LilyPond

The music typesetter

Internals Reference

The LilyPond development team

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For LilyPond version 2.12.1

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This is the Internals Reference (IR) for version 2.12.1 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 1.2.2 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 35, Section 1.2.16 [dynamic-event], page 37, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.28 [Dynamic_engraver], page 211, Section 2.2.29 [Dynamic_performer], page 211 and Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222.

Properties:

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

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

1.1.2 AnnotateOutputEvent

Print an annotation of an output element.

Event classes: Section 1.2.3 [annotate-output-event], page 35, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.6 [Balloon_engraver], page 204.

Properties:

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

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

1.1.3 ApplyContext

Call the argument with the current context during interpreting phase.

Properties:

`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.

`iterator-ctor` (procedure):
: `ly:apply-context-iterator::constructor`

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

1.1.4 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 35, Section 1.2.25 [layout-instruction-event], page 37, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225.

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.

1.1.5 ArpeggioEvent

Make an arpeggio on this note.

Syntax: *note*`-\arpeggio`

Event classes: Section 1.2.5 [arpeggio-event], page 35, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio_engraver], page 203.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
: `'ArpeggioEvent`

  Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
: `'(general-music arpeggio-event event)`

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

1.1.6 ArticulationEvent

Add an articulation marking to a note.

Syntax: *note*`xy`, 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 36, Section 1.2.46 [script-event], page 40, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.91 [Script_engraver], page 230.

Properties:

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

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

1.1.7 AutoChangeMusic

Used for making voices that switch between piano staves automatically.

Properties:

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

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

`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`'.

`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`'.

`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.

1.1.8 BarCheck

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

Properties:

`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.

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

1.1.9 BassFigureEvent

Print a bass-figure text.

Event classes: Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 36, Section 1.2.45 [rhythmic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212.

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.

1.1.10 BeamEvent

Start or stop a beam.

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

Event classes: Section 1.2.8 [beam-event], page 36, Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.9 [Beam_engraver], page 205, Section 2.2.10 [Beam_performer], page 206 and Section 2.2.39 [Grace_beam_engraver], page 215.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'BeamEvent`

Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
`'(general-music event beam-event span-event)`

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

1.1.11 BeamForbidEvent

Specify that a note may not auto-beamed.

Event classes: Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 36, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.4 [Auto_beam_engraver], page 203.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'BeamForbidEvent`

Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
`'(general-music event beam-forbid-event)`

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

1.1.12 BendAfterEvent

A drop/fall/doit jazz articulation.

Event classes: Section 1.2.10 [bend-after-event], page 36, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.11 [Bend_engraver], page 206.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'BendAfterEvent`

Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
`'(general-music bend-after-event event)`

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

1.1.13 BreathingEvent

Create a 'breath mark' or 'comma'.

Syntax: *note*`\breathe`

Event classes: Section 1.2.12 [breathing-event], page 36, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.13 [Breathing_sign_engraver], page 206.

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.

1.1.14 ClusterNoteEvent

A note that is part of a cluster.

Event classes: Section 1.2.13 [cluster-note-event], page 36, Section 1.2.30 [melodic-event], page 38, Section 1.2.45 [rhythmic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.17 [Cluster_spanner_engraver], page 208.

Properties:

`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.

1.1.15 ContextChange

Change staves in Piano staff.

Syntax: `\change Staff = new-id`

Properties:

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

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

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

1.1.16 ContextSpeccedMusic

Interpret the argument music within a specific context.

Properties:

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

`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`'.

`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.

1.1.17 CrescendoEvent

Begin or end a crescendo.

Syntax: *note*`\cr` ... *note*`\rc`

You can also use `\<`, `\!`, `\cresc`, and `\endcresc`. See the Notation Reference for details.

Event classes: Section 1.2.14 [crescendo-event], page 36, Section 1.2.53 [span-dynamic-event], page 41, Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.28 [Dynamic_engraver], page 211, Section 2.2.29 [Dynamic_performer], page 211 and Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222.

Properties:

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

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

1.1.18 DecrescendoEvent

See Section 1.1.17 [CrescendoEvent], page 7.

Event classes: Section 1.2.15 [decrescendo-event], page 36, Section 1.2.53 [span-dynamic-event], page 41, Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.28 [Dynamic_engraver], page 211, Section 2.2.29 [Dynamic_performer], page 211 and Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222.

Properties:

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

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

1.1.19 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.

1.1.20 EventChord

Internally used to group a set of events.

Properties:

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

`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::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`'.

`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.

1.1.21 ExtenderEvent

Extend lyrics.

Event classes: Section 1.2.17 [extender-event], page 37, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.31 [Extender_engraver], page 212.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'ExtenderEvent`

Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
`'(general-music extender-event event)`

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

1.1.22 FingeringEvent

Specify what finger to use for this note.

Event classes: Section 1.2.18 [fingering-event], page 37, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.34 [Fingering_engraver], page 213.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'FingeringEvent`

Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
`'(general-music fingering-event event)`

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

1.1.23 GlissandoEvent

Start a glissando on this note.

Event classes: Section 1.2.19 [glissando-event], page 37, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.38 [Glissando_engraver], page 214.

Properties:

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

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

1.1.24 GraceMusic

Interpret the argument as grace notes.

Properties:

`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`'.

`length` (moment):
`#<Mom 0>`
The duration of this music.

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

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

1.1.25 HarmonicEvent

Mark a note as harmonic.

Event classes: Section 1.2.20 [harmonic-event], page 37, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:

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

`types` (list):
`'(general-music event harmonic-event)`

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

1.1.26 HyphenEvent

A hyphen between lyric syllables.

Event classes: Section 1.2.21 [hyphen-event], page 37, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.47 [Hyphen_engraver], page 217.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'HyphenEvent`

Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
`'(general-music hyphen-event event)`

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

1.1.27 KeyChangeEvent

Change the key signature.

Syntax: `\key` *name scale*

Event classes: Section 1.2.22 [key-change-event], page 37, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.50 [Key_engraver], page 218 and Section 2.2.51 [Key_performer], page 219.

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.

1.1.28 LabelEvent

Place a bookmarking label.

Event classes: Section 1.2.23 [label-event], page 37, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.74 [Paper_column_engraver], page 225.

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.

1.1.29 LaissezVibrerEvent

Don't damp this chord.

Syntax: *note*`\laissezVibrer`

Event classes: Section 1.2.24 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 37, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.52 [Laissez_vibrer_engraver], page 219.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'LaissezVibrerEvent`

Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
`'(general-music event laissez-vibrer-event)`

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

1.1.30 LigatureEvent

Start or end a ligature.

Event classes: Section 1.2.26 [ligature-event], page 38, Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.54 [Ligature_bracket_engraver], page 219, Section 2.2.60 [Mensural_ligature_engraver], page 221 and Section 2.2.127 [Vaticana_ligature_engraver], page 239.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'LigatureEvent`

Name of this music object.

`span-type` (string):
`'ligature`

What kind of spanner should be created?

TODO: Consider making type into symbol.

`types` (list):
`'(general-music span-event ligature-event event)`

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

1.1.31 LineBreakEvent

Allow, forbid or force a line break.

Event classes: Section 1.2.27 [line-break-event], page 38, Section 1.2.11 [break-event], page 36, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.73 [Page_turn_engraver], page 225 and Section 2.2.74 [Paper_column_engraver], page 225.

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.

1.1.32 LyricCombineMusic

Align lyrics to the start of notes.

Syntax: `\lyricsto` *voicename lyrics*

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'LyricCombineMusic`

Name of this music object.

`length` (moment):
`#<Mom 0>`

The duration of this music.

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

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

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

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

1.1.33 LyricEvent

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

Event classes: Section 1.2.28 [lyric-event], page 38, Section 1.2.45 [rhythmic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.55 [Lyric_engraver], page 219 and Section 2.2.56 [Lyric_performer], page 220.

Properties:

`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.

1.1.34 MarkEvent

Insert a rehearsal mark.

Syntax: `\mark` *marker*

Example: `\mark "A"`

Event classes: Section 1.2.29 [mark-event], page 38, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.57 [Mark_engraver], page 220.

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.

1.1.35 MultiMeasureRestEvent

Used internally by `MultiMeasureRestMusic` to signal rests.

Event classes: Section 1.2.31 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 38, Section 1.2.45 [rhythmic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.62 [Multi_measure_rest_engraver], page 221.

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.

1.1.36 MultiMeasureRestMusic

Rests that may be compressed into Multi rests.

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

Properties:

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

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

`elements-callback` (procedure):
: `mm-rest-child-list`

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

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

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

1.1.37 MultiMeasureTextEvent

Texts on multi measure rests.

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

Note the explicit font switch.

Event classes: Section 1.2.32 [multi-measure-text-event], page 38, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.62 [Multi_measure_rest_engraver], page 221.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
: `'MultiMeasureTextEvent`

  Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
: `'(general-music event multi-measure-text-event)`

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

1.1.38 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.

1.1.39 NoteEvent

A note.

Event classes: Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39, Section 1.2.30 [melodic-event], page 38, Section 1.2.45 [rhythmic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.14 [Chord_name_engraver], page 207, Section 2.2.19 [Completion_heads_engraver], page 208, Section 2.2.25 [Drum_note_performer], page 210, Section 2.2.26 [Drum_notes_engraver], page 210, Section 2.2.37 [Fretboard_engraver], page 214, Section 2.2.66 [Note_heads_engraver], page 223, Section 2.2.67 [Note_name_engraver], page 224, Section 2.2.68 [Note_performer], page 224 and Section 2.2.113 [Tab_note_heads_engraver], page 235.

Properties:

`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.

1.1.40 NoteGroupingEvent

Start or stop grouping brackets.

Event classes: Section 1.2.35 [note-grouping-event], page 39, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.46 [Horizontal_bracket_engraver], page 216.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
: `'NoteGroupingEvent`

  Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
: `'(general-music event note-grouping-event)`

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

1.1.41 OverrideProperty

Extend the definition of a graphical object.

Syntax: `\override` [*context* `.`] *object property* `=` *value*

Properties:

`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.

`iterator-ctor` (procedure):
: `ly:push-property-iterator::constructor`

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

1.1.42 PageBreakEvent

Allow, forbid or force a page break.

Event classes: Section 1.2.36 [page-break-event], page 39, Section 1.2.11 [break-event], page 36, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.73 [Page_turn_engraver], page 225 and Section 2.2.74 [Paper_column_engraver], page 225.

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.

1.1.43 PageTurnEvent

Allow, forbid or force a page turn.

Event classes: Section 1.2.37 [page-turn-event], page 39, Section 1.2.11 [break-event], page 36, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.73 [Page_turn_engraver], page 225 and Section 2.2.74 [Paper_column_engraver], page 225.

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.

1.1.44 PartCombineMusic

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

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
: `'PartCombineMusic`

  Name of this music object.

`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`’.

`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.

`iterator-ctor` (procedure):
: `ly:part-combine-iterator::constructor`

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

1.1.45 PercentEvent

Used internally to signal percent repeats.

Event classes: Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40, Section 1.2.45 [rhythmic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.77 [Percent_repeat_engraver], page 226 and Section 2.2.95 [Slash_repeat_engraver], page 231.

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.

1.1.46 PercentRepeatedMusic

Repeats encoded by percents.

Properties:

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

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

`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`'.

`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`'.

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

1.1.47 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 1.2.41 [pes-or-flexa-event], page 40, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.127 [Vaticana_ligature_engraver], page 239.

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.

1.1.48 PhrasingSlurEvent

Start or end phrasing slur.

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

Event classes: Section 1.2.42 [phrasing-slur-event], page 40, Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.78 [Phrasing_slur_engraver], page 227.

Properties:

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

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

1.1.49 PropertySet

Set a context property.

Syntax: `\property` *`context.prop = scheme-val`*

Properties:

`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.

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

1.1.50 PropertyUnset

Remove the definition of a context `\property`.

Properties:

`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.

`iterator-ctor` (procedure):
`ly:property-unset-iterator::constructor`

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

1.1.51 QuoteMusic

Quote preprocessed snippets of music.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'QuoteMusic`

Name of this music object.

`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`'.

`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.

1.1.52 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.

1.1.53 RelativeOctaveMusic

Music that was entered in relative octave notation.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'RelativeOctaveMusic`

Name of this music object.

`to-relative-callback` (procedure):
`ly:relative-octave-music::relative-callback`

How to transform a piece of music to relative pitches.

`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`'.

`start-callback` (procedure):
`ly:music-wrapper::start-callback`

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

`types` (list):
`'(music-wrapper-music general-music relative-octave-music)`

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

1.1.54 RepeatTieEvent

Ties for starting a second volta bracket.

Event classes: Section 1.2.43 [repeat-tie-event], page 40, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.85 [Repeat_tie_engraver], page 229.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'RepeatTieEvent`

Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
`'(general-music event repeat-tie-event)`

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

1.1.55 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.

1.1.56 RestEvent

A Rest.

Syntax: `r4` for a quarter rest.

Event classes: Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40, Section 1.2.45 [rhythmic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212 and Section 2.2.87 [Rest_engraver], page 230.

Properties:

`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.

1.1.57 RevertProperty

The opposite of Section 1.1.41 [OverrideProperty], page 16: remove a previously added property from a graphical object definition.

Properties:

`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.

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

1.1.58 ScriptEvent

Add an articulation mark to a note.

Event classes: Section 1.2.46 [script-event], page 40, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

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.

1.1.59 SequentialMusic

Music expressions concatenated.

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

Properties:

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

`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`'.

`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`'.

`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.

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

1.1.60 SimultaneousMusic

Music playing together.

Syntax: `\simultaneous { ... }` or `<< ... >>`

Properties:

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

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

`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`'.

`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`'.

`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.

1.1.61 SkipEvent

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

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

Event classes: Section 1.2.47 [skip-event], page 40, Section 1.2.45 [rhythmic-event], page 40, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

Properties:

`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.

1.1.62 SkipMusic

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

Syntax: `\skip` *duration*

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'SkipMusic`

Name of this music object.

`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`'.

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

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

1.1.63 SlurEvent

Start or end slur.

Syntax: *note*`(` and *note*`)`

Event classes: Section 1.2.48 [slur-event], page 40, Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232 and Section 2.2.97 [Slur_performer], page 232.

Properties:

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

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

1.1.64 SoloOneEvent

Print 'Solo 1'.

Event classes: Section 1.2.49 [solo-one-event], page 41, Section 1.2.38 [part-combine-event], page 39, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.76 [Part_combine_engraver], page 226.

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.

1.1.65 SoloTwoEvent

Print 'Solo 2'.

Event classes: Section 1.2.50 [solo-two-event], page 41, Section 1.2.38 [part-combine-event], page 39, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.76 [Part_combine_engraver], page 226.

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.

1.1.66 SostenutoEvent

Depress or release sostenuto pedal.

Event classes: Section 1.2.51 [sostenuto-event], page 41, Section 1.2.39 [pedal-event], page 39, Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228 and Section 2.2.81 [Piano_pedal_performer], page 228.

Properties:

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

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

1.1.67 SpacingSectionEvent

Start a new spacing section.

Event classes: Section 1.2.52 [spacing-section-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.98 [Spacing_engraver], page 232.

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.

1.1.68 SpanEvent

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

Event classes: Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

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.

1.1.69 StaffSpanEvent

Start or stop a staff symbol.

Event classes: Section 1.2.55 [staff-span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.104 [Staff_symbol_engraver], page 233.

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.

1.1.70 StringNumberEvent

Specify on which string to play this note.

Syntax: `\`*`number`*

Event classes: Section 1.2.56 [string-number-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.37 [Fretboard_engraver], page 214 and Section 2.2.113 [Tab_note_heads_engraver], page 235.

Properties:

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

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

1.1.71 StrokeFingerEvent

Specify with which finger to pluck a string.

Syntax: `\rightHandFinger` *`text`*

Event classes: Section 1.2.57 [stroke-finger-event], page 42, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.34 [Fingering_engraver], page 213.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
: `'StrokeFingerEvent`

  Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
: `'(general-music stroke-finger-event event)`

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

1.1.72 SustainEvent

Depress or release sustain pedal.

Event classes: Section 1.2.58 [sustain-event], page 42, Section 1.2.39 [pedal-event], page 39, Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228 and Section 2.2.81 [Piano_pedal_performer], page 228.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
: `'SustainEvent`

  Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
: `'(general-music event pedal-event sustain-event)`

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

1.1.73 TextScriptEvent

Print text.

Event classes: Section 1.2.59 [text-script-event], page 42, Section 1.2.46 [script-event], page 40, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.116 [Text_engraver], page 236.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
: `'TextScriptEvent`

  Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
: `'(general-music script-event text-script-event event)`

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

1.1.74 TextSpanEvent

Start a text spanner, e.g., 8va.....|

Event classes: Section 1.2.60 [text-span-event], page 42, Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.117 [Text_spanner_engraver], page 237.

Properties:

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

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

1.1.75 TieEvent

A tie.

Syntax: *note*`-~`

Event classes: Section 1.2.61 [tie-event], page 42, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.19 [Completion_heads_engraver], page 208, Section 2.2.118 [Tie_engraver], page 237 and Section 2.2.119 [Tie_performer], page 237.

Properties:

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

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

1.1.76 TimeScaledMusic

Multiply durations, as in tuplets.

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

Properties:

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

`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`'.

`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`'.

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

`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.

1.1.77 TransposedMusic

Music that has been transposed.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'TransposedMusic`

Name of this music object.

`iterator-ctor` (procedure):
`ly:music-wrapper-iterator::constructor`

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

`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`'.

`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`'.

`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.

1.1.78 TremoloEvent

Unmeasured tremolo.

Event classes: Section 1.2.62 [tremolo-event], page 42, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'TremoloEvent`

Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
`'(general-music event tremolo-event)`

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

1.1.79 TremoloRepeatedMusic

Repeated notes denoted by tremolo beams.

Properties:

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

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

`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`'.

`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`'.

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

1.1.80 TremoloSpanEvent

Tremolo over two stems

Event classes: Section 1.2.63 [tremolo-span-event], page 42, Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.15 [Chord_tremolo_engraver], page 207.

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.

1.1.81 TrillSpanEvent

Start a trill spanner tr~~~

Event classes: Section 1.2.64 [trill-span-event], page 42, Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.124 [Trill_spanner_engraver], page 239.

Properties:

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

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

1.1.82 TupletSpanEvent

Used internally to signal where tuplet brackets start and stop.

Event classes: Section 1.2.65 [tuplet-span-event], page 42, Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.125 [Tuplet_engraver], page 239.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'TupletSpanEvent`

Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
`'(tuplet-span-event span-event event general-music)`

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

1.1.83 UnaCordaEvent

Depress or release una-corda pedal.

Event classes: Section 1.2.66 [una-corda-event], page 43, Section 1.2.39 [pedal-event], page 39, Section 1.2.54 [span-event], page 41, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228 and Section 2.2.81 [Piano_pedal_performer], page 228.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'UnaCordaEvent`

Name of this music object.

`types` (list):
`'(general-music event pedal-event una-corda-event)`

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

1.1.84 UnfoldedRepeatedMusic

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

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'UnfoldedRepeatedMusic`

Name of this music object.

`iterator-ctor` (procedure):
`ly:unfolded-repeat-iterator::constructor`

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

`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.

`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`'.

1.1.85 UnisonoEvent

Print 'a 2'.

Event classes: Section 1.2.67 [unisono-event], page 43, Section 1.2.38 [part-combine-event], page 39, Section 1.2.33 [music-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.1 [StreamEvent], page 34.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.76 [Part_combine_engraver], page 226.

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.

1.1.86 UnrelativableMusic

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

Properties:

`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.

`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`'.

`types` (list):
`'(music-wrapper-music general-music unrelativable-music)`

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

1.1.87 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.

1.1.88 VoltaRepeatedMusic

Repeats with alternatives placed sequentially.

Properties:

`name` (symbol):
`'VoltaRepeatedMusic`

Name of this music object.

`iterator-ctor` (procedure):
`ly:volta-repeat-iterator::constructor`

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

`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`'.

`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`'.

`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 StreamEvent

Music event type `StreamEvent` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.1 [AbsoluteDynamicEvent], page 2, Section 1.1.2 [AnnotateOutputEvent], page 2, Section 1.1.4

[ApplyOutputEvent], page 3, Section 1.1.5 [ArpeggioEvent], page 3, Section 1.1.6 [ArticulationEvent], page 3, Section 1.1.9 [BassFigureEvent], page 5, Section 1.1.10 [BeamEvent], page 5, Section 1.1.11 [BeamForbidEvent], page 5, Section 1.1.12 [BendAfterEvent], page 6, Section 1.1.13 [BreathingEvent], page 6, Section 1.1.14 [ClusterNoteEvent], page 6, Section 1.1.17 [CrescendoEvent], page 7, Section 1.1.18 [DecrescendoEvent], page 8, Section 1.1.21 [ExtenderEvent], page 9, Section 1.1.22 [FingeringEvent], page 9, Section 1.1.23 [GlissandoEvent], page 10, Section 1.1.25 [HarmonicEvent], page 10, Section 1.1.26 [HyphenEvent], page 11, Section 1.1.27 [KeyChangeEvent], page 11, Section 1.1.28 [LabelEvent], page 11, Section 1.1.29 [LaissezVibrerEvent], page 12, Section 1.1.30 [LigatureEvent], page 12, Section 1.1.31 [LineBreakEvent], page 13, Section 1.1.33 [LyricEvent], page 13, Section 1.1.34 [MarkEvent], page 14, Section 1.1.35 [MultiMeasureRestEvent], page 14, Section 1.1.37 [MultiMeasureTextEvent], page 15, Section 1.1.39 [NoteEvent], page 15, Section 1.1.40 [NoteGroupingEvent], page 16, Section 1.1.42 [PageBreakEvent], page 16, Section 1.1.43 [PageTurnEvent], page 17, Section 1.1.45 [PercentEvent], page 18, Section 1.1.47 [PesOrFlexaEvent], page 18, Section 1.1.48 [PhrasingSlurEvent], page 19, Section 1.1.54 [RepeatTieEvent], page 21, Section 1.1.56 [RestEvent], page 22, Section 1.1.58 [ScriptEvent], page 22, Section 1.1.61 [SkipEvent], page 24, Section 1.1.63 [SlurEvent], page 25, Section 1.1.64 [SoloOneEvent], page 25, Section 1.1.65 [SoloTwoEvent], page 25, Section 1.1.66 [SostenutoEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.67 [SpacingSectionEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.68 [SpanEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.69 [StaffSpanEvent], page 27, Section 1.1.70 [StringNumberEvent], page 27, Section 1.1.71 [StrokeFingerEvent], page 27, Section 1.1.72 [SustainEvent], page 28, Section 1.1.73 [TextScriptEvent], page 28, Section 1.1.74 [TextSpanEvent], page 28, Section 1.1.75 [TieEvent], page 29, Section 1.1.78 [TremoloEvent], page 30, Section 1.1.80 [TremoloSpanEvent], page 31, Section 1.1.81 [TrillSpanEvent], page 31, Section 1.1.82 [TupletSpanEvent], page 32, Section 1.1.83 [UnaCordaEvent], page 32 and Section 1.1.85 [UnisonoEvent], page 33.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.2 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 2.2.28 [Dynamic_engraver], page 211, Section 2.2.29 [Dynamic_performer], page 211 and Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222.

1.2.3 annotate-output-event

Music event type `annotate-output-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.2 [AnnotateOutputEvent], page 2.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.6 [Balloon_engraver], page 204.

1.2.4 apply-output-event

Music event type `apply-output-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.4 [ApplyOutputEvent], page 3.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225.

1.2.5 arpeggio-event

Music event type `arpeggio-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.5 [ArpeggioEvent], page 3.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio_engraver], page 203.

1.2.6 articulation-event

Music event type `articulation-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.6 [ArticulationEvent], page 3.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.91 [Script_engraver], page 230.

1.2.7 bass-figure-event

Music event type `bass-figure-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.9 [BassFigureEvent], page 5.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212.

1.2.8 beam-event

Music event type `beam-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.10 [BeamEvent], page 5.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.9 [Beam_engraver], page 205, Section 2.2.10 [Beam_performer], page 206 and Section 2.2.39 [Grace_beam_engraver], page 215.

1.2.9 beam-forbid-event

Music event type `beam-forbid-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.11 [BeamForbidEvent], page 5.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.4 [Auto_beam_engraver], page 203.

1.2.10 bend-after-event

Music event type `bend-after-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.12 [BendAfterEvent], page 6.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.11 [Bend_engraver], page 206.

1.2.11 break-event

Music event type `break-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.31 [LineBreakEvent], page 13, Section 1.1.42 [PageBreakEvent], page 16 and Section 1.1.43 [PageTurnEvent], page 17.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.73 [Page_turn_engraver], page 225 and Section 2.2.74 [Paper_column_engraver], page 225.

1.2.12 breathing-event

Music event type `breathing-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.13 [BreathingEvent], page 6.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.13 [Breathing_sign_engraver], page 206.

1.2.13 cluster-note-event

Music event type `cluster-note-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.14 [ClusterNoteEvent], page 6.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.17 [Cluster_spanner_engraver], page 208.

1.2.14 crescendo-event

Music event type `crescendo-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.17 [CrescendoEvent], page 7.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.29 [Dynamic_performer], page 211.

1.2.15 decrescendo-event

Music event type `decrescendo-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.18 [DecrescendoEvent], page 8.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.29 [Dynamic_performer], page 211.

1.2.16 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.

1.2.17 extender-event

Music event type `extender-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.21 [ExtenderEvent], page 9.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.31 [Extender_engraver], page 212.

1.2.18 fingering-event

Music event type `fingering-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.22 [FingeringEvent], page 9.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.34 [Fingering_engraver], page 213.

1.2.19 glissando-event

Music event type `glissando-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.23 [GlissandoEvent], page 10.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.38 [Glissando_engraver], page 214.

1.2.20 harmonic-event

Music event type `harmonic-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.25 [HarmonicEvent], page 10.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.21 hyphen-event

Music event type `hyphen-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.26 [HyphenEvent], page 11.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.47 [Hyphen_engraver], page 217.

1.2.22 key-change-event

Music event type `key-change-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.27 [KeyChangeEvent], page 11.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.50 [Key_engraver], page 218 and Section 2.2.51 [Key_performer], page 219.

1.2.23 label-event

Music event type `label-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.28 [LabelEvent], page 11.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.74 [Paper_column_engraver], page 225.

1.2.24 laissez-vibrer-event

Music event type `laissez-vibrer-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.29 [LaissezVibrerEvent], page 12.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.52 [Laissez_vibrer_engraver], page 219.

1.2.25 layout-instruction-event

Music event type `layout-instruction-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.4 [ApplyOutputEvent], page 3.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.26 ligature-event

Music event type `ligature-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.30 [LigatureEvent], page 12.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.54 [Ligature_bracket_engraver], page 219, Section 2.2.60 [Mensural_ligature_engraver], page 221 and Section 2.2.127 [Vaticana_ligature_engraver], page 239.

1.2.27 line-break-event

Music event type `line-break-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.31 [LineBreakEvent], page 13.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.28 lyric-event

Music event type `lyric-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.33 [LyricEvent], page 13.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.55 [Lyric_engraver], page 219 and Section 2.2.56 [Lyric_performer], page 220.

1.2.29 mark-event

Music event type `mark-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.34 [MarkEvent], page 14.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.57 [Mark_engraver], page 220.

1.2.30 melodic-event

Music event type `melodic-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.14 [ClusterNoteEvent], page 6 and Section 1.1.39 [NoteEvent], page 15.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.31 multi-measure-rest-event

Music event type `multi-measure-rest-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.35 [MultiMeasureRestEvent], page 14.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.62 [Multi_measure_rest_engraver], page 221.

1.2.32 multi-measure-text-event

Music event type `multi-measure-text-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.37 [MultiMeasureTextEvent], page 15.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.62 [Multi_measure_rest_engraver], page 221.

1.2.33 music-event

Music event type `music-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.1 [AbsoluteDynamicEvent], page 2, Section 1.1.2 [AnnotateOutputEvent], page 2, Section 1.1.4 [ApplyOutputEvent], page 3, Section 1.1.5 [ArpeggioEvent], page 3, Section 1.1.6 [ArticulationEvent], page 3, Section 1.1.9 [BassFigureEvent], page 5, Section 1.1.10 [BeamEvent], page 5, Section 1.1.11 [BeamForbidEvent], page 5, Section 1.1.12 [BendAfterEvent], page 6, Section 1.1.13 [BreathingEvent], page 6, Section 1.1.14 [ClusterNoteEvent], page 6, Section 1.1.17 [CrescendoEvent], page 7, Section 1.1.18 [DecrescendoEvent], page 8, Section 1.1.21 [ExtenderEvent], page 9, Section 1.1.22 [FingeringEvent], page 9, Section 1.1.23 [GlissandoEvent], page 10, Section 1.1.25 [HarmonicEvent], page 10, Section 1.1.26 [HyphenEvent], page 11, Section 1.1.27 [KeyChangeEvent], page 11, Section 1.1.28 [LabelEvent], page 11, Section 1.1.29 [LaissezVibrerEvent], page 12, Section 1.1.30 [LigatureEvent], page 12, Section 1.1.31 [LineBreakEvent], page 13, Section 1.1.33 [LyricEvent], page 13, Section 1.1.34 [MarkEvent], page 14, Section 1.1.35 [MultiMeasureRestEvent], page 14,

Section 1.1.37 [MultiMeasureTextEvent], page 15, Section 1.1.39 [NoteEvent], page 15, Section 1.1.40 [NoteGroupingEvent], page 16, Section 1.1.42 [PageBreakEvent], page 16, Section 1.1.43 [PageTurnEvent], page 17, Section 1.1.45 [PercentEvent], page 18, Section 1.1.47 [PesOrFlexaEvent], page 18, Section 1.1.48 [PhrasingSlurEvent], page 19, Section 1.1.54 [RepeatTieEvent], page 21, Section 1.1.56 [RestEvent], page 22, Section 1.1.58 [ScriptEvent], page 22, Section 1.1.61 [SkipEvent], page 24, Section 1.1.63 [SlurEvent], page 25, Section 1.1.64 [SoloOneEvent], page 25, Section 1.1.65 [SoloTwoEvent], page 25, Section 1.1.66 [SostenutoEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.67 [SpacingSectionEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.68 [SpanEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.69 [StaffSpanEvent], page 27, Section 1.1.70 [StringNumberEvent], page 27, Section 1.1.71 [StrokeFingerEvent], page 27, Section 1.1.72 [SustainEvent], page 28, Section 1.1.73 [TextScriptEvent], page 28, Section 1.1.74 [TextSpanEvent], page 28, Section 1.1.75 [TieEvent], page 29, Section 1.1.78 [TremoloEvent], page 30, Section 1.1.80 [TremoloSpanEvent], page 31, Section 1.1.81 [TrillSpanEvent], page 31, Section 1.1.82 [TupletSpanEvent], page 32, Section 1.1.83 [UnaCordaEvent], page 32 and Section 1.1.85 [UnisonoEvent], page 33.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.34 note-event

Music event type `note-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.39 [NoteEvent], page 15.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.14 [Chord_name_engraver], page 207, Section 2.2.19 [Completion_heads_engraver], page 208, Section 2.2.25 [Drum_note_performer], page 210, Section 2.2.26 [Drum_notes_engraver], page 210, Section 2.2.37 [Fretboard_engraver], page 214, Section 2.2.66 [Note_heads_engraver], page 223, Section 2.2.67 [Note_name_engraver], page 224, Section 2.2.68 [Note_performer], page 224 and Section 2.2.113 [Tab_note_heads_engraver], page 235.

1.2.35 note-grouping-event

Music event type `note-grouping-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.40 [NoteGroupingEvent], page 16.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.46 [Horizontal_bracket_engraver], page 216.

1.2.36 page-break-event

Music event type `page-break-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.42 [PageBreakEvent], page 16.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.37 page-turn-event

Music event type `page-turn-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.43 [PageTurnEvent], page 17.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.38 part-combine-event

Music event type `part-combine-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.64 [SoloOneEvent], page 25, Section 1.1.65 [SoloTwoEvent], page 25 and Section 1.1.85 [UnisonoEvent], page 33.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.76 [Part_combine_engraver], page 226.

1.2.39 pedal-event

Music event type `pedal-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.66 [SostenutoEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.72 [SustainEvent], page 28 and Section 1.1.83 [UnaCordaEvent], page 32.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.40 percent-event

Music event type `percent-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.45 [PercentEvent], page 18.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.77 [Percent_repeat_engraver], page 226 and Section 2.2.95 [Slash_repeat_engraver], page 231.

1.2.41 pes-or-flexa-event

Music event type `pes-or-flexa-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.47 [PesOrFlexaEvent], page 18.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.127 [Vaticana_ligature_engraver], page 239.

1.2.42 phrasing-slur-event

Music event type `phrasing-slur-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.48 [PhrasingSlurEvent], page 19.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.78 [Phrasing_slur_engraver], page 227.

1.2.43 repeat-tie-event

Music event type `repeat-tie-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.54 [RepeatTieEvent], page 21.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.85 [Repeat_tie_engraver], page 229.

1.2.44 rest-event

Music event type `rest-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.56 [RestEvent], page 22.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212 and Section 2.2.87 [Rest_engraver], page 230.

1.2.45 rhythmic-event

Music event type `rhythmic-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.9 [BassFigureEvent], page 5, Section 1.1.14 [ClusterNoteEvent], page 6, Section 1.1.33 [LyricEvent], page 13, Section 1.1.35 [MultiMeasureRestEvent], page 14, Section 1.1.39 [NoteEvent], page 15, Section 1.1.45 [PercentEvent], page 18, Section 1.1.56 [RestEvent], page 22 and Section 1.1.61 [SkipEvent], page 24.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.46 script-event

Music event type `script-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.6 [ArticulationEvent], page 3, Section 1.1.58 [ScriptEvent], page 22 and Section 1.1.73 [TextScriptEvent], page 28.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.47 skip-event

Music event type `skip-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.61 [SkipEvent], page 24.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.48 slur-event

Music event type `slur-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.63 [SlurEvent], page 25.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232 and Section 2.2.97 [Slur_performer], page 232.

1.2.49 solo-one-event

Music event type `solo-one-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.64 [SoloOneEvent], page 25.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.50 solo-two-event

Music event type `solo-two-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.65 [SoloTwoEvent], page 25.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.51 sostenuto-event

Music event type `sostenuto-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.66 [SostenutoEvent], page 26.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228 and Section 2.2.81 [Piano_pedal_performer], page 228.

1.2.52 spacing-section-event

Music event type `spacing-section-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.67 [SpacingSectionEvent], page 26.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.98 [Spacing_engraver], page 232.

1.2.53 span-dynamic-event

Music event type `span-dynamic-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.17 [CrescendoEvent], page 7 and Section 1.1.18 [DecrescendoEvent], page 8.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.28 [Dynamic_engraver], page 211 and Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222.

1.2.54 span-event

Music event type `span-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.10 [BeamEvent], page 5, Section 1.1.17 [CrescendoEvent], page 7, Section 1.1.18 [DecrescendoEvent], page 8, Section 1.1.30 [LigatureEvent], page 12, Section 1.1.48 [PhrasingSlurEvent], page 19, Section 1.1.63 [SlurEvent], page 25, Section 1.1.66 [SostenutoEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.68 [SpanEvent], page 26, Section 1.1.69 [StaffSpanEvent], page 27, Section 1.1.72 [SustainEvent], page 28, Section 1.1.74 [TextSpanEvent], page 28, Section 1.1.80 [TremoloSpanEvent], page 31, Section 1.1.81 [TrillSpanEvent], page 31, Section 1.1.82 [TupletSpanEvent], page 32 and Section 1.1.83 [UnaCordaEvent], page 32.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.2.55 staff-span-event

Music event type `staff-span-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.69 [StaffSpanEvent], page 27.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.104 [Staff_symbol_engraver], page 233.

1.2.56 string-number-event

Music event type `string-number-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.70 [StringNumberEvent], page 27.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.37 [Fretboard_engraver], page 214 and Section 2.2.113 [Tab_note_heads_engraver], page 235.

1.2.57 stroke-finger-event

Music event type `stroke-finger-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.71 [StrokeFingerEvent], page 27.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.34 [Fingering_engraver], page 213.

1.2.58 sustain-event

Music event type `sustain-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.72 [SustainEvent], page 28.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228 and Section 2.2.81 [Piano_pedal_performer], page 228.

1.2.59 text-script-event

Music event type `text-script-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.73 [TextScriptEvent], page 28.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.116 [Text_engraver], page 236.

1.2.60 text-span-event

Music event type `text-span-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.74 [TextSpanEvent], page 28.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.117 [Text_spanner_engraver], page 237.

1.2.61 tie-event

Music event type `tie-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.75 [TieEvent], page 29.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.19 [Completion_heads_engraver], page 208, Section 2.2.118 [Tie_engraver], page 237 and Section 2.2.119 [Tie_performer], page 237.

1.2.62 tremolo-event

Music event type `tremolo-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.78 [TremoloEvent], page 30.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234.

1.2.63 tremolo-span-event

Music event type `tremolo-span-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.80 [TremoloSpanEvent], page 31.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.15 [Chord_tremolo_engraver], page 207.

1.2.64 trill-span-event

Music event type `trill-span-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.81 [TrillSpanEvent], page 31.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.124 [Trill_spanner_engraver], page 239.

1.2.65 tuplet-span-event

Music event type `tuplet-span-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.82 [TupletSpanEvent], page 32.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.125 [Tuplet_engraver], page 239.

1.2.66 una-corda-event

Music event type `una-corda-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.83 [UnaCordaEvent], page 32.

Accepted by: Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228 and Section 2.2.81 [Piano_pedal_performer], page 228.

1.2.67 unisono-event

Music event type `unisono-event` is in music objects of type Section 1.1.85 [UnisonoEvent], page 33.

Not accepted by any engraver or performer.

1.3 Music properties

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

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

`absolute-octave` (integer)
: The absolute octave for a octave check note.

`alteration` (number)
: Alteration for figured bass.

`articulation-type` (string)
: Key for script definitions alist.

  TODO: Consider making type into symbol.

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

`associated-context` (string)
: Name of the Voice context associated with this `\newaddlyrics` 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).

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

`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.

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

`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)
: 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.

`expected-beam-count` (integer)
: Expected number of non-tremolo beams in a tremolo repeat.

`figure` (integer)
: A bass figure.

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

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

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

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

`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)
: How many beats in a minute?

`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?

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

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

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

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

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

`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 a 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.

`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-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?

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

`span-type` (string)
: What kind of spanner should be created?

  TODO: Consider making type into symbol.

`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.

`text-type` (symbol)
: Particular type of text script (e.g., finger, dynamic).

`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.

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

  FIXME: Naming.

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 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333 and Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `shortVocalName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `vocalName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `systemStartDelimiter` to `'SystemStartBracket`.

Context ChoirStaff can contain Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.21 [StaffGroup], page 151, Section 2.1.1 [ChoirStaff], page 48, Section 2.1.2 [ChordNames], page 48, Section 2.1.13 [Lyrics], page 103, Section 2.1.17 [PianoStaff], page 127, Section 2.1.10 [GrandStaff], page 81, Section 2.1.18 [RhythmicStaff], page 128 and Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62.

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

`Section 2.2.111 [System_start_delimiter_engraver], page 235`
: Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a `SystemStartBar`, `SystemStartBrace`, `SystemStartBracket` or `SystemStartSquare` spanner).

  Properties (read)

  `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.

  `currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333 and Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334.

2.1.2 ChordNames

Typesets chord names.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.24 [ChordName], page 269, Section 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324 and Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `remove-empty` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `#t`.
- Set grob-property `remove-first` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `#t`.
- Set grob-property `minimum-Y-extent` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `'(0 . 2)`.

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

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

Section 2.2.45 [Hara_kiri_engraver], page 216
: Like `Axis_group_engraver`, but make a hara-kiri spanner, and add interesting items (i.e., note heads, lyric syllables, and normal rests).

  Properties (read)

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

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

Section 2.2.94 [Skip_event_swallow_translator], page 231
: Swallow `\skip`.

Section 2.2.14 [Chord_name_engraver], page 207
: Catch note events and generate the appropriate chordname.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

  Properties (read)

  `chordChanges` (boolean)
  : Only show changes in chords scheme?

  `chordNameExceptions` (list)
  : An alist of chord exceptions. Contains `(`*`chord . markup`*`)` entries.

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

  `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.

  `chordNameExceptions` (list)
  : An alist of chord exceptions. Contains `(`*`chord . markup`*`)` entries.

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

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.24 [ChordName], page 269.

Section 2.2.93 [Separating_line_group_engraver], page 231
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 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324.

Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

Section 2.2.88 [Rest_swallow_translator], page 230
Swallow rest.

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 258, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265, Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268, Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271, Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271, Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271, Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285, Section 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288, Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292, Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291, Section 3.1.54 [LigatureBracket], page 294, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301, Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302, Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305, Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306, Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309, Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311, Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315, Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316, Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315, Section 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316, Section 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.90 [Slur], page 319, Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326, Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327,

Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328, Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336, Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337, Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340, Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339, Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342, Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343, Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343, Section 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345, Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346 and Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `thickness` in Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265 to `0.35`.
- Set grob-property `length-fraction` in Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265 to `0.629960524947437`.
- Set grob-property `length-fraction` in Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325 to `0.629960524947437`.
- Set translator property `fontSize` to `-4`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

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

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

Section 2.2.94 [Skip_event_swallow_translator], page 231
: Swallow `\skip`.

Section 2.2.49 [Instrument_switch_engraver], page 217
: 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 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288.

Section 2.2.40 [Grace_engraver], page 215
: 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 2.2.125 [Tuplet_engraver], page 239
: Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.65 [tuplet-span-event], page 42

  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 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345 and Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346.

`Section 2.2.118 [Tie_engraver], page 237`

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.61 [tie-event], page 42

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339 and Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340.

`Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232`

Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.48 [slur-event], page 40

Properties (read)

`slurMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a slur is present.

`doubleSlurs` (boolean)
: If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one below the chord.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.90 [Slur], page 319.

`Section 2.2.17 [Cluster_spanner_engraver], page 208`

Engrave a cluster using `Spanner` notation.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.13 [cluster-note-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271 and Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271.

`Section 2.2.78 [Phrasing_slur_engraver], page 227`

Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.42 [phrasing-slur-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311.

Section 2.2.101 [Spanner_break_forbid_engraver], page 233
: Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

Section 2.2.69 [Note_spacing_engraver], page 224
: Generate `NoteSpacing`, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306.

Section 2.2.89 [Rhythmic_column_engraver], page 230
: Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304.

Section 2.2.90 [Script_column_engraver], page 230
: 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 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318.

Section 2.2.91 [Script_engraver], page 230
: Handle note scripted articulations.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.6 [articulation-event], page 36

  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 3.1.86 [Script], page 317.

Section 2.2.11 [Bend_engraver], page 206
: Create fall spanners.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.10 [bend-after-event], page 36

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266.

Section 2.2.34 [Fingering_engraver], page 213
: Create fingering scripts.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.57 [stroke-finger-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.18 [fingering-event], page 37

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280.

Section 2.2.27 [Dynamic_align_engraver], page 211
: Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line

  Properties (read)

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277.

`Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222`

Create hairpins, dynamic texts, and their vertical alignments. The symbols are collected onto a `DynamicLineSpanner` grob which takes care of vertical positioning.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.53 [span-dynamic-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.2 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 35

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` (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 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285 and Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

`Section 2.2.116 [Text_engraver], page 236`

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.59 [text-script-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336.

`Section 2.2.76 [Part_combine_engraver], page 226`

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

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [part-combine-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`printPartCombineTexts` (boolean)
: Set 'Solo' and 'A due' texts in the part combiner?

`soloText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

`soloIIText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo for voice 'two' when part-combining.

`aDueText` (markup)
: Text to print at a unisono passage.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271.

`Section 2.2.95 [Slash_repeat_engraver], page 231`

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315.

`Section 2.2.77 [Percent_repeat_engraver], page 226`

Make whole bar and double bar repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

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

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

`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 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309 and Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310.

`Section 2.2.15 [Chord_tremolo_engraver], page 207`
Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.63 [tremolo-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

`Section 2.2.64 [New_fingering_engraver], page 223`
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.

`strokeFingerOrientations` (list)
See `fingeringOrientations`.

`stringNumberOrientations` (list)
See `fingeringOrientations`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327 and Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328.

`Section 2.2.4 [Auto_beam_engraver], page 203`
Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses `beatLength`, `measureLength`, and `measurePosition` to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234 properties `stemLeftBeamCount` and `stemRightBeamCount`.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 36

Properties (read)

`autoBeaming` (boolean)
If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

`autoBeamSettings` (list)
Specifies when automatically generated beams should begin and end. See Section "Setting automatic beam behavior" in *Notation Reference* for more information.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

Section 2.2.39 [Grace_beam_engraver], page 215
: 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 36

Properties (read)

`beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a beam is present.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

Section 2.2.9 [Beam_engraver], page 205
: 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 36

Properties (read)

`beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a beam is present.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat 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 265.

Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234
: Create stems and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.62 [tremolo-event], page 42

  Properties (read)

  `tremoloFlags` (integer)
  : The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

  `stemLeftBeamCount` (integer)
  : Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note. Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is erased.

  `stemRightBeamCount` (integer)
  : See `stemLeftBeamCount`.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325 and Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326.

Section 2.2.126 [Tweak_engraver], page 239
: Read the `tweaks` property from the originating event, and set properties.

Section 2.2.87 [Rest_engraver], page 230
: Engrave rests.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

  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 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316.

Section 2.2.24 [Dots_engraver], page 210
: Create Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274 objects for Section 3.2.80 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 392s.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274.

Section 2.2.66 [Note_heads_engraver], page 223
: Generate note heads.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

  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 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305.

Section 2.2.13 [Breathing_sign_engraver], page 206
: Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.12 [breathing-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268.

Section 2.2.54 [Ligature_bracket_engraver], page 219
: Handle `Ligature_events` by engraving `Ligature` brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.26 [ligature-event], page 38

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.54 [LigatureBracket], page 294.

Section 2.2.38 [Glissando_engraver], page 214
: Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.19 [glissando-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283.

Section 2.2.65 [Note_head_line_engraver], page 223
: 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 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283 and Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350.

Section 2.2.85 [Repeat_tie_engraver], page 229
: Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.43 [repeat-tie-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315 and Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316.

Section 2.2.52 [Laissez_vibrer_engraver], page 219
: Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.24 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291 and Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292.

Section 2.2.36 [Forbid_line_break_engraver], page 213

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 2.2.44 [Grob_pq_engraver], page 216

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 2.2.124 [Trill_spanner_engraver], page 239

Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.64 [trill-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343.

Section 2.2.117 [Text_spanner_engraver], page 237

Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [text-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

Section 2.2.62 [Multi_measure_rest_engraver], page 221

Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with ‘`R`’. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number

to print over the Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300. Reads `measureLength` to determine whether it should use a whole rest or a breve rest to represent one measure.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.32 [multi-measure-text-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.31 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 38

Properties (read)

`internalBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)
: If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

`breakableSeparationItem` (layout object)
: The breakable items in this time step, for this staff.

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

`measurePosition` (moment)
: How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301 and Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302.

`Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio_engraver], page 203`
: Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.5 [arpeggio-event], page 35

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 258.

`Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225`
: Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

`Section 2.2.83 [Pitched_trill_engraver], page 229`
: Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342 and Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343.

Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213
: Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

  Properties (read)

  `fontSize` (number)
  : The relative size of all grobs in a context.

2.1.4 Devnull

Silently discards all musical information given to this context.

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

Voice and Staff.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

none.

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

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

Section 2.2.109 [Swallow_engraver], page 235
: This engraver swallows everything given to it silently. The purpose of this is to prevent spurious 'event junked' warnings.

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 259, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 270, Section 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274, Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292, Section 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304, Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306, Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317, Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318, Section 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324, Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330, Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340, Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347 and Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `staff-padding` in Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317 to `0.75`.
- Set translator property `clefPosition` to `0`.
- Set translator property `clefGlyph` to `clefs.percussion`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set grob-property `minimum-Y-extent` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `'(-4 . 4)`.
- Set translator property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `createSpacing` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

Context DrumStaff can contain Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67 and Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50.

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

`Section 2.2.92 [Script_row_engraver], page 231`
Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318.

`Section 2.2.33 [Figured_bass_position_engraver], page 213`
Position figured bass alignments over notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263.

`Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212`
Make figured bass numbers.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 36 and Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

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.

`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.

`ignoreFiguredBassRest` (boolean)
Don't swallow rest events.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265.

`Section 2.2.5 [Axis_group_engraver], page 204`
Group all objects created in this context in a `VerticalAxisGroup` spanner.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

Section 2.2.48 [Instrument_name_engraver], page 217
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

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

`shortInstrumentName` (markup)
: See `instrument`.

`instrumentName` (markup)
: The name to print left of a staff. The `instrument` property labels the staff in the first system, and the `instr` property labels following lines.

`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 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288.

Section 2.2.79 [Piano_pedal_align_engraver], page 227
Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330 and Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347.

Section 2.2.86 [Rest_collision_engraver], page 229
Handle collisions of rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317.

Section 2.2.18 [Collision_engraver], page 208
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 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304.

Section 2.2.104 [Staff_symbol_engraver], page 233
Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.55 [staff-span-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324.

Section 2.2.53 [Ledger_line_engraver], page 219
Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292.

Section 2.2.120 [Time_signature_engraver], page 238
Create a Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340 whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

Properties (read)

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

`timeSignatureFraction` (pair of numbers)
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 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340.

Section 2.2.16 [Clef_engraver], page 207
Determine and set reference point for pitches.

Properties (read)

`clefGlyph` (string)
Name of the symbol within the music font.

`clefOctavation` (integer)
Add this much extra octavation. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

`clefPosition` (number)
Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

`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 270 and Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306.

Section 2.2.102 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 233
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 2.2.23 [Dot_column_engraver], page 210
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 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274.

Section 2.2.93 [Separating_line_group_engraver], page 231
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 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324.

Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213
Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Section 2.2.7 [Bar_engraver], page 204
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.

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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

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 259.

`Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225`
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

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 265, Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268, Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271, Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285, Section 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288, Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292, Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301, Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302, Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305, Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306, Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309, Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311, Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315, Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316, Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315, Section 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316, Section 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.90 [Slur], page 319, Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326, Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325, Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336, Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337, Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340, Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339, Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342, Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343, Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343, Section 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345 and Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

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

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

`Section 2.2.94 [Skip_event_swallow_translator], page 231`
Swallow `\skip`.

`Section 2.2.26 [Drum_notes_engraver], page 210`
Generate drum note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

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 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305 and Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317.

Section 2.2.44 [Grob_pq_engraver], page 216
: 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 2.2.94 [Skip_event_swallow_translator], page 231
: Swallow `\skip`.

Section 2.2.49 [Instrument_switch_engraver], page 217
: 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 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288.

Section 2.2.40 [Grace_engraver], page 215
: 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 2.2.125 [Tuplet_engraver], page 239
: Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.65 [tuplet-span-event], page 42

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 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345 and Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346.

`Section 2.2.118 [Tie_engraver], page 237`

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.61 [tie-event], page 42

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339 and Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340.

`Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232`

Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.48 [slur-event], page 40

Properties (read)

`slurMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a slur is present.

`doubleSlurs` (boolean)
: If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one below the chord.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.90 [Slur], page 319.

`Section 2.2.78 [Phrasing_slur_engraver], page 227`

Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.42 [phrasing-slur-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311.

`Section 2.2.101 [Spanner_break_forbid_engraver], page 233`
Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

`Section 2.2.69 [Note_spacing_engraver], page 224`
Generate `NoteSpacing`, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306.

`Section 2.2.89 [Rhythmic_column_engraver], page 230`
Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304.

`Section 2.2.90 [Script_column_engraver], page 230`
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 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318.

`Section 2.2.91 [Script_engraver], page 230`
Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.6 [articulation-event], page 36

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 3.1.86 [Script], page 317.

`Section 2.2.11 [Bend_engraver], page 206`
Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.10 [bend-after-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266.

`Section 2.2.27 [Dynamic_align_engraver], page 211`
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line

Properties (read)

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277.

Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222

Create hairpins, dynamic texts, and their vertical alignments. The symbols are collected onto a `DynamicLineSpanner` grob which takes care of vertical positioning.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.53 [span-dynamic-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.2 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 35

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` (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 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285 and Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

Section 2.2.116 [Text_engraver], page 236

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.59 [text-script-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336.

Section 2.2.76 [Part_combine_engraver], page 226

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

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [part-combine-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`printPartCombineTexts` (boolean)
: Set 'Solo' and 'A due' texts in the part combiner?

`soloText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

`soloIIText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo for voice 'two' when part-combining.

`aDueText` (markup)
: Text to print at a unisono passage.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271.

`Section 2.2.95 [Slash_repeat_engraver], page 231`

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315.

`Section 2.2.77 [Percent_repeat_engraver], page 226`

Make whole bar and double bar repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

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

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

`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 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309 and Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310.

Section 2.2.15 [Chord_tremolo_engraver], page 207
: Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.63 [tremolo-span-event], page 42

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

Section 2.2.4 [Auto_beam_engraver], page 203
: Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses `beatLength`, `measureLength`, and `measurePosition` to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234 properties `stemLeftBeamCount` and `stemRightBeamCount`.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 36

  Properties (read)

  `autoBeaming` (boolean)
  : If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

  `autoBeamSettings` (list)
  : Specifies when automatically generated beams should begin and end. See Section "Setting automatic beam behavior" in *Notation Reference* for more information.

  `beatLength` (moment)
  : The length of one beat in this time signature.

  `subdivideBeams` (boolean)
  : If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

Section 2.2.39 [Grace_beam_engraver], page 215
: 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 36

  Properties (read)

  `beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
  : Signal if a beam is present.

  `beatLength` (moment)
  : The length of one beat in this time signature.

  `subdivideBeams` (boolean)
  : If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

Section 2.2.9 [Beam_engraver], page 205

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 36

Properties (read)

`beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a beam is present.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat 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 265.

Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234

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

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.62 [tremolo-event], page 42

Properties (read)

`tremoloFlags` (integer)
: The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

`stemLeftBeamCount` (integer)
: Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note. Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is erased.

`stemRightBeamCount` (integer)
: See `stemLeftBeamCount`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325 and Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326.

Section 2.2.126 [Tweak_engraver], page 239

Read the `tweaks` property from the originating event, and set properties.

Section 2.2.87 [Rest_engraver], page 230
Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

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 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316.

Section 2.2.24 [Dots_engraver], page 210
Create Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274 objects for Section 3.2.80 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 392s.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274.

Section 2.2.13 [Breathing_sign_engraver], page 206
Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.12 [breathing-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268.

Section 2.2.85 [Repeat_tie_engraver], page 229
Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.43 [repeat-tie-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315 and Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316.

Section 2.2.52 [Laissez_vibrer_engraver], page 219
Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.24 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291 and Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292.

Section 2.2.36 [Forbid_line_break_engraver], page 213
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 2.2.44 [Grob_pq_engraver], page 216
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 2.2.124 [Trill_spanner_engraver], page 239
Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.64 [trill-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343.

Section 2.2.117 [Text_spanner_engraver], page 237
Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [text-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

Section 2.2.62 [Multi_measure_rest_engraver], page 221
Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with 'R'. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300. Reads `measureLength` to determine whether it should use a whole rest or a breve rest to represent one measure.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.32 [multi-measure-text-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.31 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 38

Properties (read)

`internalBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)
: If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

`breakableSeparationItem` (layout object)
: The breakable items in this time step, for this staff.

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

`measurePosition` (moment)
: How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301 and Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302.

`Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225`
: Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

`Section 2.2.83 [Pitched_trill_engraver], page 229`
: Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342 and Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343.

`Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213`
: Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)
: The relative size of all grobs in a context.

2.1.7 FiguredBass

(not documented)

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324 and Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `minimum-Y-extent` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `'(0 . 2)`.
- Set grob-property `remove-first` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `#t`.
- Set grob-property `remove-empty` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `#t`.

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

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

Section 2.2.45 [Hara_kiri_engraver], page 216
: Like `Axis_group_engraver`, but make a hara-kiri spanner, and add interesting items (i.e., note heads, lyric syllables, and normal rests).

  Properties (read)

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

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

Section 2.2.93 [Separating_line_group_engraver], page 231
: 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 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324.

Section 2.2.94 [Skip_event_swallow_translator], page 231
: Swallow `\skip`.

Section 2.2.70 [Note_swallow_translator], page 224
: Swallow notes.

Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212
: Make figured bass numbers.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 36 and Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

  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.

  `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.

`ignoreFiguredBassRest` (boolean)
: Don't swallow rest events.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265.

2.1.8 FretBoards

(not documented)

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.38 [FretBoard], page 282, Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324 and Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `predefinedDiagramTable` to `#<hash-table 0/113>`.

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

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

Section 2.2.48 [Instrument_name_engraver], page 217
: Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

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

`shortInstrumentName` (markup)
: See `instrument`.

`instrumentName` (markup)
: The name to print left of a staff. The `instrument` property labels the staff in the first system, and the `instr` property labels following lines.

`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 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288.

Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213
: Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)
: The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Section 2.2.93 [Separating_line_group_engraver], page 231
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 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324.

Section 2.2.37 [Fretboard_engraver], page 214
Generate one or more tablature noteheads from event of type `NoteEvent`.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.56 [string-number-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`stringTunings` (list)
The tablature strings tuning. It is a list of the pitch (in semitones) of each string (starting with the lower one).

`minimumFret` (number)
The tablature auto string-selecting mechanism selects the highest string with a fret at least `minimumFret`.

`maximumFretStretch` (number)
Don't allocate frets further than this from specified frets.

`tablatureFormat` (procedure)
A function formatting a tablature note head. Called with three arguments: string number, context and event. It returns the text as a string.

`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.

`predefinedDiagramTable` (hash table)
The hash table of predefined fret diagrams to use in FretBoards.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.38 [FretBoard], page 282.

Section 2.2.5 [Axis_group_engraver], page 204
: Group all objects created in this context in a `VerticalAxisGroup` spanner.

  Properties (read)

  `currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225
: Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

2.1.9 Global

Hard coded entry point for LilyPond. Cannot be tuned.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

none.

Context Global can contain Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.1.10 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 258, Section 3.1.94 [SpanBar], page 322, Section 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333 and Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `systemStartDelimiter` to `'SystemStartBrace`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

Context GrandStaff can contain Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142 and Section 2.1.7 [FiguredBass], page 77.

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

Section 2.2.111 [System_start_delimiter_engraver], page 235
: Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a `SystemStartBar`, `SystemStartBrace`, `SystemStartBracket` or `SystemStartSquare` spanner).

  Properties (read)

  `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.

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333 and Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334.

`Section 2.2.99 [Span_arpeggio_engraver], page 233`
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 258.

`Section 2.2.100 [Span_bar_engraver], page 233`
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 3.1.94 [SpanBar], page 322.

2.1.11 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 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 252, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 253, Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254, Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 252, Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 259, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 270, Section 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274, Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290, Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292, Section 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304, Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306, Section 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307, Section 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317, Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318, Section 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324, Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329, Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340, Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347, Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346 and Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `transparent` in Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 259 to `#t`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set grob-property `minimum-Y-extent` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `'(-4 . 4)`.

- Set translator property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `createSpacing` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

Context GregorianTranscriptionStaff can contain Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91 and Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50.

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

Section 2.2.92 [Script_row_engraver], page 231
: Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318.

Section 2.2.33 [Figured_bass_position_engraver], page 213
: Position figured bass alignments over notes.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263.

Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212
: Make figured bass numbers.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 36 and Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

  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.

  `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.

  `ignoreFiguredBassRest` (boolean)
  : Don't swallow rest events.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265.

Section 2.2.5 [Axis_group_engraver], page 204
Group all objects created in this context in a `VerticalAxisGroup` spanner.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

Section 2.2.108 [String_number_engraver], page 235
Swallow string number events. The purpose of this engraver is to process tablatures for normal notation. To provent warnings for unprocessed string number events to obscure real error messages, this engraver swallows them all.

Section 2.2.48 [Instrument_name_engraver], page 217
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

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

`shortInstrumentName` (markup)
See `instrument`.

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

`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 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288.

Section 2.2.79 [Piano_pedal_align_engraver], page 227
Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330 and Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347.

Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228
Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.66 [una-corda-event], page 43, Section 1.2.58 [sustain-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.51 [sostenuto-event], page 41

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329 and Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346.

Section 2.2.1 [Accidental_engraver], page 201
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)

`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.

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

`extraNatural` (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals changing from a non-natural to another non-natural.

`harmonicAccidentals` (boolean)
If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.

`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 252, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 252, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 253 and Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254.

`Section 2.2.86 [Rest_collision_engraver], page 229`
: Handle collisions of rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317.

`Section 2.2.18 [Collision_engraver], page 208`
: 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 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304.

`Section 2.2.104 [Staff_symbol_engraver], page 233`
: Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.55 [staff-span-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324.

`Section 2.2.53 [Ledger_line_engraver], page 219`
: Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292.

`Section 2.2.120 [Time_signature_engraver], page 238`
: Create a Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340 whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

Properties (read)

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

`timeSignatureFraction` (pair of numbers)
: 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 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340.

Section 2.2.50 [Key_engraver], page 218
: Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.22 [key-change-event], page 37

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 changing from a non-natural to another non-natural.

`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.

`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 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290.

Section 2.2.16 [Clef_engraver], page 207
Determine and set reference point for pitches.

Properties (read)

`clefGlyph` (string)
: Name of the symbol within the music font.

`clefOctavation` (integer)
: Add this much extra octavation. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

`clefPosition` (number)
: Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

`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 270 and Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306.

Section 2.2.71 [Ottava_spanner_engraver], page 224
Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.

Properties (read)

`ottavation` (markup)
: If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.

`originalMiddleCPosition` (integer)
: Used for temporary overriding middle C in octavation brackets.

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307.

Section 2.2.102 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 233

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 2.2.23 [Dot_column_engraver], page 210

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 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274.

Section 2.2.93 [Separating_line_group_engraver], page 231

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 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324.

Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213

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

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)
: The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Section 2.2.7 [Bar_engraver], page 204

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.

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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

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 259.

`Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225`
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

2.1.12 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 258, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265, Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268, Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271, Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271, Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271, Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285, Section 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288, Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292, Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291, Section 3.1.54 [LigatureBracket], page 294, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301, Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302, Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305, Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306, Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309, Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311, Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315, Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316, Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315, Section 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316, Section 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.90 [Slur], page 319, Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326, Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327, Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328, Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336, Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337, Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340, Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339, Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342, Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343, Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343, Section 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345, Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346 and Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `padding` in Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337 to `-0.1`.
- Set grob-property `style` in Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337 to `'line`.
- Set grob-property `dash-fraction` in Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337 to `'()`.
- Set translator property `autoBeaming` to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `padding` in Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317 to `0.5`.

- Set grob-property `transparent` in Section 3.1.54 [LigatureBracket], page 294 to `#t`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

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

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

Section 2.2.94 [Skip_event_swallow_translator], page 231
: Swallow `\skip`.

Section 2.2.49 [Instrument_switch_engraver], page 217
: 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 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288.

Section 2.2.40 [Grace_engraver], page 215
: 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 2.2.125 [Tuplet_engraver], page 239
: Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.65 [tuplet-span-event], page 42

  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 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345 and Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346.

Section 2.2.118 [Tie_engraver], page 237
: Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.61 [tie-event], page 42

  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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339 and Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340.

`Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232`
: Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.48 [slur-event], page 40

Properties (read)

`slurMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a slur is present.

`doubleSlurs` (boolean)
: If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one below the chord.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.90 [Slur], page 319.

`Section 2.2.17 [Cluster_spanner_engraver], page 208`
: Engrave a cluster using `Spanner` notation.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.13 [cluster-note-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271 and Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271.

`Section 2.2.78 [Phrasing_slur_engraver], page 227`
: Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.42 [phrasing-slur-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311.

`Section 2.2.101 [Spanner_break_forbid_engraver], page 233`
: Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

`Section 2.2.69 [Note_spacing_engraver], page 224`
: Generate `NoteSpacing`, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306.

`Section 2.2.89 [Rhythmic_column_engraver], page 230`
: Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304.

Section 2.2.90 [Script_column_engraver], page 230
: 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 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318.

Section 2.2.91 [Script_engraver], page 230
: Handle note scripted articulations.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.6 [articulation-event], page 36

  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 3.1.86 [Script], page 317.

Section 2.2.11 [Bend_engraver], page 206
: Create fall spanners.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.10 [bend-after-event], page 36

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266.

Section 2.2.34 [Fingering_engraver], page 213
: Create fingering scripts.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.57 [stroke-finger-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.18 [fingering-event], page 37

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280.

Section 2.2.27 [Dynamic_align_engraver], page 211
: Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line

  Properties (read)

  `currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277.

Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222
: Create hairpins, dynamic texts, and their vertical alignments. The symbols are collected onto a `DynamicLineSpanner` grob which takes care of vertical positioning.

  Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.53 [span-dynamic-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.2 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 35

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` (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 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285 and Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

`Section 2.2.116 [Text_engraver], page 236`

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.59 [text-script-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336.

`Section 2.2.76 [Part_combine_engraver], page 226`

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

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [part-combine-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`printPartCombineTexts` (boolean)
: Set 'Solo' and 'A due' texts in the part combiner?

`soloText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

`soloIIText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo for voice 'two' when part-combining.

`aDueText` (markup)
Text to print at a unisono passage.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271.

`Section 2.2.95 [Slash_repeat_engraver], page 231`
Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:
Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

`measureLength` (moment)
Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315.

`Section 2.2.77 [Percent_repeat_engraver], page 226`
Make whole bar and double bar repeats.

Music types accepted:
Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

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

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

`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 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309 and Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310.

`Section 2.2.15 [Chord_tremolo_engraver], page 207`
Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:
Section 1.2.63 [tremolo-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

Section 2.2.64 [New_fingering_engraver], page 223

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.

`strokeFingerOrientations` (list)
: See `fingeringOrientations`.

`stringNumberOrientations` (list)
: See `fingeringOrientations`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327 and Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328.

Section 2.2.4 [Auto_beam_engraver], page 203

Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses `beatLength`, `measureLength`, and `measurePosition` to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234 properties `stemLeftBeamCount` and `stemRightBeamCount`.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 36

Properties (read)

`autoBeaming` (boolean)
: If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

`autoBeamSettings` (list)
: Specifies when automatically generated beams should begin and end. See Section "Setting automatic beam behavior" in *Notation Reference* for more information.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

Section 2.2.39 [Grace_beam_engraver], page 215

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 36

Properties (read)

`beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a beam is present.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

Section 2.2.9 [Beam_engraver], page 205

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 36

Properties (read)

`beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a beam is present.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat 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 265.

Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234

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

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.62 [tremolo-event], page 42

Properties (read)

`tremoloFlags` (integer)
: The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

`stemLeftBeamCount` (integer)
: Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note. Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is erased.

`stemRightBeamCount` (integer)
: See `stemLeftBeamCount`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325 and Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326.

`Section 2.2.126 [Tweak_engraver], page 239`
: Read the `tweaks` property from the originating event, and set properties.

`Section 2.2.87 [Rest_engraver], page 230`
: Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

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 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316.

`Section 2.2.24 [Dots_engraver], page 210`
: Create Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274 objects for Section 3.2.80 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 392s.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274.

`Section 2.2.66 [Note_heads_engraver], page 223`
: Generate note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

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 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305.

`Section 2.2.13 [Breathing_sign_engraver], page 206`
: Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.12 [breathing-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268.

`Section 2.2.54 [Ligature_bracket_engraver], page 219`
Handle `Ligature_events` by engraving `Ligature` brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.26 [ligature-event], page 38

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.54 [LigatureBracket], page 294.

`Section 2.2.38 [Glissando_engraver], page 214`
Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.19 [glissando-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283.

`Section 2.2.65 [Note_head_line_engraver], page 223`
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 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283 and Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350.

`Section 2.2.85 [Repeat_tie_engraver], page 229`
Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.43 [repeat-tie-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315 and Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316.

`Section 2.2.52 [Laissez_vibrer_engraver], page 219`
Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.24 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291 and Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292.

`Section 2.2.36 [Forbid_line_break_engraver], page 213`
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 2.2.44 [Grob_pq_engraver], page 216
: 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 2.2.124 [Trill_spanner_engraver], page 239
: Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.64 [trill-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343.

Section 2.2.117 [Text_spanner_engraver], page 237
: Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [text-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

Section 2.2.62 [Multi_measure_rest_engraver], page 221
: Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with '`R`'. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300. Reads `measureLength` to determine whether it should use a whole rest or a breve rest to represent one measure.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.32 [multi-measure-text-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.31 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 38

Properties (read)

`internalBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)
: If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

`breakableSeparationItem` (layout object)
: The breakable items in this time step, for this staff.

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

`measurePosition` (moment)
: How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301 and Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302.

`Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio_engraver], page 203`
: Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.5 [arpeggio-event], page 35

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 258.

`Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225`
: Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

`Section 2.2.83 [Pitched_trill_engraver], page 229`
: Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342 and Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343.

`Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213`
: Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)
: The relative size of all grobs in a context.

2.1.13 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 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.55 [LyricExtender], page 295, Section 3.1.56 [LyricHyphen], page 295, Section 3.1.57 [LyricSpace], page 296, Section 3.1.58 [LyricText], page 297, Section 3.1.97 [StanzaNumber], page 325 and Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `bar-size` in Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 259 to `0.1`.
- Set grob-property `font-size` in Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288 to `1.0`.
- Set grob-property `self-alignment-Y` in Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288 to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `padding` in Section 3.1.89 [SeparationItem], page 318 to `0.2`.
- Set grob-property `keep-fixed-while-stretching` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `#t`.
- Set grob-property `remove-empty` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `#t`.
- Set grob-property `remove-first` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `#t`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set grob-property `minimum-Y-extent` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `'(-0.75 . 2.0)`.

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

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

Section 2.2.45 [Hara_kiri_engraver], page 216
: Like `Axis_group_engraver`, but make a hara-kiri spanner, and add interesting items (i.e., note heads, lyric syllables, and normal rests).

  Properties (read)

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

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213
: Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

  Properties (read)

  `fontSize` (number)
  : The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Section 2.2.94 [Skip_event_swallow_translator], page 231
: Swallow `\skip`.

Section 2.2.48 [Instrument_name_engraver], page 217
: Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

  Properties (read)

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

`shortInstrumentName` (markup)
See `instrument`.

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

`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 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288.

Section 2.2.106 [Stanza_number_engraver], page 234
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 3.1.97 [StanzaNumber], page 325.

Section 2.2.47 [Hyphen_engraver], page 217
Create lyric hyphens and distance constraints between words.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.21 [hyphen-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.56 [LyricHyphen], page 295 and Section 3.1.57 [LyricSpace], page 296.

Section 2.2.31 [Extender_engraver], page 212
Create lyric extenders.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.17 [extender-event], page 37

Properties (read)

`extendersOverRests` (boolean)
Whether to continue extenders as they cross a rest.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.55 [LyricExtender], page 295.

Section 2.2.55 [Lyric_engraver], page 219
Engrave text for lyrics.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.28 [lyric-event], page 38

Properties (read)

`lyricMelismaAlignment` (direction)
Alignment to use for a melisma syllable.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):
Section 3.1.58 [LyricText], page 297.

2.1.14 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 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 252, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 253, Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254, Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 252, Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 259, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 270, Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273, Section 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274, Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290, Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292, Section 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304, Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306, Section 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307, Section 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317, Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318, Section 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324, Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329, Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340, Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347, Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346 and Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `printKeyCancellation` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `autoCautionaries` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `autoAccidentals` to `'(Staff #<procedure #f (context pitch barnum measurepos)>)`.
- Set translator property `extraNatural` to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `neutral-direction` in Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273 to `-1`.
- Set grob-property `neutral-position` in Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273 to `3`.
- Set grob-property `style` in Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273 to `'mensural`.
- Set grob-property `glyph-name-alist` in Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 252 to `'((-1/2 . accidentals.mensuralM1) (0 . accidentals.vaticana0) (1/2 . accidentals.mensural1))`.
- Set grob-property `glyph-name-alist` in Section 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290 to `'((-1/2 . accidentals.mensuralM1) (0 . accidentals.vaticana0) (1/2 . accidentals.mensural1))`.
- Set grob-property `style` in Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340 to `'mensural`.
- Set translator property `clefOctavation` to `0`.
- Set translator property `clefPosition` to `-2`.
- Set translator property `middleCPosition` to `-6`.
- Set translator property `middleCClefPosition` to `-6`.

- Set translator property `clefGlyph` to `clefs.petrucci.g`.
- Set grob-property `thickness` in Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324 to `0.6`.
- Set grob-property `transparent` in Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 259 to `#t`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set grob-property `minimum-Y-extent` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `'(-4 . 4)`.
- Set translator property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `createSpacing` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

Context MensuralStaff can contain Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114 and Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50.

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

Section 2.2.21 [Custos_engraver], page 209
: Engrave custodes.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273.

Section 2.2.92 [Script_row_engraver], page 231
: Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318.

Section 2.2.33 [Figured_bass_position_engraver], page 213
: Position figured bass alignments over notes.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263.

Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212
: Make figured bass numbers.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 36 and Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

  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.

  `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.

`ignoreFiguredBassRest` (boolean)
: Don't swallow rest events.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265.

Section 2.2.5 [Axis_group_engraver], page 204
: Group all objects created in this context in a `VerticalAxisGroup` spanner.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

Section 2.2.108 [String_number_engraver], page 235
: Swallow string number events. The purpose of this engraver is to process tablatures for normal notation. To provent warnings for unprocessed string number events to obscure real error messages, this engraver swallows them all.

Section 2.2.48 [Instrument_name_engraver], page 217
: Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

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

`shortInstrumentName` (markup)
: See `instrument`.

`instrumentName` (markup)
: The name to print left of a staff. The `instrument` property labels the staff in the first system, and the `instr` property labels following lines.

`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 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288.

Section 2.2.79 [Piano_pedal_align_engraver], page 227
: Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330 and Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347.

`Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228`

Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.66 [una-corda-event], page 43, Section 1.2.58 [sustain-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.51 [sostenuto-event], page 41

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329 and Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346.

`Section 2.2.1 [Accidental_engraver], page 201`

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)

`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.

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

`extraNatural` (boolean)
Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals changing from a non-natural to another non-natural.

`harmonicAccidentals` (boolean)
If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.

`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 252, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 252, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 253 and Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254.

Section 2.2.86 [Rest_collision_engraver], page 229
: Handle collisions of rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317.

Section 2.2.18 [Collision_engraver], page 208
: 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 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304.

Section 2.2.104 [Staff_symbol_engraver], page 233
: Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.55 [staff-span-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324.

Section 2.2.53 [Ledger_line_engraver], page 219
: Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292.

Section 2.2.120 [Time_signature_engraver], page 238
: Create a Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340 whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

Properties (read)

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

`timeSignatureFraction` (pair of numbers)
: 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 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340.

`Section 2.2.50 [Key_engraver], page 218`

Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.22 [key-change-event], page 37

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 changing from a non-natural to another non-natural.

`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.

`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 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290.

`Section 2.2.16 [Clef_engraver], page 207`

Determine and set reference point for pitches.

Properties (read)

`clefGlyph` (string)
: Name of the symbol within the music font.

`clefOctavation` (integer)
: Add this much extra octavation. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

`clefPosition` (number)
: Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

`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 270 and Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306.

`Section 2.2.71 [Ottava_spanner_engraver], page 224`

Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.

Properties (read)

`ottavation` (markup)
: If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.

`originalMiddleCPosition` (integer)
: Used for temporary overriding middle C in octavation brackets.

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307.

Section 2.2.102 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 233
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 2.2.23 [Dot_column_engraver], page 210
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 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274.

Section 2.2.93 [Separating_line_group_engraver], page 231
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 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324.

Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213
Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)
: The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Section 2.2.7 [Bar_engraver], page 204
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.

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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

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 259.

`Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225`
: Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

2.1.15 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 258, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265, Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268, Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271, Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271, Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271, Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285, Section 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288, Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292, Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291, Section 3.1.61 [MensuralLigature], page 299, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301, Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302, Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305, Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306, Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309, Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311, Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315, Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316, Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315, Section 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316, Section 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326, Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327, Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328, Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336, Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337, Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340, Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339, Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342, Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343, Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343, Section 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345, Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346 and Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `autoBeaming` to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `style` in Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305 to `'petrucci`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

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

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

Section 2.2.60 [Mensural_ligature_engraver], page 221
: Handle `Mensural_ligature_events` by glueing special ligature heads together.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.26 [ligature-event], page 38

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.61 [MensuralLigature], page 299.

Section 2.2.94 [Skip_event_swallow_translator], page 231
: Swallow `\skip`.

Section 2.2.49 [Instrument_switch_engraver], page 217
: 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 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288.

Section 2.2.40 [Grace_engraver], page 215
: 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 2.2.125 [Tuplet_engraver], page 239
: Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.65 [tuplet-span-event], page 42

  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 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345 and Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346.

Section 2.2.118 [Tie_engraver], page 237
: Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

  Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.61 [tie-event], page 42

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339 and Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340.

`Section 2.2.17 [Cluster_spanner_engraver], page 208`
: Engrave a cluster using `Spanner` notation.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.13 [cluster-note-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271 and Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271.

`Section 2.2.78 [Phrasing_slur_engraver], page 227`
: Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.42 [phrasing-slur-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311.

`Section 2.2.101 [Spanner_break_forbid_engraver], page 233`
: Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

`Section 2.2.69 [Note_spacing_engraver], page 224`
: Generate `NoteSpacing`, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306.

`Section 2.2.89 [Rhythmic_column_engraver], page 230`
: Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304.

`Section 2.2.90 [Script_column_engraver], page 230`
: 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 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318.

Section 2.2.91 [Script_engraver], page 230
Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.6 [articulation-event], page 36

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 3.1.86 [Script], page 317.

Section 2.2.11 [Bend_engraver], page 206
Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.10 [bend-after-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266.

Section 2.2.34 [Fingering_engraver], page 213
Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.57 [stroke-finger-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.18 [fingering-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280.

Section 2.2.27 [Dynamic_align_engraver], page 211
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line

Properties (read)

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277.

Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222
Create hairpins, dynamic texts, and their vertical alignments. The symbols are collected onto a `DynamicLineSpanner` grob which takes care of vertical positioning.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.53 [span-dynamic-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.2 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 35

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` (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 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285 and Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

`Section 2.2.116 [Text_engraver], page 236`
Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.59 [text-script-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336.

`Section 2.2.76 [Part_combine_engraver], page 226`
Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings 'a2', 'Solo', 'Solo II', and 'unisono'.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [part-combine-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`printPartCombineTexts` (boolean)
: Set 'Solo' and 'A due' texts in the part combiner?

`soloText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

`soloIIText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo for voice 'two' when part-combining.

`aDueText` (markup)
: Text to print at a unisono passage.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271.

`Section 2.2.95 [Slash_repeat_engraver], page 231`
Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315.

`Section 2.2.77 [Percent_repeat_engraver], page 226`
Make whole bar and double bar repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

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

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

`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 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309 and Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310.

`Section 2.2.15 [Chord_tremolo_engraver], page 207`
Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.63 [tremolo-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

`Section 2.2.64 [New_fingering_engraver], page 223`
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.

`strokeFingerOrientations` (list)
: See `fingeringOrientations`.

`stringNumberOrientations` (list)
: See `fingeringOrientations`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327 and Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328.

`Section 2.2.4 [Auto_beam_engraver], page 203`

Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses `beatLength`, `measureLength`, and `measurePosition` to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234 properties `stemLeftBeamCount` and `stemRightBeamCount`.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 36

Properties (read)

`autoBeaming` (boolean)
: If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

`autoBeamSettings` (list)
: Specifies when automatically generated beams should begin and end. See Section "Setting automatic beam behavior" in *Notation Reference* for more information.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

`Section 2.2.39 [Grace_beam_engraver], page 215`

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 36

Properties (read)

`beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a beam is present.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

`Section 2.2.9 [Beam_engraver], page 205`
: 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 36

Properties (read)

`beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a beam is present.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat 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 265.

`Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234`
: Create stems and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.62 [tremolo-event], page 42

Properties (read)

`tremoloFlags` (integer)
: The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

`stemLeftBeamCount` (integer)
: Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note. Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is erased.

`stemRightBeamCount` (integer)
: See `stemLeftBeamCount`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325 and Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326.

Section 2.2.126 [Tweak_engraver], page 239

Read the `tweaks` property from the originating event, and set properties.

Section 2.2.87 [Rest_engraver], page 230

Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

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 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316.

Section 2.2.24 [Dots_engraver], page 210

Create Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274 objects for Section 3.2.80 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 392s.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274.

Section 2.2.66 [Note_heads_engraver], page 223

Generate note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

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 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305.

Section 2.2.13 [Breathing_sign_engraver], page 206

Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.12 [breathing-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268.

Section 2.2.38 [Glissando_engraver], page 214

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.19 [glissando-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283.

`Section 2.2.65 [Note_head_line_engraver], page 223`

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 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283 and Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350.

`Section 2.2.85 [Repeat_tie_engraver], page 229`

Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.43 [repeat-tie-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315 and Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316.

`Section 2.2.52 [Laissez_vibrer_engraver], page 219`

Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.24 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291 and Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292.

`Section 2.2.36 [Forbid_line_break_engraver], page 213`

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 2.2.44 [Grob_pq_engraver], page 216`

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 2.2.124 [Trill_spanner_engraver], page 239
Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.64 [trill-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343.

Section 2.2.117 [Text_spanner_engraver], page 237
Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [text-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

Section 2.2.62 [Multi_measure_rest_engraver], page 221
Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with 'R'. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300. Reads `measureLength` to determine whether it should use a whole rest or a breve rest to represent one measure.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.32 [multi-measure-text-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.31 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 38

Properties (read)

`internalBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)
: If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

`breakableSeparationItem` (layout object)
: The breakable items in this time step, for this staff.

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

`measurePosition` (moment)
: How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301 and Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302.

`Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio_engraver], page 203`
: Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.5 [arpeggio-event], page 35

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 258.

`Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225`
: Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

`Section 2.2.83 [Pitched_trill_engraver], page 229`
: Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342 and Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343.

`Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213`
: Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)
: The relative size of all grobs in a context.

2.1.16 NoteNames

(not documented)

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.70 [NoteName], page 305, Section 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324, Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340, Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339 and Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `minimum-Y-extent` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `#f`.

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

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

`Section 2.2.93 [Separating_line_group_engraver], page 231`
: 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 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324.

Section 2.2.67 [Note_name_engraver], page 224
Print pitches as words.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`printOctaveNames` (boolean)
: Print octave marks for the `NoteNames` context.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.70 [NoteName], page 305.

Section 2.2.118 [Tie_engraver], page 237
Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.61 [tie-event], page 42

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339 and Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340.

Section 2.2.94 [Skip_event_swallow_translator], page 231
Swallow `\skip`.

Section 2.2.88 [Rest_swallow_translator], page 230
Swallow rest.

Section 2.2.5 [Axis_group_engraver], page 204
Group all objects created in this context in a `VerticalAxisGroup` spanner.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

2.1.17 PianoStaff

Just like `GrandStaff` but with support for instrument names at the start of each system.

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 258, Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.94 [SpanBar], page 322, Section 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333 and Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `systemStartDelimiter` to `'SystemStartBrace`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

Context PianoStaff can contain Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142 and Section 2.1.7 [FiguredBass], page 77.

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

Section 2.2.48 [Instrument_name_engraver], page 217
: Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

  Properties (read)

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

  `shortInstrumentName` (markup)
  : See `instrument`.

  `instrumentName` (markup)
  : The name to print left of a staff. The `instrument` property labels the staff in the first system, and the `instr` property labels following lines.

  `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 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288.

Section 2.2.111 [System_start_delimiter_engraver], page 235
: Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a `SystemStartBar`, `SystemStartBrace`, `SystemStartBracket` or `SystemStartSquare` spanner).

  Properties (read)

  `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.

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333 and Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334.

`Section 2.2.99 [Span_arpeggio_engraver], page 233`
: 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 258.

`Section 2.2.100 [Span_bar_engraver], page 233`
: 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 3.1.94 [SpanBar], page 322.

2.1.18 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 259, Section 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274, Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292, Section 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324, Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324, Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340 and Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `neutral-direction` in Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265 to `1`.
- Set grob-property `neutral-direction` in Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325 to `1`.
- Set grob-property `line-count` in Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324 to `1`.
- Set grob-property `staff-padding` in Section 3.1.127 [VoltaBracket], page 351 to `3`.
- Set grob-property `bar-size` in Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 259 to `4`.
- Set translator property `squashedPosition` to `0`.
- Set translator property `createSpacing` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.
- Set grob-property `minimum-Y-extent` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `#f`.

Context RhythmicStaff can contain Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190 and Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50.

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

Section 2.2.53 [Ledger_line_engraver], page 219
: Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292.

Section 2.2.5 [Axis_group_engraver], page 204
: Group all objects created in this context in a `VerticalAxisGroup` spanner.

  Properties (read)

  `currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

Section 2.2.48 [Instrument_name_engraver], page 217
: Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

  Properties (read)

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

  `shortInstrumentName` (markup)
  : See `instrument`.

  `instrumentName` (markup)
  : The name to print left of a staff. The `instrument` property labels the staff in the first system, and the `instr` property labels following lines.

  `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 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288.

Section 2.2.120 [Time_signature_engraver], page 238
: Create a Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340 whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

  Properties (read)

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

  `timeSignatureFraction` (pair of numbers)
  : 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 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340.

Section 2.2.82 [Pitch_squash_engraver], page 228
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 2.2.104 [Staff_symbol_engraver], page 233
Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.55 [staff-span-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324.

Section 2.2.7 [Bar_engraver], page 204
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.

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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

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 259.

Section 2.2.23 [Dot_column_engraver], page 210
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 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274.

Section 2.2.93 [Separating_line_group_engraver], page 231
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 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324.

Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213
: Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)
: The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225
: Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

2.1.19 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 creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.12 [BarNumber], page 261, Section 3.1.21 [BreakAlignGroup], page 267, Section 3.1.22 [BreakAlignment], page 267, Section 3.1.40 [GraceSpacing], page 284, Section 3.1.53 [LeftEdge], page 293, Section 3.1.62 [MetronomeMark], page 299, Section 3.1.66 [NonMusicalPaperColumn], page 303, Section 3.1.74 [PaperColumn], page 308, Section 3.1.75 [ParenthesesItem], page 309, Section 3.1.80 [RehearsalMark], page 313, Section 3.1.93 [SpacingSpanner], page 322, Section 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333, Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334, Section 3.1.124 [VerticalAlignment], page 349, Section 3.1.128 [VoltaBracketSpanner], page 352 and Section 3.1.127 [VoltaBracket], page 351.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `timing` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `verticallySpacedContexts` to `'(Staff)`.
- Set translator property `instrumentTransposition` to `#<Pitch c' >`.
- Set translator property `quotedEventTypes` to `'(note-event rest-event tie-event beam-event tuplet-span-event)`.
- Set translator property `keepAliveInterfaces` to `'(rhythmic-grob-interface lyric-interface percent-repeat-item-interface percent-repeat-interface stanza-number-interface)`.
- Set translator property `graceSettings` to `'((Voice Stem direction 1) (Voice Stem font-size -3) (Voice NoteHead font-size -3) (Voice Dots font-size -3) (Voice Stem length-fraction 0.8) (Voice Stem no-stem-extend #t) (Voice Beam thickness 0.384) (Voice Beam length-fraction 0.8) (Voice Accidental font-size -4) (Voice`

AccidentalCautionary font-size -4) (Voice Slur direction -1) (Voice Script font-size -3)).

- Set translator property metronomeMarkFormatter to format-metronome-markup.
- Set translator property figuredBassFormatter to format-bass-figure.
- Set translator property tablatureFormat to fret-number-tablature-format.
- Set translator property stringTunings to '(4 -1 -5 -10 -15 -20).
- Set translator property highStringOne to #t.
- Set translator property stringOneTopmost to #t.
- Set translator property bassStaffProperties to '((assign clefGlyph clefs.F) (assign clefPosition 2) (assign middleCPosition 6) (assign middleCClefPosition 6)).
- 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 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 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))))).
- Set translator property chordPrefixSpacer to 0.
- Set translator property chordRootNamer to note-name->markup.
- Set translator property chordNoteNamer to '().
- 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 super-markup (layout props arg)>))) ((#<Pitch ees' > #<Pitch ges' > #<Pitch beses' >) #<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure super-markup (layout props arg)> o7)))).
- Set translator property chordNameSeparator to '(#<procedure simple-markup (layout props str)> /).
- Set translator property majorSevenSymbol to '(#<procedure line-markup (layout props args)> ((#<procedure triangle-markup (layout props filled)> #f))).
- Set translator property chordNameFunction to ignatzek-chord-names.

- Set translator property `barCheckSynchronize` to `#f`.
- 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) (2 . 1) (5 . 1) (2 . 1) (6 . 1))`.
- Set translator property `printKeyCancellation` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `autoCautionaries` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `autoAccidentals` to `'(Staff #<procedure #f (context pitch barnum measurepos)>)`.
- Set translator property `extraNatural` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `subdivideBeams` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `rehearsalMark` to `1`.
- Set translator property `markFormatter` to `format-mark-letters`.
- Set translator property `lyricMelismaAlignment` to `-1`.
- Set translator property `strokeFingerOrientations` to `'(right)`.
- Set translator property `stringNumberOrientations` to `'(up down)`.
- Set translator property `fingeringOrientations` to `'(up down)`.
- Set translator property `harmonicAccidentals` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `pedalSostenutoStyle` to `'mixed`.
- Set translator property `pedalSostenutoStrings` to `'(Sost. Ped. *Sost. Ped. *)`.
- Set translator property `pedalUnaCordaStyle` to `'text`.
- Set translator property `pedalUnaCordaStrings` to `'(una corda tre corde)`.
- Set translator property `pedalSustainStyle` to `'text`.
- Set translator property `pedalSustainStrings` to `'(Ped. *Ped. *)`.
- Set translator property `scriptDefinitions` to `'((thumb (script-stencil feta thumb . thumb) (avoid-slur . inside) (padding . 0.2) (direction . 1)) (accent (avoid-slur . around) (padding . 0.2) (quantize-position . #t) (script-stencil feta sforzato . sforzato) (side-relative-direction . -1)) (espressivo (avoid-slur . around) (padding . 0.2) (quantize-position . #t) (script-stencil feta espr . espr) (side-relative-direction . -1)) (marcato (script-stencil feta dmarcato . umarcato) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . inside) (quantize-position . #t) (side-relative-direction . -1)) (staccatissimo (avoid-slur . inside) (script-stencil feta dstaccatissimo . ustaccatissimo) (padding . 0.2) (side-relative-direction . -1)) (portato (script-stencil feta uportato . dportato) (avoid-slur . around) (slur-padding . 0.3) (padding . 0.45) (side-relative-direction . -1)) (accentus (script-stencil feta uaccentus . uaccentus) (side-relative-direction . -1) (avoid-slur . #f) (padding . 0.2) (quantize-position . #t) (script-priority . -100) (direction . 1)) (ictus (script-stencil feta ictus . ictus) (side-relative-direction . -1) (quantize-position . #t) (avoid-slur . #f) (padding . 0.2) (script-priority . -100) (direction . -1)) (semicirculus (script-stencil feta dsemicirculus . dsemicirculus) (side-relative-direction . -1) (quantize-position . #t) (avoid-slur . #f) (padding . 0.2) (script-priority . -100) (direction . 1)) (circulus (script-stencil feta circulus . circulus) (side-relative-direction . -1) (avoid-slur . #f) (padding . 0.2) (quantize-position . #t) (script-priority . -100) (direction . 1)) (signumcongruentiae (script-stencil feta dsignumcongruentiae . usignumcongruentiae) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur .

outside) (direction . 1)) (fermata (script-stencil feta dfermata . ufermata) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (script-priority . 4000) (direction . 1)) (shortfermata (script-stencil feta dshortfermata . ushortfermata) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (longfermata (script-stencil feta dlongfermata . ulongfermata) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (verylongfermata (script-stencil feta dverylongfermata . uverylongfermata) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (stopped (script-stencil feta stopped . stopped) (avoid-slur . inside) (padding . 0.2) (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) (script-priority . -100)) (tenuto (script-stencil feta tenuto . tenuto) (quantize-position . #t) (avoid-slur . inside) (padding . 0.2) (side-relative-direction . -1)) (comma (script-stencil feta lcomma . rcomma) (quantize-position . #t) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . #f) (direction . 1)) (varcomma (script-stencil feta lvarcomma . rvarcomma) (quantize-position . #t) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . #f) (direction . 1)) (upbow (script-stencil feta upbow . upbow) (avoid-slur . around) (padding . 0.2) (direction . 1)) (downbow (script-stencil feta downbow . downbow) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (lheel (script-stencil feta upedalheel . upedalheel) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . -1)) (rheel (script-stencil feta dpedalheel . dpedalheel) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (ltoe (script-stencil feta upedaltoe . upedaltoe) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . -1)) (rtoe (script-stencil feta dpedaltoe . dpedaltoe) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (turn (script-stencil feta turn . turn) (avoid-slur . inside) (padding . 0.2) (direction . 1)) (open (avoid-slur . outside) (padding . 0.2) (script-stencil feta open . open) (direction . 1)) (flageolet (script-stencil feta flageolet . flageolet) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (reverseturn (script-stencil feta reverseturn . reverseturn) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . inside) (direction . 1)) (trill (script-stencil feta trill . trill) (direction . 1) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . outside) (script-priority . 2000)) (prall (script-stencil feta prall . prall) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (mordent (script-stencil feta mordent . mordent) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (prallprall (script-stencil feta prallprall . prallprall) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (prallmordent (script-stencil feta prallmordent . prallmordent) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (upprall (script-stencil feta upprall . upprall) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (downprall (script-stencil feta downprall . downprall) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (upmordent (script-stencil feta upmordent . upmordent) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (downmordent (script-stencil feta downmordent . downmordent) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (lineprall (script-stencil feta lineprall . lineprall) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (pralldown (script-stencil feta pralldown . pralldown) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (prallup (script-stencil feta prallup . prallup) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . around) (direction . 1)) (segno (script-stencil feta segno . segno) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . outside) (direction . 1)) (coda (script-stencil feta coda . coda) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . outside) (direction . 1)) (varcoda (script-stencil feta varcoda . varcoda) (padding . 0.2) (avoid-slur . outside) (direction . 1))).

- Set translator property `autoBeamCheck` to `default-auto-beam-check`.
- Set translator property `autoBeaming` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `autoBeamSettings` to `'(((end * * 3 2) . #<Mom 1/2>) ((end * * 3 2) . #<Mom 1>) ((end 1 16 3 2) . #<Mom 1/4>) ((end 1 16 3 2) . #<Mom 1/2>) ((end 1 16 3 2) . #<Mom 3/4>) ((end 1 16 3 2) . #<Mom 5/4>) ((end 1 32 3 2) . #<Mom 1/8>) ((end 1 32 3 2) . #<Mom 1/4>) ((end 1 32 3 2) . #<Mom 3/8>) ((end 1 32 3 2) . #<Mom 1/2>) ((end 1 32 3 2) . #<Mom 5/8>) ((end 1 32 3 2) . #<Mom 3/4>) ((end 1 32 3 2) . #<Mom 7/8>) ((end 1 32 3 2) . #<Mom 9/8>) ((end 1 32 3 2) . #<Mom 5/4>) ((end 1 32 3 2) . #<Mom 11/8>) ((end * * 3 4) . #<Mom 3/4>) ((end 1 16 3 4) . #<Mom 1/4>) ((end 1 16 3 4) . #<Mom 1/2>) ((end 1 32 3 4) . #<Mom 1/8>) ((end 1 32 3 4) . #<Mom 1/4>) ((end 1 32 3 4) . #<Mom 3/8>) ((end 1 32 3 4) . #<Mom 1/2>) ((end 1 32 3 4) . #<Mom 5/8>) ((end * * 3 8) . #<Mom 3/8>) ((end * * 4 4) . #<Mom 1/2>) ((end 1 12 4 4) . #<Mom 1/4>) ((end 1 12 4 4) . #<Mom 3/4>) ((end 1 16 4 4) . #<Mom 1/4>) ((end 1 16 4 4) . #<Mom 3/4>) ((end 1 32 4 4) . #<Mom 1/8>) ((end 1 32 4 4) . #<Mom 1/4>) ((end 1 32 4 4) . #<Mom 3/8>) ((end 1 32 4 4) . #<Mom 5/8>) ((end 1 32 4 4) . #<Mom 3/4>) ((end 1 32 4 4) . #<Mom 7/8>) ((end * * 2 4) . #<Mom 1/4>) ((end 1 32 2 4) . #<Mom 1/8>) ((end 1 32 2 4) . #<Mom 3/8>) ((end * * 4 8) . #<Mom 1/4>) ((end 1 32 4 8) . #<Mom 1/8>) ((end 1 32 4 8) . #<Mom 3/8>) ((end * * 4 16) . #<Mom 1/8>) ((end 1 32 6 8) . #<Mom 1/8>) ((end 1 32 6 8) . #<Mom 1/4>) ((end 1 32 6 8) . #<Mom 3/8>) ((end 1 32 6 8) . #<Mom 1/2>) ((end 1 32 6 8) . #<Mom 5/8>) ((end 1 32 9 8) . #<Mom 1/8>) ((end 1 32 9 8) . #<Mom 1/4>) ((end 1 32 9 8) . #<Mom 3/8>) ((end 1 32 9 8) . #<Mom 1/2>) ((end 1 32 9 8) . #<Mom 5/8>) ((end 1 32 9 8) . #<Mom 3/4>) ((end 1 32 9 8) . #<Mom 7/8>) ((end 1 32 9 8) . #<Mom 1>) ((end 1 32 12 8) . #<Mom 1/8>) ((end 1 32 12 8) . #<Mom 1/4>) ((end 1 32 12 8) . #<Mom 3/8>) ((end 1 32 12 8) . #<Mom 1/2>) ((end 1 32 12 8) . #<Mom 5/8>) ((end 1 32 12 8) . #<Mom 3/4>) ((end 1 32 12 8) . #<Mom 7/8>) ((end 1 32 12 8) . #<Mom 1>) ((end 1 32 12 8) . #<Mom 9/8>) ((end 1 32 12 8) . #<Mom 5/4>) ((end 1 32 12 8) . #<Mom 11/8>))`.
- Set translator property `repeatCountVisibility` to `all-repeat-counts-visible`.
- Set translator property `implicitTimeSignatureVisibility` to `#(#f #t #t)`.
- Set translator property `explicitKeySignatureVisibility` to `#(#t #t #t)`.
- Set translator property `explicitClefVisibility` to `#(#t #t #t)`.
- Set translator property `automaticBars` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `barNumberVisibility` to `first-bar-number-invisible`.
- Set translator property `doubleRepeatType` to `:|:`.
- Set translator property `defaultBarType` to `|`.
- Set translator property `decrescendoSpanner` to `'hairpin`.
- Set translator property `crescendoSpanner` to `'hairpin`.
- Set translator property `firstClef` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `middleCPosition` to `-6`.
- Set translator property `middleCClefPosition` to `-6`.
- Set translator property `clefPosition` to `-2`.
- Set translator property `clefGlyph` to `clefs.G`.
- Set translator property `tieWaitForNote` to `#f`.
- Set translator property `melismaBusyProperties` to `'(melismaBusy slurMelismaBusy tieMelismaBusy beamMelismaBusy completionBusy)`.
- Set translator property `drumStyleTable` to `#<hash-table 29/61>`.
- Set translator property `systemStartDelimiter` to `'SystemStartBar`.

- Set translator property `printPartCombineTexts` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `aDueText` to `a2`.
- Set translator property `soloIIText` to `Solo II`.
- Set translator property `soloText` to `Solo`.
- Set translator property `noteToFretFunction` to `determine-frets`.

Context Score can contain Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.7 [FiguredBass], page 77, Section 2.1.16 [NoteNames], page 125, Section 2.1.4 [Devnull], page 62, Section 2.1.17 [PianoStaff], page 127, Section 2.1.1 [ChoirStaff], page 48, Section 2.1.10 [GrandStaff], page 81, Section 2.1.2 [ChordNames], page 48, Section 2.1.13 [Lyrics], page 103, Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.21 [StaffGroup], page 151, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152, Section 2.1.18 [RhythmicStaff], page 128 and Section 2.1.8 [FretBoards], page 79.

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

Section 2.2.75 [Parenthesis_engraver], page 226
: Parenthesize objects whose music cause has the `parenthesize` property.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.75 [ParenthesesItem], page 309.

Section 2.2.8 [Bar_number_engraver], page 205
: 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 2.2.102 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 233.

  Properties (read)

  `currentBarNumber` (integer)
  : Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.

  `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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

  `stavesFound` (list of grobs)
  : A list of all staff-symbols found.

  `barNumberVisibility` (procedure)
  : A Procedure that takes an integer and returns whether the corresponding bar number should be printed.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.12 [BarNumber], page 261.

Section 2.2.105 [Stanza_number_align_engraver], page 234
: This engraver ensures that stanza numbers are neatly aligned.

Section 2.2.128 [Vertical_align_engraver], page 240
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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.124 [VerticalAlignment], page 349.

Section 2.2.41 [Grace_spacing_engraver], page 215
Bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes in grace note runs.

Properties (read)

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.40 [GraceSpacing], page 284.

Section 2.2.98 [Spacing_engraver], page 232
Make a `SpacingSpanner` and do bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.52 [spacing-section-event], page 41

Properties (read)

`currentMusicalColumn` (layout object)
Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

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

`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 3.1.93 [SpacingSpanner], page 322.

Section 2.2.12 [Break_align_engraver], page 206
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 267, Section 3.1.22 [BreakAlignment], page 267 and Section 3.1.53 [LeftEdge], page 293.

Section 2.2.61 [Metronome_mark_engraver], page 221
: 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 2.2.102 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 233.

  Properties (read)

  `stavesFound` (list of grobs)
  : A list of all staff-symbols found.

  `metronomeMarkFormatter` (procedure)
  : How to produce a metronome markup. Called with four arguments: text, duration, count and context.

  `tempoUnitDuration` (duration)
  : Unit for specifying tempo.

  `tempoUnitCount` (number)
  : Count for specifying tempo.

  `tempoText` (markup)
  : Text for tempo marks.

  `tempoHideNote` (boolean)
  : Hide the note=count in tempo marks.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.62 [MetronomeMark], page 299.

Section 2.2.130 [Volta_engraver], page 240
: 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.

  `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.

  `stavesFound` (list of grobs)
  : A list of all staff-symbols found.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.127 [VoltaBracket], page 351 and Section 3.1.128 [VoltaBracketSpanner], page 352.

Section 2.2.57 [Mark_engraver], page 220
: 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 2.2.102 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 233 must move along, otherwise all marks end up on the same Y location.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.29 [mark-event], page 38

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 3.1.80 [RehearsalMark], page 313.

Section 2.2.111 [System_start_delimiter_engraver], page 235

Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a `SystemStartBar`, `SystemStartBrace`, `SystemStartBracket` or `SystemStartSquare` spanner).

Properties (read)

`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.

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333 and Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334.

Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

Section 2.2.22 [Default_bar_line_engraver], page 209

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 2.2.122 [Timing_translator], page 238.

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.

`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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

`measurePosition` (moment)
: How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

Properties (write)

`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.

Section 2.2.122 [Timing_translator], page 238
: 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)

  `internalBarNumber` (integer)
  : Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

  `currentBarNumber` (integer)
  : Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.

`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.

Properties (write)

`internalBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`currentBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.

`measurePosition` (moment)
: How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

Section 2.2.102 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 233

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 2.2.84 [Repeat_acknowledge_engraver], page 229

Acknowledge repeated music, and convert the contents of `repeatCommands` into an appropriate setting for `whichBar`.

Properties (read)

`doubleRepeatType` (string)
: Set the default bar line for double 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.

`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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

Section 2.2.129 [Vertically_spaced_contexts_engraver], page 240

Properties (read)

`verticallySpacedContexts` (list)
: List of symbols, containing context names whose vertical axis groups should be taken into account for vertical spacing of systems.

Properties (write)

`verticallySpacedContexts` (list)
: List of symbols, containing context names whose vertical axis groups should be taken into account for vertical spacing of systems.

Section 2.2.74 [Paper_column_engraver], page 225

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 1.2.23 [label-event], page 37 and Section 1.2.11 [break-event], page 36

Properties (read)

`forbidBreak` (boolean)
: If set to `##t`, prevent a line break at this point.

Properties (write)

`forbidBreak` (boolean)
: If set to `##t`, prevent a line break at this point.

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

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.66 [NonMusicalPaperColumn], page 303 and Section 3.1.74 [PaperColumn], page 308.

2.1.20 Staff

Handles clefs, bar lines, keys, accidentals. It can contain `Voice` contexts.

This context creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 252, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 253, Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254, Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 252, Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 259, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265,

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 270, Section 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274, Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290, Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292, Section 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304, Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306, Section 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307, Section 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317, Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318, Section 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324, Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329, Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340, Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347, Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346 and Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set grob-property `minimum-Y-extent` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `'(-4 . 4)`.
- Set translator property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `createSpacing` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

Context Staff can contain Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190 and Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50.

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

Section 2.2.92 [Script_row_engraver], page 231
: Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318.

Section 2.2.33 [Figured_bass_position_engraver], page 213
: Position figured bass alignments over notes.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263.

Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212
: Make figured bass numbers.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 36 and Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

  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.

`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.

`ignoreFiguredBassRest` (boolean)
: Don't swallow rest events.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265.

`Section 2.2.5 [Axis_group_engraver], page 204`
: Group all objects created in this context in a `VerticalAxisGroup` spanner.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

`Section 2.2.108 [String_number_engraver], page 235`
: Swallow string number events. The purpose of this engraver is to process tablatures for normal notation. To provent warnings for unprocessed string number events to obscure real error messages, this engraver swallows them all.

`Section 2.2.48 [Instrument_name_engraver], page 217`
: Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

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

`shortInstrumentName` (markup)
: See `instrument`.

`instrumentName` (markup)
: The name to print left of a staff. The `instrument` property labels the staff in the first system, and the `instr` property labels following lines.

`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 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288.

Section 2.2.79 [Piano_pedal_align_engraver], page 227

Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330 and Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347.

Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228

Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.66 [una-corda-event], page 43, Section 1.2.58 [sustain-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.51 [sostenuto-event], page 41

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329 and Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346.

Section 2.2.1 [Accidental_engraver], page 201

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)

`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.

`internalBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`extraNatural` (boolean)
: Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals changing from a non-natural to another non-natural.

`harmonicAccidentals` (boolean)
: If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.

`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 252, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 252, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 253 and Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254.

`Section 2.2.86 [Rest_collision_engraver], page 229`
: Handle collisions of rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317.

`Section 2.2.18 [Collision_engraver], page 208`
: 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 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304.

`Section 2.2.104 [Staff_symbol_engraver], page 233`
: Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.55 [staff-span-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324.

`Section 2.2.53 [Ledger_line_engraver], page 219`
: Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292.

Section 2.2.120 [Time_signature_engraver], page 238

Create a Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340 whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

Properties (read)

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

`timeSignatureFraction` (pair of numbers)
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 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340.

Section 2.2.50 [Key_engraver], page 218

Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.22 [key-change-event], page 37

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 changing from a non-natural to another non-natural.

`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.

`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 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290.

Section 2.2.16 [Clef_engraver], page 207
Determine and set reference point for pitches.

Properties (read)

`clefGlyph` (string)
: Name of the symbol within the music font.

`clefOctavation` (integer)
: Add this much extra octavation. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

`clefPosition` (number)
: Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

`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 270 and Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306.

Section 2.2.71 [Ottava_spanner_engraver], page 224
Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.

Properties (read)

`ottavation` (markup)
: If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.

`originalMiddleCPosition` (integer)
: Used for temporary overriding middle C in octavation brackets.

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307.

Section 2.2.102 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 233
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 2.2.23 [Dot_column_engraver], page 210
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 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274.

Section 2.2.93 [Separating_line_group_engraver], page 231
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 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324.

Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213
Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)
: The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Section 2.2.7 [Bar_engraver], page 204
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.

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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

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 259.

Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225
: Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

2.1.21 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 258, Section 3.1.94 [SpanBar], page 322, Section 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333 and Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `systemStartDelimiter` to `'SystemStartBracket`.

Context StaffGroup can contain Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.21 [StaffGroup], page 151, Section 2.1.1 [ChoirStaff], page 48, Section 2.1.7 [FiguredBass], page 77, Section 2.1.2 [ChordNames], page 48, Section 2.1.13 [Lyrics], page 103, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152, Section 2.1.17 [PianoStaff], page 127, Section 2.1.10 [GrandStaff], page 81, Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62 and Section 2.1.18 [RhythmicStaff], page 128.

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

Section 2.2.111 [System_start_delimiter_engraver], page 235
: Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a `SystemStartBar`, `SystemStartBrace`, `SystemStartBracket` or `SystemStartSquare` spanner).

  Properties (read)

  `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.

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333 and Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334.

`Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225`
Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

`Section 2.2.99 [Span_arpeggio_engraver], page 233`
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 258.

`Section 2.2.100 [Span_bar_engraver], page 233`
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 3.1.94 [SpanBar], page 322.

2.1.22 TabStaff

Context for generating tablature. [DOCME]

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 259, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 270, Section 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274, Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292, Section 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304, Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306, Section 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307, Section 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317, Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318, Section 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324, Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329, Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340, Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347, Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346 and Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `clefPosition` to `0`.
- Set translator property `clefGlyph` to `clefs.tab`.

- Set grob-property `avoid-note-head` in Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325 to `#t`.
- Set grob-property `staff-space` in Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324 to `1.5`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set grob-property `minimum-Y-extent` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `'(-4 . 4)`.
- Set translator property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `createSpacing` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

Context TabStaff can contain Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158 and Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50.

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

Section 2.2.114 [Tab_staff_symbol_engraver], page 236
: 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 pitch (in semitones) of each string (starting with the lower one).

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324.

Section 2.2.92 [Script_row_engraver], page 231
: Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318.

Section 2.2.33 [Figured_bass_position_engraver], page 213
: Position figured bass alignments over notes.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263.

Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212
: Make figured bass numbers.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 36 and Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

  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.

`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.

`ignoreFiguredBassRest` (boolean)
: Don't swallow rest events.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265.

`Section 2.2.5 [Axis_group_engraver], page 204`
Group all objects created in this context in a `VerticalAxisGroup` spanner.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

`Section 2.2.48 [Instrument_name_engraver], page 217`
Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

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

`shortInstrumentName` (markup)
: See `instrument`.

`instrumentName` (markup)
: The name to print left of a staff. The `instrument` property labels the staff in the first system, and the `instr` property labels following lines.

`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 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288.

Section 2.2.79 [Piano_pedal_align_engraver], page 227
Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (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 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330 and Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347.

Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228
Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.66 [una-corda-event], page 43, Section 1.2.58 [sustain-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.51 [sostenuto-event], page 41

Properties (read)

currentCommandColumn (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 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329 and Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346.

Section 2.2.86 [Rest_collision_engraver], page 229
Handle collisions of rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317.

Section 2.2.18 [Collision_engraver], page 208
: 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 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304.

Section 2.2.104 [Staff_symbol_engraver], page 233
: Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.55 [staff-span-event], page 41

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324.

Section 2.2.53 [Ledger_line_engraver], page 219
: Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292.

Section 2.2.120 [Time_signature_engraver], page 238
: Create a Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340 whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

  Properties (read)

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

  `timeSignatureFraction` (pair of numbers)
  : 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 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340.

Section 2.2.16 [Clef_engraver], page 207
: Determine and set reference point for pitches.

  Properties (read)

  `clefGlyph` (string)
  : Name of the symbol within the music font.

  `clefOctavation` (integer)
  : Add this much extra octavation. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

  `clefPosition` (number)
  : Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

  `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 270 and Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306.

Section 2.2.71 [Ottava_spanner_engraver], page 224
Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.

Properties (read)

`ottavation` (markup)
: If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.

`originalMiddleCPosition` (integer)
: Used for temporary overriding middle C in ottavation brackets.

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307.

Section 2.2.102 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 233
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 2.2.23 [Dot_column_engraver], page 210
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 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274.

Section 2.2.93 [Separating_line_group_engraver], page 231
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 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324.

Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213
: Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

  Properties (read)

  `fontSize` (number)
  : The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Section 2.2.7 [Bar_engraver], page 204
: 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.

  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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

  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 259.

Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225
: Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

2.1.23 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 258, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265, Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268, Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271, Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271, Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271, Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285, Section 3.1.44 [HarmonicParenthesesItem], page 286, Section 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288, Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292, Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291, Section 3.1.54 [LigatureBracket], page 294, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301, Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302, Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304, Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306, Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309, Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311, Section 3.1.81

[RepeatSlash], page 315, Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316, Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315, Section 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316, Section 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.90 [Slur], page 319, Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326, Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325, Section 3.1.109 [TabNoteHead], page 335, Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336, Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337, Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340, Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339, Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342, Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343, Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343, Section 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345, Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346 and Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `gap` in Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283 to `0.2`.
- Set grob-property `extra-dy` in Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283 to `0.75`.
- Set grob-property `bound-details left` in Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283 to `'((attach-dir . 1) (padding . 0.3))`.
- Set grob-property `bound-details right` in Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283 to `'((attach-dir . -1) (padding . 0.3))`.
- Set grob-property `extra-dy` in Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283 to `0.75`.
- Set grob-property `length-fraction` in Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265 to `0.62`.
- Set grob-property `thickness` in Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265 to `0.32`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

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

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

`Section 2.2.112 [Tab_harmonic_engraver], page 235`

In a tablature, parenthesize objects whose music cause has the `parenthesize` property.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.44 [HarmonicParenthesesItem], page 286.

`Section 2.2.113 [Tab_note_heads_engraver], page 235`

Generate one or more tablature noteheads from event of type `NoteEvent`.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.56 [string-number-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`middleCPosition` (number)

The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at `middleCClefPosition` and `middleCOffset`.

`stringTunings` (list)

The tablature strings tuning. It is a list of the pitch (in semitones) of each string (starting with the lower one).

`minimumFret` (number)

The tablature auto string-selecting mechanism selects the highest string with a fret at least `minimumFret`.

`tablatureFormat` (procedure)
: A function formatting a tablature note head. Called with three arguments: string number, context and event. It returns the text as a string.

`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.

`stringOneTopmost` (boolean)
: Whether the first string is printed on the top line of the tablature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.109 [TabNoteHead], page 335.

`Section 2.2.94 [Skip_event_swallow_translator], page 231`
Swallow `\skip`.

`Section 2.2.49 [Instrument_switch_engraver], page 217`
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 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288.

`Section 2.2.40 [Grace_engraver], page 215`
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 2.2.125 [Tuplet_engraver], page 239`
Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.65 [tuplet-span-event], page 42

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 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345 and Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346.

Section 2.2.118 [Tie_engraver], page 237
Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.61 [tie-event], page 42

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339 and Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340.

Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232
Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.48 [slur-event], page 40

Properties (read)

`slurMelismaBusy` (boolean)
Signal if a slur is present.

`doubleSlurs` (boolean)
If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one below the chord.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.90 [Slur], page 319.

Section 2.2.17 [Cluster_spanner_engraver], page 208
Engrave a cluster using `Spanner` notation.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.13 [cluster-note-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271 and Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271.

Section 2.2.78 [Phrasing_slur_engraver], page 227
Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.42 [phrasing-slur-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311.

Section 2.2.101 [Spanner_break_forbid_engraver], page 233
Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

Section 2.2.69 [Note_spacing_engraver], page 224
Generate `NoteSpacing`, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306.

Section 2.2.89 [Rhythmic_column_engraver], page 230
Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304.

Section 2.2.90 [Script_column_engraver], page 230
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 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318.

Section 2.2.91 [Script_engraver], page 230
Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.6 [articulation-event], page 36

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 3.1.86 [Script], page 317.

Section 2.2.11 [Bend_engraver], page 206
Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.10 [bend-after-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266.

Section 2.2.27 [Dynamic_align_engraver], page 211
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line

Properties (read)

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277.

Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222
Create hairpins, dynamic texts, and their vertical alignments. The symbols are collected onto a `DynamicLineSpanner` grob which takes care of vertical positioning.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.53 [span-dynamic-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.2 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 35

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` (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 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285 and Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

`Section 2.2.116 [Text_engraver], page 236`
: Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.59 [text-script-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336.

`Section 2.2.76 [Part_combine_engraver], page 226`
: Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings 'a2', 'Solo', 'Solo II', and 'unisono'.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [part-combine-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`printPartCombineTexts` (boolean)
: Set 'Solo' and 'A due' texts in the part combiner?

`soloText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

`soloIIText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo for voice 'two' when part-combining.

`aDueText` (markup)
: Text to print at a unisono passage.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271.

`Section 2.2.95 [Slash_repeat_engraver], page 231`

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315.

`Section 2.2.77 [Percent_repeat_engraver], page 226`

Make whole bar and double bar repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

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

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

`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 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309 and Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310.

`Section 2.2.15 [Chord_tremolo_engraver], page 207`

Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.63 [tremolo-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

Section 2.2.4 [Auto_beam_engraver], page 203
: Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses `beatLength`, `measureLength`, and `measurePosition` to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234 properties `stemLeftBeamCount` and `stemRightBeamCount`.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 36

  Properties (read)

  `autoBeaming` (boolean)
  : If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

  `autoBeamSettings` (list)
  : Specifies when automatically generated beams should begin and end. See Section "Setting automatic beam behavior" in *Notation Reference* for more information.

  `beatLength` (moment)
  : The length of one beat in this time signature.

  `subdivideBeams` (boolean)
  : If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

Section 2.2.39 [Grace_beam_engraver], page 215
: 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 36

  Properties (read)

  `beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
  : Signal if a beam is present.

  `beatLength` (moment)
  : The length of one beat in this time signature.

  `subdivideBeams` (boolean)
  : If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

Section 2.2.9 [Beam_engraver], page 205
: 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 36

Properties (read)

`beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a beam is present.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat 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 265.

`Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234`
: Create stems and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.62 [tremolo-event], page 42

Properties (read)

`tremoloFlags` (integer)
: The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

`stemLeftBeamCount` (integer)
: Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note. Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is erased.

`stemRightBeamCount` (integer)
: See `stemLeftBeamCount`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325 and Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326.

`Section 2.2.126 [Tweak_engraver], page 239`
: Read the `tweaks` property from the originating event, and set properties.

`Section 2.2.87 [Rest_engraver], page 230`
: Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

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 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316.

`Section 2.2.24 [Dots_engraver], page 210`
: Create Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274 objects for Section 3.2.80 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 392s.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274.

`Section 2.2.13 [Breathing_sign_engraver], page 206`
: Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.12 [breathing-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268.

`Section 2.2.54 [Ligature_bracket_engraver], page 219`
: Handle `Ligature_events` by engraving `Ligature` brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.26 [ligature-event], page 38

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.54 [LigatureBracket], page 294.

`Section 2.2.38 [Glissando_engraver], page 214`
: Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.19 [glissando-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283.

`Section 2.2.65 [Note_head_line_engraver], page 223`
: 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 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283 and Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350.

`Section 2.2.85 [Repeat_tie_engraver], page 229`
: Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.43 [repeat-tie-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315 and Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316.

Section 2.2.52 [Laissez_vibrer_engraver], page 219
Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.24 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291 and Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292.

Section 2.2.36 [Forbid_line_break_engraver], page 213
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 2.2.44 [Grob_pq_engraver], page 216
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 2.2.124 [Trill_spanner_engraver], page 239
Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.64 [trill-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343.

Section 2.2.117 [Text_spanner_engraver], page 237
Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [text-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

Section 2.2.62 [Multi_measure_rest_engraver], page 221

Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with 'R'. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300. Reads `measureLength` to determine whether it should use a whole rest or a breve rest to represent one measure.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.32 [multi-measure-text-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.31 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 38

Properties (read)

`internalBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)
: If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

`breakableSeparationItem` (layout object)
: The breakable items in this time step, for this staff.

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

`measurePosition` (moment)
: How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301 and Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302.

Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio_engraver], page 203

Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.5 [arpeggio-event], page 35

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 258.

Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

Section 2.2.83 [Pitched_trill_engraver], page 229
: Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342 and Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343.

Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213
: Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

  Properties (read)

  `fontSize` (number)
  : The relative size of all grobs in a context.

2.1.24 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 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 252, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 253, Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254, Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 252, Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 259, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 270, Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273, Section 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274, Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290, Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292, Section 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304, Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306, Section 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307, Section 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317, Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318, Section 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324, Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329, Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347, Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346 and Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `style` in Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274 to `'vaticana`.
- Set grob-property `neutral-direction` in Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273 to `-1`.
- Set grob-property `neutral-position` in Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273 to `3`.
- Set grob-property `style` in Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273 to `'vaticana`.
- Set grob-property `glyph-name-alist` in Section 3.1.1 [Accidental], page 252 to `'((-1/2 . accidentals.vaticanaM1) (0 . accidentals.vaticana0) (1/2 . accidentals.mensural1))`.
- Set grob-property `glyph-name-alist` in Section 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290 to `'((-1/2 . accidentals.vaticanaM1) (0 . accidentals.vaticana0) (1/2 . accidentals.mensural1))`.
- Set translator property `clefOctavation` to `0`.
- Set translator property `clefPosition` to `1`.
- Set translator property `middleCClefPosition` to `1`.

- Set translator property `middleCPosition` to `1`.
- Set translator property `clefGlyph` to `clefs.vaticana.do`.
- Set grob-property `thickness` in Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324 to `0.6`.
- Set grob-property `line-count` in Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324 to `4`.
- Set grob-property `transparent` in Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 259 to `#t`.
- Set translator property `shortInstrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set translator property `instrumentName` to `'()`.
- Set grob-property `minimum-Y-extent` in Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 to `'(-4 . 4)`.
- Set translator property `ignoreFiguredBassRest` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `createSpacing` to `#t`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

Context VaticanaStaff can contain Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50.

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

Section 2.2.21 [Custos_engraver], page 209
: Engrave custodes.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273.

Section 2.2.92 [Script_row_engraver], page 231
: Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318.

Section 2.2.33 [Figured_bass_position_engraver], page 213
: Position figured bass alignments over notes.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263.

Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212
: Make figured bass numbers.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 36 and Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

  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.

`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.

`ignoreFiguredBassRest` (boolean)
: Don't swallow rest events.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265.

`Section 2.2.5 [Axis_group_engraver], page 204`
: Group all objects created in this context in a `VerticalAxisGroup` spanner.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

`Section 2.2.108 [String_number_engraver], page 235`
: Swallow string number events. The purpose of this engraver is to process tablatures for normal notation. To provent warnings for unprocessed string number events to obscure real error messages, this engraver swallows them all.

`Section 2.2.48 [Instrument_name_engraver], page 217`
: Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

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

`shortInstrumentName` (markup)
: See `instrument`.

`instrumentName` (markup)
: The name to print left of a staff. The `instrument` property labels the staff in the first system, and the `instr` property labels following lines.

`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 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288.

Section 2.2.79 [Piano_pedal_align_engraver], page 227

Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330 and Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347.

Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228

Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.66 [una-corda-event], page 43, Section 1.2.58 [sustain-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.51 [sostenuto-event], page 41

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329 and Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346.

Section 2.2.1 [Accidental_engraver], page 201

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)

`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.

`internalBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`extraNatural` (boolean)
: Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals changing from a non-natural to another non-natural.

`harmonicAccidentals` (boolean)
: If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.

`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 252, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 252, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 253 and Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254.

`Section 2.2.86 [Rest_collision_engraver], page 229`
: Handle collisions of rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317.

`Section 2.2.18 [Collision_engraver], page 208`
: 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 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304.

`Section 2.2.104 [Staff_symbol_engraver], page 233`
: Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.55 [staff-span-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324.

`Section 2.2.53 [Ledger_line_engraver], page 219`
: Create the spanner to draw ledger lines, and notices objects that need ledger lines.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292.

Section 2.2.50 [Key_engraver], page 218

Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.22 [key-change-event], page 37

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 changing from a non-natural to another non-natural.

`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.

`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 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290.

Section 2.2.16 [Clef_engraver], page 207
: Determine and set reference point for pitches.

Properties (read)

`clefGlyph` (string)
: Name of the symbol within the music font.

`clefOctavation` (integer)
: Add this much extra octavation. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

`clefPosition` (number)
: Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

`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 270 and Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306.

Section 2.2.71 [Ottava_spanner_engraver], page 224
: Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.

Properties (read)

`ottavation` (markup)
: If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.

`originalMiddleCPosition` (integer)
: Used for temporary overriding middle C in octavation brackets.

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307.

Section 2.2.102 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 233
: 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 2.2.23 [Dot_column_engraver], page 210
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 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274.

Section 2.2.93 [Separating_line_group_engraver], page 231
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 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324.

Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213
Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)
The relative size of all grobs in a context.

Section 2.2.7 [Bar_engraver], page 204
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.

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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

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 259.

Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225
: Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

2.1.25 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 258, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265, Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268, Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271, Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271, Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271, Section 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274, Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285, Section 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288, Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292, Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301, Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302, Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305, Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306, Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309, Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311, Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315, Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316, Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315, Section 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316, Section 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327, Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328, Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336, Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337, Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340, Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339, Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342, Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343, Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343, Section 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345, Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346, Section 3.1.123 [VaticanaLigature], page 348 and Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set grob-property `padding` in Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337 to `-0.1`.
- Set grob-property `style` in Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337 to `'line`.
- Set translator property `autoBeaming` to `#f`.
- Set grob-property `padding` in Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317 to `0.5`.
- Set grob-property `style` in Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305 to `'vaticana.punctum`.
- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

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

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

Section 2.2.127 [Vaticana_ligature_engraver], page 239
: Handle ligatures by glueing special ligature heads together.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.26 [ligature-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.41 [pes-or-flexa-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274 and Section 3.1.123 [VaticanaLigature], page 348.

Section 2.2.94 [Skip_event_swallow_translator], page 231
Swallow `\skip`.

Section 2.2.49 [Instrument_switch_engraver], page 217
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 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288.

Section 2.2.40 [Grace_engraver], page 215
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 2.2.125 [Tuplet_engraver], page 239
Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.65 [tuplet-span-event], page 42

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 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345 and Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346.

Section 2.2.118 [Tie_engraver], page 237
Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.61 [tie-event], page 42

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339 and Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340.

`Section 2.2.17 [Cluster_spanner_engraver], page 208`
Engrave a cluster using `Spanner` notation.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.13 [cluster-note-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271 and Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271.

`Section 2.2.78 [Phrasing_slur_engraver], page 227`
Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.42 [phrasing-slur-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311.

`Section 2.2.101 [Spanner_break_forbid_engraver], page 233`
Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

`Section 2.2.69 [Note_spacing_engraver], page 224`
Generate `NoteSpacing`, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306.

`Section 2.2.89 [Rhythmic_column_engraver], page 230`
Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304.

`Section 2.2.90 [Script_column_engraver], page 230`
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 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318.

`Section 2.2.91 [Script_engraver], page 230`
Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.6 [articulation-event], page 36

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 3.1.86 [Script], page 317.

Section 2.2.11 [Bend_engraver], page 206
Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.10 [bend-after-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266.

Section 2.2.34 [Fingering_engraver], page 213
Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.57 [stroke-finger-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.18 [fingering-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280.

Section 2.2.27 [Dynamic_align_engraver], page 211
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line

Properties (read)

currentMusicalColumn (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 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277.

Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222
Create hairpins, dynamic texts, and their vertical alignments. The symbols are collected onto a DynamicLineSpanner grob which takes care of vertical positioning.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.53 [span-dynamic-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.2 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 35

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 (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 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285 and Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

`Section 2.2.116 [Text_engraver], page 236`
Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.59 [text-script-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336.

`Section 2.2.76 [Part_combine_engraver], page 226`
Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings 'a2', 'Solo', 'Solo II', and 'unisono'.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [part-combine-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`printPartCombineTexts` (boolean)
: Set 'Solo' and 'A due' texts in the part combiner?

`soloText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

`soloIIText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo for voice 'two' when part-combining.

`aDueText` (markup)
: Text to print at a unisono passage.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271.

`Section 2.2.95 [Slash_repeat_engraver], page 231`
Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315.

Section 2.2.77 [Percent_repeat_engraver], page 226

Make whole bar and double bar repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

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

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

`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 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309 and Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310.

Section 2.2.15 [Chord_tremolo_engraver], page 207

Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.63 [tremolo-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

Section 2.2.64 [New_fingering_engraver], page 223

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.

`strokeFingerOrientations` (list)
: See `fingeringOrientations`.

`stringNumberOrientations` (list)
: See `fingeringOrientations`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327 and Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328.

`Section 2.2.4 [Auto_beam_engraver], page 203`

Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses `beatLength`, `measureLength`, and `measurePosition` to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234 properties `stemLeftBeamCount` and `stemRightBeamCount`.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 36

Properties (read)

`autoBeaming` (boolean)
: If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

`autoBeamSettings` (list)
: Specifies when automatically generated beams should begin and end. See Section "Setting automatic beam behavior" in *Notation Reference* for more information.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

`Section 2.2.39 [Grace_beam_engraver], page 215`

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 36

Properties (read)

`beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a beam is present.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

Section 2.2.9 [Beam_engraver], page 205
: 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 36

Properties (read)

`beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a beam is present.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat 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 265.

Section 2.2.126 [Tweak_engraver], page 239
: Read the `tweaks` property from the originating event, and set properties.

Section 2.2.87 [Rest_engraver], page 230
: Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

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 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316.

Section 2.2.24 [Dots_engraver], page 210
: Create Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274 objects for Section 3.2.80 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 392s.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274.

Section 2.2.66 [Note_heads_engraver], page 223
Generate note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

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 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305.

Section 2.2.13 [Breathing_sign_engraver], page 206
Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.12 [breathing-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268.

Section 2.2.38 [Glissando_engraver], page 214
Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.19 [glissando-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283.

Section 2.2.65 [Note_head_line_engraver], page 223
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 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283 and Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350.

Section 2.2.85 [Repeat_tie_engraver], page 229
Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.43 [repeat-tie-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315 and Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316.

Section 2.2.52 [Laissez_vibrer_engraver], page 219
Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.24 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291 and Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292.

Section 2.2.36 [Forbid_line_break_engraver], page 213
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 2.2.44 [Grob_pq_engraver], page 216
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 2.2.124 [Trill_spanner_engraver], page 239
Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.64 [trill-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343.

Section 2.2.117 [Text_spanner_engraver], page 237
Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [text-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

Section 2.2.62 [Multi_measure_rest_engraver], page 221
: Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with 'R'. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300. Reads `measureLength` to determine whether it should use a whole rest or a breve rest to represent one measure.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.32 [multi-measure-text-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.31 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 38

  Properties (read)

  `internalBarNumber` (integer)
  : Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

  `restNumberThreshold` (number)
  : If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

  `breakableSeparationItem` (layout object)
  : The breakable items in this time step, for this staff.

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

  `measurePosition` (moment)
  : How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

  `measureLength` (moment)
  : Length of one measure in the current time signature.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301 and Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302.

Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio_engraver], page 203
: Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.5 [arpeggio-event], page 35

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 258.

Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225
: Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

Section 2.2.83 [Pitched_trill_engraver], page 229
: Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342 and Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343.

Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213
: Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

  Properties (read)

  `fontSize` (number)
  : The relative size of all grobs in a context.

2.1.26 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 258, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265, Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268, Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271, Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271, Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271, Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285, Section 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288, Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292, Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291, Section 3.1.54 [LigatureBracket], page 294, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301, Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302, Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305, Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306, Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309, Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311, Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315, Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316, Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315, Section 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316, Section 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.90 [Slur], page 319, Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326, Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327, Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328, Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336, Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337, Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340, Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339, Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342, Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343, Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343, Section 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345, Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346 and Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350.

This context sets the following properties:

- Set translator property `localKeySignature` to `'()`.

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

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

Section 2.2.94 [Skip_event_swallow_translator], page 231
: Swallow `\skip`.

Section 2.2.49 [Instrument_switch_engraver], page 217
: 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 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288.

`Section 2.2.40 [Grace_engraver], page 215`

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 2.2.125 [Tuplet_engraver], page 239`

Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.65 [tuplet-span-event], page 42

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 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345 and Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346.

`Section 2.2.118 [Tie_engraver], page 237`

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.61 [tie-event], page 42

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339 and Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340.

Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232
Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.48 [slur-event], page 40

Properties (read)

`slurMelismaBusy` (boolean)
Signal if a slur is present.

`doubleSlurs` (boolean)
If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one below the chord.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.90 [Slur], page 319.

Section 2.2.17 [Cluster_spanner_engraver], page 208
Engrave a cluster using `Spanner` notation.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.13 [cluster-note-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271 and Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271.

Section 2.2.78 [Phrasing_slur_engraver], page 227
Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.42 [phrasing-slur-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311.

Section 2.2.101 [Spanner_break_forbid_engraver], page 233
Forbid breaks in certain spanners.

Section 2.2.69 [Note_spacing_engraver], page 224
Generate `NoteSpacing`, an object linking horizontal lines for use in spacing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306.

Section 2.2.89 [Rhythmic_column_engraver], page 230
Generate `NoteColumn`, an object that groups stems, note heads, and rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304.

Section 2.2.90 [Script_column_engraver], page 230
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 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318.

Section 2.2.91 [Script_engraver], page 230
Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.6 [articulation-event], page 36

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 3.1.86 [Script], page 317.

Section 2.2.11 [Bend_engraver], page 206
Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.10 [bend-after-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266.

Section 2.2.34 [Fingering_engraver], page 213
Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.57 [stroke-finger-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.18 [fingering-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280.

Section 2.2.27 [Dynamic_align_engraver], page 211
Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line

Properties (read)

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277.

Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222
Create hairpins, dynamic texts, and their vertical alignments. The symbols are collected onto a `DynamicLineSpanner` grob which takes care of vertical positioning.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.53 [span-dynamic-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.2 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 35

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` (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 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285 and Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

`Section 2.2.116 [Text_engraver], page 236`
Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.59 [text-script-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336.

`Section 2.2.76 [Part_combine_engraver], page 226`
Part combine engraver for orchestral scores: Print markings 'a2', 'Solo', 'Solo II', and 'unisono'.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [part-combine-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`printPartCombineTexts` (boolean)
: Set 'Solo' and 'A due' texts in the part combiner?

`soloText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

`soloIIText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo for voice 'two' when part-combining.

`aDueText` (markup)
: Text to print at a unisono passage.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271.

`Section 2.2.95 [Slash_repeat_engraver], page 231`
Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315.

`Section 2.2.77 [Percent_repeat_engraver], page 226`
Make whole bar and double bar repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

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

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

`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 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309 and Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310.

`Section 2.2.15 [Chord_tremolo_engraver], page 207`
Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.63 [tremolo-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

`Section 2.2.64 [New_fingering_engraver], page 223`
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.

`strokeFingerOrientations` (list)
: See `fingeringOrientations`.

`stringNumberOrientations` (list)
: See `fingeringOrientations`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327 and Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328.

`Section 2.2.4 [Auto_beam_engraver], page 203`

Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses `beatLength`, `measureLength`, and `measurePosition` to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234 properties `stemLeftBeamCount` and `stemRightBeamCount`.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 36

Properties (read)

`autoBeaming` (boolean)
: If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

`autoBeamSettings` (list)
: Specifies when automatically generated beams should begin and end. See Section "Setting automatic beam behavior" in *Notation Reference* for more information.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

`Section 2.2.39 [Grace_beam_engraver], page 215`

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 36

Properties (read)

`beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a beam is present.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

`Section 2.2.9 [Beam_engraver], page 205`
: 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 36

Properties (read)

`beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a beam is present.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat 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 265.

`Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234`
: Create stems and single-stem tremolos. It also works together with the beam engraver for overriding beaming.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.62 [tremolo-event], page 42

Properties (read)

`tremoloFlags` (integer)
: The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

`stemLeftBeamCount` (integer)
: Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note. Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is erased.

`stemRightBeamCount` (integer)
: See `stemLeftBeamCount`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325 and Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326.

Section 2.2.126 [Tweak_engraver], page 239

Read the `tweaks` property from the originating event, and set properties.

Section 2.2.87 [Rest_engraver], page 230

Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

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 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316.

Section 2.2.24 [Dots_engraver], page 210

Create Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274 objects for Section 3.2.80 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 392s.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274.

Section 2.2.66 [Note_heads_engraver], page 223

Generate note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

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 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305.

Section 2.2.13 [Breathing_sign_engraver], page 206

Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.12 [breathing-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268.

Section 2.2.54 [Ligature_bracket_engraver], page 219

Handle `Ligature_events` by engraving `Ligature` brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.26 [ligature-event], page 38

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.54 [LigatureBracket], page 294.

`Section 2.2.38 [Glissando_engraver], page 214`

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.19 [glissando-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283.

`Section 2.2.65 [Note_head_line_engraver], page 223`

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 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283 and Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350.

`Section 2.2.85 [Repeat_tie_engraver], page 229`

Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.43 [repeat-tie-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315 and Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316.

`Section 2.2.52 [Laissez_vibrer_engraver], page 219`

Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.24 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291 and Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292.

`Section 2.2.36 [Forbid_line_break_engraver], page 213`

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 2.2.44 [Grob_pq_engraver], page 216
: 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 2.2.124 [Trill_spanner_engraver], page 239
: Create trill spanner from an event.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.64 [trill-span-event], page 42

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343.

Section 2.2.117 [Text_spanner_engraver], page 237
: Create text spanner from an event.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.60 [text-span-event], page 42

  This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

  Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

Section 2.2.62 [Multi_measure_rest_engraver], page 221
: Engrave multi-measure rests that are produced with 'R'. It reads `measurePosition` and `internalBarNumber` to determine what number to print over the Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300. Reads `measureLength` to determine whether it should use a whole rest or a breve rest to represent one measure.

  Music types accepted:

  Section 1.2.32 [multi-measure-text-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.31 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 38

  Properties (read)

  `internalBarNumber` (integer)
  : Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

  `restNumberThreshold` (number)
  : If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

  `breakableSeparationItem` (layout object)
  : The breakable items in this time step, for this staff.

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

`measurePosition` (moment)
: How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301 and Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302.

`Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio_engraver], page 203`
: Generate an Arpeggio symbol.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.5 [arpeggio-event], page 35

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 258.

`Section 2.2.72 [Output_property_engraver], page 225`
: Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

`Section 2.2.83 [Pitched_trill_engraver], page 229`
: Print the bracketed note head after a note head with trill.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342 and Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343.

`Section 2.2.35 [Font_size_engraver], page 213`
: Put `fontSize` into `font-size` grob property.

Properties (read)

`fontSize` (number)
: The relative size of all grobs in a context.

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)

`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.

`internalBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`extraNatural` (boolean)
: Whether to typeset an extra natural sign before accidentals changing from a non-natural to another non-natural.

`harmonicAccidentals` (boolean)
: If set, harmonic notes in chords get accidentals.

`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 252, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 252, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 253 and Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254.

`Accidental_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.2 Ambitus_engraver

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 253, Section 3.1.5 [Ambitus], page 255, Section 3.1.6 [AmbitusAccidental], page 256, Section 3.1.7 [AmbitusLine], page 257 and Section 3.1.8 [AmbitusNoteHead], page 257.

`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 35

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 258.

`Arpeggio_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.4 Auto_beam_engraver

Generate beams based on measure characteristics and observed Stems. Uses `beatLength`, `measureLength`, and `measurePosition` to decide when to start and stop a beam. Overriding beaming is done through Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234 properties `stemLeftBeamCount` and `stemRightBeamCount`.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.9 [beam-forbid-event], page 36

Properties (read)

`autoBeaming` (boolean)
: If set to true then beams are generated automatically.

`autoBeamSettings` (list)
: Specifies when automatically generated beams should begin and end. See Section “Setting automatic beam behavior” in *Notation Reference* for more information.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

`Auto_beam_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.5 Axis_group_engraver

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

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

`Axis_group_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.8 [FretBoards], page 79, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.16 [NoteNames], page 125, Section 2.1.18 [RhythmicStaff], page 128, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.6 Balloon_engraver

Create balloon texts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.3 [annotate-output-event], page 35

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.10 [BalloonTextItem], page 259.

`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.

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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

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 259.

`Bar_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.18 [RhythmicStaff], page 128, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

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 2.2.102 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 233.

Properties (read)

`currentBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.

`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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

`stavesFound` (list of grobs)
: A list of all staff-symbols found.

`barNumberVisibility` (procedure)
: A Procedure that takes an integer and returns whether the corresponding bar number should be printed.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.12 [BarNumber], page 261.

`Bar_number_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.2.9 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 36

Properties (read)

`beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a beam is present.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat 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 265.

`Beam_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.10 Beam_performer

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.8 [beam-event], page 36

`Beam_performer` is not part of any context.

2.2.11 Bend_engraver

Create fall spanners.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.10 [bend-after-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266.

`Bend_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.12 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 267, Section 3.1.22 [BreakAlignment], page 267 and Section 3.1.53 [LeftEdge], page 293.

`Break_align_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.2.13 Breathing_sign_engraver

Create a breathing sign.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.12 [breathing-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268.

`Breathing_sign_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.14 Chord_name_engraver

Catch note events and generate the appropriate chordname.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`chordChanges` (boolean)
: Only show changes in chords scheme?

`chordNameExceptions` (list)
: An alist of chord exceptions. Contains `(`*`chord . markup`*`)` entries.

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

`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.

`chordNameExceptions` (list)
: An alist of chord exceptions. Contains `(`*`chord . markup`*`)` entries.

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

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.24 [ChordName], page 269.

`Chord_name_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.2 [ChordNames], page 48.

2.2.15 Chord_tremolo_engraver

Generate beams for tremolo repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.63 [tremolo-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

`Chord_tremolo_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.16 Clef_engraver

Determine and set reference point for pitches.

Properties (read)

`clefGlyph` (string)
: Name of the symbol within the music font.

`clefOctavation` (integer)
: Add this much extra octavation. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

`clefPosition` (number)
: Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

`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 270 and Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306.

`Clef_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.17 Cluster_spanner_engraver

Engrave a cluster using `Spanner` notation.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.13 [cluster-note-event], page 36

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271 and Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271.

`Cluster_spanner_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.18 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 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304.

`Collision_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.19 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 1.2.61 [tie-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`middleCPosition` (number)
: The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at `middleCClefPosition` and `middleCOffset`.

`measurePosition` (moment)
: How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

Properties (write)

`completionBusy` (boolean)
: Whether a completion-note head is playing.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305 and Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339.

`Completion_heads_engraver` is not part of any context.

2.2.20 Control_track_performer

`Control_track_performer` is not part of any context.

2.2.21 Custos_engraver

Engrave custodes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273.

`Custos_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.22 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 2.2.122 [Timing_translator], page 238.

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.

`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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

`measurePosition` (moment)
: How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

Properties (write)

`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.

`Default_bar_line_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.2.23 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 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274.

`Dot_column_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.18 [RhythmicStaff], page 128, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.24 Dots_engraver

Create Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274 objects for Section 3.2.80 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 392s.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274.

`Dots_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.25 Drum_note_performer

Play drum notes.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

`Drum_note_performer` is not part of any context.

2.2.26 Drum_notes_engraver

Generate drum note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

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 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305 and Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317.

`Drum_notes_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67.

2.2.27 Dynamic_align_engraver

Align hairpins and dynamic texts on a horizontal line

Properties (read)

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277.

`Dynamic_align_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.28 Dynamic_engraver

Create hairpins, dynamic texts, and their vertical alignments. The symbols are collected onto a `DynamicLineSpanner` grob which takes care of vertical positioning.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.53 [span-dynamic-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.2 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 35

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285 and Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

`Dynamic_engraver` is not part of any context.

2.2.29 Dynamic_performer

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.2 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 35, Section 1.2.14 [crescendo-event], page 36 and Section 1.2.15 [decrescendo-event], page 36

Properties (read)

`dynamicAbsoluteVolumeFunction` (procedure)
: [DOCUMENT-ME]

`instrumentEqualizer` (procedure)
: A function taking a string (instrument name), and returning a `(`*`min . max`*`)` pair of numbers for the loudness range of the instrument.

`midiMaximumVolume` (number)
: Analogous to `midiMinimumVolume`.

`midiMinimumVolume` (number)
: Set the minimum loudness for MIDI. Ranges from 0 to 1.

`midiInstrument` (string)
: Name of the MIDI instrument to use.

`Dynamic_performer` is not part of any context.

2.2.30 Engraver

Base class for engravers. Does nothing, so it is not used.

`Engraver` is not part of any context.

2.2.31 Extender_engraver

Create lyric extenders.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.17 [extender-event], page 37

Properties (read)

`extendersOverRests` (boolean)
: Whether to continue extenders as they cross a rest.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.55 [LyricExtender], page 295.

`Extender_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.13 [Lyrics], page 103.

2.2.32 Figured_bass_engraver

Make figured bass numbers.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.7 [bass-figure-event], page 36 and Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

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.

`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.

`ignoreFiguredBassRest` (boolean)
: Don't swallow rest events.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264 and Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265.

`Figured_bass_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.7 [FiguredBass], page 77, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.33 Figured_bass_position_engraver

Position figured bass alignments over notes.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263.

`Figured_bass_position_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.34 Fingering_engraver

Create fingering scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.57 [stroke-finger-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.18 [fingering-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280.

`Fingering_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.35 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 50, Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.8 [FretBoards], page 79, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.13 [Lyrics], page 103, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.18 [RhythmicStaff], page 128, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.36 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 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.37 Fretboard_engraver

Generate one or more tablature noteheads from event of type `NoteEvent`.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.56 [string-number-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`stringTunings` (list)
: The tablature strings tuning. It is a list of the pitch (in semitones) of each string (starting with the lower one).

`minimumFret` (number)
: The tablature auto string-selecting mechanism selects the highest string with a fret at least `minimumFret`.

`maximumFretStretch` (number)
: Don't allocate frets further than this from specified frets.

`tablatureFormat` (procedure)
: A function formatting a tablature note head. Called with three arguments: string number, context and event. It returns the text as a string.

`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.

`predefinedDiagramTable` (hash table)
: The hash table of predefined fret diagrams to use in FretBoards.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.38 [FretBoard], page 282.

`Fretboard_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.8 [FretBoards], page 79.

2.2.38 Glissando_engraver

Engrave glissandi.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.19 [glissando-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283.

`Glissando_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.39 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 36

Properties (read)

`beamMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a beam is present.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat positions by only drawing one beam over the beat.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

`Grace_beam_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.40 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 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.41 Grace_spacing_engraver

Bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes in grace note runs.

Properties (read)

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.40 [GraceSpacing], page 284.

`Grace_spacing_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.2.42 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 3.1.41 [GridLine], page 284.

`Grid_line_span_engraver` is not part of any context.

2.2.43 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 3.1.42 [GridPoint], page 285.

`Grid_point_engraver` is not part of any context.

2.2.44 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 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.45 Hara_kiri_engraver

Like `Axis_group_engraver`, but make a hara-kiri spanner, and add interesting items (i.e., note heads, lyric syllables, and normal rests).

Properties (read)

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

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

`Hara_kiri_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.2 [ChordNames], page 48, Section 2.1.7 [FiguredBass], page 77 and Section 2.1.13 [Lyrics], page 103.

2.2.46 Horizontal_bracket_engraver

Create horizontal brackets over notes for musical analysis purposes.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.35 [note-grouping-event], page 39

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.45 [HorizontalBracket], page 287.

`Horizontal_bracket_engraver` is not part of any context.

2.2.47 Hyphen_engraver

Create lyric hyphens and distance constraints between words.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.21 [hyphen-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.56 [LyricHyphen], page 295 and Section 3.1.57 [LyricSpace], page 296.

`Hyphen_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.13 [Lyrics], page 103.

2.2.48 Instrument_name_engraver

Create a system start text for instrument or vocal names.

Properties (read)

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

`shortInstrumentName` (markup)
: See `instrument`.

`instrumentName` (markup)
: The name to print left of a staff. The `instrument` property labels the staff in the first system, and the `instr` property labels following lines.

`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 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288.

`Instrument_name_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.8 [FretBoards], page 79, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.13 [Lyrics], page 103, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.17 [PianoStaff], page 127, Section 2.1.18 [RhythmicStaff], page 128, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.49 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 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288.

`Instrument_switch_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.50 Key_engraver

Engrave a key signature.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.22 [key-change-event], page 37

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 changing from a non-natural to another non-natural.

`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.

`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 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290.

`Key_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.51 Key_performer

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.22 [key-change-event], page 37

`Key_performer` is not part of any context.

2.2.52 Laissez_vibrer_engraver

Create laissez vibrer items.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.24 [laissez-vibrer-event], page 37

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291 and Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292.

`Laissez_vibrer_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.53 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 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292.

`Ledger_line_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.18 [RhythmicStaff], page 128, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.54 Ligature_bracket_engraver

Handle `Ligature_events` by engraving `Ligature` brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.26 [ligature-event], page 38

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.54 [LigatureBracket], page 294.

`Ligature_bracket_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.55 Lyric_engraver

Engrave text for lyrics.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.28 [lyric-event], page 38

Properties (read)

`lyricMelismaAlignment` (direction)
: Alignment to use for a melisma syllable.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.58 [LyricText], page 297.

`Lyric_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.13 [Lyrics], page 103.

2.2.56 Lyric_performer

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.28 [lyric-event], page 38

`Lyric_performer` is not part of any context.

2.2.57 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 2.2.102 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 233 must move along, otherwise all marks end up on the same Y location.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.29 [mark-event], page 38

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 3.1.80 [RehearsalMark], page 313.

`Mark_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.2.58 Measure_grouping_engraver

Create `MeasureGrouping` to indicate beat subdivision.

Properties (read)

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`currentMusicalColumn` (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.

`beatGrouping` (list)
: A list of beatgroups, e.g., in 5/8 time `'(2 3)`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.59 [MeasureGrouping], page 298.

`Measure_grouping_engraver` is not part of any context.

2.2.59 Melody_engraver

Create information for context dependent typesetting decisions.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.60 [MelodyItem], page 299.

`Melody_engraver` is not part of any context.

2.2.60 Mensural_ligature_engraver

Handle `Mensural_ligature_events` by glueing special ligature heads together.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.26 [ligature-event], page 38

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.61 [MensuralLigature], page 299.

`Mensural_ligature_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114.

2.2.61 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 2.2.102 [Staff_collecting_engraver], page 233.

Properties (read)

`stavesFound` (list of grobs)
: A list of all staff-symbols found.

`metronomeMarkFormatter` (procedure)
: How to produce a metronome markup. Called with four arguments: text, duration, count and context.

`tempoUnitDuration` (duration)
: Unit for specifying tempo.

`tempoUnitCount` (number)
: Count for specifying tempo.

`tempoText` (markup)
: Text for tempo marks.

`tempoHideNote` (boolean)
: Hide the note=count in tempo marks.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.62 [MetronomeMark], page 299.

`Metronome_mark_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.2.62 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 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300. Reads `measureLength` to determine whether it should use a whole rest or a breve rest to represent one measure.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.32 [multi-measure-text-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.31 [multi-measure-rest-event], page 38

Properties (read)

`internalBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)
: If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

`breakableSeparationItem` (layout object)
: The breakable items in this time step, for this staff.

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

`measurePosition` (moment)
: How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301 and Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302.

`Multi_measure_rest_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.63 New_dynamic_engraver

Create hairpins, dynamic texts, and their vertical alignments. The symbols are collected onto a `DynamicLineSpanner` grob which takes care of vertical positioning.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.53 [span-dynamic-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.2 [absolute-dynamic-event], page 35

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` (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 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285 and Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

`New_dynamic_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.64 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.

`strokeFingerOrientations` (list)
: See `fingeringOrientations`.

`stringNumberOrientations` (list)
: See `fingeringOrientations`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327 and Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328.

`New_fingering_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.65 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 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283 and Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350.

`Note_head_line_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.66 Note_heads_engraver

Generate note heads.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

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 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305.

`Note_heads_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.67 Note_name_engraver

Print pitches as words.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`printOctaveNames` (boolean)
: Print octave marks for the `NoteNames` context.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.70 [NoteName], page 305.

`Note_name_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.16 [NoteNames], page 125.

2.2.68 Note_performer

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

`Note_performer` is not part of any context.

2.2.69 Note_spacing_engraver

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

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306.

`Note_spacing_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.70 Note_swallow_translator

Swallow notes.

`Note_swallow_translator` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.7 [FiguredBass], page 77.

2.2.71 Ottava_spanner_engraver

Create a text spanner when the ottavation property changes.

Properties (read)

`ottavation` (markup)
: If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.

`originalMiddleCPosition` (integer)
: Used for temporary overriding middle C in octavation brackets.

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307.

`Ottava_spanner_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.72 Output_property_engraver

Apply a procedure to any grob acknowledged.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.4 [apply-output-event], page 35

`Output_property_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.2 [ChordNames], page 48, Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.8 [FretBoards], page 79, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.18 [RhythmicStaff], page 128, Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.21 [StaffGroup], page 151, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.73 Page_turn_engraver

Decide where page turns are allowed to go.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.11 [break-event], page 36

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.

2.2.74 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 1.2.23 [label-event], page 37 and Section 1.2.11 [break-event], page 36

Properties (read)

`forbidBreak` (boolean)
: If set to `##t`, prevent a line break at this point.

Properties (write)

`forbidBreak` (boolean)
: If set to `##t`, prevent a line break at this point.

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

`currentMusicalColumn` (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 3.1.66 [NonMusicalPaperColumn], page 303 and Section 3.1.74 [PaperColumn], page 308.

`Paper_column_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.2.75 Parenthesis_engraver

Parenthesize objects whose music cause has the `parenthesize` property.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.75 [ParenthesesItem], page 309.

`Parenthesis_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.2.76 Part_combine_engraver

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

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.38 [part-combine-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`printPartCombineTexts` (boolean)
: Set 'Solo' and 'A due' texts in the part combiner?

`soloText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

`soloIIText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo for voice 'two' when part-combining.

`aDueText` (markup)
: Text to print at a unisono passage.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271.

`Part_combine_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.77 Percent_repeat_engraver

Make whole bar and double bar repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

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

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

`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 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309 and Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310.

`Percent_repeat_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.78 Phrasing_slur_engraver

Print phrasing slurs. Similar to Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.42 [phrasing-slur-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311.

`Phrasing_slur_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.79 Piano_pedal_align_engraver

Align piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330 and Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347.

`Piano_pedal_align_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.80 Piano_pedal_engraver

Engrave piano pedal symbols and brackets.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.66 [una-corda-event], page 43, Section 1.2.58 [sustain-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.51 [sostenuto-event], page 41

Properties (read)

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329 and Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346.

`Piano_pedal_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.81 Piano_pedal_performer

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.66 [una-corda-event], page 43, Section 1.2.58 [sustain-event], page 42 and Section 1.2.51 [sostenuto-event], page 41

`Piano_pedal_performer` is not part of any context.

2.2.82 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 2.1.18 [RhythmicStaff], page 128.

2.2.83 Pitched_trill_engraver

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

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342 and Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343.

`Pitched_trill_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.84 Repeat_acknowledge_engraver

Acknowledge repeated music, and convert the contents of `repeatCommands` into an appropriate setting for `whichBar`.

Properties (read)

`doubleRepeatType` (string)
: Set the default bar line for double 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.

`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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

`Repeat_acknowledge_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.2.85 Repeat_tie_engraver

Create repeat ties.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.43 [repeat-tie-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315 and Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316.

`Repeat_tie_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.86 Rest_collision_engraver

Handle collisions of rests.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317.

`Rest_collision_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.87 Rest_engraver

Engrave rests.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.44 [rest-event], page 40

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 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316.

`Rest_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.88 Rest_swallow_translator

Swallow rest.

`Rest_swallow_translator` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.2 [ChordNames], page 48 and Section 2.1.16 [NoteNames], page 125.

2.2.89 Rhythmic_column_engraver

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

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304.

`Rhythmic_column_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.90 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 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318.

`Script_column_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.91 Script_engraver

Handle note scripted articulations.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.6 [articulation-event], page 36

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 3.1.86 [Script], page 317.

`Script_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.92 Script_row_engraver

Determine order in horizontal side position elements.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318.

`Script_row_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.93 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 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324.

`Separating_line_group_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.2 [ChordNames], page 48, Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.7 [FiguredBass], page 77, Section 2.1.8 [FretBoards], page 79, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.16 [NoteNames], page 125, Section 2.1.18 [RhythmicStaff], page 128, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.94 Skip_event_swallow_translator

Swallow `\skip`.

`Skip_event_swallow_translator` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.2 [ChordNames], page 48, Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.7 [FiguredBass], page 77, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.13 [Lyrics], page 103, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.16 [NoteNames], page 125, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.95 Slash_repeat_engraver

Make beat repeats.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.40 [percent-event], page 40

Properties (read)

`measureLength` (moment)
: Length of one measure in the current time signature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315.

`Slash_repeat_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.96 Slur_engraver

Build slur grobs from slur events.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.48 [slur-event], page 40

Properties (read)

`slurMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal if a slur is present.

`doubleSlurs` (boolean)
: If set, two slurs are created for every slurred note, one above and one below the chord.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.90 [Slur], page 319.

`Slur_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.97 Slur_performer

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.48 [slur-event], page 40

`Slur_performer` is not part of any context.

2.2.98 Spacing_engraver

Make a `SpacingSpanner` and do bookkeeping of shortest starting and playing notes.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.52 [spacing-section-event], page 41

Properties (read)

`currentMusicalColumn` (layout object)
: Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

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

`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 3.1.93 [SpacingSpanner], page 322.

`Spacing_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.2.99 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 258.

`Span_arpeggio_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.10 [GrandStaff], page 81, Section 2.1.17 [PianoStaff], page 127 and Section 2.1.21 [StaffGroup], page 151.

2.2.100 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 3.1.94 [SpanBar], page 322.

`Span_bar_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.10 [GrandStaff], page 81, Section 2.1.17 [PianoStaff], page 127 and Section 2.1.21 [StaffGroup], page 151.

2.2.101 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 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.102 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 62, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.103 Staff_performer

`Staff_performer` is not part of any context.

2.2.104 Staff_symbol_engraver

Create the constellation of five (default) staff lines.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.55 [staff-span-event], page 41

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324.

`Staff_symbol_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.18 [RhythmicStaff], page 128, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142, Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.105 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 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.2.106 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 3.1.97 [StanzaNumber], page 325.

`Stanza_number_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.13 [Lyrics], page 103.

2.2.107 Stem_engraver

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

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.62 [tremolo-event], page 42

Properties (read)

`tremoloFlags` (integer)
: The number of tremolo flags to add if no number is specified.

`stemLeftBeamCount` (integer)
: Specify the number of beams to draw on the left side of the next note. Overrides automatic beaming. The value is only used once, and then it is erased.

`stemRightBeamCount` (integer)
: See `stemLeftBeamCount`.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325 and Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326.

`Stem_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.108 String_number_engraver

Swallow string number events. The purpose of this engraver is to process tablatures for normal notation. To provent warnings for unprocessed string number events to obscure real error messages, this engraver swallows them all.

`String_number_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142 and Section 2.1.24 [VaticanaStaff], page 170.

2.2.109 Swallow_engraver

This engraver swallows everything given to it silently. The purpose of this is to prevent spurious 'event junked' warnings.

`Swallow_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.4 [Devnull], page 62.

2.2.110 Swallow_performer

`Swallow_performer` is not part of any context.

2.2.111 System_start_delimiter_engraver

Create a system start delimiter (i.e., a `SystemStartBar`, `SystemStartBrace`, `SystemStartBracket` or `SystemStartSquare` spanner).

Properties (read)

`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.

`currentCommandColumn` (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 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333 and Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334.

`System_start_delimiter_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.1 [ChoirStaff], page 48, Section 2.1.10 [GrandStaff], page 81, Section 2.1.17 [PianoStaff], page 127, Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131 and Section 2.1.21 [StaffGroup], page 151.

2.2.112 Tab_harmonic_engraver

In a tablature, parenthesize objects whose music cause has the `parenthesize` property.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.44 [HarmonicParenthesesItem], page 286.

`Tab_harmonic_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158.

2.2.113 Tab_note_heads_engraver

Generate one or more tablature noteheads from event of type `NoteEvent`.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.56 [string-number-event], page 41 and Section 1.2.34 [note-event], page 39

Properties (read)

`middleCPosition` (number)
: The place of the middle C, measured in half staff-spaces. Usually determined by looking at `middleCClefPosition` and `middleCOffset`.

`stringTunings` (list)
: The tablature strings tuning. It is a list of the pitch (in semitones) of each string (starting with the lower one).

`minimumFret` (number)
: The tablature auto string-selecting mechanism selects the highest string with a fret at least `minimumFret`.

`tablatureFormat` (procedure)
: A function formatting a tablature note head. Called with three arguments: string number, context and event. It returns the text as a string.

`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.

`stringOneTopmost` (boolean)
: Whether the first string is printed on the top line of the tablature.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.109 [TabNoteHead], page 335.

`Tab_note_heads_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158.

2.2.114 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 pitch (in semitones) of each string (starting with the lower one).

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324.

`Tab_staff_symbol_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152.

2.2.115 Tempo_performer

Properties (read)

`tempoWholesPerMinute` (moment)
: The tempo in whole notes per minute.

`Tempo_performer` is not part of any context.

2.2.116 Text_engraver

Create text scripts.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.59 [text-script-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336.

`Text_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.117 Text_spanner_engraver

Create text spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.60 [text-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337.

`Text_spanner_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.118 Tie_engraver

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.61 [tie-event], page 42

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.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339 and Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340.

`Tie_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.16 [NoteNames], page 125, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.119 Tie_performer

Generate ties between note heads of equal pitch.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.61 [tie-event], page 42

Properties (read)

`tieMelismaBusy` (boolean)
: Signal whether a tie is present.

`Tie_performer` is not part of any context.

2.2.120 Time_signature_engraver

Create a Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340 whenever `timeSignatureFraction` changes.

Properties (read)

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

`timeSignatureFraction` (pair of numbers)
: 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 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340.

`Time_signature_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.5 [DrumStaff], page 62, Section 2.1.11 [GregorianTranscriptionStaff], page 82, Section 2.1.14 [MensuralStaff], page 105, Section 2.1.18 [RhythmicStaff], page 128, Section 2.1.20 [Staff], page 142 and Section 2.1.22 [TabStaff], page 152.

2.2.121 Time_signature_performer

`Time_signature_performer` is not part of any context.

2.2.122 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)

`internalBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`currentBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.

`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.

Properties (write)

`internalBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is used for internal timekeeping, among others by the `Accidental_engraver`.

`currentBarNumber` (integer)
: Contains the current barnumber. This property is incremented at every bar line.

`measurePosition` (moment)
: How much of the current measure have we had. This can be set manually to create incomplete measures.

`Timing_translator` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.2.123 Translator

Base class. Not instantiated.

`Translator` is not part of any context.

2.2.124 Trill_spanner_engraver

Create trill spanner from an event.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.64 [trill-span-event], page 42

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343.

`Trill_spanner_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.125 Tuplet_engraver

Catch tuplet events and generate appropriate bracket.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.65 [tuplet-span-event], page 42

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 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345 and Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346.

`Tuplet_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.126 Tweak_engraver

Read the `tweaks` property from the originating event, and set properties.

`Tweak_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.3 [CueVoice], page 50, Section 2.1.6 [DrumVoice], page 67, Section 2.1.12 [GregorianTranscriptionVoice], page 91, Section 2.1.15 [MensuralVoice], page 114, Section 2.1.23 [TabVoice], page 158, Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179 and Section 2.1.26 [Voice], page 190.

2.2.127 Vaticana_ligature_engraver

Handle ligatures by glueing special ligature heads together.

Music types accepted:

Section 1.2.26 [ligature-event], page 38 and Section 1.2.41 [pes-or-flexa-event], page 40

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274 and Section 3.1.123 [VaticanaLigature], page 348.

`Vaticana_ligature_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.25 [VaticanaVoice], page 179.

2.2.128 Vertical_align_engraver

Catch groups (staves, lyrics lines, etc.) and stack them vertically.

Properties (read)

`alignAboveContext` (string)
: Where to insert newly created context in vertiical alignment.

`alignBelowContext` (string)
: Where to insert newly created context in vertiical alignment.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.124 [VerticalAlignment], page 349.

`Vertical_align_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.2.129 Vertically_spaced_contexts_engraver

Properties (read)

`verticallySpacedContexts` (list)
: List of symbols, containing context names whose vertical axis groups should be taken into account for vertical spacing of systems.

Properties (write)

`verticallySpacedContexts` (list)
: List of symbols, containing context names whose vertical axis groups should be taken into account for vertical spacing of systems.

`Vertically_spaced_contexts_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.2.130 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.

`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.

`stavesFound` (list of grobs)
: A list of all staff-symbols found.

This engraver creates the following layout object(s):

Section 3.1.127 [VoltaBracket], page 351 and Section 3.1.128 [VoltaBracketSpanner], page 352.

`Volta_engraver` is part of the following context(s): Section 2.1.19 [Score], page 131.

2.3 Tunable context properties

`aDueText` (markup)
: Text to print at a unisono passage.

`alignAboveContext` (string)
: Where to insert newly created context in vertiical alignment.

`alignBassFigureAccidentals` (boolean)
: If true, then the accidentals are aligned in bass figure context.

`alignBelowContext` (string)
: Where to insert newly created context in vertiical alignment.

`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.

`autoBeamSettings` (list)
: Specifies when automatically generated beams should begin and end. See Section "Setting automatic beam behavior" in *Notation Reference* for more information.

`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.

`barNumberVisibility` (procedure)
: A Procedure that takes an integer and returns whether the corresponding bar number should be printed.

`bassFigureFormatFunction` (procedure)
: A procedure that is called to produce the formatting for a `BassFigure` grob. It takes a list of `BassFigureEvent`s, 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`.

`beatGrouping` (list)
: A list of beatgroups, e.g., in 5/8 time `'(2 3)`.

`beatLength` (moment)
: The length of one beat in this time signature.

`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.

`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.

`clefOctavation` (integer)
: Add this much extra octavation. Values of 7 and -7 are common.

`clefPosition` (number)
: Where should the center of the clef symbol go, measured in half staff spaces from the center of the staff.

`completionBusy` (boolean)
: Whether a completion-note head is playing.

`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.`'.

`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.

`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.

`explicitClefVisibility` (vector)
: '`break-visibility`' function for 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 changing from a non-natural to another non-natural.

`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.

`gridInterval` (moment)
: Interval for which to generate `GridPoint`s.

`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.

`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 `instrument` property labels the staff in the first system, and the `instr` property labels following lines.

`instrumentTransposition` (pitch)
: Define the transposition of the instrument. Its value is the pitch that sounds like middle C. This is used to transpose the MIDI output, and `\quote`s.

`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` (direction)
: 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 four arguments: text, duration, count 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`.

`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`.

`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.

`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.

`noteToFretFunction` (procedure)
: How to produce a fret diagram. Parameters: A list of note events and a list of tabstring events.

`ottavation` (markup)
: If set, the text for an ottava spanner. Changing this creates a new text spanner.

`output` (unknown)
: The output produced by a score-level translator during music interpretation.

`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.

`recordEventSequence` (procedure)
: When `Recording_group_engraver` is in this context, then upon termination of the context, this function is called with current context and a list of music objects. The list of contains entries with start times, music objects and whether they are processed in this context.

`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.

`restNumberThreshold` (number)
: If a multimeasure rest has more measures than this, a number is printed.

`shapeNoteStyles` (vector)
: Vector of symbols, listing style for each note head relative to the tonic (qv.) of the scale.

`shortInstrumentName` (markup)
: See `instrument`.

`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.

`soloIIText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo for voice 'two' when part-combining.

`soloText` (markup)
: The text for the start of a solo when part-combining.

`squashedPosition` (integer)
: Vertical position of squashing for Section "Pitch_squash_engraver" in *Internals Reference*.

`staffLineLayoutFunction` (procedure)
: Layout of staff lines, `traditional`, or `semitone`.

`stanza` (markup)
: Stanza 'number' to print before the start of a verse. Use in `Lyrics` context.

`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`.

`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 pitch (in semitones) of each string (starting with the lower one).

`strokeFingerOrientations` (list)
: See `fingeringOrientations`.

`subdivideBeams` (boolean)
: If set, multiple beams will be subdivided at beat 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: string number, context and event. It returns the text as a string.

`tempoHideNote` (boolean)
: Hide the note=count in tempo marks.

`tempoText` (markup)
: Text for tempo marks.

`tempoUnitCount` (number)
: Count for specifying tempo.

`tempoUnitDuration` (duration)
: Unit for specifying tempo.

`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` (pair of numbers)
: A pair of numbers, signifying the time signature. For example, `#'(4 . 4)` is a 4/4 time signature.

`timing` (boolean)
: Keep administration of measure length, position, bar number, etc.? Switch off for cadenzas.

`tonic` (pitch)
: The tonic of the current scale.

`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.

`verticallySpacedContexts` (list)
: List of symbols, containing context names whose vertical axis groups should be taken into account for vertical spacing of systems.

`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 Section "bar-line-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

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.

`breakableSeparationItem` (layout object)
: The breakable items in this time step, for this staff.

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

`currentMusicalColumn` (layout object)
: Grob that is X-parent to all non-breakable items (note heads, lyrics, etc.).

`dynamicAbsoluteVolumeFunction` (procedure)
: [DOCUMENT-ME]

`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.

`hasStaffSpacing` (boolean)
: True if the current `CommandColumn` contains items that will affect spacing.

`instrumentSupport` (list of grobs)
: A list of grobs to attach the instrument name to.

`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.

`originalMiddleCPosition` (integer)
: Used for temporary overriding middle C in octavation brackets.

`quotedEventTypes` (list)
: A list of symbols, representing the event types that should be duplicated for `\quote` commands.

`rootSystem` (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 201.

Standard settings:

`avoid-slur` (symbol):
`'inside`

Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`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.

`alteration` (number):
`accidental-interface::calc-alteration`

Alteration numbers for accidental.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:accidental-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:accidental-interface::height`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:accidental-interface::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.1 [accidental-interface], page 353 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.2 AccidentalCautionary

AccidentalCautionary objects are created by: Section 2.2.1 [Accidental_engraver], page 201.

Standard settings:

`avoid-slur` (symbol):
`'inside`

Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`parenthesized` (boolean):
`#t`
Parenthesize this grob.

`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.

`alteration` (number):
`accidental-interface::calc-alteration`
Alteration numbers for accidental.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:accidental-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:accidental-interface::height`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.1 [accidental-interface], page 353 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.3 AccidentalPlacement

AccidentalPlacement objects are created by: Section 2.2.1 [Accidental_engraver], page 201 and Section 2.2.2 [Ambitus_engraver], page 203.

Standard settings:

`left-padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.2`
The amount of space that is put left to an object (e.g., a group of accidentals).

`script-priority` (number):
`-100`
A sorting key that determines in what order a script is within a stack of scripts.

`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.

`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).

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.2 [accidental-placement-interface], page 353 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.4 AccidentalSuggestion

AccidentalSuggestion objects are created by: Section 2.2.1 [Accidental_engraver], page 201.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:accidental-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:accidental-interface::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:accidental-interface::height`

Hard coded extent in Y 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.

`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.

`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.

`alteration` (number):
`accidental-interface::calc-alteration`
Alteration numbers for accidental.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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`.

`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.

`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 sorting key that determines in what order a script is within a stack of scripts.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.82 [script-interface], page 392, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.3 [accidental-suggestion-interface], page 354, Section 3.2.1 [accidental-interface], page 353 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.5 Ambitus

Ambitus objects are created by: Section 2.2.2 [Ambitus_engraver], page 203.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):
`'(0 1)`
List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`space-alist` (list):
`'((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`.

`non-musical` (boolean):
`#t`

True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.15 [break-aligned-interface], page 360, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356, Section 3.2.5 [ambitus-interface], page 355 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.6 AmbitusAccidental

AmbitusAccidental objects are created by: Section 2.2.2 [Ambitus_engraver], page 203.

Standard settings:

`font-family` (symbol):
`'music`

The font family is the broadest category for selecting text fonts. Options include: `sans`, `roman`.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.5`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side`

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`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` (unknown):
`ly:accidental-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:accidental-interface::height`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`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.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.15 [break-aligned-interface], page 360, Section 3.2.1 [accidental-interface], page 353 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.7 AmbitusLine

AmbitusLine objects are created by: Section 2.2.2 [Ambitus_engraver], page 203.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly: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 3.2.97 [staff-symbol-referencer-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.5 [ambitus-interface], page 355 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.8 AmbitusNoteHead

AmbitusNoteHead objects are created by: Section 2.2.2 [Ambitus_engraver], page 203.

Standard settings:

`duration-log` (integer):
`2`
The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., `0` = whole note, `1` = half note, etc.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:note-head::print`

The symbol to print.

`Y-offset` (number):
`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 3.2.97 [staff-symbol-referencer-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.80 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 392, Section 3.2.64 [note-head-interface], page 386, Section 3.2.46 [ledgered-interface], page 379, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.5 [ambitus-interface], page 355 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.9 Arpeggio

Arpeggio objects are created by: Section 2.2.3 [Arpeggio_engraver], page 203 and Section 2.2.99 [Span_arpeggio_engraver], page 233.

Standard settings:

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:arpeggio::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:arpeggio::print`

The symbol to print.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side`

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`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`.

`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.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.5`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`script-priority` (number):
`0`
A sorting key that determines in what order a script is within a stack of scripts.

`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.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:arpeggio::height`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.97 [staff-symbol-referencer-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.6 [arpeggio-interface], page 355 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.10 BalloonTextItem

BalloonTextItem objects are created by: Section 2.2.6 [Balloon_engraver], page 204.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`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-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 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.8 [balloon-interface], page 357 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.11 BarLine

BarLine objects are created by: Section 2.2.7 [Bar_engraver], page 204.

Standard settings:

`break-align-symbol` (symbol):
`'staff-bar`
This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

`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.

`glyph` (string):
`|`

A string determining what 'style' of glyph is typeset. Valid choices depend on the function that is reading this property.

`gap` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.4`

Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

`layer` (integer):
`0`

The output layer (a value between 0 and 2: Layers define the order of printing objects. Objects in lower layers are overprinted by objects in higher layers.

`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.

`non-musical` (boolean):
`#t`

True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:bar-line::print`

The symbol to print.

`bar-size` (dimension, in staff space):
`ly:bar-line::calc-bar-size`

The size of a bar line.

`allow-span-bar` (boolean):
`#t`

If false, no inter-staff bar line will be created below this bar line.

`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`.

`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.

`thin-kern` (number):
`3.0`

The space after a hair-line in a bar line.

`hair-thickness` (number):
`1.9`

Thickness of the thin line in a bar line.

`thick-thickness` (number):
`6.0`

Bar line thickness, measured in `line-thickness`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.15 [break-aligned-interface], page 360, Section 3.2.9 [bar-line-interface], page 357 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.12 BarNumber

BarNumber objects are created by: Section 2.2.8 [Bar_number_engraver], page 205.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

`non-musical` (boolean):
`#t`

True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

`break-visibility` (vector):
`#(#f #f #t)`

A vector of 3 booleans, `#(`*`end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line`*`)`. `#t` means visible, `#f` means killed.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`1.0`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`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-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.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

`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.

`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.

`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.

`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 invisible due to break-visibility, we will align to the next grob (and so on).

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.14 [break-alignable-interface], page 360 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.13 BassFigure

BassFigure objects are created by: Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.79 [rhythmic-grob-interface], page 391, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.11 [bass-figure-interface], page 358 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.14 BassFigureAlignment

BassFigureAlignment objects are created by: Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):
`'(1)`

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`threshold` (pair of numbers):
`'(2 . 1000)`

`(min . max)`, where *min* and *max* are dimensions in staff space.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`stacking-dir` (direction):
`-1`

Stack objects in which direction?

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.2`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.10 [bass-figure-alignment-interface], page 358, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356, Section 3.2.4 [align-interface], page 354 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.15 BassFigureAlignmentPositioning

BassFigureAlignmentPositioning objects are created by: Section 2.2.33 [Figured_bass_position_engraver], page 213.

Standard settings:

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

`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`.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`axes` (list):
`'(1)`
List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`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.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.5`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.16 BassFigureBracket

BassFigureBracket objects are created by: Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:enclosing-bracket::print`
The symbol to print.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:enclosing-bracket::width`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`edge-height` (pair):
`'(0.2 . 0.2)`
A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: `(`*`left-height . right-height`*`)`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.28 [enclosing-bracket-interface], page 365 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.17 BassFigureContinuation

BassFigureContinuation objects are created by: Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`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 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.29 [figured-bass-continuation-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.18 BassFigureLine

BassFigureLine objects are created by: Section 2.2.32 [Figured_bass_engraver], page 212.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):
`'(1)`
List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`vertical-skylines` (unknown):
`ly:axis-group-interface::calc-skylines`
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.19 Beam

Beam objects are created by: Section 2.2.4 [Auto_beam_engraver], page 203, Section 2.2.9 [Beam_engraver], page 205, Section 2.2.15 [Chord_tremolo_engraver], page 207 and Section 2.2.39 [Grace_beam_engraver], page 215.

Standard settings:

`gap` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.8`
Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

`positions` (pair of numbers):
`#<simple-closure #<simple-closure (#<procedure chain-grob-member-functions (grob value . funcs)> (#<primitive-procedure cons> 0 0) #<primitive-procedure ly:beam::calc-least-squares-positions> #<primitive-procedure ly:beam::slope-damping> #<primitive-procedure ly:beam::shift-region-to-valid> #<primitive-procedure ly:beam::quanting>) > >`
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.

`concaveness` (number):
`ly:beam::calc-concaveness`
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.

`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.

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.

stencil (unknown):
ly:beam::print
The symbol to print.

clip-edges (boolean):
#t
Allow outward pointing beamlets at the edges of beams?

thickness (number):
0.48
Line thickness, generally measured in line-thickness.

neutral-direction (direction):
-1
Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

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.

damping (number):
1
Amount of beam slope damping.

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.

font-family (symbol):
'roman
The font family is the broadest category for selecting text fonts. Options include: sans, roman.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.116 [unbreakable-spanner-interface], page 411, Section 3.2.97 [staff-symbol-referencer-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.12 [beam-interface], page 358 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.20 BendAfter

BendAfter objects are created by: Section 2.2.11 [Bend_engraver], page 206.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`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 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.13 [bend-after-interface], page 360 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.21 BreakAlignGroup

BreakAlignGroup objects are created by: Section 2.2.12 [Break_align_engraver], page 206.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):
`'(0)`
List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.15 [break-aligned-interface], page 360, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.22 BreakAlignment

BreakAlignment objects are created by: Section 2.2.12 [Break_align_engraver], page 206.

Standard settings:

`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.

`break-align-orders` (vector):
: `#((left-edge ambitus breathing-sign clef staff-bar key-cancellation key-signature time-signature custos) (left-edge ambitus breathing-sign clef staff-bar key-cancellation key-signature staff time-signature custos) (left-edge ambitus breathing-sign clef key-cancellation key-signature staff-bar time-signature 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))
```

`axes` (list):
: `'(0)`

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.16 [break-alignment-interface], page 361, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.23 BreathingSign

BreathingSign objects are created by: Section 2.2.13 [Breathing_sign_engraver], page 206.

Standard settings:

`break-align-symbol` (symbol):
: `'breathing-sign`

This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

`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) (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` (unknown):
: `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-offset` (number):
`ly:breathing-sign::offset-callback`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`break-visibility` (vector):
`#(#t #t #f)`

A vector of 3 booleans, `#(`*`end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line`*`)`. `#t` means visible, `#f` means killed.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.17 [breathing-sign-interface], page 362, Section 3.2.15 [break-aligned-interface], page 360 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.24 ChordName

ChordName objects are created by: Section 2.2.14 [Chord_name_engraver], page 207.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

`after-line-breaking` (boolean):
`ly:chord-name::after-line-breaking`

Dummy property, used to trigger callback for `after-line-breaking`.

`word-space` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.0`

Space to insert between words in texts.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.79 [rhythmic-grob-interface], page 391, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.18 [chord-name-interface], page 362 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.25 Clef

Clef objects are created by: Section 2.2.16 [Clef_engraver], page 207.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:clef::print`
The symbol to print.

`non-musical` (boolean):
`#t`
True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

`avoid-slur` (symbol):
`'inside`
Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`font-family` (symbol):
`'music`
The font family is the broadest category for selecting text fonts. Options include: `sans`, `roman`.

`break-align-symbol` (symbol):
`'clef`
This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

`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-visibility` (vector):
`#(#f #f #t)`
A vector of 3 booleans, `#(`*`end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line`*`)`. `#t` means visible, `#f` means killed.

`space-alist` (list):
`'((ambitus 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 . 0.5) (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`.

`Y-offset` (number):
`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 3.2.97 [staff-symbol-referencer-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.19 [clef-interface], page 362, Section 3.2.15 [break-aligned-interface], page 360 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.26 ClusterSpanner

ClusterSpanner objects are created by: Section 2.2.17 [Cluster_spanner_engraver], page 208.

Standard settings:

`springs-and-rods` (boolean):
`ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods`

Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:cluster::print`

The symbol to print.

`minimum-length` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.0`

Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the `springs-and-rods` property. If added to a `Tie`, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.25`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`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 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.21 [cluster-interface], page 363 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.27 ClusterSpannerBeacon

ClusterSpannerBeacon objects are created by: Section 2.2.17 [Cluster_spanner_engraver], page 208.

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 3.2.79 [rhythmic-grob-interface], page 391, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.20 [cluster-beacon-interface], page 363 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.28 CombineTextScript

CombineTextScript objects are created by: Section 2.2.76 [Part_combine_engraver], page 226.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

`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)`.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self`

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`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.

`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.

`script-priority` (number):
`200`

A sorting key that determines in what order a script is within a stack of scripts.

`baseline-skip` (dimension, in staff space):
`2`

Distance between base lines of multiple lines of text.

`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.

`avoid-slur` (symbol):
`'outside`

Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`font-series` (symbol):
`'bold`

Select the series of a font. Choices include `medium`, `bold`, `bold-narrow`, etc.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.108 [text-script-interface], page 407, Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.29 Custos

Custos objects are created by: Section 2.2.21 [Custos_engraver], page 209.

Standard settings:

`break-align-symbol` (symbol):
`'custos`

This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

`non-musical` (boolean):
`#t`

True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:custos::print`

The symbol to print.

`break-visibility` (vector):
`#(#t #f #f)`

A vector of 3 booleans, `#(`*`end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line`*`)`. `#t` means visible, `#f` means killed.

`style` (symbol):
`'vaticana`

This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the `stencil` callback reading this property.

`neutral-direction` (direction):
`-1`

Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.97 [staff-symbol-referencer-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.22 [custos-interface], page 363, Section 3.2.15 [break-aligned-interface], page 360 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.30 DotColumn

DotColumn objects are created by: Section 2.2.23 [Dot_column_engraver], page 210 and Section 2.2.127 [Vaticana_ligature_engraver], page 239.

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 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.23 [dot-column-interface], page 364, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.31 Dots

Dots objects are created by: Section 2.2.19 [Completion_heads_engraver], page 208 and Section 2.2.24 [Dots_engraver], page 210.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:dots::print`
The symbol to print.

`dot-count` (integer):
`dots::calc-dot-count`
The number of dots.

`staff-position` (number):
`dots::calc-staff-position`
Vertical position, measured in half staff spaces, counted from the middle line.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.97 [staff-symbol-referencer-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.24 [dots-interface], page 364 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.32 DoublePercentRepeat

DoublePercentRepeat objects are created by: Section 2.2.77 [Percent_repeat_engraver], page 226.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:percent-repeat-item-interface::double-percent`
The symbol to print.

`non-musical` (boolean):
`#t`
True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

`slope` (number):
`1.0`
The slope of this object.

`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.

`slash-negative-kern` (number):
`1.6`
The space to remove between slashes 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 and Aybabtu) are using this property. Available values are `fetaMusic` (Emmentaler), `fetaBraces` (Aybabtu), `fetaNumber` (Emmentaler), and `fetaDynamic` (Emmentaler).

`width` (dimension, in staff space):
`2.0`
The width of a grob measured in staff space.

`thickness` (number):
`0.48`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.72 [percent-repeat-item-interface], page 389, Section 3.2.71 [percent-repeat-interface], page 389, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.15 [break-aligned-interface], page 360 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.33 DoublePercentRepeatCounter

DoublePercentRepeatCounter objects are created by: Section 2.2.77 [Percent_repeat_engraver], page 226.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`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-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`font-encoding` (symbol):
`'fetaNumber`

The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only lilypond's system fonts (Emmentaler and Aybabtu) are using this property. Available values are `fetaMusic` (Emmentaler), `fetaBraces` (Aybabtu), `fetaNumber` (Emmentaler), and `fetaDynamic` (Emmentaler).

`self-alignment-X` (number):
`0`

Specify alignment of an object. The value `-1` means left aligned, `0` centered, and `1` right-aligned in X direction. Other numerical values may also be specified.

`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.

`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.

`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.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.72 [percent-repeat-item-interface], page 389, Section 3.2.71 [percent-repeat-interface], page 389, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.34 DynamicLineSpanner

DynamicLineSpanner objects are created by: Section 2.2.27 [Dynamic_align_engraver], page 211 and Section 2.2.28 [Dynamic_engraver], page 211.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):
`'(1)`
List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.6`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`slur-padding` (number):
`0.3`
Extra distance between slur and script.

`minimum-space` (dimension, in staff space):
`1.2`
Minimum distance that the victim should move (after padding).

`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`.

`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.

`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.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`
Hard coded extent in Y 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 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.26 [dynamic-line-spanner-interface], page 365, Section 3.2.25 [dynamic-interface], page 364, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.35 DynamicText

DynamicText objects are created by: Section 2.2.28 [Dynamic_engraver], page 211 and Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

`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`.

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self`
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`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.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:self-alignment-interface::y-aligned-on-self`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`self-alignment-Y` (number):
`0`
Like `self-alignment-X` but for the Y axis.

`font-series` (symbol):
`'bold`
Select the series of a font. Choices include `medium`, `bold`, `bold-narrow`, etc.

`font-encoding` (symbol):
`'fetaDynamic`

The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only lilypond's system fonts (Emmentaler and Aybabtu) are using this property. Available values are `fetaMusic` (Emmentaler), `fetaBraces` (Aybabtu), `fetaNumber` (Emmentaler), and `fetaDynamic` (Emmentaler).

`font-shape` (symbol):
`'italic`

Select the shape of a font. Choices include `upright`, `italic`, `caps`.

`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):
`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.82 [script-interface], page 392, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.25 [dynamic-interface], page 364 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.36 DynamicTextSpanner

DynamicTextSpanner objects are created by: Section 2.2.28 [Dynamic_engraver], page 211 and Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222.

Standard settings:

`font-shape` (symbol):
`'italic`

Select the shape of a font. Choices include `upright`, `italic`, `caps`.

`style` (symbol):
`'dashed-line`

This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the `stencil` callback reading this property.

`minimum-Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`'(-1 . 1)`

Minimum size of an object in Y dimension, measured in `staff-space` units.

`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 . -0.5) (padding . 0.5)) (left-broken (attach-dir . 1)))`

An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:line-spanner::print`
The symbol to print.

`left-bound-info` (list):
`ly:line-spanner::calc-left-bound-info-and-text`
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.

`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.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.50 [line-spanner-interface], page 380, Section 3.2.49 [line-interface], page 380, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.27 [dynamic-text-spanner-interface], page 365, Section 3.2.25 [dynamic-interface], page 364 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.37 Fingering

Fingering objects are created by: Section 2.2.34 [Fingering_engraver], page 213 and Section 2.2.64 [New_fingering_engraver], page 223.

Standard settings:

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.5`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`avoid-slur` (symbol):
`'around`
Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`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.

`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.

`script-priority` (number):
`100`

A sorting key that determines in what order a script is within a stack of scripts.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

`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`.

`text` (markup):
`fingering::calc-text`

Text markup. See Section "Formatting text" in *Notation Reference*.

`font-encoding` (symbol):
`'fetaNumber`

The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only lilypond's system fonts (Emmentaler and Aybabtu) are using this property. Available values are `fetaMusic` (Emmentaler), `fetaBraces` (Aybabtu), `fetaNumber` (Emmentaler), and `fetaDynamic` (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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.108 [text-script-interface], page 407, Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.30 [finger-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.38 FretBoard

FretBoard objects are created by: Section 2.2.37 [Fretboard_engraver], page 214.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`fret-board::calc-stencil`

The symbol to print.

`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-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-font-mag` – The magnification of the font used to label the lowest fret number. Default 0.5
- `fret-label-vertical-offset` – The vertical offset of the fret label from the fret. Default -0.2
- `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`, and `arabic`. Default `roman-lower`.
- `open-string` – Character string to be used to indicate open string. Default `"o"`.
- `orientation` – Orientation of fret-diagram. Options include `normal` and `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.

- `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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.32 [fret-diagram-interface], page 367, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.39 Glissando

Glissando objects are created by: Section 2.2.38 [Glissando_engraver], page 214 and Section 2.2.65 [Note_head_line_engraver], page 223.

Standard settings:

`style` (symbol):
`'line`

This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the `stencil` callback reading this property.

`gap` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.5`

Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

`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.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`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.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:line-spanner::print`

The symbol to print.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.116 [unbreakable-spanner-interface], page 411, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.50 [line-spanner-interface], page 380, Section 3.2.49 [line-interface], page 380 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.40 GraceSpacing

GraceSpacing objects are created by: Section 2.2.41 [Grace_spacing_engraver], page 215.

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.

`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*.

`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*.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.91 [spacing-options-interface], page 398, Section 3.2.33 [grace-spacing-interface], page 369 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.41 GridLine

GridLine objects are created by: Section 2.2.42 [Grid_line_span_engraver], page 215.

Standard settings:

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:grid-line-interface::width`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:grid-line-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

`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.

`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.

`layer` (integer):
`0`
The output layer (a value between 0 and 2: Layers define the order of printing objects. Objects in lower layers are overprinted by objects in higher layers.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.35 [grid-line-interface], page 370 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.42 GridPoint

GridPoint objects are created by: Section 2.2.43 [Grid_point_engraver], page 216.

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 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.36 [grid-point-interface], page 370 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.43 Hairpin

Hairpin objects are created by: Section 2.2.28 [Dynamic_engraver], page 211 and Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:hairpin::print`
The symbol to print.

`springs-and-rods` (boolean):
`ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods`
Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

`after-line-breaking` (boolean):
`ly:hairpin::after-line-breaking`
Dummy property, used to trigger callback for `after-line-breaking`.

`grow-direction` (direction):
`hairpin::calc-grow-direction`
Crescendo or decrescendo?

`circled-tip` (boolean):
`#f`
Put a circle at start/end of hairpins (al/del niente).

`to-barline` (boolean):
`#t`
If true, the spanner will stop at the bar line just before it would otherwise stop.

`thickness` (number):
`1.0`

Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`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.

`bound-padding` (number):
`1.0`

The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.

`self-alignment-Y` (number):
`0`

Like `self-alignment-X` but for the Y axis.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:self-alignment-interface::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 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.49 [line-interface], page 380, Section 3.2.38 [hairpin-interface], page 374, Section 3.2.25 [dynamic-interface], page 364 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.44 HarmonicParenthesesItem

HarmonicParenthesesItem objects are created by: Section 2.2.112 [Tab_harmonic_engraver], page 235.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`parentheses-item::print`

The symbol to print.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`stencils` (list):
`parentheses-item::calc-angled-bracket-stencils`

Multiple stencils, used as intermediate value.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.70 [parentheses-interface], page 389, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.45 HorizontalBracket

HorizontalBracket objects are created by: Section 2.2.46 [Horizontal_bracket_engraver], page 216.

Standard settings:

`thickness` (number):
`1.0`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:horizontal-bracket::print`
The symbol to print.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`connect-to-neighbor` (pair):
`ly:tuplet-bracket::calc-connect-to-neighbors`
Pair of booleans, indicating whether this grob looks as a continued break.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.2`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`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.

`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`.

`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.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.49 [line-interface], page 380, Section 3.2.40 [horizontal-bracket-interface], page 374 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.46 InstrumentName

InstrumentName objects are created by: Section 2.2.48 [Instrument_name_engraver], page 217.

Standard settings:

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.3`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:system-start-text::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.

`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`.

`self-alignment-Y` (number):
`0`
Like `self-alignment-X` but for the Y axis.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.105 [system-start-text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.47 InstrumentSwitch

InstrumentSwitch objects are created by: Section 2.2.49 [Instrument_switch_engraver], page 217.

Standard settings:

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.5`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self`
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`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.

`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`.

`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.

`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.

`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.

`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)`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.48 KeyCancellation

KeyCancellation objects are not created by any engraver.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:key-signature-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

`glyph-name-alist` (list):
`'((0 . accidentals.natural))`

An alist of key-string pairs.

`space-alist` (list):
`'((time-signature extra-space . 1.25) (staff-bar extra-space . 0.6) (key-signature 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`.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

`non-musical` (boolean):
`#t`

True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.97 [staff-symbol-referencer-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.44 [key-signature-interface], page 378, Section 3.2.43 [key-cancellation-interface], page 378, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.15 [break-aligned-interface], page 360 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.49 KeySignature

KeySignature objects are created by: Section 2.2.50 [Key_engraver], page 218.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:key-signature-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

`avoid-slur` (symbol):
`'inside`

Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`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.

space-alist (list):
'((time-signature extra-space . 1.15) (staff-bar extra-space . 1.1) (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.

Y-offset (number):
ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

break-align-symbol (symbol):
'key-signature

This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

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-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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.97 [staff-symbol-referencer-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.44 [key-signature-interface], page 378, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.15 [break-aligned-interface], page 360 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.50 LaissezVibrerTie

LaissezVibrerTie objects are created by: Section 2.2.52 [Laissez_vibrer_engraver], page 219.

Standard settings:

stencil (unknown):
ly:tie::print

The symbol to print.

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.

`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):
`-1`
Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?

`thickness` (number):
`1.0`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.85 [semi-tie-interface], page 394, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.51 LaissezVibrerTieColumn

LaissezVibrerTieColumn objects are created by: Section 2.2.52 [Laissez_vibrer_engraver], page 219.

Standard settings:

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`head-direction` (direction):
`-1`
Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.84 [semi-tie-column-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.52 LedgerLineSpanner

LedgerLineSpanner objects are created by: Section 2.2.53 [Ledger_line_engraver], page 219.

Standard settings:

`springs-and-rods` (boolean):
`ly:ledger-line-spanner::set-spacing-rods`
Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:ledger-line-spanner::print`
The symbol to print.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`minimum-length-fraction` (number):
`0.25`
Minimum length of ledger line as fraction of note head size.

`length-fraction` (number):
`0.25`
Multiplier for lengths. Used for determining ledger lines and stem lengths.

`layer` (integer):
`0`
The output layer (a value between 0 and 2: Layers define the order of printing objects. Objects in lower layers are overprinted by objects in higher layers.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.45 [ledger-line-spanner-interface], page 379 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.53 LeftEdge

LeftEdge objects are created by: Section 2.2.12 [Break_align_engraver], page 206.

Standard settings:

`break-align-symbol` (symbol):
`'left-edge`
This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

`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.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`'(0 . 0)`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`non-musical` (boolean):
`#t`
True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

`break-visibility` (vector):
`#(#t #f #t)`
A vector of 3 booleans, `#(`*`end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line`*`)`. `#t` means visible, `#f` means killed.

`space-alist` (list):
`'((custos extra-space . 0.0) (ambitus extra-space . 2.0) (time-signature extra-space . 1.0) (staff-bar extra-space . 0.0) (breathing-sign minimum-space . 0.0) (clef extra-space . 0.8) (first-note fixed-space . 2.0) (right-edge extra-space`

`. 0.0) (key-signature extra-space . 0.0) (key-cancellation 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`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.15 [break-aligned-interface], page 360 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.54 LigatureBracket

LigatureBracket objects are created by: Section 2.2.54 [Ligature_bracket_engraver], page 219.

Standard settings:

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`2.0`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`thickness` (number):
`1.6`

Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`edge-height` (pair):
`'(0.7 . 0.7)`

A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: `(`*`left-height . right-height`*`)`.

`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.

`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`.

`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.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:tuplet-bracket::print`

The symbol to print.

`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.

`connect-to-neighbor` (pair):
`ly:tuplet-bracket::calc-connect-to-neighbors`

Pair of booleans, indicating whether this grob looks as a continued break.

`control-points` (list):
`ly:tuplet-bracket::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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.114 [tuplet-bracket-interface], page 410, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.49 [line-interface], page 380 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.55 LyricExtender

LyricExtender objects are created by: Section 2.2.31 [Extender_engraver], page 212.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:lyric-extender::print`

The symbol to print.

`thickness` (number):
`0.8`

Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`minimum-length` (dimension, in staff space):
`1.5`

Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the `springs-and-rods` property. If added to a `Tie`, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`'(0 . 0)`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.53 [lyric-interface], page 382, Section 3.2.51 [lyric-extender-interface], page 381 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.56 LyricHyphen

LyricHyphen objects are created by: Section 2.2.47 [Hyphen_engraver], page 217.

Standard settings:

`thickness` (number):
`1.3`

Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`height` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.42`
Height of an object in `staff-space` units.

`dash-period` (number):
`10.0`
The length of one dash together with whitespace. If negative, no line is drawn at all.

`length` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.66`
User override for the stem length of unbeamed stems.

`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.

`minimum-distance` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.1`
Minimum distance between rest and notes or beam.

`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` (unknown):
`ly:lyric-hyphen::print`
The symbol to print.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`'(0 . 0)`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.53 [lyric-interface], page 382, Section 3.2.52 [lyric-hyphen-interface], page 382, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.57 LyricSpace

LyricSpace objects are created by: Section 2.2.47 [Hyphen_engraver], page 217.

Standard settings:

`minimum-distance` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.45`
Minimum distance between rest and notes or beam.

`springs-and-rods` (boolean):
`ly:lyric-hyphen::set-spacing-rods`
Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.0`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.52 [lyric-hyphen-interface], page 382 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.58 LyricText

LyricText objects are created by: Section 2.2.55 [Lyric_engraver], page 219.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`lyric-text::print`
The symbol to print.

`text` (markup):
`#<procedure #f (grob)>`
Text markup. See Section "Formatting text" in *Notation Reference*.

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:self-alignment-interface::aligned-on-x-parent`
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`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.

`word-space` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.6`
Space to insert between words in texts.

`font-series` (symbol):
`'bold-narrow`
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.

`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)`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.79 [rhythmic-grob-interface], page 391, Section 3.2.54 [lyric-syllable-interface], page 382, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.59 MeasureGrouping

MeasureGrouping objects are created by: Section 2.2.58 [Measure_grouping_engraver], page 220.

Standard settings:

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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` (unknown):
`ly:measure-grouping::print`
The symbol to print.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`2`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`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`.

`thickness` (number):
`1`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`height` (dimension, in staff space):
`2.0`
Height of an object in `staff-space` units.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.56 [measure-grouping-interface], page 382 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.60 MelodyItem

MelodyItem objects are created by: Section 2.2.59 [Melody_engraver], page 220.

Standard settings:

`neutral-direction` (direction):
`-1`
Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.57 [melody-spanner-interface], page 383, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.61 MensuralLigature

MensuralLigature objects are created by: Section 2.2.60 [Mensural_ligature_engraver], page 221.

Standard settings:

`thickness` (number):
`1.4`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:mensural-ligature::print`
The symbol to print.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.58 [mensural-ligature-interface], page 383, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.62 MetronomeMark

MetronomeMark objects are created by: Section 2.2.61 [Metronome_mark_engraver], page 221.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

`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.

`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):
`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.59 [metronome-mark-interface], page 383, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.63 MultiMeasureRest

MultiMeasureRest objects are created by: Section 2.2.62 [Multi_measure_rest_engraver], page 221.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:multi-measure-rest::print`

The symbol to print.

`springs-and-rods` (boolean):
`ly:multi-measure-rest::set-spacing-rods`

Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`staff-position` (number):
`0`

Vertical position, measured in half staff spaces, counted from the middle line.

`expand-limit` (integer):
`10`

Maximum number of measures expanded in church rests.

`thick-thickness` (number):
`6.6`

Bar line thickness, measured in `line-thickness`.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.97 [staff-symbol-referencer-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.78 [rest-interface], page 391, Section 3.2.61 [multi-measure-rest-interface], page 384, Section 3.2.60 [multi-measure-interface], page 384, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.64 MultiMeasureRestNumber

MultiMeasureRestNumber objects are created by: Section 2.2.62 [Multi_measure_rest_engraver], page 221.

Standard settings:

`bound-padding` (number):
: `2.0`

  The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.

`springs-and-rods` (boolean):
: `ly:multi-measure-rest::set-text-rods`

  Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

`stencil` (unknown):
: `ly:text-interface::print`

  The symbol to print.

`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-offset` (number):
: `ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`

  The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

`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.

`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):
: `0.4`

  Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`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.

`font-encoding` (symbol):
`'fetaNumber`

The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only lilypond's system fonts (Emmentaler and Aybabtu) are using this property. Available values are `fetaMusic` (Emmentaler), `fetaBraces` (Aybabtu), `fetaNumber` (Emmentaler), and `fetaDynamic` (Emmentaler).

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.60 [multi-measure-interface], page 384, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.65 MultiMeasureRestText

MultiMeasureRestText objects are created by: Section 2.2.62 [Multi_measure_rest_engraver], page 221.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`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-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

`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.

`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.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.60 [multi-measure-interface], page 384, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.66 NonMusicalPaperColumn

NonMusicalPaperColumn objects are created by: Section 2.2.74 [Paper_column_engraver], page 225.

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.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`horizontal-skylines` (unknown):
`ly:separation-item::calc-skylines`
Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

`non-musical` (boolean):
`#t`
True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

`line-break-permission` (symbol):
`'allow`
Instructs the line breaker on whether to put a line break at this column. Can be `force` or `allow`.

`page-break-permission` (symbol):
`'allow`

Instructs the page breaker on whether to put a page break at this column. Can be `force` or `allow`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.89 [spaceable-grob-interface], page 397, Section 3.2.86 [separation-item-interface], page 394, Section 3.2.69 [paper-column-interface], page 387, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.67 NoteCollision

NoteCollision objects are created by: Section 2.2.18 [Collision_engraver], page 208.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):
`'(0 1)`

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`prefer-dotted-right` (boolean):
`#t`

For note collisions, prefer to shift dotted up-note to the right, rather than shifting just the dot.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.62 [note-collision-interface], page 384, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.68 NoteColumn

NoteColumn objects are created by: Section 2.2.89 [Rhythmic_column_engraver], page 230.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):
`'(0 1)`

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`horizontal-skylines` (unknown):
`ly:separation-item::calc-skylines`
Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.86 [separation-item-interface], page 394, Section 3.2.63 [note-column-interface], page 385, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.69 NoteHead

NoteHead objects are created by: Section 2.2.19 [Completion_heads_engraver], page 208, Section 2.2.26 [Drum_notes_engraver], page 210 and Section 2.2.66 [Note_heads_engraver], page 223.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:note-head::print`
The symbol to print.

`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.

`stem-attachment` (pair of numbers):
`ly:note-head::calc-stem-attachment`
An `(x . y)` pair where the stem attaches to the notehead.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:note-head::stem-x-shift`
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.117 [vaticana-ligature-interface], page 411, Section 3.2.97 [staff-symbol-referencer-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.80 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 392, Section 3.2.79 [rhythmic-grob-interface], page 391, Section 3.2.64 [note-head-interface], page 386, Section 3.2.58 [mensural-ligature-interface], page 383, Section 3.2.46 [ledgered-interface], page 379, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.34 [gregorian-ligature-interface], page 369, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.70 NoteName

NoteName objects are created by: Section 2.2.67 [Note_name_engraver], page 224.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.65 [note-name-interface], page 386, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.71 NoteSpacing

NoteSpacing objects are created by: Section 2.2.69 [Note_spacing_engraver], page 224.

Standard settings:

`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.

`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.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.90 [spacing-interface], page 398, Section 3.2.66 [note-spacing-interface], page 386, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.72 OctavateEight

OctavateEight objects are created by: Section 2.2.16 [Clef_engraver], page 207.

Standard settings:

`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.

`break-visibility` (vector):
`#(#f #f #t)`

A vector of 3 booleans, `#(`*`end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line`*`)`. `#t` means visible, `#f` means killed.

`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-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

`font-shape` (symbol):
`'italic`
Select the shape of a font. Choices include `upright`, `italic`, `caps`.

`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.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.73 OttavaBracket

OttavaBracket objects are created by: Section 2.2.71 [Ottava_spanner_engraver], page 224.

Standard settings:

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:ottava-bracket::print`
The symbol to print.

`font-shape` (symbol):
`'italic`
Select the shape of a font. Choices include `upright`, `italic`, `caps`.

`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):
`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.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.5`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`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.

`style` (symbol):
`'dashed-line`

This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the `stencil` callback reading this property.

`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).

`edge-height` (pair):
`'(0 . 1.2)`

A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: `(`*`left-height . right-height`*`)`.

`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):
`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.68 [ottava-bracket-interface], page 387, Section 3.2.49 [line-interface], page 380, Section 3.2.40 [horizontal-bracket-interface], page 374, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.74 PaperColumn

PaperColumn objects are created by: Section 2.2.74 [Paper_column_engraver], page 225.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):
`'(0)`

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`allow-loose-spacing` (boolean):
`#t`
If set, column can be detached from main spacing.

`before-line-breaking` (boolean):
`ly:paper-column::before-line-breaking`
Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

`horizontal-skylines` (unknown):
`ly:separation-item::calc-skylines`
Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.89 [spaceable-grob-interface], page 397, Section 3.2.86 [separation-item-interface], page 394, Section 3.2.69 [paper-column-interface], page 387, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.75 ParenthesesItem

ParenthesesItem objects are created by: Section 2.2.75 [Parenthesis_engraver], page 226.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`parentheses-item::print`
The symbol to print.

`stencils` (list):
`parentheses-item::calc-parenthesis-stencils`
Multiple stencils, used as intermediate value.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.70 [parentheses-interface], page 389, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.76 PercentRepeat

PercentRepeat objects are created by: Section 2.2.77 [Percent_repeat_engraver], page 226.

Standard settings:

`springs-and-rods` (boolean):
`ly:multi-measure-rest::set-spacing-rods`
Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:multi-measure-rest::percent`
The symbol to print.

`slope` (number):
`1.0`
The slope of this object.

`thickness` (number):
`0.48`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`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 and Aybabtu) are using this property. Available values are `fetaMusic` (Emmentaler), `fetaBraces` (Aybabtu), `fetaNumber` (Emmentaler), and `fetaDynamic` (Emmentaler).

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.71 [percent-repeat-interface], page 389, Section 3.2.61 [multi-measure-rest-interface], page 384, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.77 PercentRepeatCounter

PercentRepeatCounter objects are created by: Section 2.2.77 [Percent_repeat_engraver], page 226.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`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-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

`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.

`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.

`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.

`font-encoding` (symbol):
`'fetaNumber`

The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only lilypond's system fonts (Emmentaler and Aybabtu) are using this property. Available values are `fetaMusic` (Emmentaler), `fetaBraces` (Aybabtu), `fetaNumber` (Emmentaler), and `fetaDynamic` (Emmentaler).

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.71 [percent-repeat-interface], page 389, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.78 PhrasingSlur

PhrasingSlur objects are created by: Section 2.2.78 [Phrasing_slur_engraver], page 227.

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.

`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`.

`springs-and-rods` (boolean):
`ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods`
Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:slur::height`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:slur::print`
The symbol to print.

`thickness` (number):
`1.1`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`minimum-length` (dimension, in staff space):
`1.5`
Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the `springs-and-rods` property. If added to a `Tie`, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

`height-limit` (dimension, in staff space):
`2.0`
Maximum slur height: The longer the slur, the closer it is to this height.

`ratio` (number):
`0.333`
Parameter for slur shape. The higher this number, the quicker the slur attains its `height-limit`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.88 [slur-interface], page 396 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.79 PianoPedalBracket

PianoPedalBracket objects are created by: Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`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.

`bound-padding` (number):
`1.0`
The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.

`direction` (direction):
`-1`
If `side-axis` is `0` (or `#X`), then this property determines whether the object is placed `#LEFT`, `#CENTER` or `#RIGHT` with respect to the other object.

Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed `#UP`, `#CENTER` or `#DOWN`. Numerical values may also be used: `#UP=1`, `#DOWN=-1`, `#LEFT=-1`, `#RIGHT=1`, `#CENTER=0`.

`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.

`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.

`thickness` (number):
`1.0`

Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.74 [piano-pedal-interface], page 390, Section 3.2.73 [piano-pedal-bracket-interface], page 390, Section 3.2.49 [line-interface], page 380 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.80 RehearsalMark

RehearsalMark objects are created by: Section 2.2.57 [Mark_engraver], page 220.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`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-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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)`.

`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.

`direction` (direction):
`1`

If `side-axis` is `0` (or `#X`), then this property determines whether the object is placed `#LEFT`, `#CENTER` or `#RIGHT` with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed `#UP`, `#CENTER` or `#DOWN`. Numerical values may also be used: `#UP`=`1`, `#DOWN`=`-1`, `#LEFT`=`-1`, `#RIGHT`=`1`, `#CENTER`=`0`.

`non-musical` (boolean):
`#t`

True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

`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.

`baseline-skip` (dimension, in staff space):
`2`

Distance between base lines of multiple lines of text.

`break-visibility` (vector):
`#(#f #t #t)`

A vector of 3 booleans, `#(`*`end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line`*`)`. `#t` means visible, `#f` means killed.

`break-align-symbols` (list):
`'(staff-bar 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).

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.8`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.55 [mark-interface], page 382, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.14 [break-alignable-interface], page 360 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.81 RepeatSlash

RepeatSlash objects are created by: Section 2.2.95 [Slash_repeat_engraver], page 231.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:percent-repeat-item-interface::beat-slash`
The symbol to print.

`thickness` (number):
`0.48`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`slope` (number):
`1.7`
The slope of this object.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.79 [rhythmic-grob-interface], page 391, Section 3.2.72 [percent-repeat-item-interface], page 389, Section 3.2.71 [percent-repeat-interface], page 389, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.82 RepeatTie

RepeatTie objects are created by: Section 2.2.85 [Repeat_tie_engraver], page 229.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:tie::print`
The symbol to print.

`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.

`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`.

`thickness` (number):
`1.0`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`head-direction` (direction):
`1`
Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.85 [semi-tie-interface], page 394, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.83 RepeatTieColumn

RepeatTieColumn objects are created by: Section 2.2.85 [Repeat_tie_engraver], page 229.

Standard settings:

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`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?

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.84 [semi-tie-column-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.84 Rest

Rest objects are created by: Section 2.2.87 [Rest_engraver], page 230.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:rest::print`
The symbol to print.

`duration-log` (integer):
`stem::calc-duration-log`
The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., `0` = whole note, `1` = half note, etc.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:rest::width`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:rest::height`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:rest::y-offset-callback`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`minimum-distance` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.25`
Minimum distance between rest and notes or beam.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.97 [staff-symbol-referencer-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.80 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 392, Section 3.2.79 [rhythmic-grob-interface], page 391, Section 3.2.78 [rest-interface], page 391, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.85 RestCollision

RestCollision objects are created by: Section 2.2.86 [Rest_collision_engraver], page 229.

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 3.2.77 [rest-collision-interface], page 391, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.86 Script

Script objects are created by: Section 2.2.26 [Drum_notes_engraver], page 210, Section 2.2.64 [New_fingering_engraver], page 223 and Section 2.2.91 [Script_engraver], page 230.

Standard settings:

`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.

`X-offset` (number):
`script-interface::calc-x-offset`

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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` (unknown):
`ly:script-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

`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 and Aybabtu) are using this property. Available values are `fetaMusic` (Emmentaler), `fetaBraces` (Aybabtu), `fetaNumber` (Emmentaler), and `fetaDynamic` (Emmentaler).

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.82 [script-interface], page 392, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.87 ScriptColumn

ScriptColumn objects are created by: Section 2.2.90 [Script_column_engraver], page 230.

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 3.2.81 [script-column-interface], page 392, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.88 ScriptRow

ScriptRow objects are created by: Section 2.2.92 [Script_row_engraver], page 231.

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 3.2.81 [script-column-interface], page 392, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.89 SeparationItem

SeparationItem objects are not created by any engraver.

Standard settings:

`avoid-slur` (symbol):
`'inside`

Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`horizontal-skylines` (unknown):
`ly:separation-item::calc-skylines`

Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:separation-item::print`
The symbol to print.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.86 [separation-item-interface], page 394, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.90 Slur

Slur objects are created by: Section 2.2.96 [Slur_engraver], page 232.

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.

`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`.

`springs-and-rods` (boolean):
`ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods`
Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:slur::height`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:slur::print`
The symbol to print.

`thickness` (number):
`1.2`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`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.

`height-limit` (dimension, in staff space):
`2.0`
Maximum slur height: The longer the slur, the closer it is to this height.

`ratio` (number):
`0.25`

Parameter for slur shape. The higher this number, the quicker the slur attains its `height-limit`.

`avoid-slur` (symbol):
`'inside`

Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.88 [slur-interface], page 396 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.91 SostenutoPedal

SostenutoPedal objects are created by: Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

`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-offset` (number):
`ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self`

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`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.

`font-shape` (symbol):
`'italic`

Select the shape of a font. Choices include `upright`, `italic`, `caps`.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.75 [piano-pedal-script-interface], page 390, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.92 SostenutoPedalLineSpanner

SostenutoPedalLineSpanner objects are created by: Section 2.2.79 [Piano_pedal_align_engraver], page 227.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):
`'(1)`

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

`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.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`1.2`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`minimum-space` (dimension, in staff space):
`1.0`

Minimum distance that the victim should move (after padding).

`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`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.74 [piano-pedal-interface], page 390, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.93 SpacingSpanner

SpacingSpanner objects are created by: Section 2.2.98 [Spacing_engraver], page 232.

Standard settings:

`springs-and-rods` (boolean):
`ly:spacing-spanner::set-springs`

Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

`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.

`average-spacing-wishes` (boolean):
`#t`

If set, the spacing wishes are averaged over staves.

`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*.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.92 [spacing-spanner-interface], page 399, Section 3.2.91 [spacing-options-interface], page 398 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.94 SpanBar

SpanBar objects are created by: Section 2.2.100 [Span_bar_engraver], page 233.

Standard settings:

`break-align-symbol` (symbol):
`'staff-bar`

This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`layer` (integer):
`0`

The output layer (a value between 0 and 2: Layers define the order of printing objects. Objects in lower layers are overprinted by objects in higher layers.

`non-musical` (boolean):
`#t`

True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:span-bar::print`

The symbol to print.

`bar-size` (dimension, in staff space):
`ly:span-bar::calc-bar-size`

The size of a bar line.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:span-bar::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

`before-line-breaking` (boolean):
`ly:span-bar::before-line-breaking`

Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

`allow-span-bar` (boolean):
`#t`

If false, no inter-staff bar line will be created below this 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.

`thin-kern` (number):
`3.0`

The space after a hair-line in a bar line.

`hair-thickness` (number):
`1.6`

Thickness of the thin line in a bar line.

`thick-thickness` (number):
`6.0`

Bar line thickness, measured in `line-thickness`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.93 [span-bar-interface], page 399, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.9 [bar-line-interface], page 357 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.95 StaffSpacing

StaffSpacing objects are created by: Section 2.2.93 [Separating_line_group_engraver], page 231.

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 3.2.95 [staff-spacing-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.90 [spacing-interface], page 398, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.96 StaffSymbol

StaffSymbol objects are created by: Section 2.2.104 [Staff_symbol_engraver], page 233 and Section 2.2.114 [Tab_staff_symbol_engraver], page 236.

Standard settings:

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:staff-symbol::height`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:staff-symbol::print`

The symbol to print.

`line-count` (integer):
`5`

The number of staff lines.

`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.

`layer` (integer):
`0`

The output layer (a value between 0 and 2: Layers define the order of printing objects. Objects in lower layers are overprinted by objects in higher layers.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.96 [staff-symbol-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.97 StanzaNumber

StanzaNumber objects are created by: Section 2.2.106 [Stanza_number_engraver], page 234.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

`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.

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side`
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`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.

`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`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.98 [stanza-number-interface], page 402, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.98 Stem

Stem objects are created by: Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234.

Standard settings:

`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.

`default-direction` (direction):
`ly:stem::calc-default-direction`
Direction determined by note head positions.

`stem-end-position` (number):
`ly:stem::calc-stem-end-position`
Where does the stem end (the end is opposite to the support-head)?

`neutral-direction` (direction):
`-1`
Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:stem::print`
The symbol to print.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:stem::width`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:stem::height`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`length` (dimension, in staff space):
`ly:stem::calc-length`
User override for the stem length of unbeamed stems.

`thickness` (number):
`1.3`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`flag` (unknown):
`ly:stem::calc-flag`
A function returning the full flag stencil for the `Stem`, which is passed to the function as the only argument. The default ly:stem::calc-stencil function uses the `flag-style` property to determine the correct glyph for the flag. By providing your own function, you can create arbitrary flags.

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:stem::offset-callback`
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`Y-offset` (number):
`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 3.2.99 [stem-interface], page 402, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.99 StemTremolo

StemTremolo objects are created by: Section 2.2.107 [Stem_engraver], page 234.

Standard settings:

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:stem-tremolo::height`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:stem-tremolo::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:stem-tremolo::print`

The symbol to print.

`slope` (number):
`ly:stem-tremolo::calc-slope`

The slope of this object.

`beam-width` (dimension, in staff space):
`ly:stem-tremolo::calc-width`

Width of the tremolo sign.

`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.

`beam-thickness` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.48`

Beam thickness, measured in `staff-space` units.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.100 [stem-tremolo-interface], page 404, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.100 StringNumber

StringNumber objects are created by: Section 2.2.64 [New_fingering_engraver], page 223.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`print-circled-text-callback`

The symbol to print.

`text` (markup):
`string-number::calc-text`

Text markup. See Section "Formatting text" in *Notation Reference*.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.5`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`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.

`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.

`script-priority` (number):
`100`
A sorting key that determines in what order a script is within a stack of scripts.

`avoid-slur` (symbol):
`'around`
Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`font-encoding` (symbol):
`'fetaNumber`
The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only lilypond's system fonts (Emmentaler and Aybabtu) are using this property. Available values are `fetaMusic` (Emmentaler), `fetaBraces` (Aybabtu), `fetaNumber` (Emmentaler), and `fetaDynamic` (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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.108 [text-script-interface], page 407, Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.101 [string-number-interface], page 404, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.101 StrokeFinger

StrokeFinger objects are created by: Section 2.2.64 [New_fingering_engraver], page 223.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

`text` (markup):
`stroke-finger::calc-text`
Text markup. See Section "Formatting text" in *Notation Reference*.

`digit-names` (unknown):
`#(p i m a x)`
Names for string finger digits.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.5`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`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.

`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.

`script-priority` (number):
`100`
A sorting key that determines in what order a script is within a stack of scripts.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.108 [text-script-interface], page 407, Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.102 [stroke-finger-interface], page 404, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.102 SustainPedal

SustainPedal objects are created by: Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228.

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)`.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:sustain-pedal::print`
The symbol to print.

`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.

`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):
`0.0`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`X-offset` (number):
`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 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.75 [piano-pedal-script-interface], page 390, Section 3.2.74 [piano-pedal-interface], page 390, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.103 SustainPedalLineSpanner

SustainPedalLineSpanner objects are created by: Section 2.2.79 [Piano_pedal_align_engraver], page 227.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):
`'(1)`

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`

Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

`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.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`1.2`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`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.

`minimum-space` (dimension, in staff space):
`1.0`
Minimum distance that the victim should move (after padding).

`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`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.74 [piano-pedal-interface], page 390, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.104 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.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`vertical-skylines` (unknown):
`ly:axis-group-interface::calc-skylines`
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

`max-stretch` (number):
`ly:axis-group-interface::calc-max-stretch`
The maximum amount that this `VerticalAxisGroup` can be vertically stretched (for example, in order to better fill a page).

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.103 [system-interface], page 405, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.105 SystemStartBar

SystemStartBar objects are created by: Section 2.2.111 [System_start_delimiter_engraver], page 235.

Standard settings:

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`-0.1`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side`
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`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`.

`style` (symbol):
`'bar-line`
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the `stencil` callback reading this property.

`collapse-height` (dimension, in staff space):
`5.0`
Minimum height of system start delimiter. If equal or smaller, the bracket/brace/line is removed.

`thickness` (number):
`1.6`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:system-start-delimiter::print`
The symbol to print.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.104 [system-start-delimiter-interface], page 405, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.106 SystemStartBrace

SystemStartBrace objects are created by: Section 2.2.111 [System_start_delimiter_engraver], page 235.

Standard settings:

`style` (symbol):
`'brace`
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):
`0.3`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:system-start-delimiter::print`
The symbol to print.

`collapse-height` (dimension, in staff space):
`5.0`
Minimum height of system start delimiter. If equal or smaller, the bracket/brace/line is removed.

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side`
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`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 and Aybabtu) are using this property. Available values are `fetaMusic` (Emmentaler), `fetaBraces` (Aybabtu), `fetaNumber` (Emmentaler), and `fetaDynamic` (Emmentaler).

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.104 [system-start-delimiter-interface], page 405, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.107 SystemStartBracket

SystemStartBracket objects are created by: Section 2.2.111 [System_start_delimiter_engraver], page 235.

Standard settings:

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.8`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side`

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`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` (unknown):
`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.

`collapse-height` (dimension, in staff space):
`5.0`

Minimum height of system start delimiter. If equal or smaller, the bracket/brace/line is removed.

`thickness` (number):
`0.45`

Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.104 [system-start-delimiter-interface], page 405, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.108 SystemStartSquare

SystemStartSquare objects are created by: Section 2.2.111 [System_start_delimiter_engraver], page 235.

Standard settings:

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side`

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`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` (unknown):
`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`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.104 [system-start-delimiter-interface], page 405, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.109 TabNoteHead

TabNoteHead objects are created by: Section 2.2.113 [Tab_note_heads_engraver], page 235.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

`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.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:self-alignment-interface::x-aligned-on-self`
The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`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`.

`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.

`font-series` (symbol):
`'bold`

Select the series of a font. Choices include `medium`, `bold`, `bold-narrow`, etc.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.97 [staff-symbol-referencer-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.80 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 392, Section 3.2.79 [rhythmic-grob-interface], page 391, Section 3.2.64 [note-head-interface], page 386, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.110 TextScript

TextScript objects are created by: Section 2.2.116 [Text_engraver], page 236.

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)`.

`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-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

`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.

`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` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

`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.

`avoid-slur` (symbol):
`'around`

Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`slur-padding` (number):
`0.5`

Extra distance between slur and script.

`script-priority` (number):
`200`

A sorting key that determines in what order a script is within a stack of scripts.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.108 [text-script-interface], page 407, Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.41 [instrument-specific-markup-interface], page 375, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.111 TextSpanner

TextSpanner objects are created by: Section 2.2.28 [Dynamic_engraver], page 211, Section 2.2.63 [New_dynamic_engraver], page 222 and Section 2.2.117 [Text_spanner_engraver], page 237.

Standard settings:

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`font-shape` (symbol):
`'italic`
Select the shape of a font. Choices include `upright`, `italic`, `caps`.

`style` (symbol):
`'dashed-line`
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the `stencil` callback reading this property.

`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.

`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.

`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.

`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):
`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.

`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.

`bound-details` (list):
`'((left (Y . 0) (padding . 0.25) (attach-dir . -1)) (right (Y . 0) (padding . 0.25)))`
An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:line-spanner::print`
The symbol to print.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.50 [line-spanner-interface], page 380, Section 3.2.49 [line-interface], page 380, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.112 Tie

Tie objects are created by: Section 2.2.19 [Completion_heads_engraver], page 208 and Section 2.2.118 [Tie_engraver], page 237.

Standard settings:

`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.

`springs-and-rods` (boolean):
`ly:spanner::set-spacing-rods`
Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

`avoid-slur` (symbol):
`'inside`
Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`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`.

`neutral-direction` (direction):
`1`
Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:tie::print`
The symbol to print.

`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.

`thickness` (number):
`1.2`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`line-thickness` (number):
`0.8`
The thickness of the tie or slur contour.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.110 [tie-interface], page 408, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.113 TieColumn

TieColumn objects are created by: Section 2.2.118 [Tie_engraver], page 237.

Standard settings:

`before-line-breaking` (boolean):
`ly:tie-column::before-line-breaking`
Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.109 [tie-column-interface], page 407, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.114 TimeSignature

TimeSignature objects are created by: Section 2.2.120 [Time_signature_engraver], page 238.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:time-signature::print`
The symbol to print.

`break-align-symbol` (symbol):
`'time-signature`
This key is used for aligning and spacing breakable items.

`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-visibility` (vector):
`#(#t #t #t)`
A vector of 3 booleans, `#(`*`end-of-line unbroken begin-of-line`*`)`. `#t` means visible, `#f` means killed.

`avoid-slur` (symbol):
`'inside`
Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`extra-spacing-height` (pair of numbers):
`'(-1.0 . 1.0)`

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)`.

`space-alist` (list):
`'((first-note fixed-space . 2.0) (right-edge extra-space . 0.5) (staff-bar minimum-space . 2.0))`

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`.

`non-musical` (boolean):
`#t`

True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

`style` (symbol):
`'C`

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 3.2.111 [time-signature-interface], page 409, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.15 [break-aligned-interface], page 360 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.115 TrillPitchAccidental

TrillPitchAccidental objects are created by: Section 2.2.83 [Pitched_trill_engraver], page 229.

Standard settings:

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side`

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.2`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`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.

`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` (unknown):
`ly:accidental-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:accidental-interface::height`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.112 [trill-pitch-accidental-interface], page 409, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.1 [accidental-interface], page 353 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.116 TrillPitchGroup

TrillPitchGroup objects are created by: Section 2.2.83 [Pitched_trill_engraver], page 229.

Standard settings:

`X-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::x-aligned-side`

The horizontal amount that this object is moved relative to its X-parent.

`axes` (list):
`'(0)`

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`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` (unknown):
`parenthesize-elements`

The symbol to print.

`stencils` (list):
`parentheses-item::calc-parenthesis-stencils`

Multiple stencils, used as intermediate 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`.

`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.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.3`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.70 [parentheses-interface], page 389, Section 3.2.64 [note-head-interface], page 386, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.117 TrillPitchHead

TrillPitchHead objects are created by: Section 2.2.83 [Pitched_trill_engraver], page 229.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:note-head::print`

The symbol to print.

`duration-log` (integer):
`2`

The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., `0` = whole note, `1` = half note, etc.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:staff-symbol-referencer::callback`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.97 [staff-symbol-referencer-interface], page 401, Section 3.2.80 [rhythmic-head-interface], page 392, Section 3.2.76 [pitched-trill-interface], page 390, Section 3.2.46 [ledgered-interface], page 379, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.118 TrillSpanner

TrillSpanner objects are created by: Section 2.2.124 [Trill_spanner_engraver], page 239.

Standard settings:

`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.

`bound-details` (list):
`'((left (text #<procedure translate-scaled-markup (layout props offset arg)> (0.0 . -1.0) (#<procedure musicglyph-markup (layout props glyph-name)> scripts.trill)) (Y . 0) (stencil-offset -0.5 . 0) (padding . 1.5) (attach-dir . 0) (anchor-alignment . 0.15)) (left-broken (end-on-note . #t)) (right (Y . 0)))`
An alist of properties for determining attachments of spanners to edges.

`stencil` (unknown):
`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.

`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.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.5`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`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`.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.113 [trill-spanner-interface], page 409, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.50 [line-spanner-interface], page 380, Section 3.2.49 [line-interface], page 380, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.119 TupletBracket

TupletBracket objects are created by: Section 2.2.125 [Tuplet_engraver], page 239.

Standard settings:

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`1.1`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`thickness` (number):
`1.6`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`edge-height` (pair):
`'(0.7 . 0.7)`
A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: `(`*`left-height . right-height`*`)`.

`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.

`full-length-to-extent` (boolean):
`#t`
Run to the extent of the column for a full-length tuplet bracket.

`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`.

`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.

`connect-to-neighbor` (pair):
`ly:tuplet-bracket::calc-connect-to-neighbors`
Pair of booleans, indicating whether this grob looks as a continued break.

`control-points` (list):
`ly:tuplet-bracket::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.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:tuplet-bracket::print`
The symbol to print.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.114 [tuplet-bracket-interface], page 410, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.49 [line-interface], page 380 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.120 TupletNumber

TupletNumber objects are created by: Section 2.2.125 [Tuplet_engraver], page 239.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:tuplet-number::print`
The symbol to print.

`text` (markup):
`tuplet-number::calc-denominator-text`
Text markup. See Section "Formatting text" in *Notation Reference*.

`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.

`avoid-slur` (symbol):
`'inside`
Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.115 [tuplet-number-interface], page 411, Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.121 UnaCordaPedal

UnaCordaPedal objects are created by: Section 2.2.80 [Piano_pedal_engraver], page 228.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:text-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

`font-shape` (symbol):
`'italic`
Select the shape of a font. Choices include `upright`, `italic`, `caps`.

`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)`.

`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.

`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):
`0.0`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`X-offset` (number):
`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 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.83 [self-alignment-interface], page 393, Section 3.2.75 [piano-pedal-script-interface], page 390, Section 3.2.42 [item-interface], page 377, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.122 UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner

UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner objects are created by: Section 2.2.79 [Piano_pedal_align_engraver], page 227.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):
`'(1)`
List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`
The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

`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.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`1.2`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`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.

`minimum-space` (dimension, in staff space):
`1.0`
Minimum distance that the victim should move (after padding).

`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`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.74 [piano-pedal-interface], page 390, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.123 VaticanaLigature

VaticanaLigature objects are created by: Section 2.2.127 [Vaticana_ligature_engraver], page 239.

Standard settings:

`thickness` (number):
`0.6`
Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:vaticana-ligature::print`
The symbol to print.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.117 [vaticana-ligature-interface], page 411, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.124 VerticalAlignment

VerticalAlignment objects are created by: Section 2.2.128 [Vertical_align_engraver], page 240.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):
`'(1)`
List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`after-line-breaking` (boolean):
`ly:align-interface::stretch-after-break`
Dummy property, used to trigger callback for `after-line-breaking`.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`stacking-dir` (direction):
`-1`
Stack objects in which direction?

`padding` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.5`
Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`vertical-skylines` (unknown):
`ly:axis-group-interface::combine-skylines`
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

`max-stretch` (number):
`0`
The maximum amount that this `VerticalAxisGroup` can be vertically stretched (for example, in order to better fill a page).

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356, Section 3.2.4 [align-interface], page 354 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.125 VerticalAxisGroup

VerticalAxisGroup objects are created by: Section 2.2.5 [Axis_group_engraver], page 204 and Section 2.2.45 [Hara_kiri_engraver], page 216.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):
`'(1)`
List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`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.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:hara-kiri-group-spanner::y-extent`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`vertical-skylines` (unknown):
`ly:hara-kiri-group-spanner::calc-skylines`
Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

`max-stretch` (number):
`ly:axis-group-interface::calc-max-stretch`
The maximum amount that this `VerticalAxisGroup` can be vertically stretched (for example, in order to better fill a page).

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:axis-group-interface::print`
The symbol to print.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.118 [vertically-spaceable-interface], page 412, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.39 [hara-kiri-group-spanner-interface], page 374, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.126 VoiceFollower

VoiceFollower objects are created by: Section 2.2.65 [Note_head_line_engraver], page 223.

Standard settings:

`style` (symbol):
`'line`
This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the `stencil` callback reading this property.

`gap` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.5`
Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

`non-musical` (boolean):
`#t`
True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`#f`
Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`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.

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:line-spanner::print`

The symbol to print.

`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.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.50 [line-spanner-interface], page 380, Section 3.2.49 [line-interface], page 380 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.127 VoltaBracket

VoltaBracket objects are created by: Section 2.2.130 [Volta_engraver], page 240.

Standard settings:

`stencil` (unknown):
`ly:volta-bracket-interface::print`

The symbol to print.

`font-encoding` (symbol):
`'fetaNumber`

The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only lilypond's system fonts (Emmentaler and Aybabtu) are using this property. Available values are `fetaMusic` (Emmentaler), `fetaBraces` (Aybabtu), `fetaNumber` (Emmentaler), and `fetaDynamic` (Emmentaler).

`thickness` (number):
`1.6`

Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

`edge-height` (pair):
`'(2.0 . 2.0)`

A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: `(`*`left-height . right-height`*`)`.

`font-size` (number):
`-4`

The font size, compared to the 'normal' size. `0` is style-sheet's normal size, `-1` is smaller, `+1` is bigger. Each step of 1 is approximately 12% larger; 6 steps are exactly a factor 2 larger. Fractional values are allowed.

`word-space` (dimension, in staff space):
`0.6`

Space to insert between words in texts.

`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`.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.119 [volta-bracket-interface], page 412, Section 3.2.107 [text-interface], page 406, Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.49 [line-interface], page 380, Section 3.2.40 [horizontal-bracket-interface], page 374, Section 3.2.31 [font-interface], page 366 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

3.1.128 VoltaBracketSpanner

VoltaBracketSpanner objects are created by: Section 2.2.130 [Volta_engraver], page 240.

Standard settings:

`axes` (list):
`'(1)`

List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`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.

`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):
`1`

Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`Y-offset` (number):
`ly:side-position-interface::y-aligned-side`

The vertical amount that this object is moved relative to its Y-parent.

`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.

`Y-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::height`

Hard coded extent in Y direction.

`X-extent` (pair of numbers):
`ly:axis-group-interface::width`
Hard coded extent in X direction.

`no-alignment` (boolean):
`#t`
If set, don't place this grob in a `VerticalAlignment`; rather, place it using its own `Y-offset` callback.

This object supports the following interface(s): Section 3.2.94 [spanner-interface], page 400, Section 3.2.87 [side-position-interface], page 395, Section 3.2.7 [axis-group-interface], page 356 and Section 3.2.37 [grob-interface], page 370.

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 `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`glyph-name-alist` (list)
An alist of key-string pairs.

`parenthesized` (boolean)
Parenthesize this grob.

`restore-first` (boolean)
Print a natural before the accidental.

Internal properties:

`forced` (boolean)
Manually forced accidental.

`tie` (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 252, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 252, Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254, Section 3.1.6 [AmbitusAccidental], page 256 and Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341.

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`.

`left-padding` (dimension, in staff space)
: The amount of space that is put left to an object (e.g., a group of accidentals).

`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 sorting key that determines in what order a script is within a stack of scripts.

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 253.

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 254.

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. Set `alignment-extra-space` to add extra space for staves. Set `fixed-alignment-extra-space` to force staves in `PianoStaff`s further apart.

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?

`threshold` (pair of numbers)
: `(`*`min . max`*`)`, where *min* and *max* are dimensions in staff space.

Internal properties:

`elements` (unknown)
: A list of grobs; the type is depending on the grob where this is set in.

`positioning-done` (boolean)
: Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only done once.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263 and Section 3.1.124 [VerticalAlignment], page 349.

3.2.5 ambitus-interface

The line between note heads for a pitch range.

User settable properties:

`thickness` (number)
: Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

Internal properties:

`join-heads` (boolean)
: Whether to join the note heads of an ambitus grob with a vertical line.

`note-heads` (unknown)
: A list of note head grobs.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.5 [Ambitus], page 255, Section 3.1.7 [AmbitusLine], page 257 and Section 3.1.8 [AmbitusNoteHead], page 257.

3.2.6 arpeggio-interface

Functions and settings for drawing an arpeggio symbol (a wavy line left to noteheads.

User settable properties:

`arpeggio-direction` (direction)
: If set, put an arrow on the arpeggio squiggly line.

`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.

`script-priority` (number)
: A sorting key that determines in what order a script is within a stack of scripts.

Internal properties:

`stems` (unknown)
: A list of stem objects, corresponding to the notes that the arpeggio has to be before.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 258.

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.

`keep-fixed-while-stretching` (boolean)
: A grob with this property set to true is fixed relative to the staff above it when systems are stretched.

`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.

`vertical-skylines` (unknown)
: Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

Internal properties:

`X-common` (layout object)
: Common reference point for axis group.

`Y-common` (layout object)
: See `X-common`.

`adjacent-pure-heights` (vector)
: Used by a `VerticalAxisGroup` to cache the `Y-extent`s of different column ranges.

`elements` (unknown)
: A list of grobs; the type is depending on the grob where this is set in.

`pure-Y-common` (layout object)
: A cache of the `common_refpoint_of_array` of the `elements` grob set.

`pure-relevant-items` (unknown)
: A subset of elements that are relevant for finding the `pure-Y-extent`.

`pure-relevant-spanners` (unknown)
: 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 3.1.5 [Ambitus], page 255, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265, Section 3.1.21 [BreakAlignGroup], page 267, Section 3.1.22 [BreakAlignment], page 267, Section 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274, Section 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277, Section 3.1.66 [NonMusicalPaperColumn], page 303, Section 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304, Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304, Section 3.1.74 [PaperColumn], page 308, Section 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330, Section 3.1.104 [System], page 331, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342, Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347, Section 3.1.124 [VerticalAlignment], page 349, Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349 and Section 3.1.128 [VoltaBracketSpanner], page 352.

3.2.8 balloon-interface

A collection of routines to put text balloons around an object.

User settable properties:

`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*.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.10 [BalloonTextItem], page 259.

3.2.9 bar-line-interface

Bar line.

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. Options are `:|`, `|:`, `:|:`, `:|.|:`, `:|.:`, `||`, `|.`, `.|`, `.|.`, `|.|`, `:` and `dashed`.

These produce, respectively, a right repeat, a left repeat, a thick double repeat, a thin-thick-thin double repeat, a thin-thick double repeat, a double bar, a start bar, an end bar, a thick double bar, a thin-thick-thin bar, a dotted bar and a dashed bar. In addition, there is an option `||:` which is equivalent to `|:` except at line breaks, where it produces a double bar (`||`) at the end of the line and a repeat sign (`|:`) at the beginning of the new line.

If *bartype* is set to `empty` then nothing is printed, but a line break is allowed at that spot.

`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-size` (dimension, in staff space)
: The size of a 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.

`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.

`thick-thickness` (number)
: Bar line thickness, measured in `line-thickness`.

`thin-kern` (number)
: The space after a hair-line in a bar line.

Internal properties:

`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.

`glyph-name` (string)
: The glyph name within the font.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 259 and Section 3.1.94 [SpanBar], page 322.

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 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263.

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 262.

3.2.12 beam-interface

A beam.

The `thickness` property is the weight of beams, measured in staffspace. The `direction` property is not user-serviceable. Use the `direction` property of `Stem` instead.

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.

`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.

`damping` (number)
: Amount of beam slope damping.

`direction` (direction)
: If `side-axis` is `0` (or `#X`), then this property determines whether the object is placed `#LEFT`, `#CENTER` or `#RIGHT` with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed `#UP`, `#CENTER` or `#DOWN`. Numerical values may also be used: `#UP=1`, `#DOWN=-1`, `#LEFT=-1`, `#RIGHT=1`, `#CENTER=0`.

`gap` (dimension, in staff space)
: Size of a gap in a variable symbol.

`gap-count` (integer)
: Number of gapped beams for tremolo.

`grow-direction` (direction)
: Crescendo or decrescendo?

`inspect-quants` (pair of numbers)
: If debugging is set, set beam and slur 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.

`thickness` (number)
: Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

Internal properties:

`details` (list)
: Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior.

  More information on the allowed parameters can be found by inspecting '`lily/slur-scoring.cc`', '`lily/beam-quanting.cc`', and '`lily/tie-formatting-problem.cc`'. Setting `debug-tie-scoring`, `debug-beam-scoring` or `debug-slur-scoring` also provides useful clues.

`least-squares-dy` (number)
: The ideal beam slope, without damping.

`normal-stems` (unknown)
: An array of visible stems.

`quant-score` (string)
: The beam quanting score; stored for debugging.

`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` (unknown)
: A list of stem objects, corresponding to the notes that the arpeggio has to be before.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265.

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 266.

3.2.14 break-alignable-interface

Object that is aligned on a break aligment.

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).

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.12 [BarNumber], page 261 and Section 3.1.80 [RehearsalMark], page 313.

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 255, Section 3.1.6 [AmbitusAccidental], page 256, Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 259, Section 3.1.21 [BreakAlignGroup], page 267, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 270, Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273, Section 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.48 [KeyCancellation], page 289, Section 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290, Section 3.1.53 [LeftEdge], page 293 and Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340.

3.2.16 break-alignment-interface

The object that performs break aligment. See Section 3.2.15 [break-aligned-interface], page 360.

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 267.

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 268.

3.2.18 chord-name-interface

A chord name.

Internal properties:

`begin-of-line-visible` (boolean)
: Used for marking `ChordNames` that should only show changes.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.24 [ChordName], page 269.

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.

`non-default` (boolean)
: Set for manually specified clefs.

Internal properties:

`glyph-name` (string)
: The glyph name within the font.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 270.

3.2.20 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 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271.

3.2.21 cluster-interface

A graphically drawn musical cluster.

`padding` adds to the vertical extent of the shape (top and bottom).

The property `style` controls the shape of cluster segments. Valid values include `leftsided-stairs`, `rightsided-stairs`, `centered-stairs`, and `ramp`.

User settable properties:

`padding` (dimension, in staff space)
: Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`style` (symbol)
: This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the `stencil` callback reading this property.

Internal properties:

`columns` (unknown)
: A list of grobs, typically containing `PaperColumn` or `NoteColumn` objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271.

3.2.22 custos-interface

A custos object. `style` can have four valid values: `mensural`, `vaticana`, `medicaea`, and `hufnagel`. `mensural` is the default style.

User settable properties:

`neutral-direction` (direction)
: Which direction to take in the center of the staff.

`neutral-position` (number)
: Position (in half staff spaces) where to flip the direction of custos stem.

`style` (symbol)
: This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the `stencil` callback reading this property.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273.

3.2.23 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` (unknown)
: 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.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274.

3.2.24 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 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274.

3.2.25 dynamic-interface

Any kind of loudness sign.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279 and Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285.

3.2.26 dynamic-line-spanner-interface

Dynamic line spanner.

User settable properties:

`avoid-slur` (symbol)
: Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277.

3.2.27 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 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279.

3.2.28 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` (unknown)
: A list 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 [BassFigureBracket], page 264.

3.2.29 figured-bass-continuation-interface

Simple extender line between bounds.

User settable properties:

`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`.

Internal properties:

`figures` (unknown)
: Figured bass objects for continuation line.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264.

3.2.30 finger-interface

A fingering instruction.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280.

3.2.31 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 and Aybabtu) are using this property. Available values are `fetaMusic` (Emmentaler), `fetaBraces` (Aybabtu), `fetaNumber` (Emmentaler), and `fetaDynamic` (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 252, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 252, Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254, Section 3.1.6 [AmbitusAccidental], page 256, Section 3.1.7 [AmbitusLine], page 257, Section 3.1.8 [AmbitusNoteHead], page 257, Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 258, Section 3.1.10 [BalloonTextItem], page 259, Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 259, Section 3.1.12 [BarNumber], page 261, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268, Section 3.1.24 [ChordName], page 269, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 270, Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271, Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273, Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274, Section 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.38 [FretBoard], page 282, Section 3.1.44 [HarmonicParenthesesItem], page 286, Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288, Section 3.1.48 [KeyCancellation], page 289, Section 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290, Section 3.1.56 [LyricHyphen], page 295, Section 3.1.58 [LyricText], page 297, Section 3.1.61 [MensuralLigature], page 299, Section 3.1.62 [MetronomeMark], page 299, Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301, Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302, Section 3.1.66 [NonMusicalPaperColumn], page 303, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305, Section 3.1.70 [NoteName], page 305, Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306, Section 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307, Section 3.1.74 [PaperColumn], page 308, Section 3.1.75 [ParenthesesItem], page 309, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309, Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310, Section 3.1.80 [RehearsalMark], page 313, Section 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.94 [SpanBar], page 322, Section 3.1.97 [StanzaNumber], page 325, Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327, Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333, Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334, Section 3.1.109 [TabNoteHead], page 335, Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336, Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337, Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340, Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342, Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343, Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343, Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346, Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346, Section 3.1.123 [VaticanaLigature], page 348 and Section 3.1.127 [VoltaBracket], page 351.

3.2.32 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-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-font-mag` – The magnification of the font used to label the lowest fret number. Default 0.5
- `fret-label-vertical-offset` – The vertical offset of the fret label from the fret. Default -0.2
- `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`, and `arabic`. Default `roman-lower`.
- `open-string` – Character string to be used to indicate open string. Default `"o"`.
- `orientation` – Orientation of fret-diagram. Options include `normal` and `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.
- `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 3.1.38 [FretBoard], page 282.

3.2.33 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` (unknown)
: A list of grobs, typically containing `PaperColumn` or `NoteColumn` objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.40 [GraceSpacing], page 284.

3.2.34 gregorian-ligature-interface

A gregorian ligature.

Internal properties:

`ascendens` (boolean)
: Is this neume of ascending type?

`auctum` (boolean)
: Is this neume liquescentically augmented?

`cavum` (boolean)
: Is this neume outlined?

`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.

`deminutum` (boolean)
: Is this neume deminished?

`descendens` (boolean)
: Is this neume of descendent type?

`inclinatum` (boolean)
: Is this neume an inclinatum?

`linea` (boolean)
: Attach vertical lines to this neume?

`oriscus` (boolean)
: Is this neume an oriscus?

`pes-or-flexa` (boolean)
: Shall this neume be joined with the previous head?

`prefix-set` (number)
: A bit mask that holds all Gregorian head prefixes, such as `\virga` or `\quilisma`.

`quilisma` (boolean)
: Is this neume a quilisma?

`stropha` (boolean)
: Is this neume a stropha?

`virga` (boolean)
: Is this neume a virga?

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305.

3.2.35 grid-line-interface

A line that is spanned between grid-points.

User settable properties:

`thickness` (number)
: Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

Internal properties:

`elements` (unknown)
: A list 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 3.1.41 [GridLine], page 284.

3.2.36 grid-point-interface

A spanning point for grid lines.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.42 [GridPoint], page 285.

3.2.37 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 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304 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 `set-grob-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 `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`before-line-breaking` (boolean)
: Dummy property, used to trigger a callback function.

`color` (list)
: The color of this grob.

`extra-X-extent` (pair of numbers)
: A grob is enlarged in X dimension by this much.

`extra-Y-extent` (pair of numbers)
: A grob is enlarged in Y dimension by this much.

`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`.

`layer` (integer)
: The output layer (a value between 0 and 2: Layers define the order of printing objects. Objects in lower layers are overprinted by objects in higher layers.

`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 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 this grob and the staff when spacing according to `outside-staff-priority`.

`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.

`springs-and-rods` (boolean)
: Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

`stencil` (unknown)
: The symbol to print.

`transparent` (boolean)
: This makes the grob invisible.

Internal properties:

`axis-group-parent-X` (layout object)
: Containing X axis group.

`axis-group-parent-Y` (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)
: For a beam or a stem, this is true if we depend on inter-staff spacing.

`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` (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 252, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 252, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 253, Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254, Section 3.1.5 [Ambitus], page 255, Section 3.1.6 [AmbitusAccidental], page 256, Section 3.1.7 [AmbitusLine], page 257, Section 3.1.8 [AmbitusNoteHead], page 257, Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 258, Section 3.1.10 [BalloonTextItem], page 259, Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 259, Section 3.1.12 [BarNumber], page 261, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket], page 264, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine],

page 265, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265, Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266, Section 3.1.21 [BreakAlignGroup], page 267, Section 3.1.22 [BreakAlignment], page 267, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268, Section 3.1.24 [ChordName], page 269, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 270, Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271, Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271, Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271, Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273, Section 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274, Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274, Section 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.38 [FretBoard], page 282, Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283, Section 3.1.40 [GraceSpacing], page 284, Section 3.1.41 [GridLine], page 284, Section 3.1.42 [GridPoint], page 285, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285, Section 3.1.44 [HarmonicParenthesesItem], page 286, Section 3.1.45 [HorizontalBracket], page 287, Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288, Section 3.1.48 [KeyCancellation], page 289, Section 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290, Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291, Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292, Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292, Section 3.1.53 [LeftEdge], page 293, Section 3.1.54 [LigatureBracket], page 294, Section 3.1.55 [LyricExtender], page 295, Section 3.1.56 [LyricHyphen], page 295, Section 3.1.57 [LyricSpace], page 296, Section 3.1.58 [LyricText], page 297, Section 3.1.59 [MeasureGrouping], page 298, Section 3.1.60 [MelodyItem], page 299, Section 3.1.61 [MensuralLigature], page 299, Section 3.1.62 [MetronomeMark], page 299, Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301, Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302, Section 3.1.66 [NonMusicalPaperColumn], page 303, Section 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304, Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305, Section 3.1.70 [NoteName], page 305, Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306, Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306, Section 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307, Section 3.1.74 [PaperColumn], page 308, Section 3.1.75 [ParenthesesItem], page 309, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309, Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310, Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311, Section 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.80 [RehearsalMark], page 313, Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315, Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315, Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316, Section 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316, Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318, Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318, Section 3.1.89 [SeparationItem], page 318, Section 3.1.90 [Slur], page 319, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.93 [SpacingSpanner], page 322, Section 3.1.94 [SpanBar], page 322, Section 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324, Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324, Section 3.1.97 [StanzaNumber], page 325, Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325, Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327, Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330, Section 3.1.104 [System], page 331, Section 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333, Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334, Section 3.1.109 [TabNoteHead], page 335, Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336, Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337, Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339, Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340, Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340, Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342, Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343, Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343, Section 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345, Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346, Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346, Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347, Section 3.1.123 [VaticanaLigature], page 348, Section 3.1.124 [VerticalAlignment], page 349, Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349, Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350, Section 3.1.127 [VoltaBracket], page 351 and Section 3.1.128 [VoltaBracketSpanner], page 352.

3.2.38 hairpin-interface

A hairpin crescendo or decrescendo.

User settable properties:

`bound-padding` (number)
: The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.

`circled-tip` (boolean)
: Put a circle at start/end of hairpins (al/del niente).

`grow-direction` (direction)
: Crescendo or decrescendo?

`height` (dimension, in staff space)
: Height of an object in `staff-space` units.

Internal properties:

`adjacent-hairpins` (unknown)
: A list of directly neighboring hairpins.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285.

3.2.39 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:

`important-column-ranks` (vector)
: A cache of columns that contain `items-worth-living` data.

`items-worth-living` (unknown)
: A list of interesting items. If empty in a particular staff, then that staff is erased.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

3.2.40 horizontal-bracket-interface

A horizontal bracket encompassing notes.

User settable properties:

`bracket-flare` (pair of numbers)
: A pair of numbers specifying how much edges of brackets should slant outward. Value `0.0` means straight edges.

`connect-to-neighbor` (pair)
: Pair of booleans, indicating whether this grob looks as a continued break.

`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.

Internal properties:

`columns` (unknown)
: A list of grobs, typically containing `PaperColumn` or `NoteColumn` objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.45 [HorizontalBracket], page 287, Section 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307 and Section 3.1.127 [VoltaBracket], page 351.

3.2.41 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-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-font-mag` – The magnification of the font used to label the lowest fret number. Default 0.5
- `fret-label-vertical-offset` – The vertical offset of the fret label from the fret. Default -0.2
- `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`, and `arabic`. Default `roman-lower`.
- `open-string` – Character string to be used to indicate open string. Default `"o"`.
- `orientation` – Orientation of fret-diagram. Options include `normal` and `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.
- `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.

`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 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336.

3.2.42 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 break	no break	after break
all-invisible	no	no	no
begin-of-line-visible	no	no	yes
end-of-line-visible	yes	no	no
all-visible	yes	yes	yes
begin-of-line-invisible	yes	yes	no
end-of-line-invisible	no	yes	yes
center-invisible	yes	no	yes

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 252, Section 3.1.2 [AccidentalCautionary], page 252, Section 3.1.3 [AccidentalPlacement], page 253, Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254, Section 3.1.5 [Ambitus], page 255, Section 3.1.6 [AmbitusAccidental], page 256, Section 3.1.7 [AmbitusLine], page 257, Section 3.1.8 [AmbitusNoteHead], page 257, Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 258, Section 3.1.10 [BalloonTextItem], page 259, Section 3.1.11 [BarLine], page 259, Section 3.1.12 [BarNumber], page 261, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.16 [BassFigureBracket],

page 264, Section 3.1.21 [BreakAlignGroup], page 267, Section 3.1.22 [BreakAlignment], page 267, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268, Section 3.1.24 [ChordName], page 269, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 270, Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271, Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271, Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273, Section 3.1.30 [DotColumn], page 274, Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274, Section 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.38 [FretBoard], page 282, Section 3.1.41 [GridLine], page 284, Section 3.1.42 [GridPoint], page 285, Section 3.1.44 [HarmonicParenthesesItem], page 286, Section 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288, Section 3.1.48 [KeyCancellation], page 289, Section 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290, Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291, Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292, Section 3.1.53 [LeftEdge], page 293, Section 3.1.58 [LyricText], page 297, Section 3.1.60 [MelodyItem], page 299, Section 3.1.62 [MetronomeMark], page 299, Section 3.1.66 [NonMusicalPaperColumn], page 303, Section 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304, Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305, Section 3.1.70 [NoteName], page 305, Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306, Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306, Section 3.1.74 [PaperColumn], page 308, Section 3.1.75 [ParenthesesItem], page 309, Section 3.1.80 [RehearsalMark], page 313, Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315, Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315, Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316, Section 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316, Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318, Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318, Section 3.1.89 [SeparationItem], page 318, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.94 [SpanBar], page 322, Section 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324, Section 3.1.97 [StanzaNumber], page 325, Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325, Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327, Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329, Section 3.1.109 [TabNoteHead], page 335, Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336, Section 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340, Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342, Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343 and Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346.

3.2.43 key-cancellation-interface

A key cancellation.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.48 [KeyCancellation], page 289.

3.2.44 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.

`c0-position` (integer)
: An integer indicating the position of middle C.

`glyph-name-alist` (list)
: An alist of key-string pairs.

`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.

`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 3.1.48 [KeyCancellation], page 289 and Section 3.1.49 [KeySignature], page 290.

3.2.45 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.

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.

`thickness` (number)
: Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

Internal properties:

`note-heads` (unknown)
: A list of note head grobs.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292.

3.2.46 ledgered-interface

Objects that need ledger lines, typically note heads. See also Section 3.2.45 [ledger-line-spanner-interface], page 379.

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 257, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305 and Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343.

3.2.47 ligature-bracket-interface

A bracket indicating a ligature in the original edition.

User settable properties:

`height` (dimension, in staff space)
: Height of an object in `staff-space` units.

`thickness` (number)
: 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 not used in any graphical object.

3.2.48 ligature-interface

A ligature.

This grob interface is not used in any graphical object.

3.2.49 line-interface

Generic line objects. Any object using lines supports this. The property `style` can be `line`, `dashed-line`, `trill`, `dotted-line` or `zigzag`.

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. If `dash-period` is negative, the line is made transparent.

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 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285, Section 3.1.45 [HorizontalBracket], page 287, Section 3.1.54 [LigatureBracket], page 294, Section 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307, Section 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337, Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343, Section 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345, Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350 and Section 3.1.127 [VoltaBracket], page 351.

3.2.50 line-spanner-interface

Generic line drawn between two objects, e.g., for use with glissandi.

The property `style` can be `line`, `dashed-line`, `trill`, `dotted-line` or `zigzag`.

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.

`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` (pair)
: A list of `NoteColumn` grobs.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283, Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337, Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343 and Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350.

3.2.51 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 group of accidentals).

`next` (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` (unknown)
: A list of note heads.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.55 [LyricExtender], page 295.

3.2.52 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 3.1.56 [LyricHyphen], page 295 and Section 3.1.57 [LyricSpace], page 296.

3.2.53 lyric-interface

Any object that is related to lyrics.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.55 [LyricExtender], page 295 and Section 3.1.56 [LyricHyphen], page 295.

3.2.54 lyric-syllable-interface

A single piece of lyrics.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.58 [LyricText], page 297.

3.2.55 mark-interface

A rehearsal mark.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.80 [RehearsalMark], page 313.

3.2.56 measure-grouping-interface

This object indicates groups of beats. Valid choices for `style` are `bracket` and `triangle`.

User settable properties:

`height` (dimension, in staff space)
: Height of an object in `staff-space` units.

`style` (symbol)
: This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the `stencil` callback reading this property.

`thickness` (number)
: Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.59 [Measure-Grouping], page 298.

3.2.57 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` (unknown)
: A list of stem objects, corresponding to the notes that the arpeggio has to be before.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.60 [MelodyItem], page 299.

3.2.58 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.

`flexa-width` (dimension, in staff space)
: The width of a flexa shape in a ligature grob in (in `staff-space` units).

`head-width` (dimension, in staff space)
: The width of this ligature head.

`join-right-amount` (number)
: DOCME

`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 3.1.61 [MensuralLigature], page 299 and Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305.

3.2.59 metronome-mark-interface

A metronome mark.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.62 [MetronomeMark], page 299.

3.2.60 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 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301 and Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302.

3.2.61 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.

`thick-thickness` (number)
: Bar line thickness, measured in `line-thickness`.

Internal properties:

`use-breve-rest` (boolean)
: Use breve rests for measures longer than a whole rest.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300 and Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309.

3.2.62 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 3.2.63 [note-column-interface], page 385: 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 3.1.67 [NoteCollision], page 304.

3.2.63 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 `NoteColumn`s 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:

`arpeggio` (layout object)
: A pointer to an `Arpeggio` object.

`note-heads` (unknown)
: A list of note head grobs.

`rest` (layout object)
: A pointer to a `Rest` object.

`rest-collision` (layout object)
: A rest collision that a rest is in.

`stem` (layout object)
: A pointer to a `Stem` object.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304.

3.2.64 note-head-interface

Note head.

User settable properties:

`note-names` (vector)
: Vector of strings containing names for easy-notation note heads.

`stem-attachment` (pair of numbers)
: An `(x . y)` pair where the stem attaches to the notehead.

`style` (symbol)
: This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the `stencil` callback reading this property.

Internal properties:

`accidental-grob` (layout object)
: The accidental for this note.

`glyph-name` (string)
: The glyph name within the font.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.8 [AmbitusNoteHead], page 257, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305, Section 3.1.109 [TabNoteHead], page 335 and Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342.

3.2.65 note-name-interface

Note names.

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.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.70 [NoteName], page 305.

3.2.66 note-spacing-interface

This object calculates spacing wishes for individual voices.

User settable properties:

`knee-spacing-correction` (number)
: Factor for the optical correction amount for kneed beams. Set between `0` for no correction and `1` for full correction.

`same-direction-correction` (number)
: Optical correction amount for stems that are placed in tight configurations. This amount is used for stems with the same direction to compensate for note head to stem distance.

`space-to-barline` (boolean)
: If set, the distance between a note and the following non-musical column will be measured to the bar line instead of to the beginning of the non-musical column. If there is a clef change followed by a bar line, for example, this means that we will try to space the non-musical column as though the clef is not there.

`stem-spacing-correction` (number)
: Optical correction amount for stems that are placed in tight configurations. For opposite directions, this amount is the correction for two normal sized stems that overlap completely.

Internal properties:

`left-items` (unknown)
: DOCME

`right-items` (unknown)
: DOCME

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306.

3.2.67 only-prebreak-interface

Kill this grob after the line breaking process.

This grob interface is not used in any graphical object.

3.2.68 ottava-bracket-interface

An ottava bracket.

User settable properties:

`bracket-flare` (pair of numbers)
: A pair of numbers specifying how much edges of brackets should slant outward. Value `0.0` means straight edges.

`edge-height` (pair)
: A pair of numbers specifying the heights of the vertical edges: `(`*`left-height . right-height`*`)`.

`minimum-length` (dimension, in staff space)
: Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the `springs-and-rods` property. If added to a `Tie`, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

`shorten-pair` (pair of numbers)
: The lengths to shorten a text-spanner on both sides, for example a pedal bracket. Positive values shorten the text-spanner, while negative values lengthen it.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307.

3.2.69 paper-column-interface

`Paper_column` objects form the top-most X parents for items. There are two types of columns: musical columns, where are attached to, and non-musical columns, where bar-lines, clefs, etc., are attached to. 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.

`labels` (list)
: List of labels (symbols) placed on a column

`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.

`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` (unknown)
: A list of spanners that have this column as start/begin point. Only columns that have grobs or act as bounds are spaced.

`grace-spacing` (layout object)
: A run of grace notes.

`spacing` (layout object)
: The spacing spanner governing this section.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.66 [NonMusicalPaperColumn], page 303 and Section 3.1.74 [PaperColumn], page 308.

3.2.70 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 3.1.44 [HarmonicParenthesesItem], page 286, Section 3.1.75 [ParenthesesItem], page 309 and Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342.

3.2.71 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 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309, Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310 and Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315.

3.2.72 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 3.1.32 [DoublePercentRepeat], page 274, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275 and Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315.

3.2.73 piano-pedal-bracket-interface

The bracket of the piano pedal. It can be tuned through the regular bracket properties.

User settable properties:

`bound-padding` (number)
: The amount of padding to insert around spanner bounds.

`bracket-flare` (pair of numbers)
: A pair of numbers specifying how much edges of brackets should slant outward. Value `0.0` means straight edges.

`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.

Internal properties:

`pedal-text` (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 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312.

3.2.74 piano-pedal-interface

A piano pedal sign.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330 and Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347.

3.2.75 piano-pedal-script-interface

A piano pedal sign, fixed size.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329 and Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346.

3.2.76 pitched-trill-interface

A note head to indicate trill pitches.

Internal properties:

`accidental-grob` (layout object)
: The accidental for this note.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343.

3.2.77 rest-collision-interface

Move around ordinary rests (not multi-measure-rests) to avoid conflicts.

User settable properties:

`minimum-distance` (dimension, in staff space)
: Minimum distance between rest and notes or beam.

Internal properties:

`elements` (unknown)
: A list of grobs; the type is depending on the grob where this is set in.

`positioning-done` (boolean)
: Used to signal that a positioning element did its job. This ensures that a positioning is only done once.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.85 [RestCollision], page 317.

3.2.78 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 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300 and Section 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316.

3.2.79 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 262, Section 3.1.24 [ChordName], page 269, Section 3.1.27 [ClusterSpannerBeacon], page 271, Section 3.1.58 [LyricText], page 297, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305, Section 3.1.81 [RepeatSlash], page 315, Section 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316 and Section 3.1.109 [TabNoteHead], page 335.

3.2.80 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.

Internal properties:

`dot` (layout object)
: A reference to a `Dots` object.

`stem` (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 257, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305, Section 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316, Section 3.1.109 [TabNoteHead], page 335 and Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343.

3.2.81 script-column-interface

An interface that sorts scripts according to their `script-priority`.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.87 [ScriptColumn], page 318 and Section 3.1.88 [ScriptRow], page 318.

3.2.82 script-interface

An object that is put above or below a note.

User settable properties:

`add-stem-support` (boolean)
: If set, the `Stem` object is included in this script's support.

`avoid-slur` (symbol)
: Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`script-priority` (number)
: A sorting key that determines in what order a script is within a stack of scripts.

`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:

`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` (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 254, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278 and Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317.

3.2.83 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:

`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.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254, Section 3.1.12 [BarNumber], page 261, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.41 [GridLine], page 284, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285, Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288, Section 3.1.58 [LyricText], page 297, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301, Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302, Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306, Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310, Section 3.1.80 [RehearsalMark], page 313, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327, Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329, Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336 and Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346.

3.2.84 semi-tie-column-interface

The interface for a column of l.v. (laissez vibrer) ties.

User settable properties:

`head-direction` (direction)
: Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?

`tie-configuration` (list)
: List of `(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.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.51 [LaissezVibrerTieColumn], page 292 and Section 3.1.83 [RepeatTieColumn], page 316.

3.2.85 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`.

`head-direction` (direction)
: Are the note heads left or right in a semitie?

`thickness` (number)
: Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

Internal properties:

`details` (list)
: Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior.

  More information on the allowed parameters can be found by inspecting '`lily/slur-scoring.cc`', '`lily/beam-quanting.cc`', and '`lily/tie-formatting-problem.cc`'. Setting `debug-tie-scoring`, `debug-beam-scoring` or `debug-slur-scoring` also provides useful clues.

`note-head` (layout object)
: A single note head.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.50 [LaissezVibrerTie], page 291 and Section 3.1.82 [RepeatTie], page 315.

3.2.86 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.

`horizontal-skylines` (unknown)
: Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space)
: Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

Internal properties:

`conditional-elements` (unknown)
: Internal use only.

`elements` (unknown)
: A list 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 3.1.66 [NonMusicalPaperColumn], page 303, Section 3.1.68 [NoteColumn], page 304, Section 3.1.74 [PaperColumn], page 308 and Section 3.1.89 [SeparationItem], page 318.

3.2.87 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:

`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).

`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.

`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.

`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.

Internal properties:

`direction-source` (layout object)
: In case `side-relative-direction` is set, which grob to get the direction from.

`quantize-position` (boolean)
: If set, a vertical alignment is aligned to be within staff spaces.

`side-support-elements` (unknown)
: The side support, a list of grobs.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.4 [AccidentalSuggestion], page 254, Section 3.1.6 [AmbitusAccidental], page 256, Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 258, Section 3.1.12 [BarNumber], page 261, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263, Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277, Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.45 [HorizontalBracket], page 287, Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288, Section 3.1.59 [MeasureGrouping], page 298, Section 3.1.62 [MetronomeMark], page 299, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301, Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302, Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306, Section 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307, Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310, Section 3.1.80 [RehearsalMark], page 313, Section 3.1.86 [Script], page 317, Section 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.97 [StanzaNumber], page 325, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327, Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330, Section 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333, Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334, Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336, Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337, Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341, Section 3.1.116 [TrillPitchGroup], page 342, Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343, Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347, Section 3.1.127 [VoltaBracket], page 351 and Section 3.1.128 [VoltaBracketSpanner], page 352.

3.2.88 slur-interface

A slur.

User settable properties:

`annotation` (string)
: Annotate a grob for debug purposes.

`avoid-slur` (symbol)
: Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`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-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.

`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-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.

`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:

`details` (list)
: Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior.

  More information on the allowed parameters can be found by inspecting '`lily/slur-scoring.cc`', '`lily/beam-quanting.cc`', and '`lily/tie-formatting-problem.cc`'. Setting `debug-tie-scoring`, `debug-beam-scoring` or `debug-slur-scoring` also provides useful clues.

`encompass-objects` (unknown)
: Objects that a slur should avoid in addition to notes and stems.

`note-columns` (pair)
: A list of `NoteColumn` grobs.

`quant-score` (string)
: The beam quanting score; stored for debugging.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311 and Section 3.1.90 [Slur], page 319.

3.2.89 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-neighbors` (unknown)
: A list of `spacing-wishes` grobs that are close to the current column.

  The closest `spacing-wishes` determine the actual distances between the columns.

`minimum-distances` (list)
: A list of rods that have the format `(obj . dist)`.

`right-neighbors` (unknown)
: See `left-neighbors`.

`spacing-wishes` (unknown)
: List of note spacing or staff spacing objects.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.66 [NonMusicalPaperColumn], page 303 and Section 3.1.74 [PaperColumn], page 308.

3.2.90 spacing-interface

This object calculates the desired and minimum distances between two columns.

Internal properties:

`left-items` (unknown)
: DOCME

`right-items` (unknown)
: DOCME

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.71 [NoteSpacing], page 306 and Section 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324.

3.2.91 spacing-options-interface

Supports setting of spacing variables.

User settable properties:

`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*.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.40 [GraceSpacing], page 284 and Section 3.1.93 [SpacingSpanner], page 322.

3.2.92 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 proportonial 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 fot 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 3.1.93 [SpacingSpanner], page 322.

3.2.93 span-bar-interface

A bar line that is spanned between other barlines. This interface is used for bar lines that connect different staves.

Internal properties:

`elements` (unknown)
: A list of grobs; the type is depending on the grob where this is set in.

`glyph-name` (string)
: The glyph name within the font.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.94 [SpanBar], page 322.

3.2.94 spanner-interface

Some objects are horizontally spanned between objects. For example, slurs, beams, ties, etc. These grobs form a subtype called `Spanner`. All spanners have two span points (these must be `Item` objects), one on the left and one on the right. The left bound is also the X reference point of the spanner.

User settable properties:

`minimum-length` (dimension, in staff space)
: Try to make a spanner at least this long, normally in the horizontal direction. This requires an appropriate callback for the `springs-and-rods` property. If added to a `Tie`, this sets the minimum distance between noteheads.

`to-barline` (boolean)
: If true, the spanner will stop at the bar line just before it would otherwise stop.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.14 [BassFigureAlignment], page 263, Section 3.1.15 [BassFigureAlignmentPositioning], page 263, Section 3.1.17 [BassFigureContinuation], page 264, Section 3.1.18 [BassFigureLine], page 265, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265, Section 3.1.20 [BendAfter], page 266, Section 3.1.26 [ClusterSpanner], page 271, Section 3.1.34 [DynamicLineSpanner], page 277, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283, Section 3.1.40 [GraceSpacing], page 284, Section 3.1.43 [Hairpin], page 285, Section 3.1.45 [HorizontalBracket], page 287, Section 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288, Section 3.1.52 [LedgerLineSpanner], page 292, Section 3.1.54 [LigatureBracket], page 294, Section 3.1.55 [LyricExtender], page 295, Section 3.1.56 [LyricHyphen], page 295, Section 3.1.57 [LyricSpace], page 296, Section 3.1.59 [MeasureGrouping], page 298, Section 3.1.61 [MensuralLigature], page 299, Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301, Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302, Section 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307, Section 3.1.76 [PercentRepeat], page 309, Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310, Section 3.1.78 [PhrasingSlur], page 311, Section 3.1.79 [PianoPedalBracket], page 312, Section 3.1.90 [Slur], page 319, Section 3.1.92 [SostenutoPedalLineSpanner], page 321, Section 3.1.93 [SpacingSpanner], page 322, Section 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324, Section 3.1.103 [SustainPedalLineSpanner], page 330, Section 3.1.104 [System], page 331, Section 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333, Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334, Section 3.1.111 [TextSpanner], page 337, Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339, Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340, Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343, Section 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345, Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346, Section 3.1.122 [UnaCordaPedalLineSpanner], page 347, Section 3.1.123 [VaticanaLigature], page 348, Section 3.1.124 [VerticalAlignment], page 349, Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349, Section 3.1.126 [VoiceFollower], page 350, Section 3.1.127 [VoltaBracket], page 351 and Section 3.1.128 [VoltaBracketSpanner], page 352.

3.2.95 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 3.1.95 [StaffSpacing], page 324.

3.2.96 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-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.

`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 3.1.96 [StaffSymbol], page 324.

3.2.97 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 3.1.7 [AmbitusLine], page 257, Section 3.1.8 [AmbitusNoteHead], page 257, Section 3.1.9 [Arpeggio], page 258, Section 3.1.19 [Beam], page 265, Section 3.1.25 [Clef], page 270, Section 3.1.29 [Custos], page 273, Section 3.1.31 [Dots], page 274, Section 3.1.48 [KeyCancellation], page 289, Section 3.1.49

[KeySignature], page 290, Section 3.1.63 [MultiMeasureRest], page 300, Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305, Section 3.1.84 [Rest], page 316, Section 3.1.109 [TabNoteHead], page 335 and Section 3.1.117 [TrillPitchHead], page 343.

3.2.98 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 3.1.97 [StanzaNumber], page 325.

3.2.99 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.

`default-direction` (direction)
: Direction determined by note head positions.

`direction` (direction)
: If `side-axis` is `0` (or `#X`), then this property determines whether the object is placed `#LEFT`, `#CENTER` or `#RIGHT` with respect to the other object. Otherwise, it determines whether the object is placed `#UP`, `#CENTER` or `#DOWN`. Numerical values may also be used: `#UP=1`, `#DOWN=-1`, `#LEFT=-1`, `#RIGHT=1`, `#CENTER=0`.

`duration-log` (integer)
: The 2-log of the note head duration, i.e., `0` = whole note, `1` = half note, etc.

`flag` (unknown)
: A function returning the full flag stencil for the `Stem`, which is passed to the function as the only argument. The default ly:stem::calc-stencil

function uses the `flag-style` property to determine the correct glyph for the flag. By providing your own function, you can create arbitrary flags.

`flag-style` (symbol)
: A 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.

`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-end-position` (number)
: Where does the stem end (the end is opposite to the support-head)?

`stemlet-length` (number)
: How long should a stem over a rest be?

`stroke-style` (string)
: Set to `"grace"` to turn stroke through flag on.

`thickness` (number)
: Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

Internal properties:

`beam` (layout object)
: A pointer to the beam, if applicable.

`details` (list)
: Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior.

  More information on the allowed parameters can be found by inspecting '`lily/slur-scoring.cc`', '`lily/beam-quanting.cc`', and '`lily/tie-formatting-problem.cc`'. Setting `debug-tie-scoring`, `debug-beam-scoring` or `debug-slur-scoring` also provides useful clues.

`note-heads` (unknown)
: A list 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` (unknown)
: A list of rest objects.

`stem-info` (pair)
: A cache of stem parameters.

`tremolo-flag` (layout object)
: The tremolo object on a stem.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.98 [Stem], page 325.

3.2.100 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.

`flag-count` (number)
: The number of tremolo beams.

`length-fraction` (number)
: Multiplier for lengths. Used for determining ledger lines and stem lengths.

`slope` (number)
: The slope of this object.

`style` (symbol)
: This setting determines in what style a grob is typeset. Valid choices depend on the `stencil` callback reading this property.

Internal properties:

`stem` (layout object)
: A pointer to a `Stem` object.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.99 [StemTremolo], page 326.

3.2.101 string-number-interface

A string number instruction.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327.

3.2.102 stroke-finger-interface

A right hand finger instruction.

User settable properties:

`digit-names` (unknown)
: Names for string finger digits.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328.

3.2.103 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

`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.

Internal properties:

`all-elements` (unknown)
: A list of all grobs in this line. Its function is to protect objects from being garbage collected.

`columns` (unknown)
: A list of grobs, typically containing `PaperColumn` or `NoteColumn` objects.

`pure-Y-extent` (pair of numbers)
: The estimated height of a system.

`skyline-distance` (number)
: The distance between this staff and the next one, as determined by a skyline algorithm.

`spaceable-staves` (unknown)
: Objects to be spaced during page layout.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.104 [System], page 331.

3.2.104 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 3.1.105 [SystemStartBar], page 332, Section 3.1.106 [SystemStartBrace], page 332, Section 3.1.107 [SystemStartBracket], page 333 and Section 3.1.108 [SystemStartSquare], page 334.

3.2.105 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 3.1.46 [InstrumentName], page 288.

3.2.106 tablature-interface

An interface for any notes set in a tablature staff.

This grob interface is not used in any graphical object.

3.2.107 text-interface

A Scheme markup text, see Section “Formatting text” in *Notation Reference* and Section “New markup command definition” in *Notation Reference*.

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.

`text` (markup)
: Text markup. See Section “Formatting text” in *Notation Reference*.

`text-direction` (direction)
: This controls the ordering of the words. The default `RIGHT` is for roman text. Arabic or Hebrew should use `LEFT`.

`word-space` (dimension, in staff space)
: Space to insert between words in texts.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.10 [BalloonTextItem], page 259, Section 3.1.12 [BarNumber], page 261, Section 3.1.13 [BassFigure], page 262, Section 3.1.23 [BreathingSign], page 268, Section 3.1.24 [ChordName], page 269, Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271, Section 3.1.33 [DoublePercentRepeatCounter], page 275, Section 3.1.35 [DynamicText], page 278, Section 3.1.36 [DynamicTextSpanner], page 279, Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.47 [InstrumentSwitch], page 288, Section 3.1.58 [LyricText], page 297, Section 3.1.62 [MetronomeMark], page 299, Section 3.1.64 [MultiMeasureRestNumber], page 301, Section 3.1.65 [MultiMeasureRestText], page 302, Section 3.1.70 [NoteName], page 305, Section 3.1.72 [OctavateEight], page 306, Section 3.1.73 [OttavaBracket], page 307, Section 3.1.77 [PercentRepeatCounter], page 310, Section 3.1.80 [RehearsalMark], page 313, Section 3.1.91 [SostenutoPedal], page 320, Section 3.1.97 [StanzaNumber], page 325, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327, Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328, Section 3.1.102 [SustainPedal], page 329, Section 3.1.109 [TabNoteHead], page 335, Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336, Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346, Section 3.1.121 [UnaCordaPedal], page 346 and Section 3.1.127 [VoltaBracket], page 351.

3.2.108 text-script-interface

An object that is put above or below a note.

User settable properties:

`add-stem-support` (boolean)
: If set, the `Stem` object is included in this script's support.

`avoid-slur` (symbol)
: Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`script-priority` (number)
: A sorting key that determines in what order a script is within a stack of scripts.

Internal properties:

`slur` (layout object)
: A pointer to a `Slur` object.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.28 [CombineTextScript], page 271, Section 3.1.37 [Fingering], page 280, Section 3.1.100 [StringNumber], page 327, Section 3.1.101 [StrokeFinger], page 328 and Section 3.1.110 [TextScript], page 336.

3.2.109 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.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.113 [TieColumn], page 340.

3.2.110 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 `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`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-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.

`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`.

Internal properties:

`details` (list)
: Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior.

  More information on the allowed parameters can be found by inspecting '`lily/slur-scoring.cc`', '`lily/beam-quanting.cc`', and '`lily/tie-formatting-problem.cc`'. Setting `debug-tie-scoring`, `debug-beam-scoring` or `debug-slur-scoring` also provides useful clues.

`quant-score` (string)
: The beam quanting score; stored for debugging.

`separation-item` (layout object)
: A separation item.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.112 [Tie], page 339.

3.2.111 time-signature-interface

A time signature, in different styles. The following values for `style` are 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.

`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.

See also the test-file '`input/test/time.ly`'.

User settable properties:

`fraction` (pair of numbers)
: 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 3.1.114 [TimeSignature], page 340.

3.2.112 trill-pitch-accidental-interface

An accidental for trill pitch.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.115 [TrillPitchAccidental], page 341.

3.2.113 trill-spanner-interface

A trill spanner.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.118 [TrillSpanner], page 343.

3.2.114 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:

`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.

`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`.

`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.

`padding` (dimension, in staff space)
: Add this much extra space between objects that are next to each other.

`positions` (pair of numbers)
: Pair of staff coordinates `(`*`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)
: 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`.

Internal properties:

`note-columns` (pair)
: A list of `NoteColumn` grobs.

`tuplet-number` (layout object)
: The number for a bracket.

`tuplets` (unknown)
: A list of smaller tuplet brackets.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.54 [Ligature-Bracket], page 294 and Section 3.1.119 [TupletBracket], page 345.

3.2.115 tuplet-number-interface

The number for a bracket.

User settable properties:

`avoid-slur` (symbol)
: Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

Internal properties:

`bracket` (layout object)
: The bracket for a number.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.120 [TupletNumber], page 346.

3.2.116 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 265 and Section 3.1.39 [Glissando], page 283.

3.2.117 vaticana-ligature-interface

A vaticana style Gregorian ligature.

User settable properties:

`thickness` (number)
: Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

Internal properties:

`add-cauda` (boolean)
: Does this flexa require an additional cauda on the left side?

`add-join` (boolean)
: Is this ligature head-joined with the next one by a vertical line?

`add-stem` (boolean)
: Is this ligature head a virga and therefore needs an additional stem on the right side?

`delta-position` (number)
: The vertical position difference.

`flexa-height` (dimension, in staff space)
: The height of a flexa shape in a ligature grob (in `staff-space` units).

`flexa-width` (dimension, in staff space)
: The width of a flexa shape in a ligature grob in (in `staff-space` units).

`glyph-name` (string)
: The glyph name within the font.

`x-offset` (dimension, in staff space)
: Extra horizontal offset for ligature heads.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.69 [NoteHead], page 305 and Section 3.1.123 [VaticanaLigature], page 348.

3.2.118 vertically-spaceable-interface

Objects that should be kept at constant vertical distances. Typically: Section "VerticalAxisGroup" in *Internals Reference* objects of Section "Staff" in *Internals Reference* contexts.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.125 [VerticalAxisGroup], page 349.

3.2.119 volta-bracket-interface

Volta bracket with number.

User settable properties:

`height` (dimension, in staff space)
: Height of an object in `staff-space` units.

`thickness` (number)
: Line thickness, generally measured in `line-thickness`.

Internal properties:

`bars` (unknown)
: A list of bar line pointers.

This grob interface is used in the following graphical object(s): Section 3.1.127 [VoltaBracket], page 351.

3.3 User backend 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.

`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.

`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.

`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-slur` (symbol)
: Method of handling slur collisions. Choices are `around`, `inside`, `outside`. If unset, scripts and slurs ignore each other. `around` only moves the script if there is a collision; `outside` always moves the script.

`axes` (list) List of axis numbers. In the case of alignment grobs, this should contain only one number.

`bar-size` (dimension, in staff space)
The size of a 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.

`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).

`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.

`c0-position` (integer)
: An integer indicating the position of middle C.

`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.

`color` (list)
: 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.

`damping` (number)
: Amount of beam slope damping.

`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.

`digit-names` (unknown)
: 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-X-extent` (pair of numbers)
: A grob is enlarged in X dimension by this much.

`extra-Y-extent` (pair of numbers)
: A grob is enlarged in Y dimension by this much.

`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` (unknown)
: A function returning the full flag stencil for the `Stem`, which is passed to the function as the only argument. The default ly:stem::calc-stencil function uses the `flag-style` property to determine the correct glyph for the flag. By providing your own function, you can create arbitrary flags.

`flag-count` (number)
: The number of tremolo beams.

`flag-style` (symbol)
: A 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.

`font-encoding` (symbol)
: The font encoding is the broadest category for selecting a font. Currently, only lilypond's system fonts (Emmentaler and Aybabtu) are using this property. Available values are `fetaMusic` (Emmentaler), `fetaBraces` (Aybabtu), `fetaNumber` (Emmentaler), and `fetaDynamic` (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.

`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*.

`fraction` (pair of numbers)
: 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-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-font-mag` – The magnification of the font used to label the lowest fret number. Default 0.5
  - `fret-label-vertical-offset` – The vertical offset of the fret label from the fret. Default -0.2
  - `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`, and `arabic`. Default `roman-lower`.
  - `open-string` – Character string to be used to indicate open string. Default "o".
  - `orientation` – Orientation of fret-diagram. Options include `normal` and `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.
  - `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-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.

`glyph` (string)
: A string determining what 'style' of glyph is typeset. Valid choices depend on the function that is reading this property.

`glyph-name-alist` (list)
: An alist of key-string pairs.

`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.

`horizontal-shift` (integer)
: An integer that identifies ranking of `NoteColumn`s for horizontal shifting. This is used by Section "note-collision-interface" in *Internals Reference*.

`horizontal-skylines` (unknown)
: Two skylines, one to the left and one to the right of this grob.

`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-fixed-while-stretching` (boolean)
: A grob with this property set to true is fixed relative to the staff above it when systems are stretched.

`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)
: The output layer (a value between 0 and 2: Layers define the order of printing objects. Objects in lower layers are overprinted by objects in higher layers.

`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.

`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 group of accidentals).

`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).

`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-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.

`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).

`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` (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-default` (boolean)
: Set for manually specified clefs.

`non-musical` (boolean)
: True if the grob belongs to a `NonMusicalPaperColumn`.

`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 this grob and the staff when spacing according to `outside-staff-priority`.

`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.

`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?

`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.

`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 sorting key that determines in what order a script is within a stack of scripts.

`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.

`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.

`size` (number)
: Size of object, relative to standard size.

`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.

`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.

`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*.

`springs-and-rods` (boolean)
: Dummy variable for triggering spacing routines.

`stacking-dir` (direction)
: Stack objects in which direction?

`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`.

`stem-attachment` (pair of numbers)
: An `(x . y)` pair where the stem attaches to the notehead.

`stem-end-position` (number)
: Where does the stem end (the end is opposite to the support-head)?

`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 a stem over a rest be?

`stencil` (unknown)
: 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 fot 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.

`threshold` (pair of numbers)
: `(min . max)`, where *min* and *max* are dimensions in staff space.

`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.

`used` (boolean)
: If set, this spacing column is kept in the spacing problem.

`vertical-skylines` (unknown)
: Two skylines, one above and one below this grob.

`when` (moment)
: Global time step associated with this column happen?

`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.

`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

`X-common` (layout object)
: Common reference point for axis group.

`Y-common` (layout object)
: See `X-common`.

`accidental-grob` (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-hairpins` (unknown)
: A list of directly neighboring hairpins.

`adjacent-pure-heights` (vector)
: Used by a `VerticalAxisGroup` to cache the `Y-extent`s of different column ranges.

`all-elements` (unknown)
: A list of all grobs in this line. Its function is to protect objects from being garbage collected.

`arpeggio` (layout object)
: A pointer to an `Arpeggio` object.

`ascendens` (boolean)
: Is this neume of ascending type?

`auctum` (boolean)
: Is this neume liquescentically augmented?

`axis-group-parent-X` (layout object)
: Containing X axis group.

`axis-group-parent-Y` (layout object)
: Containing Y axis group.

`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.

`bars` (unknown)
: A list of bar line pointers.

`beam` (layout object)
: A pointer to the beam, if applicable.

`begin-of-line-visible` (boolean)
: Used for marking `ChordNames` that should only show changes.

`bounded-by-me` (unknown)
: A list of spanners that have this column as start/begin point. Only columns that have grobs or act as bounds are spaced.

`bracket` (layout object)
: The bracket for a number.

`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` (unknown)
: A list of grobs, typically containing `PaperColumn` or `NoteColumn` objects.

`conditional-elements` (unknown)
: 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.

`cross-staff` (boolean)
: For a beam or a stem, this is true if we depend on inter-staff spacing.

`delta-position` (number)
: The vertical position difference.

`deminutum` (boolean)
: Is this neume deminished?

`descendens` (boolean)
: Is this neume of descendent type?

`details` (list)
: Alist of parameters for detailed grob behavior.

  More information on the allowed parameters can be found by inspecting '`lily/slur-scoring.cc`', '`lily/beam-quanting.cc`', and '`lily/tie-formatting-problem.cc`'. Setting `debug-tie-scoring`, `debug-beam-scoring` or `debug-slur-scoring` also provides useful clues.

`direction-source` (layout object)
: In case `side-relative-direction` is set, which grob to get the direction from.

`dot` (layout object)
: A reference to a `Dots` object.

`dots` (unknown)
: Multiple `Dots` objects.

`elements` (unknown)
: A list of grobs; the type is depending on the grob where this is set in.

`encompass-objects` (unknown)
: Objects that a slur should avoid in addition to notes and stems.

`figures` (unknown)
: Figured bass objects for continuation line.

`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).

`font` (font metric)
: A cached font metric object.

`forced` (boolean)
: Manually forced accidental.

`glyph-name` (string)
: The glyph name within the font.

`grace-spacing` (layout object)
: A run of grace notes.

`head-width` (dimension, in staff space)
: The width of this ligature head.

`heads` (unknown)
: A list of note heads.

`ideal-distances` (list)
: `(`*`obj . (dist . strength)`*`)` pairs.

`important-column-ranks` (vector)
: A cache of columns that contain `items-worth-living` data.

`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` (unknown)
: A list of interesting items. If empty in a particular staff, then that staff is erased.

`join-heads` (boolean)
: Whether to join the note heads of an ambitus grob with a vertical line.

`join-right-amount` (number)
: DOCME

`least-squares-dy` (number)
: The ideal beam slope, without damping.

`left-items` (unknown)
: DOCME

`left-neighbors` (unknown)
: A list of `spacing-wishes` grobs that are close to the current column.

  The closest `spacing-wishes` determine the actual distances between the columns.

`linea` (boolean)
: Attach vertical lines to this neume?

`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`*`)`.

`normal-stems` (unknown)
: An array of visible stems.

`note-columns` (pair)
: A list of `NoteColumn` grobs.

`note-head` (layout object)
: A single note head.

`note-heads` (unknown)
: A list of note head grobs.

`oriscus` (boolean)
: Is this neume an oriscus?

`pedal-text` (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.

`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-Y-common` (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.

`pure-relevant-items` (unknown)
: A subset of elements that are relevant for finding the `pure-Y-extent`.

`pure-relevant-spanners` (unknown)
: A subset of elements that are relevant for finding the `pure-Y-extent`.

`quant-score` (string)
: The beam quanting score; stored for debugging.

`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` (layout object)
: A pointer to a `Rest` object.

`rest-collision` (layout object)
: A rest collision that a rest is in.

`rests` (unknown)
: A list of rest objects.

`right-items` (unknown)
: DOCME

`right-neighbors` (unknown)
: See `left-neighbors`.

`script-stencil` (pair)
: A pair `(`*`type . arg`*`)` which acts as an index for looking up a `Stencil` object.

`separation-item` (layout object)
: A separation item.

`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` (unknown)
: The side support, a list of grobs.

`skyline-distance` (number)
: The distance between this staff and the next one, as determined by a skyline algorithm.

`slur` (layout object)
: A pointer to a `Slur` object.

`spaceable-staves` (unknown)
: Objects to be spaced during page layout.

`spacing` (layout object)
: The spacing spanner governing this section.

`spacing-wishes` (unknown)
: List of note spacing or staff spacing objects.

`staff-symbol` (layout object)
: The staff symbol grob that we are in.

`stem` (layout object)
: A pointer to a `Stem` object.

`stem-info` (pair)
: A cache of stem parameters.

`stems` (unknown)
: A list of stem objects, corresponding to the notes that the arpeggio has to be before.

`stropha` (boolean)
: Is this neume a stropha?

`tie` (layout object)
: A pointer to a `Tie` object.

`tremolo-flag` (layout object)
: The tremolo object on a stem.

`tuplet-number` (layout object)
: The number for a bracket.

`tuplets` (unknown)
: A list of smaller tuplet brackets.

`use-breve-rest` (boolean)
: Use breve rests for measures longer than a whole rest.

`virga` (boolean)
: Is this neume a virga?

`x-offset` (dimension, in staff space)
: Extra horizontal offset for ligature heads.

4 Scheme functions

`dispatcher` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Dispatcher` object?

`listener` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Listener` object?

`ly:add-file-name-alist` *alist* [Function]
Add mappings for error messages from *alist*.

`ly:add-interface` *a b c* [Function]
Add an interface description.

`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* with default *val*.

`ly:all-grob-interfaces` [Function]
Get a hash table with all 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* [Function]
Return value if *key* in *alist*, else `default-value` (or `#f` if not specified).

`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-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: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 dfault* [Function]
Return value for *key* from a list of alists *achain*. If no entry is found, return *dfault* or `#f` if no *dfault* is specified.

`ly:clear-anonymous-modules` [Function]
Plug a GUILE 1.6 and 1.7 memory leak by breaking a weak reference pointer cycle explicitly.

`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:command-line-verbose?` [Function]
Was `be_verbose_global` set?

`ly:connect-dispatchers` *to from* [Function]
Make the dispatcher *to* listen to events from *from*.

`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-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` *c name* [Function]
Return the value of *name* from context *c*.

`ly:context-property-where-defined` *context name* [Function]
Return the context above *context* where *name* is defined.

`ly:context-pushpop-property` *context grob eltprop val* [Function]
Do a single `\override` or `\revert` operation in *context*. The grob definition *grob* is extended with *eltprop* (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:context?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Context` object?

`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]
A type predicate. The direction `s` is `-1`, `0` or `1`, where `-1` represents left or down and `1` represents right or up.

`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<?` *p1 p2* [Function]
Is *p1* shorter than *p2*?

`ly:duration?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Duration` object?

`ly:effective-prefix` [Function]
Return effective prefix.

`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-deep-copy` *m* [Function]
Copy *m* and all sub expressions of *m*.

`ly:event-property` *sev sym* [Function]
Get the property *sym* of stream event *mus*. If *sym* is undefined, return `'()`.

`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:export` *arg* [Function]
Export a Scheme object to the parser so it is treated as an identifier.

`ly:find-accidentals-simple` *keysig pitch-scm barnum laziness octaveness* [Function]
Checks the need for an accidental and a 'restore' accidental against a key signature. The *laziness* is the number of bars for which reminder accidentals are used (ie. if *laziness* is zero, we only cancel accidentals in the same bar; if *laziness* is three, we cancel accidentals up to three bars after they first appear. *octaveness* is either `'same-octave` or `'any-octave` and it specifies whether accidentals should be canceled in different octaves.

`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 Aybabtu 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 Aybabtu 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 Aybabtu 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 Aybabtu 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`.

`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-glyph` *font index* [Function]
Retrieve a stencil for the glyph numbered *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 Aybabtu fonts, corresponding to the font encodings `fetaMusic` and `fetaBraces`, respectively.

`ly:get-listened-event-classes` [Function]
Return a list of all event classes that some translator listens to.

`ly:get-option` *var* [Function]
Get a global option setting.

`ly:gettext` *original* [Function]
A Scheme wrapper function for `gettext`.

`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-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-array?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Grob_array` object?

`ly:grob-basic-properties` *grob* [Function]
Get the immutable properties of *grob*.

`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 *gr*.

`ly:grob-extent` *grob refp axis* [Function]
Get the extent in *axis* direction of *grob* relative to the grob *refp*.

`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 *g* of property *sym*. It returns `'()` (end-of-list) if *sym* is undefined in *g*.

`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 deflt* [Function]
Return the value of a value in grob *g* of property *sym*. It returns `'()` (end-of-list) or *deflt* (if specified) if *sym* is undefined in *g*.

`ly:grob-property-data` *grob sym* [Function]
Retrieve *sym* for *grob* but don't process callbacks.

`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-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 *g* on axis *a* over distance *d*.

`ly:grob?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Grob` object?

`ly:gulp-file` *name size* [Function]
Read the file *name*, and return its contents in a string. 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: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:is-listened-event-class` *sym* [Function]
Is *sym* a listened event class?

`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:item?` *g* [Function]
Is *g* an `Item` object?

`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: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-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 *num* and *den*.

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` *n d gn gd* [Function]
Create the rational number with main timing n/d, and optional grace timing gn/gd.

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.

`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` is a list containing either `ly:music?` predicates or other type predicates.

`ly:make-output-def` [Function]
Make an output definition.

`ly:make-page-label-marker` *label* [Function]
Return page marker with 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 from 0 to 6, with 0 corresponding to pitch C and 6 corresponding to pitch B. *alter* is a rational number of 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 tones of a pitch above the tonic.

`ly:make-score` *music* [Function]
Return score with *music* encapsulated in *score*.

`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-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 `(1000 . -1000)` 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: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 occurence. If not found, return *def* or `#f` if *def* isn't specified.

`ly:moment-add` *a b* [Function]
Add two moments.

`ly:moment-div` *a b* [Function]
Divide two moments.

`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-denominator` *mom* [Function]
Extract denominator from main timing.

`ly:moment-main-numerator` *mom* [Function]
Extract numerator from main timing.

`ly:moment-mod` *a b* [Function]
Modulo of two moments.

`ly:moment-mul` *a b* [Function]
Multiply two moments.

`ly:moment-sub` *a b* [Function]
Subtract two moments.

`ly:moment<?` *a b* [Function]
Compare two moments.

`ly:moment?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Moment` object?

`ly:music-compress` *m factor* [Function]
Compress music object *m* by moment *factor*.

`ly:music-deep-copy` *m* [Function]
Copy *m* and all sub expressions of *m*.

`ly:music-duration-compress` *mus fact* [Function]
Compress *mus* by factor *fact*, which is a `Moment`.

`ly:music-duration-length` *mus* [Function]
Extract the duration field from *mus* and return the length.

`ly:music-function-extract` *x* [Function]
Return the Scheme function inside *x*.

`ly:music-function?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `music-function`?

`ly:music-length` *mus* [Function]
Get the length of music expression *mus* and return it as a `Moment` object.

`ly:music-list?` *lst* [Function]
Type predicate: Return true if *lst* is a list of music objects.

`ly:music-mutable-properties` *mus* [Function]
Return an alist containing the mutable properties of *mus*. The immutable properties are not available, since they are constant and initialized by the `make-music` function.

`ly:music-output?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Music_output` object?

`ly:music-property` *mus sym dfault* [Function]
Get the property *sym* of music expression *mus*. If *sym* is undefined, return `'()`.

`ly:music-set-property!` *mus sym val* [Function]
Set property *sym* in music expression *mus* to *val*.

`ly:music-transpose` *m p* [Function]
Transpose *m* such that central C is mapped to *p*. Return *m*.

`ly:music?` *obj* [Function]
Type predicate.

`ly:note-head::stem-attachment` *font-metric glyph-name* [Function]
Get attachment in *font-metric* for attaching a stem to notehead *glyph-name*.

`ly:number->string` *s* [Function]
Convert *num* to a string without generating many decimals.

`ly:optimal-breaking` *pb* [Function]
Optimally break (pages and lines) the `Paper_book` object *pb* to minimize badness in bother vertical and horizontal spacing.

`ly:option-usage` [Function]
Print `ly:set-option` usage.

`ly:otf->cff` *otf-file-name* [Function]
Convert the contents of an OTF file to a CFF file, returning it as a string.

`ly:otf-font-glyph-info` *font glyph* [Function]
Given the font metric *font* of an OpenType font, return the information about named glyph *glyph* (a string).

`ly:otf-font-table-data` *font tag* [Function]
Extract a table *tag* from *font*. Return empty string for non-existent *tag*.

`ly:otf-font?` *font* [Function]
Is *font* an OpenType font?

`ly:otf-glyph-list` *font* [Function]
Return a list of glyph names for *font*.

`ly:output-def-clone` *def* [Function]
Clone output definition *def*.

`ly:output-def-lookup` *pap sym def* [Function]
Look up *sym* in the *pap* output definition (e.g., `\paper`). Return the value or *def* (which defaults to `'()`) if undefined.

`ly:output-def-parent` *def* [Function]
Get the parent output definition of *def*.

`ly:output-def-scope` *def* [Function]
Get the variable scope inside *def*.

`ly:output-def-set-variable!` *def sym val* [Function]
Set an output definition *def* variable *sym* to *val*.

`ly:output-def?` *def* [Function]
Is *def* a layout definition?

`ly:output-description` *output-def* [Function]
Return the description of translators in *output-def*.

`ly:output-formats` [Function]
Formats passed to '`--format`' as a list of strings, used for the output.

`ly:outputter-close` *outputter* [Function]
Close port of *outputter*.

`ly:outputter-dump-stencil` *outputter stencil* [Function]
Dump stencil *expr* onto *outputter*.

`ly:outputter-dump-string` *outputter str* [Function]
Dump *str* onto *outputter*.

`ly:outputter-output-scheme` *outputter expr* [Function]
Eval *expr* in module of *outputter*.

`ly:outputter-port` *outputter* [Function]
Return output port for *outputter*.

`ly:page-marker?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Page_marker` object?

`ly:page-turn-breaking` *pb* [Function]
Optimally break (pages and lines) the `Paper_book` object *pb* such that page turns only happen in specified places, returning its pages.

`ly:pango-font-physical-fonts` *f* [Function]
Return alist of `(ps-name file-name font-index)` lists for Pango font *f*.

`ly:pango-font?` *f* [Function]
Is *f* a pango font?

`ly:paper-book-pages` *pb* [Function]
Return pages in book *pb*.

`ly:paper-book-paper` *pb* [Function]
Return pages in book *pb*.

`ly:paper-book-performances` *paper-book* [Function]
Return performances in book *paper-book*.

`ly:paper-book-scopes` *book* [Function]
Return scopes in layout book *book*.

`ly:paper-book-systems` *pb* [Function]
Return systems in book *pb*.

`ly:paper-book?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Paper_book` object?

`ly:paper-fonts` *bp* [Function]
Return fonts from the `\paper` block *bp*.

`ly:paper-get-font` *paper-smob chain* [Function]
Return a font metric satisfying the font-qualifiers in the alist chain *chain*. (An alist chain is a list of alists, containing grob properties.)

`ly:paper-get-number` *layout-smob name* [Function]
Return the layout variable *name*.

`ly:paper-outputscale` *bp* [Function]
Get output-scale for *bp*.

`ly:paper-score-paper-systems` *paper-score* [Function]
Return vector of `paper_system` objects from *paper-score*.

`ly:paper-system-minimum-distance` *sys1 sys2* [Function]
Measure the minimum distance between these two paper-systems, using their stored skylines if possible and falling back to their extents otherwise.

`ly:paper-system?` *obj* [Function]
Type predicate.

`ly:parse-file` *name* [Function]
Parse a single `.ly` file. Upon failure, throw `ly-file-failed` key.

`ly:parser-clear-error` *parser* [Function]
Clear the error flag for the parser.

`ly:parser-clone` *parser-smob* [Function]
Return a clone of *parser-smob*.

`ly:parser-define!` *parser-smob symbol val* [Function]
Bind *symbol* to *val* in *parser-smob*'s module.

`ly:parser-error` *parser msg input* [Function]
Display an error message and make the parser fail.

`ly:parser-has-error?` *parser* [Function]
Does *parser* have an error flag?

`ly:parser-lexer` *parser-smob* [Function]
Return the lexer for *parser-smob*.

`ly:parser-lookup` *parser-smob symbol* [Function]
Look up *symbol* in *parser-smob*'s module. Return `'()` if not defined.

`ly:parser-output-name` *parser* [Function]
Return the base name of the output file.

`ly:parser-parse-string` *parser-smob ly-code* [Function]
Parse the string *ly-code* with *parser-smob*. Upon failure, throw `ly-file-failed` key.

`ly:parser-set-note-names` *parser names* [Function]
Replace current note names in *parser*. *names* is an alist of symbols. This only has effect if the current mode is notes.

`ly:performance-write` *performance filename* [Function]
Write *performance* to *filename*.

`ly:pfb->pfa` *pfb-file-name* [Function]
Convert the contents of a PFB file to PFA.

`ly:pitch-alteration` *pp* [Function]
Extract the alteration from pitch *pp*.

`ly:pitch-diff` *pitch root* [Function]
Return pitch *delta* such that *pitch* transposed by *delta* equals *root*.

`ly:pitch-negate` *p* [Function]
Negate *p*.

`ly:pitch-notename` *pp* [Function]
Extract the note name from pitch *pp*.

`ly:pitch-octave` *pp* [Function]
Extract the octave from pitch *pp*.

`ly:pitch-quartertones` *pp* [Function]
Calculate the number of quarter tones of *pp* from middle C.

`ly:pitch-semitones` *pp* [Function]
Calculate the number of semitones of *pp* from middle C.

`ly:pitch-steps` *p* [Function]
Number of steps counted from middle C of the pitch *p*.

`ly:pitch-transpose` *p delta* [Function]
Transpose *p* by the amount *delta*, where *delta* is relative to middle C.

`ly:pitch<?` *p1 p2* [Function]
Is *p1* lexicographically smaller than *p2*?

`ly:pitch?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Pitch` object?

`ly:position-on-line?` *sg spos* [Function]
Return whether *pos* is on a line of the staff associated with the the grob *sg* (even on an extender line).

`ly:prob-immutable-properties` *prob* [Function]
Retrieve an alist of mutable properties.

`ly:prob-mutable-properties` *prob* [Function]
Retrieve an alist of mutable properties.

`ly:prob-property` *obj sym dfault* [Function]
Return the value for *sym*.

`ly:prob-property?` *obj sym* [Function]
Is boolean prop *sym* set?

`ly:prob-set-property!` *obj sym value* [Function]
Set property *sym* of *obj* to *value*.

`ly:prob-type?` *obj type* [Function]
Is *obj* the specified prob-type?

`ly:prob?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Prob` object?

`ly:programming-error` *str rest* [Function]
A Scheme callable function to issue the internal warning *str*. The message is formatted with `format` and *rest*.

`ly:progress` *str rest* [Function]
A Scheme callable function to print progress *str*. The message is formatted with `format` and *rest*.

`ly:property-lookup-stats` *sym* [Function]
Return hash table with a property access corresponding to *sym*. Choices are `prob`, `grob`, and `context`.

`ly:protects` [Function]
Return hash of protected objects.

`ly:pt` *num* [Function]
num printer points.

`ly:register-stencil-expression` *symbol* [Function]
Add *symbol* 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 to uniquely identify the score block containing it.

`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. This function takes an optional `Object_key` argument.

`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:score?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Score` object?

`ly:set-default-scale` *scale* [Function]
Set the global default scale.

`ly:set-grob-creation-callback` *cb* [Function]
Specify a procedure that will be called every time a new grob is created. The callback will receive as arguments the grob that was created, the name of the C++ source file that caused the grob to be created, and the corresponding line number in the C++ source file.

`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-point-and-click` *what* [Function]
Deprecated.

`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]
Type predicate.

`ly:skyline-pair?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Skyline_pair` object?

`ly:skyline?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Skyline` object?

`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-bound` *slur dir* [Function]
Get one of the bounds of *slur*. *dir* is `-1` for left, and `1` for right.

`ly:spanner-broken-into` *spanner* [Function]
Return broken-into list for *spanner*.

`ly:spanner?` *g* [Function]
Is *g* a spanner object?

`ly:staff-symbol-line-thickness` *grob* [Function]
Returns the line-thickness 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-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 minimum* [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. If this puts the reference points closer than *minimum*, they are moved by the latter amount. *first* and *second* may also be `'()` or `#f`.

`ly:stencil-empty?` *stil* [Function]
Return whether *stil* is empty.

`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-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:stencil?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Stencil` object?

`ly:stream-event?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Stream_event` object?

`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 Aybabtu 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:system-print` *system* [Function]
Draw the system and return the prob containing its stencil.

`ly:system-stretch` *system amount-scm* [Function]
Stretch the system vertically by the given amount. This must be called before the system is drawn (for example with `ly:system-print`).

`ly:text-dimension` *font text* [Function]
Given the font metric in *font* and the string *text*, compute the extents of that text in that font. The return value is a pair of number-pairs.

`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 (ly:layout-lookup layout 'text-font-defaults))`. *markup* is the markup text to be processed.

`ly:translator-description` *me* [Function]
Return an alist of properties of translator *me*.

`ly:translator-group?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Translator_group` object?

`ly:translator-name` *trans* [Function]
Return the type name of the translator object *trans*. The name is a symbol.

`ly:translator?` *x* [Function]
Is *x* a `Translator` object?

`ly:transpose-key-alist` *l pit* [Function]
Make a new key alist of *l* transposed by pitch *pit*.

`ly:truncate-list!` *lst i* [Function]
Take at most the first *i* of list *lst*.

`ly:ttf->pfa` *ttf-file-name idx* [Function]
Convert the contents of a TrueType font file to PostScript Type 42 font, returning it as a string. The optional *idx* argument is useful for TrueType collections (TTC) only; it specifies the font index within the TTC. The default value of *idx* is 0.

`ly:ttf-ps-name` *ttf-file-name idx* [Function]
Extract the PostScript name from a TrueType font. The optional *idx* argument is useful for TrueType collections (TTC) only; it specifies the font index within the TTC. The default value of *idx* is 0.

`ly:unit` [Function]
Return the unit used for lengths as a string.

`ly:usage` [Function]
Print usage message.

`ly:version` [Function]
Return the current lilypond version as a list, e.g., `(1 3 127 uu1)`.

`ly:warning` *str rest* [Function]
A Scheme callable function to issue the warning `str`. The message is formatted with `format` and `rest`.

`ly:wide-char->utf-8` *wc* [Function]
Encode the Unicode codepoint *wc*, an integer, as UTF-8.

Appendix A Indices

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(Index is nonexistent)

A.2 Function index

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