

CRISPIN. A popular personal name in the Middle Ages, from Crispinus, the patron saint of shoemakers, a legendary Roman saint who is said to have suffered martyrdom at Soissons in 287 A. D. Roger Crispin had a charter of the lands of Cnoculeran from Robert Bruce, c. 1218 (*Annandale*, I, p. 5), and Richard Crispin witnessed a charter by Robert de Brus, lord of Annandale, c. 1215-45 (*Bain*, I, 1680). Crispinus, a cleric of Paisley, was a charter witness in 1246 (*RMP.*, p. 89), and Richard Crispin witnessed a charter by Alexander, son of Walter the Steward in 1252 (*ibid.*, p. 91). Elizabeth Cryspyne resigned the lands of Brandriggs in Annandale in 1410 (*Laing*, 90). As forename we have Crispinie Swyne in Dunfermline, 1581, and Crispine or Crispinion Swyne in Dysart, 1641 (*PBK.*, p. 209; *Dunfermline*).

CRISTALL. An old diminutive of **CHRISTOPHER**, q.v. Of Christopher Seton who married Christina, sister of Robert I, Blind Harry says "to nayme he hecht gud Cristall off Cetoun" (*Wallace*, vii, 126).

CRISTINUS. A shortened form of **CHRISTIANUS**. A common personal name in the thirteenth century and later. Magister Christianus, a cleric, who witnessed a confirmation charter of Fedale to the monks of Lundors, c. 1220-44, may have been the Cristinus who appears as clerk to Robert, earl of Strathern, c. 1233-44 (*LAC.*, p. 29, 31). Cristinus, judex, witness to a document relating to the regality of Arbroath, 1299 (*RAA.*, I, p. 165). In a bishop's precept for the investment of chaplains in the church of Lochalveth, Moray, in 1333, Dominus Cristinus is named as perpetual vicar of the church (*REM.*, p. 289). Cristinus filius Duncani, a 'man' (serf) of the bishop of Moray, had a remission and protection in 1364 (*ibid.*, p. 164).

CRITCHLEY. A surname recorded in Inverness, doubtless from Critchlow or Chritchlow, some small spot in Lancashire (*Bardsley*).

CROAL, CROALL, CROLE, CROLL. Crole or Croll is the name of a small place near Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, but there is no evidence that the surname comes from it. The name appears in Kincardine and Mearns where Croll has been prevalent for several centuries. It is perhaps from Criél or Crioul near Eu in the department of Seine-Inférieure. Bertram de Criolle was one of the witnesses to grant to Roger de Mumbray, 1251-52, and as de Crioul he witnessed a grant to Robert de Brus, 1252

(*Bain*, I, 1868, 1871). Alexander Croile rendered to Exchequer the account of the feu-farmer of Fethircarne, 1559 (*ER.*, xix, p. 93), David Croill was in Kethik, 1584 (*REB.*, II, 347), and John Croill was retoured heir of John Croill in Auldtoun of Aberdeen, 1642 (*Retours, Aberdeen*, 264). Andrew Croill, portioner of Ketrick, parish of Brechin, 1614, and four more of the name in the district (*Brechin*). Patrick Croyll in Whiteley, 1690 (*Dunkeld*). Crol 1678, Crole 1730, Croole 1493.

CROC. Crôc or Krôk, a personal name whose form throws no light whatever on its being either ON. or OE. Robert Croc, a retainer or vassal of Walter the first High Steward, probably accompanied him from Shropshire where the name of Croc obtained. He usually occurs along with the High Steward of whom he held his lands afterwards called Crookston, and others in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire. Between 1165-73 he witnessed a grant of lands to the church of Paisley (*RMP.*, p. 6), and a. 1177 witnessed a charter by Eschina, wife of the High Steward (*ibid.*, p. 75). In 1180 he received permission to build a chapel for the use of his own family (*ibid.*, p. 18), and between 1189-99 he witnessed the gift by Helias filius Fulberti of the church of Mernes to the monks of Paisley (*ibid.*, p. 100). He also gave the patronage of the church of Neilston to the same monks for the salvation of his soul, and was one of the perambulators of the boundaries of Moniabroc in Stragrig c. 1202 (*ibid.*, p. 13). His seal appended to a charter of the lands of Hungerig to Simon Lindsay, c. 1200, bears three shepherds' crooks contourné (*Macdonald*, 573). Walter Croc, son of Robert Croc, is a charter witness c. 1203 (*Dryburgh*, 160). Alan Croc and Simon Croc are charter witnesses a. 1225 (*RMP.*, p. 209; *Levenax*, p. 14). Symone Croc witnessed a quitclaim in 1244 (*Cambus.*, 171), and the gift of an annuity of ten marks to Arbroath Abbey by Alexander II in 1247 (*RAA.*, I, p. 202). Thomas Crok attested a confirmation by Alexander filius Walteri of his father's gifts to the church of Paisley, 1239 (*RMP.*, p. 225), and as Thomas Croch appears as a charter witness at Forfar, 1251 (*RAA.*, I, p. 162). Robert Cruoc was juror on an inquisition on the lands of Hopkelchoc in 1259 (*Bain*, I, 2162; *APS.*, I, p. 88), and in 1262 was charged with having molested burgesses of Peebles in leading their peats from the moss of Walthamshope, etc. (*APS.*, I, pref., p. 90, 91, 98). With Sir Thomas Croc the direct line of the Crocs seems to have failed about the close of the thirteenth century.