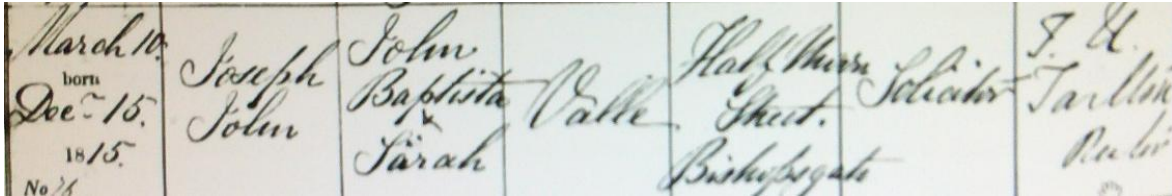


John Baptista Valle and Sarah...

Very little is known about this couple.

Joseph John Valle was baptised 10 March 1815 Father John Baptista Valle Mother Sarah Horsleydown, St John, Southwark. The father was a solicitor and they had an address in Half Moon Street, Bishopsgate.



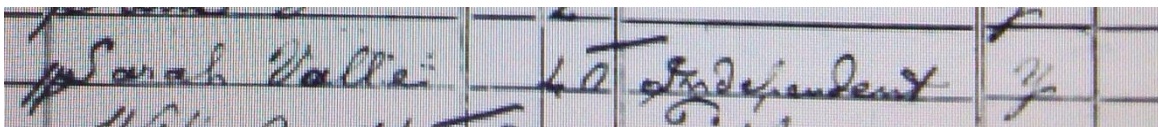
Half moon street map http://mapco.net/bowles1775/bowles07_02.htm

(A boy, also John Baptista Valle, had been baptised 25 Sept 1803 at St Giles, Cripplegate, London, the father being recorded as John Valle and mother Sarah. (FHL Film No. 380209). (The Family History Library is in Salt Lake City.)

Nine years later a John Valle was buried on 19th July 1812. He was age 9 and was buried in the Parish of St. John Horsleydown, Bermondsay, Surrey, Borough of Southwark.)

When Joseph John was married in 1837, John Baptista was recorded as a Navy Agent. Despite him being apparently alive in 1837 (the year statutory registration began in England) no record of his death has been found between then and 1865 when Joseph John was made a freeman of London and his father was described as attorney. There is a possible death for Sarah in 1842: Vallé Sarah, Marleybone, Vol. 1 page 166. The only information requested at that time was Date and place of death, name, age, sex, occupation, and cause of death so buying the certificate would not help much.

In the 1841 census at St Leonard's Shoreditch there is a Sarah Valle aged 40 of independent means and born in England.



It should be possible to find records for an attorney/solicitor at

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/lawyers-further-research>

Part of this site is

5. Starting a search

It is best to start with the printed Law Lists. However, the main deficiencies in the Law Lists are that those between 1775 and 1789 are known to contain names of persons never actually admitted to a court; and until 1861 they do not give the date of admission. Moreover the List for each year from 1790 only gives the names of those attorneys and solicitors who had taken out their annual certificates to practise and omits

those not practising that year. Lists of attorneys and solicitors admitted in 1729 and 1730 were printed for Parliament.

More detailed records of an attorney or solicitor are included with those of the court to which he was admitted. For those admitted before 1750, you should start with the admissions to the court of Common Pleas since admissions to that court exceeded those to any other during the first half of the eighteenth century. After 1750, on the other hand, it is best to look first at admissions to the court of the King's Bench.

6. Attorneys admitted to the Court of Common Pleas

Registers of articles of clerkship: An article of clerkship was the agreement binding a clerk to an attorney or solicitor which allowed him, after five years, to enter the profession in his own right. The registers are arranged in chronological order of filing with the court and no complete alphabetical index exists. In addition there are marginal notes which indicate the courts to which admission was finally made. This information is gained from the following index volumes:

[CP 71/1](#) 1758-1784

[CP 71/2](#) 1785-1867

Where the court of admission is that of Common Pleas the articles will be found in the series [CP 5](#). Please note: **There is a personal name index with the printed version of the CP 5 series list**, available in the reading rooms at The National Archives in Kew.

Admission Papers, 1729-1838 ([CP 5](#)): These may include articles of clerkship, affidavits of due execution of articles, affidavits of payment of stamp duty and fiats for admission. In case of persons admitted in other courts who were seeking further admission to the Common Pleas, only affidavits of due payment of stamp duty or evidence of admissions in other courts may be found. These records contain papers of attorneys who did not complete their service under articles. Furthermore, not everyone admitted to the Common Pleas is recorded. The admission books described below are a more satisfactory record.

Admission Books 1724-1853: These are arranged alphabetically in two series running from 1729 to 1853. The first series contains the addresses and exact dates of admission of attorneys enrolled. The second series contains the same lists of admissions but gives only the county and year.

Series 1	CP 70/1	1729-1751
	CP 70/2	1752-1775
	CP 70/3	1776-1814

[CP 70/4](#) 1815-1848

Series 2

[CP 72/1](#) 1740-1819

[CP 72/2](#) 1820-1853

[CP 72/4](#) 1838-1843

[CP 72/5](#) 1843-1862

[CP 72/6](#) 1863-1875

Supplementary admission registers

[CP 69/1](#) 1656-1761 (incomplete)

[CP 72/3](#) 1830-1844 (contains names of Welsh attorneys)

to the names of the clerks, the masters, and the persons proving the execution of the articles

Admission rolls 1838-1860 ([CP 8](#)): These include the signatures of attorneys already entered in the volumes above, arranged alphabetically.

Rolls of attorneys 1730-1750 ([CP 11](#)): These are lists of various dates between 1730 and 1750 showing, alphabetically, the names and addresses of attorneys practising in the Common Pleas. The earlier lists in particular contain names not available elsewhere.

Oath rolls 1779-1847 ([CP 10](#)): There are 31 rolls comprising a general series, 1789 to 1843; Roman Catholics, 1790 to 1836; Quakers, 1835 to 1842 and 'Qualifications' (subscriptions to the Test Act and the Act of Settlement in addition to the usual oaths, 1779 to 1847). The rolls record signatures, arranged by legal term and year.

7. Attorneys admitted to the Court of King's Bench

Admission papers between 1838 and 1875 including articles of clerkship have not survived. For specimen preservation of these records, see the section headed 'Other Sources'. The affidavits described below are the main source of information.