

up and tail undulant behind. The Unicorn of Metz is also *passante* or prancing but with *queue coupée* (bobtailed), and he sometimes stalks horizontally across the chains. The Unicorn of Évreux—the *Licorne sanglée*—is ornamented with the *bande composée* of the dukes of Évreux. Related Unicorns, perhaps of the Paris region (Essonne?) carry their heads low, *à défense*. We ignore a numerous progeny of degenerate Unicorns, which remind us of caterpillars or centipedes and which Briquet calls merely *Quadrupèdes*. For illustration I cite a few Unicorns that I have encountered in Netherlandish blockbooks and English incunabula.

Let us first turn to certain curious bobtailed Unicorns of Metz, *Br.* 9991 *seq.* I have seen a number of these in the annual account books of the City of Metz, or else in archives not far away, as at Bar-le-Duc and Nancy. It was an impression of the blockbook *Canticum canticorum* I at the British Museum which caused me to examine bobtailed Unicorns in Briquet, and then in the archives at Metz. The British Museum impression contains just one paper, marked with twin prancing Unicorns: *Br.* 9991 and 9993! If I had doubts, I resolved them at Metz through making photocopies and sketches, both showing sewing dots. What is notable is that Briquet here gives us both members of a pair: twins. This happened because he found one Unicorn in the departmental archives at the Préfecture and the other in the municipal archives across from the Bibliothèque, and failed to recognize them as twins because the first is a copied document. Actually the marks date from 1465 rather than 1466. Thus, allowing for time-lag in marks still fresh and new in the blockbook, we can date this Unicorn impression of the *Canticum* approximately 1466. At the same time I became aware that the Scriverius-Rendorp copy of *Biblia pauperum* I, now said to be in Leningrad, belongs to a similar date, for S. L. Sotheby, in his *Principia typographica*, III (1858), pl. E, records the same pair of Unicorns in this Rendorp copy. And I know that this 'lost' copy belongs to Schreiber's first edition because the British Museum has a fragment from the same impression, marked with Unicorn 9993. What is more, the Lambeth Palace Library in London owns a copy, or rather half a copy, of a blockbook *Ars moriendi* I, containing the selfsame twin Unicorns—which places the copy as the earliest *Ars moriendi* known. These Unicorns are almost in themselves a sufficient demonstration of how Briquet's watermarks turn up in printed books—as here in blockbooks.

We next turn to the Unicorn between the twins 9991 and 9993: *Br.* 9992. We find this fellow, slowly pacing horizontally across the chains, in the first edition of the *Speculum humanae salvationis*, a book that is half blockbook and half 'Costerian' typebook. Because the lower part of each leaf contains type, the book follows a typographical makeup, and each copy shows the same distribution and runs of paper. There are Burgundian Bulls in the preliminaries, Anchors from Épinal through four gatherings of woodblocks and text, and these Unicorns from Metz in the final gathering. Copies at New York, Haarlem, Brussels, Vienna, and elsewhere agree. The twin of *Br.* 9992 has a foreleg a little more parallel with the chain. However, it is the Anchors that date the book: these are conflated into *Br.* 387. Both Anchor and Unicorn twins are shown by Sotheby in his pl. H.

At the foot of the same page in Briquet are another pair of prancing Unicorns moving horizontally across the chains, *Br.* 9994 and 9995. They are in fact remakes of *Br.* 9991 and 9993. Briquet dates them both 1467, but they occur in the municipal archives of Metz in the previous year. I have seen only the second in a blockbook: the *Ars moriendi* II at Haarlem, now kept at the Frans Hals Museum. As this unique example of the second edition is but a fragment, only one of the Unicorns appears, and is thus insufficient in itself for dating the book. Sotheby shows this mark in pl. G.

Turning the page in Briquet, we again find several Unicorns that turn up in printed books. *Br.* 9996, with chain through the length of the body, occurs in *Speculum* II, the first edition in Dutch. *Br.* 9997 turns up in one Haarlem copy of *Speculum* IV, the second edition in Dutch. The mark is the mate of *Br.* 9998. This pair of marks is found in an astonishing number of typeprinted books, ranging from Rolewinck, *Fasciculus temporum* (Utrecht: Veldener, 1480) (*BMC*, IX.12), to *Godefrey of Boloyn*e (Westminster: Caxton, 1481) (*Duff* 164), and even appears as a remnant in the famous *Book of Hawking, Hunting, and Blasing of Arms* (St Albans: Schoolmaster Printer,