RAC and received interest from it, and received small payments for his attendance at the Court of Assistants.

v) We agree that Rustat's involvement in the Royal Adventurers and the Royal African Company pre-dated and post-dated his gifts to Jesus College, and that he was involved in the Royal Adventurers when he donated to the College.

vi) We agree that Rustat sold his RAC stock in May 1691.

vii) Dr Graham agrees with the analysis of the probable price at which Rustat sold his stock in May 1691 set out in Dr Edwards' witness statement.

viii) We agree that Rustat appears to have been more active than the average shareholder in the governance of the RAC, but that this cannot be stated definitively without a quantitative study comparing his level of participation against other shareholders.

ix) We agree that there may have been multiple factors behind Rustat's decision to invest in the RA and RAC and to serve in their Courts of Assistants, just as there were for investors in most early modern trading companies: profit, political motives, loyalty, and the possible economic and social benefits that came from membership, and that the surviving evidence does not rule out any of these possibilities. changes his participation rate in the Court of Assistants to 12 meetings out of a possible

## Section 2: Areas of disagreement

## i) Wider attitudes to slavery in Britain

In terms of early modern attitudes to slavery and the question of its morality and acceptability (stemming from Dr Edwards' report), we still disagree over the best context in which to situate Rustat. Dr Graham emphasises the importance of the context of Rustat's immediate circles in the court and the Church of England, with whom the evidence of Rustat's correspondence and patterns of philanthropy show he was closely connected. Dr Edwards emphasises the importance of a broader context that, in addition to Rustat's circles, other elites, and voices critical of aspects of slavery like Thomas Tryon and George Fox, includes the opinions of non-elite people in Britain and enslaved people in Africa and