

Main dates in the lives of Thomas Sherley the elder and his three sons. Assembled because no other convenient overview was available in the literature.

The secondary sources from which the information is taken are:

D: David William Davies, *Elizabethans errant: the strange fortunes of Sir Thomas Sherley and his three sons, as well in the Dutch wars as in Muscovy, Morocco, Persia, Spain, and the Indies*, Ithaca, NY (Cornell University Press) 1967

F1: Mayu Fujikawa, "Pope Paul V's global design: the fresco cycle in the Quirinal Palace," *Renaissance Studies* 30 (2016/2), pp. 192-217  
Published by:

F2: Mayu Fujikawa, "Papal ceremonies for the embassies of non- Catholic rulers," in Matthew Coneys Wainwright and Emily Michelson, eds., *A companion to religious minorities in Early Modern Rome*, Leiden and Boston (Brill) 2020, pp. 13-54

P: Boies Penrose, *The Sherleian Odyssey, being a record of the travels and adventures of three famous brothers during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I*, Taunton (The Wessex Press) 1938

R: E. Denison Ross, *Sir Anthony Sherley and his Persian adventure, including some contemporary narratives relating thereto*, London (George Routledge & Sons) 1933

S: Julia Schleck, *Telling true tales of Islamic lands: forms of mediation in English travel writing, 1575-1630*, Selinsgrove (Susquehanna University Press) 2011

Gary Schwartz, 31 March 2013, updated on 14 January 2024

	Thomas the elder	Thomas the son	Anthony	Robert
1542	Probable date of birth (D 3).			
1561	Matriculated in Cambridge.			
1564		Born in Wiston (P 4).		
1565			Born in Wiston (P 4).	
1569 - 1601	Deputy lieutenant of Sussex (D 8).			
1572 -81	MP for Sussex.			
1573	Knighthood.			
1573 -85	MP for Steyning, sheriff, justice of peace.			
1580	Commissioner for recusancy.			
1581				Probable year of birth in Wiston (P 4).
1583	Enters into fruitless attempt, lasting until 1600, to claim lands of			


	Cathedral of Norwich (D 186).			
1584	Candidate for re-election for Sussex.			
1585	Commissioner for disarming Sussex recusants.			
	Accompanies forces to Low Countries as Treasurer at War.			
1588	Sheriff "makes rapacious descent upon Wiston" (P 11).	Fought in Zwolle, lost his troop (D 26).	Takes over brother's squadron, besieges Rheinberg.	
1589	Farms out some duties to merchant William Beecher et al., leads to undoing (D 41).	Knighted in Ireland.	Squadron demobilized (D 30).	
	Interrogated concerning income (D 20).			
	Duties expanded to paying for troops on raids on Portugal, Normandy and Ireland (D 41).			
1591		Falls out of royal grace at Cowdray (D 31), affairs with court ladies, secretly marries Frances Vavasour, is incarcerated by queen for several months (D 32-33).	April 11: Leaves on expedition to France, distinguishes himself (D 35-36).	
1592			February: Called home (D 36-37).	
			November: Returns to Brittany, no action (D 37).	
1593		MP for Steyning (D 33). Serves in Low Countries, probably under Prince Maurits at	Knighted in order of St. Michael by Henri IV (D 37).	Enters service of Ferdinand, archduke of Tuscany (D 77).

		Geertruidenberg and Groningen (P 10).		
			Upon return home imprisoned for being honored by French, released and returns to duty (D 37-39).	
1594			Continues in distinguished service in Brittany (D 39).	
1595			Secretly marries Frances Vernon, first cousin of Earl of Essex (D 39).	
			April: On account of secret marriage, out of favor at court (D 39).	
	At end of year, purchases 9 ships for Anthony for raid on São Thomé (D 47).		November: Plans to leave for São Thomé, to escape from unhappy marriage (D 40).	
1596	April: Buys two more ships for Anthony, recruits private army of 1,500 men (D 47).		May 20: Sets sail with 5 ships, raids Portuguese in Cape Verde, takes one ship, loses many men (D 50-51).	
	December: William Beecher goes bankrupt, accuses Sherley of misappropriating vast royal sums (D 43).		Sails to Jamaica, then Honduras (D 53).	
			<i>Richard Hakluyt, A true relation of the voyage undertaken by Sir Anthony Sherley Knight in Anno 1596... (R xxix: first published in Glasgow in 1903-05, after abridgement in 1825, The three brothers).</i>	
1597	Assignment as Treasurer of War ended (D 31).	Takes over his father's company in Low Countries (D 34).	May 13: Deserted by most of fleet, sails to Newfoundland (D 54).	
	March: Goes bankrupt (D 44).		June 27: Sails from Newfoundland to England (D 54).	
	April: Incarcerated in		D 55: Reaches England in June – cannot be	

	the Fleet on account of altercation with Beecher (D 45).		right, if departure date is correct.	
	August: Commission finds in his favor vis-à-vis Beecher, but not with regard to the queen (D 45).		July 10: Leaves with Essex on The Islands Voyage, fleet damaged in storm, returns home (D 55).	
	December: Allowed to leave jail in the daytime (D 46).		Sherley becomes Sergeant Major of forces (D 56).	
			Restored in royal favor, received by queen, sails with Essex mid-August for Caribbean (D 57).	
			Late October: Fleet returns empty-handed (D 58).	
1598	January, probably: Released (D 46).	July: Commands 6 ships financed by father (D 62).	January 1: Sails for Low Countries with letter of mark (D 61) and £8000 from Essex, for Ferrara scheme (D 77), under protest of father, who claimed to be robbed by son (D 77-78).	Leaves Florence for Venice to join brother Anthony in foray to Persia (D 84).
		Mid-August: Loses control over 5, sails with 1 ship (D 62-63).	Received by Prince Maurits, moves on to Germany (D 79).	
		Captures 4 Lübeck friendly ships, claims they contain Spanish goods, Privy Council orders them returned (D 63).	In Augsburg, learns that Ferrara plot is foiled, detours to Venice (D 79-80).	
		Autumn: Captures 7 Brazilian ships, loses them to storm and High Court of Admiralty (D 64).	Venetians enlist him in plan to undermine Portuguese in Persia (D 83-85). Said to convert to Catholicism (B 28).	
		Given command of H.M. <i>Foresight</i> on fruitless mission (D 64-66).	May 24: Embarks with 26 or 27 others, including brother Robert, on Italian vessel (D 84-85).	As Anthony.
		Loses command of	Gets into fight on board, entire party put on shore	


		company, military career ended (D 35).	in Zante (D 85-86).	
			Via Crete and Cyprus arrives in Aleppo, contact with Levant Company (D 87-88).	
			September: leaves Aleppo for Baghdad as merchant, nasty incident with 2 members of party ensues (D 90-91).	
			Pasha of Baghdad buys all his goods at half price, keeps him for a month in anticipation of more that Sherley said falsely was coming (D 91-92).	
			November 4: steals out of city, aided by Florentine merchant (D 92-92).	
			December 1: Reaches Qazvin, shah absent, received by governor (D 94).	As Anthony.
			Shah returns from battlefield with heads of thousands of Uzbegs, Sherleys ride out to meet him and kiss his feet, treated to banquet (D 106).	
			Elevated by shah to rank of mirza, invited to Isfahan (D 107).	
			D 108: "Sir Anthony remained less than six months in Persia, from 1 December 1599 until early May 1600." Typo for 1 December 1598 until early May 1599.	
1599		Jailed for debt concerning ownership of his flagship (D 66).	During stay with shah, gives Persian army advice on use of firearms (D 108-10).	
		Released, sets out on new piracy mission (D 67).	Revises rationale behind Persian expedition, from anti-Portuguese operation to Perso-Christian alliance against Turks (D 110-11).	
			May: Sent off by shah, with Husein Ali Beg and 24 others plus servants, as ambassador to the	May: Remains behind as a hostage in Isfahan (D 110), where his house was open to Christian travelers (D 166).

			Christian princes (D 112-13).	
			15 Englishmen, including Robert, left behind as hostages (D 117).	
			July: Arrives at estuary of Volga in Astrakhan (D 118).	
1600	Obtains license to seize all negroes in England, comes to naught (D 187-88).	April: Returns, sick, with 2 captured ships, the cargo of which is later restored to owners by court order (D 68).	January: After 7 months of quarrelsome journey, during which Sherley is said to have tried to kill Dominican friar, party arrives in Moscow (D 118-19).	
			Lacking ambassadorial letters to Boris Godunov, is imprisoned for part of stay (D 120).	
			After Easter, allowed to proceed, retains ugly memories of Russians (D 122).	
			Reaches Archangel via Muscovy Company posts, disposes under unexplained circumstances of shah's diplomatic gifts (D 123).	
			Sails to Stade, travels through Germany, entertained by local princes (D 124).	
			October 20: Arrives in Prague, is greeted royally but mission is considered suspect (D 124-25). Said to convert to Catholicism (B 28).	
			<i>A true report of Sir Anthony Shierlies journey ouerland to Venice fro[m] thence by sea to Antioch, Aleppo, and Babilon, and soe to Casbine in Persia... London 1600, suppressed 2 October 1600 (S 67-69, 201).</i>	
1601		Returns as MP for Hastings (D 69).	February 5: Departs from Prague to Italy, leaving massive debt (D 131).	
		March/April: Sails with 6 ships, loses 4 in farcical tragedies (D 70).	March 16: Arrives in Florence (D 132), travels in Tuscany, fighting with Husein Ali Beg (D 132-33).	
		May-June: Sails to Portugal, engages in unsuccessful	Enters Rome, where precedence battled with Husein continues, professes Catholicism, advises Spanish	

		raids (D 71-72).	ambassador on means of attacking England (D 133-36).	
			End of May: Leaves Rome unexpectedly, in vast debt, on secret mission from Pope to Persia. Husein follows, dies en route (D 136-40).	
			Late August or early September: Venice, remaining through December 1604 (D 141-64).	
			 <p>Engraved portrait of Sir Anthony Sherley by Giovanni Orlandi. London, National Portrait Gallery</p>	
			A true report (see above), suppressed once more on 7 September 1601	
			<i>Entree solonelle faicte à Rome aux ambassadeurs du Roy de Perse, le 5 autil 1601, Paris (R xxx) 1601. Said by Le Strange to be a translation of an Italian booklet.</i>	
			<i>William Parry, A new and large discourse of the trauels of Sir Anthony Sherley, Knight, by sea and ouer land to the Persian Empire... London 1601 (D 298: abridged in Purchas 1625, vol. 8, pp. 442-49, published in full by J, Payne Collier, London 1863-64; R xxx).</i>	
1602		His wife said to be having affair with Robert Cecil (D 72-73).		September 4: Rides out with Persian cavalcade to greet Augustinian delegation (D 167).
		October: Sails with 3 ships for Mediterranean, forbidden by		

		charter (D 72). Visits grand duke of Tuscany for license to raid Turkish shipping (D 172).		
		Engages in disastrous raids from Livorno, losing ships and crews to mutiny (D 172-74).		
1603		January 15: Captured in raid on Greek village on Ottoman island Zea (D 174). His 3 ships conduct pirate raids, attributed to him (D 175).	March (D 153) – May 1603 (D 160) in prison.	Meets embassy from Rudolf II. English ambassador to Porte writes that he served as overseer of customs (D 168).
		March 20: Negropont, put in chains as slave, appeals for English help (D 176-77).		Life in Persia through 1603 tolerable, participates in military campaigns, distinguishes himself (D 168-69).
		July 13: Ferried to mainland for trek to Constantinople, in expectation of ransom (D 176).		
		December: Hunger winter (D 177).		
		April: Money arrives from father, allowing him to buy living space and hire a servant (D 177).		
1604	February: Elected MP for Steyning (D 188).		December 1: Council of Ten orders Sherley to leave Venice forever (D 163-64).	Favor of shah wanes as relations with Europe remain disappointing (D 169-72).
	March 15: Riding attendance on king in London, seized by creditor and imprisoned (D		<i>Don Juan of Persia, Relaciones de Don Ivan de Persia... Valladolid 1604 (R xxxv).</i>	



	188).			
	May 14: Following battles between Parliament, creditor and jailer, released and takes seat (D 188).			
	June: James I restores manors and lands to Sherleys, after Elizabeth had ordered them in hands of trustees until debt to crown was paid; ceded tithes from church property in exchange for rent - unprofitable (D. 189).			
1605		December 6: Released by appeal of James I to sultan (D 179).	June 2: Prague by way of Sicily, leaves after 6 or 7 weeks (D 164).	Penned in 1605 or shortly thereafter: [Abel Pinçon], <i>Relation d'un voyage faicte és années 1598 et 1599 par un gentilhomme de la suite du Seigneur Scierley, Ambassadeur du Roy d'Angleterre</i> (R xvi-xvii: after death of Boris Godunov in 1605; D 298: published in 1651 in Paris in volume edited by C.B. Morisot).
			 <p>Aegidius Sadeler, artist to Emperor Rudolf II, Sir Anthony Sherley. Presumably made in Prague in summer 1605.</p>	
			July (D 195): Makes way to Morocco as emissary	

			of Emperor, Philip III, James I and a group of Austrian horse breeders (D 193), with entourage of 13 (D 195).	
			October 2: Via Genoa, storm at sea, Alicand and Cadiz, lands at Safi, where "became the sensation of Morocco" (D 195).	
			<i>[Abel Pinçon], Relation d'un voyage fait es années 1598 et 1599. Not published until 1651.</i>	
1606		February 5: Leaves Constantinople for Naples, arrives May 22 (D 178).	February: Moves on to Marrakesh, continues to be fabulously generous (D 195).	
		Travels at leisure to Florence, meets up with friend Robert Dudley, ex-lover and pretended husband of Thomas's wife (D 179-80).	September: Having left Marrakesh with a guard of 400 arquebusiers but otherwise under a cloud and leaving English hostages behind, arrives in Lisbon (D 198).	
		December: London, applies for patronage from grand duke and Dudley (D 181).	October 25: Madrid, "with upward of 30 persons all splendidly dressed" (D 201).	
1607	Empowered to seize lands that had changed hands irregularly - unprofitable (D 192).	Engages in scheme to allow Jews to return to Britain, where they could be forced to provide large loans (D 181-82).	March: Having succeeded in being appointed Admiral of the King's galleons, amid host of failed projects, awarded Cross of Santiago. Desperate for money (D 208).	
		September: Clapped in Tower for offering Venetians sabotage of English Ottoman trade (D 182).	Wriggles out of debt sequestration and leaves Madrid for Naples (D 208-09).	
			August: Livorno, then Florence, where he is given short shrift (D 209-10).	
			September: Ferrara	

			October: Prague, appointed Count Palatine by emperor and governor of Adriatic ports by Ferdinand, empty honors (D 210).	
		<i>Anthony Nixon, The three English brothers, Sit Thomas Sherley his trauels...; Sir Anthony Sherley his embassage to the Christian princes...; Master Robert Sherley his wars against the Turkes... London 1607 (Ross xxxi).</i>		
		<i>The travailes of the three English brothers (A play) – Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, and Mr Robert Sherley, written by a Trinity of Poets, John Day, William Rowley, and George Wilkins. London 1607 (R xxxi).</i>		
Ca. 1607			<i>George Mainwaring, A true discourse of Sir Anthony Sherley's travels into Persia, what accidents did happen in the way, bothe goeing thither and returning backe... (D 298: printed in part in London in 1820, the remainder in The three brothers..., 1825; R xxix-xxx) .</i>	
1608		Released sometime in first half of year (D 185), obtains patent to collect old debts owed to crown (D 240).	April: Ferrara, from where sends agents to Venice, getting into trouble (D 211-12).	February: Marries Sampsonia, renamed Teresia, daughter of Circassian chieftain (D 172).
			May: Leaves for Spain (D 212).	February 12: Sent by shah on ambassadorial mission to courts of Europe, leaves with old friend Thomas Powell and Powell's Persian wife (D 172, 225).
			August: Enters Madrid in grand style with retinue of 20 horse, thereafter briefly in Valladolid (D 212).	Fall: Arrives in Cracow by way of Moscow, where he was treated better than Anthony (D 225).
1609			Early in year: Sails from Alicante on mission to Sicily to extract money from notaries in order to fund Sicilian fleet (D 212).	Winters in Cracow, "sumptuously entertained" (D 225).
			March 20: By then in Palermo, where he engages in schemes and intrigues, acquires 8 vessels for raid on Turks (D 215-16).	April: Leaving Teresia in a convent in Cracow, travels to Prague, where emperor appoints him Count Palatine, pays off Anthony's debts (D 226).
			October: Sets off for Trapani, Messina and Syracuse, where he gets stuck (D 216-17).	July: Florence via Milan, arrives late August; in both cities pays off Anthony's debts (D 226).



FIGURE 1.1 Robert Sherley and his entry into Moscow, 177  
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September 28 (date of subject; print probably made soon afterwards):  
Anonymous, *Portrait of Robert Sherley*, against background of his welcome into Rome by an honorary papal escort (F2 31).



September 28: Received by Pope, wearing turban with crucifix. Pope ennobles him and grants him right to sell blessed objects (D 228).



September 28 (date of subject; print probably made soon afterwards): Matthias Greuter, *Portrait engraving of Robert*, with vignette of his audience with Pope Paul V on September 28, 1609: state with turban on his head (print in collection GS).



			<p>Idem, state with turban on the floor, British Museum.</p>
			 <p>September 28 (date of subject; print probably made soon afterwards): Diego de Astor after Matthias Greuter, <i>Portrait engraving of Robert, with vignette of his audience with the Pope, turban on head, scroll in hand.</i></p>
			 <p>September 28 (date of subject; print probably made soon afterwards): Luca Ciamberlano, <i>Portraits of Shah 'Abbas, Robert Sherley and Ali-qoli Beg, with vignette of Sherley genuflecting to pope, turban on floor. Caption calls him a Catholic (F2 34).</i></p>



				 <p>September 28 (date of subject; relief is from 1614-15): Christoforo Stati, <i>Audience of 'Ali-qoli Beg with Pope Paul V</i>, figure on the right identified as Robert Sherley. Relief in tabernacle in Cappella Paolina of Santa Maria Maggiore (F2 36).</p>
				 <p>September 28 (date of subject; fresco from 1616-17): Agostino Tassi, Giovanni Lanfranco, Carlo Saraceni, and others, <i>Audience of 'Ali-qoli Beg with Pope Paul V</i>, figure in the back identified as Robert Sherley, 1616–17, fresco, Rome, Sala Regia (currently Salone dei Corazzieri), Quirinal Palace (F1 195).</p>
				October: said to convert to Catholicism (B 28).
				November: Leaves for Spain (D 228).
			Ro. C[hampers], A true	Andraeas Loeaechius,




			<i>historicall discourse of Muley Hamets rising to the three kingdoms of Moruecos, Fes, and Sus... The adventures of Sir Anthony Sherley, and diuer other English Gentlemen in those countries... London 1609 (R xxxiii).</i>	<i>Encomia nominis &amp; negocii D. Roberti Sherlaeii, 1609</i>
				Thomas Middleton after Andraeas Loeaechius (Andrew Leech), <i>Sir Robert Sherley, sent ambassadour in the name of the King of Persia... London 1609</i>
1610			February 7: Embarks with 1000 men on fruitless raiding mission, the climax of which was a battle on Schiato on March 21 (D 218-19)	January: Barcelona, on to Alcalá, where he is ignored for 2 weeks before being received by king and queen at Aranjuez, the following day by Lerma, with whom he has an argument (D 228).
			June: Back in Palermo, where governor reports to king of Spain that "many excesses have been committed" in his name (D 220).	Little by little plan is formed to commission Robert to return to Persia in October with proposal from king of Spain (D 230-31).
			November: Deprived of function as admiral, leaves for Naples, "in great want" (D 220).	September: Constant altercations; new Persian embassy arrives in Lisbon, weakening Robert's position (D 233).
				December: No action,
1611				Late January or early February: Teresia arrives from Cracow in Lisbon, where Robert asks her to wait in anticipation of voyage to England (D 231).
		Fails to keep up his end of patent scheme, clapped into jail (D 240), attempts suicide by poison and fails (D 241).	January: Spain (D 220).	In Madrid on mission from shah (D 220).
			February: Madrid, where he lodges with Robert (D 220-21).	February: New mission arrives in Madrid from Persia, claims that Robert is not ambassador (D 233).
				March: Teresia joins Robert in Madrid (D 234).
			Attempts to acquire island of Capri from throne, fails, loses all credit and retires in	April: Discovers plot by Anthony to divert him from his embassy to England and detain him in Spain (D 221,

			obscurity to Granada for the rest of his life (D 224), assumes title El Conde de Leste (D 281-82).	234).
				June: Leaves Madrid with Teresia, who now stays with him, pretending to be on his way to England (D 234).
				June: Rotterdam; Dutch partner Gilles de la Faille applies unsuccessfully to States General for license to import Persian silk, based on Robert's ambassadorship (D 234-35).
				Summer: Wiston, via Vlissingen (D 236).
				September: Short audience with king (D 236).
				October: Received as shah's ambassador, in English dress (D 236).
				November 11: Birth of son John, only child, who does not live beyond childhood (C 57).
				December: Discusses plans for Persian trade with Levant Company and East India Company, "met only evasion and hostility" (D 238).
				<i>John Cartwright, The preachers travels... Also a true relation of Sir Anthonie Sherley's entertainment there [in Persia]; and the estate that his brother M. Robert Sherley liued in after his departure for Christendome... London 1611 (R xxxii-xxxiii).</i>
				<i>Antonio Gouvea, Relaçam em qve se tratam as gverras e grandes victorias que alcançon o grãde Rey da Persia Xá Abbas... Lisbon 1611 (R xxxiv).</i>
1612	November: Dies (D 240).	Inherits father's estate and perquisites, secures immunity from debtors' prison as MP.		Leaves England on the 17 <sup>th</sup> ??? (D 240).
1613		Represents Hastings (D 241).		January 7: Sets sail from Gravesend for East Indies with Teresia and party of 13 (D 242).
				<i>Sir Antony Sherley his relation of his travels into Persia: the dangers, and distresses, which befell him in his passage... London 1613 (D 298; R xxx).</i>
1614		Represents		May: Cape of Good Hope (D




		Steining in 1614-15 (D 241).		242-43).
		Sherley lands and arrearages granted by king to Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, his boyish favorite, soon to be replaced by Buckingham (D 268-69).		Failed attempt to land in Baluchistan, sails on to Diul Sinda at mouth of Indus (D 244).
				Attacked by 25-35 Portuguese troops out to kill him, escapes with his life, house burned down (D 246)
				Received at Ajmer by Great Mogul, who imprisons Portuguese assailants and recompenses Sherley (D 247).
				September 10: Leaves Ajmer, arrives September 15 in Agra, leaves September 25 overland for Persia, with only 5 others, all English voyagers having perished or been killed (D 237).
1615				June: Isfahan, back after 6 ½ years, 2 ½ years underway, shah wants to send him back immediately on mission to Spain (D 249-51).
				October 10: Leaves Isfahan with Carmelite Father Redentor, en route buying Portuguese captives free, reaches Ormuz with 70 (D 251).
1616				Sails from Ormuz to Goa, arriving February 24, missing Spanish fleet, obliged to remain in Goa all year (D 252).
1617		Marries Judith Taylor. Had 18 children, 7 by Frances Vavasour and 11 by Judith (D 278).		Embarks on return journey, arriving in Lisbon September 27, having shared his water and food when supplies ran low (D 252-53).
				Travels on to Spain, where he remains until end of March 1622, not making diplomatic headway (D 253).
1618				November 22: Account of his travels written for the king of Spain registered at court (D

				259, 325, note 36; contents unpublished).
1619			Notifies king that the English had offered Shah Abbas a fleet for conquest of Ormuz in exchange for privileged trade in Persian silk (D 281).	
1621		Estate settled, Sherley properties assigned to Earl of Middlesex (D 270).		
1622			November 2: <i>Peso politico de todo el Mundo</i> , written in Granada, addressed to the duke of Olivares (D 282; R xxvi: <i>Pesso polytico de todo el mundo por el Conde Don Antonio Xerley...</i> ).	Florence, received by Grand Duke; Rome, received by Pope; Poland, perhaps Moscow, into 1623 (D 259).
				 <p>Anthony van Dyck, <i>Sir Robert Sherley</i>, drawing for painted portrait, 1622. From van Dyck's Italian sketchbook in the British Museum.</p>
				 <p>Anthony van Dyck, <i>Sir Robert Sherley</i>, drawing for painted</p>

				<p>portrait, 1622. From van Dyck's Italian sketchbook in the British Museum.</p>
				 <p>Anthony van Dyck, <i>Lady Theresia Sherley</i>, drawing for painted portrait, 1622. From van Dyck's Italian sketchbook in the British Museum.</p>
				 <p>Anthony van Dyck, <i>Sir Robert Sherley</i>, 1622. Petworth House (see also drawings for painting in Italian sketchbook)</p>
				 <p>Anthony van Dyck, <i>Lady Teresia Sherley</i>, 1622. Petworth House (see also drawing for painting in Italian sketchbook)</p>

1623				December: England, stays with sister, Lady Crofts (D 259-60).
1624				January 27: Presented to James I with letters that could not be translated (D 260).
				March: Crown unoblingly grants Robert expenses of £30 (D 260).
		<i>Samuel Purchas, Purchas his pilgrimes, contayning a history of the world in sea voyages and lande travells by Englishmen and others, London (D 298: abridgement of Anthony's book of 1613; R xxxvi)</i>		
1625		Having moved to Isle of Wight, applies for keeping of Royal Park (D 278).		March: James I dies, as does main supporter of Persian agreement, ending Robert's chances in England. Newly arrived Persian ambassador, Nuqd Ali Beg, accuses him of being impostor, attacks him physically (D 262-63).
1626				April: East India Company in action again Robert, disagreement about expense payments (D 266-67).
				March: Charles I commissions Dodmore Cotton as ambassador to Persia, to take Robert with him and to find out if he was impostor (D 267).
1627				March: Small Cotton party embarks on voyage to Persia (D 272).
				November: Four days before landfall, Nuqd ali Beg commits suicide (D 273).
				December 18: Departure from Surat (D 273).
1628				January 6: Arrival in Gambroon, on to Isfahan for "cold welcome" (D 273) or "graciously received by the Shah's courtiers" (D 275).
				Taxing journey to Ashraf to see shah. Chief minister Mahomet Ale Beg tells Cotton that Robert misrepresented himself to English court, that the shah never proposed special rights to England (D 276-77).
				July 13: Dies exhausted in Ashraf (D 277).
				July 23: Cotton dies, survivors get back home only with help from Dutch agent Visnich. Teresia, Lady Sherley, stays in Constantinople for 3 years, then to Rome in 1634, taking

				Robert's remains with her (D 278).
1632	Sir Thomas Shirley of Bottlebridge, <i>Genealogica historia domus de Shirley</i> . British Museum, Harleian MSS.			
1633		Sherley kinsman John Oglander, big man on Isle of Wight, notes: "Sir Thomas Sherley, having sold Wiston, married a whore and spent all, came to end his days miserably in our Island." Presumably died that year (D 279).	Dies in Granada, after years of attempting to effectuate schemes and projects of different kinds, a colorful figure full of astonishing tales (D 285).	
1634				[Thomas Herbert], <i>A relation of some yeares travaile, begunne anno 1626. Into Afrique and the greater Asia, especially the territories of the Persian monarchie</i> , London 1634
1668				Teresa dies in Rome in 1668 (D 278).
				 <p>Inscription on a marble slab in the floor of the church of Santa Maria della Scala, in Rome, marking the last resting place of Countess Teresa Sherley and the bones of Count Robert. The slab, about three feet by seven feet, bears the inscription on its upper half; on the lower part are heraldic designs of initial monies. The monies is set in the nave at the right, near the rear of the church. A translation of the inscription reads:</p> <p>D.O.M.  <i>Robert Sherley, most noble Englishman, Emperor Rudolph's Count, his knight entitled to wear ornaments of gold, Ambassador of Shah Abbas, King of Persia, at the behest of the Roman Pontiff, renowned warrior to the Emperor, to the Kings of Spain, England, Poland, Maucassy, Morocco, and to other European Princes.</i>  <i>Teresa, Sanghiana, native of the region of the Amazons, daughter of Sanghianu, Prince of Circassia.</i>  <i>For her most beloved husband, the resting place of herself and the bones of her husband who died in Persia and whose bones were brought to this city by herself in her twenty-ninth year.</i></p> <p>1668</p> <p>Tombstone of Robert and Teresa Sherley, Rome, Santa Maria della Scala</p>