return the definition of *name* (a symbol) within *context* as an alist.
- ly:context-id** *context* [Function]  
Return the ID string of *context*, i.e., for \context Voice = "one" ... return the string one.
- ly:context-mod?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a Context\_mod object?
- ly:context-mod-apply!** *context mod* [Function]  
Apply the context modification *mod* to *context*.
- ly:context-name** *context* [Function]  
Return the name of *context*, i.e., for \context Voice = "one" ... return the symbol Voice.
- ly:context-now** *context* [Function]  
Return now-moment of context *context*.
- ly:context-parent** *context* [Function]  
Return the parent of *context*, #f if none.
- ly:context-property** *context sym def* [Function]  
Return the value for property *sym* in *context*. If *def* is given, and property value is '(), return *def*.
- ly:context-property-where-defined** *context name* [Function]  
Return the context above *context* where *name* is defined.
- ly:context-pushpop-property** *context grob eltpop val* [Function]  
Do a single \override or \revert operation in *context*. The grob definition *grob* is extended with *eltpop* (if *val* is specified) or reverted (if unspecified).
- ly:context-set-property!** *context name val* [Function]  
Set value of property *name* in context *context* to *val*.



- ly:context-unset-property** *context name* [Function]  
Unset value of property *name* in context *context*.
- ly:debug** *str rest* [Function]  
A Scheme callable function to issue a debug message *str*. The message is formatted with *format* and *rest*.
- ly:default-scale** [Function]  
Get the global default scale.
- ly:dimension?** *d* [Function]  
Return *d* as a number. Used to distinguish length variables from normal numbers.
- ly:dir?** *s* [Function]  
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.
- ly:dispatcher?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a `Dispatcher` object?
- ly:duration?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a `Duration` object?
- ly:duration<?** *p1 p2* [Function]  
Is *p1* shorter than *p2*?
- ly:duration->string** *dur* [Function]  
Convert *dur* to a string.
- ly:duration-dot-count** *dur* [Function]  
Extract the dot count from *dur*.
- ly:duration-factor** *dur* [Function]  
Extract the compression factor from *dur*. Return it as a pair.
- ly:duration-length** *dur* [Function]  
The length of the duration as a `moment`.
- ly:duration-log** *dur* [Function]  
Extract the duration log from *dur*.
- ly:duration-scale** *dur* [Function]  
Extract the compression factor from *dur*. Return it as a rational.
- ly:effective-prefix** [Function]  
Return effective prefix.
- ly:encode-string-for-pdf** *str* [Function]  
Encode the given string to either Latin1 (which is a subset of the `PDFDocEncoding`) or if that's not possible to full UTF-16BE with Byte-Order-Mark (BOM).
- ly:engraver-announce-end-grob** *engraver grob cause* [Function]  
Announce the end of a grob (i.e., the end of a spanner) originating from given *engraver* instance, with *grob* being a grob. *cause* should either be another grob or a music event.
- ly:engraver-make-grob** *engraver grob-name cause* [Function]  
Create a grob originating from given *engraver* instance, with given *grob-name*, a symbol. *cause* should either be another grob or a music event.

- ly:error** *str rest* [Function]  
A Scheme callable function to issue the error *str*. The error is formatted with **format** and *rest*.
- ly:eval-simple-closure** *delayed closure scm-start scm-end* [Function]  
Evaluate a simple *closure* with the given *delayed* argument. If *scm-start* and *scm-end* are defined, evaluate it purely with those start and end points.
- ly:event?** *obj* [Function]  
Is *obj* a proper (non-rhythmic) event object?
- ly:event-deep-copy** *m* [Function]  
Copy *m* and all sub expressions of *m*.
- ly:event-property** *sev sym val* [Function]  
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* [Function]  
Set property *sym* in event *ev* to *val*.
- ly:expand-environment** *str* [Function]  
Expand **\$VAR** and **\${VAR}** in *str*.
- ly:expect-warning** *str rest* [Function]  
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 will be shown. The message should be translated with (**\_ ...**) and changing parameters given after the format string.
- ly:find-file** *name* [Function]  
Return the absolute file name of *name*, or **#f** if not found.
- ly:font-config-add-directory** *dir* [Function]  
Add directory *dir* to FontConfig.
- ly:font-config-add-font** *font* [Function]  
Add font *font* to FontConfig.
- ly:font-config-display-fonts** [Function]  
Dump a list of all fonts visible to FontConfig.
- ly:font-config-get-font-file** *name* [Function]  
Get the file for font *name*.
- ly:font-design-size** *font* [Function]  
Given the font metric *font*, return the design size, relative to the current output-scale.
- ly:font-file-name** *font* [Function]  
Given the font metric *font*, return the corresponding file name.
- ly:font-get-glyph** *font name* [Function]  
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-charcode** *font name* [Function]  
 Return the character code for glyph *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-glyph-name-to-index** *font name* [Function]  
 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* [Function]  
 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* [Function]  
 Given the font metric *font*, return the magnification, relative to the current output-scale.
- ly:font-metric?** *x* [Function]  
 Is *x* a **Font\_metric** object?
- ly:font-name** *font* [Function]  
 Given the font metric *font*, return the corresponding name.
- ly:font-sub-fonts** *font* [Function]  
 Given the font metric *font* of an OpenType font, return the names of the subfonts within *font*.
- ly:format** *str rest* [Function]  
 LilyPond specific format, supporting `~a` and `~[0-9]f`. Basic support for `~s` is also provided.
- ly:format-output** *context* [Function]  
 Given a global context in its final state, process it and return the **Music\_output** object in its final state.
- ly:get-all-function-documentation** [Function]  
 Get a hash table with all LilyPond Scheme extension functions.
- ly:get-all-translators** [Function]  
 Return a list of all translator objects that may be instantiated.
- ly:get-context-mods** *contextmod* [Function]  
 Returns the list of context modifications stored in *contextmod*.
- ly:get-option** *var* [Function]  
 Get a global option setting.
- ly:get-spacing-spec** *from-scm to-scm* [Function]  
 Return the spacing spec going between the two given grobs, *from-scm* and *to-scm*.
- ly:get-undead** *undead* [Function]  
 Get back object from *undead*.

- `ly:gettext` *original* [Function]  
A Scheme wrapper function for `gettext`.
- `ly:grob?` *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a `Grob` object?
- `ly:grob-alist-chain` *grob global* [Function]  
Get an alist chain for grob *grob*, with *global* as the global default. If unspecified, `font-defaults` from the layout block is taken.
- `ly:grob-array?` *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a `Grob_array` object?
- `ly:grob-array->list` *grob-arr* [Function]  
Return the elements of *grob-arr* as a Scheme list.
- `ly:grob-array-length` *grob-arr* [Function]  
Return the length of *grob-arr*.
- `ly:grob-array-ref` *grob-arr index* [Function]  
Retrieve the *index*th element of *grob-arr*.
- `ly:grob-basic-properties` *grob* [Function]  
Get the immutable properties of *grob*.
- `ly:grob-chain-callback` *grob proc sym* [Function]  
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* [Function]  
Find the common refpoint of *grob* and *other* for *axis*.
- `ly:grob-common-refpoint-of-array` *grob others axis* [Function]  
Find the common refpoint of *grob* and *others* (a grob-array) for *axis*.
- `ly:grob-default-font` *grob* [Function]  
Return the default font for grob *grob*.
- `ly:grob-extent` *grob refp axis* [Function]  
Get the extent in *axis* direction of *grob* relative to the grob *refp*.
- `ly:grob-get-vertical-axis-group-index` *grob* [Function]  
Get the index of the vertical axis group the grob *grob* belongs to; return -1 if none is found.
- `ly:grob-interfaces` *grob* [Function]  
Return the interfaces list of grob *grob*.
- `ly:grob-layout` *grob* [Function]  
Get `\layout` definition from grob *grob*.
- `ly:grob-object` *grob sym* [Function]  
Return the value of a pointer in grob *grob* of property *sym*. It returns '() (end-of-list) if *sym* is undefined in *grob*.
- `ly:grob-original` *grob* [Function]  
Return the unbroken original grob of *grob*.

- ly:grob-parent** *grob axis* [Function]  
Get the parent of *grob*. *axis* is 0 for the X-axis, 1 for the Y-axis.
- ly:grob-pq<?** *a b* [Function]  
Compare two grob priority queue entries. This is an internal function.
- ly:grob-properties** *grob* [Function]  
Get the mutable properties of *grob*.
- ly:grob-property** *grob sym val* [Function]  
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* [Function]  
Return the value for property *sym* of *grob*, but do not process callbacks.
- ly:grob-pure-height** *grob refp beg end val* [Function]  
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* [Function]  
Return the pure value for property *sym* of *grob*. If no value is found, return *val* or '()' if *val* is not specified.
- ly:grob-relative-coordinate** *grob refp axis* [Function]  
Get the coordinate in *axis* direction of *grob* relative to the grob *refp*.
- ly:grob-robust-relative-extent** *grob refp axis* [Function]  
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* [Function]  
Compare two grobs by script priority. For internal use.
- ly:grob-set-nested-property!** *grob symlist val* [Function]  
Set nested property *symlist* in grob *grob* to value *val*.
- ly:grob-set-object!** *grob sym val* [Function]  
Set *sym* in grob *grob* to value *val*.
- ly:grob-set-parent!** *grob axis parent-grob* [Function]  
Set *parent-grob* the parent of grob *grob* in axis *axis*.
- ly:grob-set-property!** *grob sym val* [Function]  
Set *sym* in grob *grob* to value *val*.
- ly:grob-staff-position** *sg* [Function]  
Return the Y-position of *sg* relative to the staff.
- ly:grob-suicide!** *grob* [Function]  
Kill *grob*.
- ly:grob-system** *grob* [Function]  
Return the system grob of *grob*.
- ly:grob-translate-axis!** *grob d a* [Function]  
Translate *grob* on axis *a* over distance *d*.

- ly:grob-vertical**<? *a b* [Function]  
Does *a* lie above *b* on the page?
- ly:gulp-file** *name size* [Function]  
Read *size* characters from the file *name*, and return its contents in a string. If *size* is undefined, the entire file is read. The file is looked up using the search path.
- ly:hash-table-keys** *tab* [Function]  
Return a list of keys in *tab*.
- ly:inch** *num* [Function]  
*num* inches.
- ly:input-both-locations** *sip* [Function]  
Return input location in *sip* as (file-name first-line first-column last-line last-column).
- ly:input-file-line-char-column** *sip* [Function]  
Return input location in *sip* as (file-name line char column).
- ly:input-location?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* an input-location?
- ly:input-message** *sip msg rest* [Function]  
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* [Function]  
Print *msg* as a GNU compliant warning message, pointing to the location in *sip*. *msg* is interpreted similar to **format**'s argument, using *rest*.
- ly:interpret-music-expression** *mus ctx* [Function]  
Interpret the music expression *mus* in the global context *ctx*. The context is returned in its final state.
- ly:interpret-stencil-expression** *expr func arg1 offset* [Function]  
Parse *expr*, feed bits to *func* with first arg *arg1* having offset *offset*.
- ly:intlog2** *d* [Function]  
The 2-logarithm of 1/*d*.
- ly:item?** *g* [Function]  
Is *g* an **Item** object?
- ly:item-break-dir** *it* [Function]  
The break status direction of item *it*. -1 means end of line, 0 unbroken, and 1 beginning of line.
- ly:iterator?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a **Music\_iterator** object?
- ly:lexer-keywords** *lexer* [Function]  
Return a list of (KEY . CODE) pairs, signifying the LilyPond reserved words list.
- ly:lily-lexer?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a **Lily\_lexer** object?

- ly:lily-parser?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a `Lily_parser` object?
- ly:listened-event-class?** *disp cl* [Function]  
Does *disp* listen to any event type in the list *cl*?
- ly:listened-event-types** *disp* [Function]  
Return a list of all event types that *disp* listens to.
- ly:listener?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a `Listener` object?
- ly:make-book** *paper header scores* [Function]  
Make a `\book` of *paper* and *header* (which may be `#f` as well) containing `\scores`.
- ly:make-book-part** *scores* [Function]  
Make a `\bookpart` containing `\scores`.
- ly:make-context-mod** *mod-list* [Function]  
Creates a context modification, optionally initialized via the list of modifications *mod-list*.
- ly:make-dispatcher** [Function]  
Return a newly created dispatcher.
- ly:make-duration** *length dotcount num den* [Function]  
*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 *dotcount*.  
  
The duration factor is optionally given by integers *num* and *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.
- ly:make-global-context** *output-def* [Function]  
Set up a global interpretation context, using the output block *output-def*. The context is returned.
- ly:make-global-translator** *global* [Function]  
Create a translator group and connect it to the global context *global*. The translator group is returned.
- ly:make-listener** *callback* [Function]  
Create a listener. Any time the listener hears an object, it will call *callback* with that object. *callback* should take exactly one argument.
- ly:make-moment** *m g gn gd* [Function]  
Create the 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* [Function]  
 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.
- ly:make-music-function** *signature func* [Function]  
 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* [Function]  
 Make *music* relative to *pitch*, return final pitch.
- ly:make-output-def** [Function]  
 Make an output definition.
- ly:make-page-label-marker** *label* [Function]  
 Return page marker with label *label*.
- ly:make-page-permission-marker** *symbol permission* [Function]  
 Return page marker with page breaking and turning permissions.
- ly:make-pango-description-string** *chain size* [Function]  
 Make a **PangoFontDescription** string for the property alist *chain* at size *size*.
- ly:make-paper-outputter** *port format* [Function]  
 Create an outputter that evaluates within **output-format**, writing to *port*.
- ly:make-pitch** *octave note alter* [Function]  
*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* [Function]  
 Create a **Prob** object.
- ly:make-scale** *steps* [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.
- ly:make-score** *music* [Function]  
 Return score with *music* encapsulated in it.
- ly:make-simple-closure** *expr* [Function]  
 Make a simple closure. *expr* should be form of **(func a1 a2 ...)**, and will be invoked as **(func delayed-arg a1 a2 ...)**.
- ly:make-spring** *ideal min-dist* [Function]  
 Make a spring. *ideal* is the ideal distance of the spring, and *min-dist* is the minimum distance.
- ly:make-stencil** *expr xext yext* [Function]  
 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.



- ly:make-stream-event** *cl proplist* [Function]  
Create a stream event of class *cl* with the given mutable property list.
- ly:make-undead** *object* [Function]  
This packages *object* in a manner that keeps it from triggering "Parsed object should be dead" messages.
- ly:make-unpure-pure-container** *unpure pure* [Function]  
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.
- ly:message** *str rest* [Function]  
A Scheme callable function to issue the message *str*. The message is formatted with **format** and *rest*.
- ly:minimal-breaking** *pb* [Function]  
Break (pages and lines) the **Paper\_book** object *pb* without looking for optimal spacing: stack as many lines on a page before moving to the next one.
- ly:mm** *num* [Function]  
*num* mm.
- ly:module->alist** *mod* [Function]  
Dump the contents of module *mod* as an alist.
- ly:module-copy** *dest src* [Function]  
Copy all bindings from module *src* into *dest*.
- ly:modules-lookup** *modules sym def* [Function]  
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* [Function]  
Is *x* a **Moment** object?
- ly:moment<?** *a b* [Function]  
Compare two moments.
- ly:moment-add** *a b* [Function]  
Add two moments.
- ly:moment-div** *a b* [Function]  
Divide two moments.
- ly:moment-grace** *mom* [Function]  
Extract grace timing as a rational number from *mom*.
- ly:moment-grace-denominator** *mom* [Function]  
Extract denominator from grace timing.
- ly:moment-grace-numerator** *mom* [Function]  
Extract numerator from grace timing.
- ly:moment-main** *mom* [Function]  
Extract main timing as a rational number from *mom*.

<code>ly:moment-main-denominator</code> <i>mom</i>	[Function]
Extract denominator from main timing.	
<code>ly:moment-main-numerator</code> <i>mom</i>	[Function]
Extract numerator from main timing.	
<code>ly:moment-mod</code> <i>a b</i>	[Function]
Modulo of two moments.	
<code>ly:moment-mul</code> <i>a b</i>	[Function]
Multiply two moments.	
<code>ly:moment-sub</code> <i>a b</i>	[Function]
Subtract two moments.	
<code>ly:music?</code> <i>obj</i>	[Function]
Is <i>obj</i> a music object?	
<code>ly:music-compress</code> <i>m factor</i>	[Function]
Compress music object <i>m</i> by moment <i>factor</i> .	
<code>ly:music-deep-copy</code> <i>m</i>	[Function]
Copy <i>m</i> and all sub expressions of <i>m</i> . <i>m</i> may be an arbitrary type; cons cells and music are copied recursively.	
<code>ly:music-duration-compress</code> <i>mus fact</i>	[Function]
Compress <i>mus</i> by factor <i>fact</i> , which is a <b>Moment</b> .	
<code>ly:music-duration-length</code> <i>mus</i>	[Function]
Extract the duration field from <i>mus</i> and return the length.	
<code>ly:music-function?</code> <i>x</i>	[Function]
Is <i>x</i> a music-function?	
<code>ly:music-function-extract</code> <i>x</i>	[Function]
Return the Scheme function inside <i>x</i> .	
<code>ly:music-function-signature</code> <i>x</i>	[Function]
Return the function signature inside <i>x</i> .	
<code>ly:music-length</code> <i>mus</i>	[Function]
Get the length of music expression <i>mus</i> and return it as a <b>Moment</b> object.	
<code>ly:music-list?</code> <i>lst</i>	[Function]
Is <i>lst</i> a list of music objects?	
<code>ly:music-mutable-properties</code> <i>mus</i>	[Function]
Return an alist containing the mutable properties of <i>mus</i> . The immutable properties are not available, since they are constant and initialized by the <b>make-music</b> function.	
<code>ly:music-output?</code> <i>x</i>	[Function]
Is <i>x</i> a <b>Music_output</b> object?	
<code>ly:music-property</code> <i>mus sym val</i>	[Function]
Return the value for property <i>sym</i> of music expression <i>mus</i> . If no value is found, return <i>val</i> or '() if <i>val</i> is not specified.	

<code>ly:music-set-property!</code> <i>mus sym val</i>	[Function]
Set property <i>sym</i> in music expression <i>mus</i> to <i>val</i> .	
<code>ly:music-transpose</code> <i>m p</i>	[Function]
Transpose <i>m</i> such that central C is mapped to <i>p</i> . Return <i>m</i> .	
<code>ly:note-column-accidentals</code> <i>note-column</i>	[Function]
Return the <code>AccidentalPlacement</code> grob from <i>note-column</i> if any, or <code>SCM_EOL</code> otherwise.	
<code>ly:note-column-dot-column</code> <i>note-column</i>	[Function]
Return the <code>DotColumn</code> grob from <i>note-column</i> if any, or <code>SCM_EOL</code> otherwise.	
<code>ly:note-head::stem-attachment</code> <i>font-metric glyph-name</i>	[Function]
Get attachment in <i>font-metric</i> for attaching a stem to notehead <i>glyph-name</i> .	
<code>ly:number-&gt;string</code> <i>s</i>	[Function]
Convert <i>s</i> to a string without generating many decimals.	
<code>ly:one-line-breaking</code> <i>pb</i>	[Function]
Put each score on a single line, and put each line on its own page. The paper-width setting will be modified so that every page will be wider than the widest line.	
<code>ly:optimal-breaking</code> <i>pb</i>	[Function]
Optimally break (pages and lines) the <code>Paper_book</code> object <i>pb</i> to minimize badness in both vertical and horizontal spacing.	
<code>ly:option-usage</code> <i>port</i>	[Function]
Print <code>ly:set-option</code> usage. Optional <i>port</i> argument for the destination defaults to current output port.	
<code>ly:otf-&gt;cff</code> <i>otf-file-name</i>	[Function]
Convert the contents of an OTF file to a CFF file, returning it as a string.	
<code>ly:otf-font?</code> <i>font</i>	[Function]
Is <i>font</i> an OpenType font?	
<code>ly:otf-font-glyph-info</code> <i>font glyph</i>	[Function]
Given the font metric <i>font</i> of an OpenType font, return the information about named glyph <i>glyph</i> (a string).	
<code>ly:otf-font-table-data</code> <i>font tag</i>	[Function]
Extract a table <i>tag</i> from <i>font</i> . Return empty string for non-existent <i>tag</i> .	
<code>ly:otf-glyph-count</code> <i>font</i>	[Function]
Return the number of glyphs in <i>font</i> .	
<code>ly:otf-glyph-list</code> <i>font</i>	[Function]
Return a list of glyph names for <i>font</i> .	
<code>ly:output-def?</code> <i>def</i>	[Function]
Is <i>def</i> an output definition?	
<code>ly:output-def-clone</code> <i>def</i>	[Function]
Clone output definition <i>def</i> .	
<code>ly:output-def-lookup</code> <i>def sym val</i>	[Function]
Return the value of <i>sym</i> in output definition <i>def</i> (e.g., <code>\paper</code> ). If no value is found, return <i>val</i> or <code>()</code> if <i>val</i> is undefined.	

<code>ly:output-def-parent</code> <i>def</i>	[Function]
Return the parent output definition of <i>def</i> .	
<code>ly:output-def-scope</code> <i>def</i>	[Function]
Return the variable scope inside <i>def</i> .	
<code>ly:output-def-set-variable!</code> <i>def sym val</i>	[Function]
Set an output definition <i>def</i> variable <i>sym</i> to <i>val</i> .	
<code>ly:output-description</code> <i>output-def</i>	[Function]
Return the description of translators in <i>output-def</i> .	
<code>ly:output-find-context-def</code> <i>output-def context-name</i>	[Function]
Return an alist of all context defs (matching <i>context-name</i> if given) in <i>output-def</i> .	
<code>ly:output-formats</code>	[Function]
Formats passed to ‘ <code>--format</code> ’ as a list of strings, used for the output.	
<code>ly:outputter-close</code> <i>outputter</i>	[Function]
Close port of <i>outputter</i> .	
<code>ly:outputter-dump-stencil</code> <i>outputter stencil</i>	[Function]
Dump stencil <i>expr</i> onto <i>outputter</i> .	
<code>ly:outputter-dump-string</code> <i>outputter str</i>	[Function]
Dump <i>str</i> onto <i>outputter</i> .	
<code>ly:outputter-module</code> <i>outputter</i>	[Function]
Return output module of <i>outputter</i> .	
<code>ly:outputter-output-scheme</code> <i>outputter expr</i>	[Function]
Eval <i>expr</i> in module of <i>outputter</i> .	
<code>ly:outputter-port</code> <i>outputter</i>	[Function]
Return output port for <i>outputter</i> .	
<code>ly:page-marker?</code> <i>x</i>	[Function]
Is <i>x</i> a <code>Page_marker</code> object?	
<code>ly:page-turn-breaking</code> <i>pb</i>	[Function]
Optimally break (pages and lines) the <code>Paper_book</code> object <i>pb</i> such that page turns only happen in specified places, returning its pages.	
<code>ly:pango-font?</code> <i>f</i>	[Function]
Is <i>f</i> a pango font?	
<code>ly:pango-font-physical-fonts</code> <i>f</i>	[Function]
Return alist of ( <code>ps-name file-name font-index</code> ) lists for Pango font <i>f</i> .	
<code>ly:paper-book?</code> <i>x</i>	[Function]
Is <i>x</i> a <code>Paper_book</code> object?	
<code>ly:paper-book-header</code> <i>pb</i>	[Function]
Return the header definition ( <code>\header</code> ) in <code>Paper_book</code> object <i>pb</i> .	
<code>ly:paper-book-pages</code> <i>pb</i>	[Function]
Return pages in <code>Paper_book</code> object <i>pb</i> .	

<b>ly:paper-book-paper</b> <i>pb</i>	[Function]
Return the paper output definition ( <code>\paper</code> ) in <code>Paper_book</code> object <i>pb</i> .	
<b>ly:paper-book-performances</b> <i>pb</i>	[Function]
Return performances in <code>Paper_book</code> object <i>pb</i> .	
<b>ly:paper-book-scopes</b> <i>pb</i>	[Function]
Return scopes in <code>Paper_book</code> object <i>pb</i> .	
<b>ly:paper-book-systems</b> <i>pb</i>	[Function]
Return systems in <code>Paper_book</code> object <i>pb</i> .	
<b>ly:paper-fonts</b> <i>def</i>	[Function]
Return a list containing the fonts from output definition <i>def</i> (e.g., <code>\paper</code> ).	
<b>ly:paper-get-font</b> <i>def chain</i>	[Function]
Find a font metric in output definition <i>def</i> satisfying the font-qualifiers in alist chain <i>chain</i> , and return it. (An alist chain is a list of alists, containing grob properties.)	
<b>ly:paper-get-number</b> <i>def sym</i>	[Function]
Return the value of variable <i>sym</i> in output definition <i>def</i> as a double.	
<b>ly:paper-outputscales</b> <i>def</i>	[Function]
Return the output-scale for output definition <i>def</i> .	
<b>ly:paper-score-paper-systems</b> <i>paper-score</i>	[Function]
Return vector of <code>paper_system</code> objects from <i>paper-score</i> .	
<b>ly:paper-system?</b> <i>obj</i>	[Function]
Is <i>obj</i> a C++ Prob object of type <code>paper-system</code> ?	
<b>ly:paper-system-minimum-distance</b> <i>sys1 sys2</i>	[Function]
Measure the minimum distance between these two paper-systems, using their stored skylines if possible and falling back to their extents otherwise.	
<b>ly:parse-file</b> <i>name</i>	[Function]
Parse a single <code>.ly</code> file. Upon failure, throw <code>ly-file-failed</code> key.	
<b>ly:parse-string-expression</b> <i>parser-smob ly-code filename line</i>	[Function]
Parse the string <i>ly-code</i> with <i>parser-smob</i> . Return the contained music expression. <i>filename</i> and <i>line</i> are optional source indicators.	
<b>ly:parsed-undead-list!</b>	[Function]
Return the list of objects that have been found live that should have been dead, and clear that list.	
<b>ly:parser-clear-error</b> <i>parser</i>	[Function]
Clear the error flag for the parser.	
<b>ly:parser-clone</b> <i>parser-smob closures location</i>	[Function]
Return a clone of <i>parser-smob</i> . An association list of port positions to closures can be specified in <i>closures</i> in order to have <code>\$</code> and <code>#</code> interpreted in their original lexical environment. If <i>location</i> is a valid location, it becomes the source of all music expressions inside.	
<b>ly:parser-define!</b> <i>parser-smob symbol val</i>	[Function]
Bind <i>symbol</i> to <i>val</i> in <i>parser-smob</i> 's module.	

<b>ly:parser-error</b> <i>parser msg input</i>	[Function]
Display an error message and make the parser fail.	
<b>ly:parser-has-error?</b> <i>parser</i>	[Function]
Does <i>parser</i> have an error flag?	
<b>ly:parser-include-string</b> <i>parser-smob ly-code</i>	[Function]
Include the string <i>ly-code</i> into the input stream for <i>parser-smob</i> . Can only be used in immediate Scheme expressions (\$ instead of #).	
<b>ly:parser-lexer</b> <i>parser-smob</i>	[Function]
Return the lexer for <i>parser-smob</i> .	
<b>ly:parser-lookup</b> <i>parser-smob symbol</i>	[Function]
Look up <i>symbol</i> in <i>parser-smob</i> 's module. Return '() if not defined.	
<b>ly:parser-output-name</b> <i>parser</i>	[Function]
Return the base name of the output file.	
<b>ly:parser-parse-string</b> <i>parser-smob ly-code</i>	[Function]
Parse the string <i>ly-code</i> with <i>parser-smob</i> . Upon failure, throw <b>ly-file-failed</b> key.	
<b>ly:parser-set-note-names</b> <i>parser names</i>	[Function]
Replace current note names in <i>parser</i> . <i>names</i> is an alist of symbols. This only has effect if the current mode is notes.	
<b>ly:performance-write</b> <i>performance filename</i>	[Function]
Write <i>performance</i> to <i>filename</i> .	
<b>ly:pfb-&gt;pfa</b> <i>pfb-file-name</i>	[Function]
Convert the contents of a Type 1 font in PFB format to PFA format.	
<b>ly:pitch?</b> <i>x</i>	[Function]
Is <i>x</i> a Pitch object?	
<b>ly:pitch&lt;?</b> <i>p1 p2</i>	[Function]
Is <i>p1</i> lexicographically smaller than <i>p2</i> ?	
<b>ly:pitch-alteration</b> <i>pp</i>	[Function]
Extract the alteration from pitch <i>pp</i> .	
<b>ly:pitch-diff</b> <i>pitch root</i>	[Function]
Return pitch <i>delta</i> such that <i>pitch</i> transposed by <i>delta</i> equals <i>root</i> .	
<b>ly:pitch-negate</b> <i>p</i>	[Function]
Negate <i>p</i> .	
<b>ly:pitch-notename</b> <i>pp</i>	[Function]
Extract the note name from pitch <i>pp</i> .	
<b>ly:pitch-octave</b> <i>pp</i>	[Function]
Extract the octave from pitch <i>pp</i> .	
<b>ly:pitch-quartertones</b> <i>pp</i>	[Function]
Calculate the number of quarter tones of <i>pp</i> from middle C.	
<b>ly:pitch-semitones</b> <i>pp</i>	[Function]
Calculate the number of semitones of <i>pp</i> from middle C.	

<b>ly:pitch-steps</b> <i>p</i>	[Function]
Number of steps counted from middle C of the pitch <i>p</i> .	
<b>ly:pitch-tones</b> <i>pp</i>	[Function]
Calculate the number of tones of <i>pp</i> from middle C as a rational number.	
<b>ly:pitch-transpose</b> <i>p delta</i>	[Function]
Transpose <i>p</i> by the amount <i>delta</i> , where <i>delta</i> is relative to middle C.	
<b>ly:pointer-group-interface::add-grob</b> <i>grob sym grob-element</i>	[Function]
Add <i>grob-element</i> to <i>grob</i> 's <i>sym</i> grob array.	
<b>ly:position-on-line?</b> <i>sg spos</i>	[Function]
Return whether <i>spos</i> is on a line of the staff associated with the grob <i>sg</i> (even on an extender line).	
<b>ly:prob?</b> <i>x</i>	[Function]
Is <i>x</i> a Prob object?	
<b>ly:prob-immutable-properties</b> <i>prob</i>	[Function]
Retrieve an alist of immutable properties.	
<b>ly:prob-mutable-properties</b> <i>prob</i>	[Function]
Retrieve an alist of mutable properties.	
<b>ly:prob-property</b> <i>prob sym val</i>	[Function]
Return the value for property <i>sym</i> of Prob object <i>prob</i> . If no value is found, return <i>val</i> or '() if <i>val</i> is not specified.	
<b>ly:prob-property?</b> <i>obj sym</i>	[Function]
Is boolean prop <i>sym</i> of <i>sym</i> set?	
<b>ly:prob-set-property!</b> <i>obj sym value</i>	[Function]
Set property <i>sym</i> of <i>obj</i> to <i>value</i> .	
<b>ly:prob-type?</b> <i>obj type</i>	[Function]
Is <i>obj</i> the specified prob-type?	
<b>ly:programming-error</b> <i>str rest</i>	[Function]
A Scheme callable function to issue the internal warning <i>str</i> . The message is formatted with <i>format</i> and <i>rest</i> .	
<b>ly:progress</b> <i>str rest</i>	[Function]
A Scheme callable function to print progress <i>str</i> . The message is formatted with <i>format</i> and <i>rest</i> .	
<b>ly:property-lookup-stats</b> <i>sym</i>	[Function]
Return hash table with a property access corresponding to <i>sym</i> . Choices are <b>prob</b> , <b>grob</b> , and <b>context</b> .	
<b>ly:protects</b>	[Function]
Return hash of protected objects.	
<b>ly:pt</b> <i>num</i>	[Function]
<i>num</i> printer points.	
<b>ly:register-stencil-expression</b> <i>symbol</i>	[Function]
Add <i>symbol</i> as head of a stencil expression.	

- ly:relative-group-extent** *elements common axis* [Function]  
Determine the extent of *elements* relative to *common* in the *axis* direction.
- ly:reset-all-fonts** [Function]  
Forget all about previously loaded fonts.
- ly:round-filled-box** *xext yext blot* [Function]  
Make a **Stencil** object that prints a black box of dimensions *xext*, *yext* and roundness *blot*.
- ly:round-filled-polygon** *points blot* [Function]  
Make a **Stencil** object that prints a black polygon with corners at the points defined by *points* (list of coordinate pairs) and roundness *blot*.
- ly:run-translator** *mus output-def* [Function]  
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.  
Optionally, this routine takes an object-key to uniquely identify the score block containing it.
- ly:score?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a **Score** object?
- ly:score-add-output-def!** *score def* [Function]  
Add an output definition *def* to *score*.
- ly:score-embedded-format** *score layout* [Function]  
Run *score* through *layout* (an output definition) scaled to correct output-scale already, returning a list of layout-lines.
- ly:score-error?** *score* [Function]  
Was there an error in the score?
- ly:score-header** *score* [Function]  
Return score header.
- ly:score-music** *score* [Function]  
Return score music.
- ly:score-output-defs** *score* [Function]  
All output definitions in a score.
- ly:score-set-header!** *score module* [Function]  
Set the score header.
- ly:set-default-scale** *scale* [Function]  
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.
- ly:set-grob-modification-callback** *cb* [Function]  
Specify a procedure that will be called every time LilyPond modifies a grob property. The callback will receive 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.



- ly:set-middle-C!** *context* [Function]  
Set the `middleCPosition` variable in *context* based on the variables `middleCClefPosition` and `middleCOffset`.
- ly:set-option** *var val* [Function]  
Set a program option.
- ly:set-property-cache-callback** *cb* [Function]  
Specify a procedure that will be called whenever lilypond calculates a callback function and caches the result. The callback will receive 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.
- ly:simple-closure?** *clos* [Function]  
Is *clos* a simple closure?
- ly:skyline?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a `Skyline` object?
- ly:skyline-empty?** *sky* [Function]  
Return whether *sky* is empty.
- ly:skyline-pair?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a `Skyline_pair` object?
- ly:slur-score-count** [Function]  
count number of slur scores.
- ly:smob-protects** [Function]  
Return LilyPond's internal smob protection list.
- ly:solve-spring-rod-problem** *springs rods length ragged* [Function]  
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* [Function]  
Is *x* a `Source_file` object?
- ly:spanner?** *g* [Function]  
Is *g* a spanner object?
- ly:spanner-bound** *spanner dir* [Function]  
Get one of the bounds of *spanner*. *dir* is -1 for left, and 1 for right.
- ly:spanner-broken-into** *spanner* [Function]  
Return broken-into list for *spanner*.
- ly:spanner-set-bound!** *spanner dir item* [Function]  
Set grob *item* as bound in direction *dir* for *spanner*.

- ly:spawn** *command rest* [Function]  
Simple interface to `g_spawn_sync`. *str*. The error is formatted with **format** and *rest*.
- ly:spring?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a **Spring** object?
- ly:spring-set-inverse-compress-strength!** *spring strength* [Function]  
Set the inverse compress *strength* of *spring*.
- ly:spring-set-inverse-stretch-strength!** *spring strength* [Function]  
Set the inverse stretch *strength* of *spring*.
- ly:staff-symbol-line-thickness** *grob* [Function]  
Returns the **line-thickness** of the staff associated with *grob*.
- ly:staff-symbol-staff-radius** *grob* [Function]  
Returns the radius of the staff associated with *grob*.
- ly:staff-symbol-staff-space** *grob* [Function]  
Returns the **staff-space** of the staff associated with *grob*.
- ly:start-environment** [Function]  
Return the environment (a list of strings) that was in effect at program start.
- ly:stderr-redirect** *file-name mode* [Function]  
Redirect stderr to *file-name*, opened with *mode*.
- ly:stencil?** *x* [Function]  
Is *x* a **Stencil** object?
- ly:stencil-add** *args* [Function]  
Combine stencils. Takes any number of arguments.
- ly:stencil-aligned-to** *stil axis dir* [Function]  
Align *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* [Function]  
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* [Function]  
Return whether *stil* is empty. If an optional *axis* is supplied, the emptiness check is restricted to that axis.
- ly:stencil-expr** *stil* [Function]  
Return the expression of *stil*.
- ly:stencil-extent** *stil axis* [Function]  
Return a pair of numbers signifying the extent of *stil* in *axis* direction (0 or 1 for x and y axis, respectively).
- ly:stencil-fonts** *s* [Function]  
Analyze *s*, and return a list of fonts used in *s*.
- ly:stencil-in-color** *stc r g b* [Function]  
Put *stc* in a different color.

- ly:stencil-rotate** *stil angle x y* [Function]  
 Return a stencil *stil* rotated *angle* degrees around the relative offset (x, y). E.g., an offset of (-1, 1) will rotate the stencil around the left upper corner.
- ly:stencil-rotate-absolute** *stil angle x y* [Function]  
 Return a stencil *stil* rotated *angle* degrees around point (x, y), given in absolute coordinates.
- ly:stencil-scale** *stil x y* [Function]  
 Scale *stil* using the horizontal and vertical scaling factors x and y.
- ly:stencil-stack** *first axis direction second padding mindist* [Function]  
 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* [Function]  
 Return a *stil*, but translated by *offset* (a pair of numbers).
- ly:stencil-translate-axis** *stil amount axis* [Function]  
 Return a copy of *stil* but translated by *amount* in *axis* direction.
- ly:stream-event?** *obj* [Function]  
 Is *obj* a Stream\_event object?
- ly:string-percent-encode** *str* [Function]  
 Encode all characters in string *str* with hexadecimal percent escape sequences, with the following exceptions: characters -, ., /, and \_; and characters in ranges 0-9, A-Z, and a-z.
- ly:string-substitute** *a b s* [Function]  
 Replace string *a* by string *b* in string *s*.
- ly:system-font-load** *name* [Function]  
 Load the OpenType system font '*name.otf*'. Fonts loaded with this command must contain three additional SFNT font tables called LILC, LILF, 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.
- ly:text-interface::interpret-markup** [Function]  
 Convert a text markup into a stencil. Takes three arguments, *layout*, *props*, and *markup*.
- layout* is a \layout block; it may be obtained from a grob with **ly:grob-layout**. *props* is an alist chain, i.e. a list of alists. This is typically obtained with (**ly:grob-alist-chain** *grob* (**ly:output-def-lookup** *layout* 'text-font-defaults)). *markup* is the markup text to be processed.
- ly:translate-cpp-warning-scheme** *str* [Function]  
 Translates a string in C++ printf format and modifies it to use it for scheme formatting.
- ly:translator?** *x* [Function]  
 Is *x* a Translator object?

<code>ly:translator-context</code> <i>trans</i>	[Function]
Return the context of the translator object <i>trans</i> .	
<code>ly:translator-description</code> <i>me</i>	[Function]
Return an alist of properties of translator <i>me</i> .	
<code>ly:translator-group?</code> <i>x</i>	[Function]
Is <i>x</i> a <code>Translator_group</code> object?	
<code>ly:translator-name</code> <i>trans</i>	[Function]
Return the type name of the translator object <i>trans</i> . The name is a symbol.	
<code>ly:transpose-key-alist</code> <i>l pit</i>	[Function]
Make a new key alist of <i>l</i> transposed by pitch <i>pit</i> .	
<code>ly:truncate-list!</code> <i>lst i</i>	[Function]
Take at most the first <i>i</i> of list <i>lst</i> .	
<code>ly:ttf-&gt;pfa</code> <i>ttf-file-name idx</i>	[Function]
Convert the contents of a TrueType font file to PostScript Type 42 font, returning it as a string. The optional <i>idx</i> argument is useful for TrueType collections (TTC) only; it specifies the font index within the TTC. The default value of <i>idx</i> is 0.	
<code>ly:ttf-ps-name</code> <i>ttf-file-name idx</i>	[Function]
Extract the PostScript name from a TrueType font. The optional <i>idx</i> argument is useful for TrueType collections (TTC) only; it specifies the font index within the TTC. The default value of <i>idx</i> is 0.	
<code>ly:undead?</code> <i>x</i>	[Function]
Is <i>x</i> a <code>Undead</code> object?	
<code>ly:unit</code>	[Function]
Return the unit used for lengths as a string.	
<code>ly:unpure-pure-container?</code> <i>clos</i>	[Function]
Is <i>clos</i> an unpure pure container?	
<code>ly:unpure-pure-container-pure-part</code> <i>pc</i>	[Function]
Return the pure part of <i>pc</i> .	
<code>ly:unpure-pure-container-unpure-part</code> <i>pc</i>	[Function]
Return the unpure part of <i>pc</i> .	
<code>ly:usage</code>	[Function]
Print usage message.	
<code>ly:verbose-output?</code>	[Function]
Was verbose output requested, i.e. loglevel at least <code>DEBUG</code> ?	
<code>ly:version</code>	[Function]
Return the current lilypond version as a list, e.g., (1 3 127 uu1).	
<code>ly:warning</code> <i>str rest</i>	[Function]
A Scheme callable function to issue the warning <i>str</i> . The message is formatted with <code>format</code> and <i>rest</i> .	
<code>ly:warning-located</code> <i>location str rest</i>	[Function]
A Scheme callable function to issue the warning <i>str</i> at the specified location in an input file. The message is formatted with <code>format</code> and <i>rest</i> .	

`ly:wide-char->utf-8 wc`

[Function]

Encode the Unicode codepoint *wc*, an integer, as UTF-8.

## Appendix A Indices

### A.1 Concept index

(Index is nonexistent)

### A.2 Function index

ly:add-context-mod.....	593	ly:context?.....	594
ly:add-file-name-alist.....	593	ly:debug.....	596
ly:add-interface.....	593	ly:default-scale.....	596
ly:add-listener.....	593	ly:dimension?.....	596
ly:add-option.....	593	ly:dir?.....	596
ly:all-grob-interfaces.....	593	ly:dispatcher?.....	596
ly:all-options.....	593	ly:duration->string.....	596
ly:all-stencil-expressions.....	593	ly:duration-dot-count.....	596
ly:assoc-get.....	593	ly:duration-factor.....	596
ly:axis-group-interface::add-element.....	593	ly:duration-length.....	596
ly:basic-progress.....	593	ly:duration-log.....	596
ly:beam-score-count.....	593	ly:duration-scale.....	596
ly:book-add-bookpart!.....	593	ly:duration<?.....	596
ly:book-add-score!.....	593	ly:duration?.....	596
ly:book-book-parts.....	593	ly:effective-prefix.....	596
ly:book-header.....	593	ly:encode-string-for-pdf.....	596
ly:book-paper.....	594	ly:engraver-announce-end-grob.....	596
ly:book-process.....	594	ly:engraver-make-grob.....	596
ly:book-process-to-systems.....	594	ly:error.....	597
ly:book-scores.....	594	ly:eval-simple-closure.....	597
ly:book-set-header!.....	594	ly:event-deep-copy.....	597
ly:book?.....	593	ly:event-property.....	597
ly:box?.....	594	ly:event-set-property!.....	597
ly:bp.....	594	ly:event?.....	597
ly:bracket.....	594	ly:expand-environment.....	597
ly:broadcast.....	594	ly:expect-warning.....	597
ly:camel-case->lisp-identifier.....	594	ly:find-file.....	597
ly:chain-assoc-get.....	594	ly:font-config-add-directory.....	597
ly:check-expected-warnings.....	594	ly:font-config-add-font.....	597
ly:cm.....	594	ly:font-config-display-fonts.....	597
ly:command-line-code.....	594	ly:font-config-get-font-file.....	597
ly:command-line-options.....	594	ly:font-design-size.....	597
ly:connect-dispatchers.....	594	ly:font-file-name.....	597
ly:context-current-moment.....	595	ly:font-get-glyph.....	597
ly:context-def-lookup.....	595	ly:font-glyph-name-to-charcode.....	598
ly:context-def-modify.....	595	ly:font-glyph-name-to-index.....	598
ly:context-def?.....	595	ly:font-index-to-charcode.....	598
ly:context-event-source.....	595	ly:font-magnification.....	598
ly:context-events-below.....	595	ly:font-metric?.....	598
ly:context-find.....	595	ly:font-name.....	598
ly:context-grob-definition.....	595	ly:font-sub-fonts.....	598
ly:context-id.....	595	ly:format.....	598
ly:context-mod-apply!.....	595	ly:format-output.....	598
ly:context-mod?.....	595	ly:get-all-function-documentation.....	598
ly:context-name.....	595	ly:get-all-translators.....	598
ly:context-now.....	595	ly:get-context-mods.....	598
ly:context-parent.....	595	ly:get-option.....	598
ly:context-property.....	595	ly:get-spacing-spec.....	598
ly:context-property-where-defined.....	595	ly:get-undead.....	598
ly:context-pushpop-property.....	595	ly:gettext.....	599
ly:context-set-property!.....	595	ly:grob-alist-chain.....	599
ly:context-unset-property.....	596	ly:grob-array->list.....	599

ly:grob-array-length	599	ly:make-music-relative!	603
ly:grob-array-ref	599	ly:make-output-def	603
ly:grob-array?	599	ly:make-page-label-marker	603
ly:grob-basic-properties	599	ly:make-page-permission-marker	603
ly:grob-chain-callback	599	ly:make-pango-description-string	603
ly:grob-common-refpoint	599	ly:make-paper-outputter	603
ly:grob-common-refpoint-of-array	599	ly:make-pitch	603
ly:grob-default-font	599	ly:make-prob	603
ly:grob-extent	599	ly:make-scale	603
ly:grob-get-vertical-axis-group-index	599	ly:make-score	603
ly:grob-interfaces	599	ly:make-simple-closure	603
ly:grob-layout	599	ly:make-spring	603
ly:grob-object	599	ly:make-stencil	603
ly:grob-original	599	ly:make-stream-event	604
ly:grob-parent	600	ly:make-undead	604
ly:grob-pq<?	600	ly:make-unpure-pure-container	604
ly:grob-properties	600	ly:message	604
ly:grob-property	600	ly:minimal-breaking	604
ly:grob-property-data	600	ly:mm	604
ly:grob-pure-height	600	ly:module->alist	604
ly:grob-pure-property	600	ly:module-copy	604
ly:grob-relative-coordinate	600	ly:modules-lookup	604
ly:grob-robust-relative-extent	600	ly:moment-add	604
ly:grob-script-priority-less	600	ly:moment-div	604
ly:grob-set-nested-property!	600	ly:moment-grace	604
ly:grob-set-object!	600	ly:moment-grace-denominator	604
ly:grob-set-parent!	600	ly:moment-grace-numerator	604
ly:grob-set-property!	600	ly:moment-main	604
ly:grob-staff-position	600	ly:moment-main-denominator	605
ly:grob-suicide!	600	ly:moment-main-numerator	605
ly:grob-system	600	ly:moment-mod	605
ly:grob-translate-axis!	600	ly:moment-mul	605
ly:grob-vertical<?	601	ly:moment-sub	605
ly:grob?	599	ly:moment<?	604
ly:gulp-file	601	ly:moment?	604
ly:hash-table-keys	601	ly:music-compress	605
ly:inch	601	ly:music-deep-copy	605
ly:input-both-locations	601	ly:music-duration-compress	605
ly:input-file-line-char-column	601	ly:music-duration-length	605
ly:input-location?	601	ly:music-function-extract	605
ly:input-message	601	ly:music-function-signature	605
ly:input-warning	601	ly:music-function?	605
ly:interpret-music-expression	601	ly:music-length	605
ly:interpret-stencil-expression	601	ly:music-list?	605
ly:intlog2	601	ly:music-mutable-properties	605
ly:item-break-dir	601	ly:music-output?	605
ly:item?	601	ly:music-property	605
ly:iterator?	601	ly:music-set-property!	606
ly:lexer-keywords	601	ly:music-transpose	606
ly:lily-lexer?	601	ly:music?	605
ly:lily-parser?	602	ly:note-column-accidentals	606
ly:listened-event-class?	602	ly:note-column-dot-column	606
ly:listened-event-types	602	ly:note-head::stem-attachment	606
ly:listener?	602	ly:number->string	606
ly:make-book	602	ly:one-line-breaking	606
ly:make-book-part	602	ly:optimal-breaking	606
ly:make-context-mod	602	ly:option-usage	606
ly:make-dispatcher	602	ly:otf->cff	606
ly:make-duration	602	ly:otf-font-glyph-info	606
ly:make-global-context	602	ly:otf-font-table-data	606
ly:make-global-translator	602	ly:otf-font?	606
ly:make-listener	602	ly:otf-glyph-count	606
ly:make-moment	602	ly:otf-glyph-list	606
ly:make-music	603	ly:output-def-clone	606
ly:make-music-function	603	ly:output-def-lookup	606

ly:output-def-parent .....	607	ly:prob-set-property! .....	610
ly:output-def-scope .....	607	ly:prob-type? .....	610
ly:output-def-set-variable! .....	607	ly:prob? .....	610
ly:output-def? .....	606	ly:programming-error .....	610
ly:output-description .....	607	ly:progress .....	610
ly:output-find-context-def .....	607	ly:property-lookup-stats .....	610
ly:output-formats .....	607	ly:protects .....	610
ly:outputter-close .....	607	ly:pt .....	610
ly:outputter-dump-stencil .....	607	ly:register-stencil-expression .....	610
ly:outputter-dump-string .....	607	ly:relative-group-extent .....	611
ly:outputter-module .....	607	ly:reset-all-fonts .....	611
ly:outputter-output-scheme .....	607	ly:round-filled-box .....	611
ly:outputter-port .....	607	ly:round-filled-polygon .....	611
ly:page-marker? .....	607	ly:run-translator .....	611
ly:page-turn-breaking .....	607	ly:score-add-output-def! .....	611
ly:pango-font-physical-fonts .....	607	ly:score-embedded-format .....	611
ly:pango-font? .....	607	ly:score-error? .....	611
ly:paper-book-header .....	607	ly:score-header .....	611
ly:paper-book-pages .....	607	ly:score-music .....	611
ly:paper-book-paper .....	608	ly:score-output-defs .....	611
ly:paper-book-performances .....	608	ly:score-set-header! .....	611
ly:paper-book-scopes .....	608	ly:score? .....	611
ly:paper-book-systems .....	608	ly:set-default-scale .....	611
ly:paper-book? .....	607	ly:set-grob-modification-callback .....	611
ly:paper-fonts .....	608	ly:set-middle-C! .....	612
ly:paper-get-font .....	608	ly:set-option .....	612
ly:paper-get-number .....	608	ly:set-property-cache-callback .....	612
ly:paper-outputscales .....	608	ly:simple-closure? .....	612
ly:paper-score-paper-systems .....	608	ly:skyline-empty? .....	612
ly:paper-system-minimum-distance .....	608	ly:skyline-pair? .....	612
ly:paper-system? .....	608	ly:skyline? .....	612
ly:parse-file .....	608	ly:slur-score-count .....	612
ly:parse-string-expression .....	608	ly:smob-protects .....	612
ly:parsed-undead-list! .....	608	ly:solve-spring-rod-problem .....	612
ly:parser-clear-error .....	608	ly:source-file? .....	612
ly:parser-clone .....	608	ly:spanner-bound .....	612
ly:parser-define! .....	608	ly:spanner-broken-into .....	612
ly:parser-error .....	609	ly:spanner-set-bound! .....	612
ly:parser-has-error? .....	609	ly:spanner? .....	612
ly:parser-include-string .....	609	ly:spawn .....	613
ly:parser-lexer .....	609	ly:spring-set-inverse-compress-strength! ..	613
ly:parser-lookup .....	609	ly:spring-set-inverse-stretch-strength! ..	613
ly:parser-output-name .....	609	ly:spring? .....	613
ly:parser-parse-string .....	609	ly:staff-symbol-line-thickness .....	613
ly:parser-set-note-names .....	609	ly:staff-symbol-staff-radius .....	613
ly:performance-write .....	609	ly:staff-symbol-staff-space .....	613
ly:pfb->pfa .....	609	ly:start-environment .....	613
ly:pitch-alteration .....	609	ly:stderr-redirect .....	613
ly:pitch-diff .....	609	ly:stencil-add .....	613
ly:pitch-negate .....	609	ly:stencil-aligned-to .....	613
ly:pitch-notename .....	609	ly:stencil-combine-at-edge .....	613
ly:pitch-octave .....	609	ly:stencil-empty? .....	613
ly:pitch-quartertones .....	609	ly:stencil-expr .....	613
ly:pitch-semitones .....	609	ly:stencil-extent .....	613
ly:pitch-steps .....	610	ly:stencil-fonts .....	613
ly:pitch-tones .....	610	ly:stencil-in-color .....	613
ly:pitch-transpose .....	610	ly:stencil-rotate .....	614
ly:pitch<? .....	609	ly:stencil-rotate-absolute .....	614
ly:pitch? .....	609	ly:stencil-scale .....	614
ly:pointer-group-interface::add-grob .....	610	ly:stencil-stack .....	614
ly:position-on-line? .....	610	ly:stencil-translate .....	614
ly:prob-immutable-properties .....	610	ly:stencil-translate-axis .....	614
ly:prob-mutable-properties .....	610	ly:stencil? .....	613
ly:prob-property .....	610	ly:stream-event? .....	614
ly:prob-property? .....	610	ly:string-percent-encode .....	614



ly:string-substitute .....	614	ly:ttf-ps-name .....	615
ly:system-font-load .....	614	ly:undead? .....	615
ly:text-interface::interpret-markup .....	614	ly:unit .....	615
ly:translate-cpp-warning-scheme .....	614	ly:unpure-pure-container-pure-part .....	615
ly:translator-context .....	615	ly:unpure-pure-container-unpure-part .....	615
ly:translator-description .....	615	ly:unpure-pure-container? .....	615
ly:translator-group? .....	615	ly:usage .....	615
ly:translator-name .....	615	ly:verbose-output? .....	615
ly:translator? .....	614	ly:version .....	615
ly:transpose-key-alist .....	615	ly:warning .....	615
ly:truncate-list! .....	615	ly:warning-located .....	615
ly:ttf->pfa .....	615	ly:wide-char->utf-8 .....	616