

Backstage at Cry Havoc!

The Proscriptions

Content Notes

- Murder & Assassination
- Discussions of; beheading
- Mentions of; alcohol, enslavement, suicide, war, mutilation
- SFX: Crowds

[Show Theme - Intro]

LOWRI

Hello everyone and welcome to this week's Backstage at Cry Havoc episode! As ever, I am your host, Lowri Ann Davies, she / her, and today we're going to be talking about the Proscriptions, which is something I only learned about from Cry Havoc. And we're going to learn the actual history today because today I'm joined by David, Amani and our guest historian, Dr. Emma Southon again, who was with us all the way back in, I want to say episode five of these backstage episodes? It's lovely to have you back.

EMMA

It's lovely to be back.

LOWRI

And can I ask everyone to introduce themselves? Should we go reverse order this time? Emma, that's you first.

EMMA

I'm Dr. Emma Southon, I'm a Roman historian. I have she / her pronouns, and I was a consultant for Cry Havoc.

LOWRI

Lovely. David.

DAVID

I'm David, he, him. I'm sadly not a doctor, but I did create and head write Cry Havoc.

AMANI

Hi, and I'm Amani. I'm the director on Cry Havoc and my pronouns are she / her.

LOWRI

Thank you everyone. So this is going to be quite a history or historical fact-based episode. Why don't we start with some not fact, and why don't we explain to Dr. Emma Southon, who has very kindly spent a lot of time sending us accurate Roman facts. Why don't we explain to her what we did with the facts of history...

OTHERS

[laugh]

LOWRI

And then we can find out how we were wrong.

DAVID

Yeah.

LOWRI

So David and Amani, what are our Proscriptions?

DAVID

What happens at the end of our series?

AMANI

Well, I feel like the most important thing about the Proscriptions is that David decided to put them at the end of the series instead of at the beginning, which is where they actually happened historically, chronologically.

DAVID

[laughs] Yeah, that's the big bombshell.

AMANI

This made very good story sense, didn't it?

DAVID

Yeah. We have a situation at the end of Cry Havoc throughout the entire series, Gaius and Mark have been trying to pull together enough, enough money to pay off the debts that they owe all the soldiers who fought in the war against Julius Caesar's assassins. And those soldiers have been very patiently and then

impatiently waiting for their money. And then they hit upon the idea of; the richest people in Rome are the senators. And those senators aren't going to give up their money willingly. So what if we managed to, sort of, kill some of them and seize their property and their money, et cetera, and can we come up with a very cunning way of doing that, maybe just bumping off a few of them and no deal will notice. And unfortunately, a list of potential senators to kill off is switched by mistake or is it with a list of senators who were being invited to Lepidus's birthday party.

EMMA

[laughs]

DAVID

And that list was, had several hundred people on it and now the assassins have gone out to murder several hundred people instead of a dozen. Initially, there's a lot of panic, but then Gaius and Mark with Fulvia help decide, you know what? We should just own this and we will come up with a way to frame the original senators that we were going to kill. We're going to frame all these murders on them and we'll kill them as well. And that way it'll look like we are quelling a revolt, which sadly bumped off a lot of people, but we'll have to seize their money anyway. And oh dear, how sad. Nevermind. Oh look, we've now paid the armies and now we're ready to run a republic together. And it's a very useful ending to this season of Cry Havoc. The big problem is from an historical perspective and why Dr. Emma Southon has been knocking back several pints of gin during that explanation...

OTHERS

[laugh]

DAVID

Is that this is not historically when the Proscriptions, which are an actual event, actually happened. And I'm sure Dr. Emma Southon will tell us what the Proscriptions actually were and when they actually happened.

LOWRI

Yes, I actually know none of this, so this is going to be very interesting for me.

So, umm, what were they? When did they actually happen?

EMMA

See, whenever I was being asked questions about this, I was always like, I really don't know how they're going to make this funny because they're horrible. It turns out that's what you're going to do, which is pretty funny. So I'll give it to you. [laughing]

LOWRI

That's excellent.

EMMA

So yeah, the Proscriptions come at the very beginning of the Triumvirate between Lepidus and Mark Antony, and they are a list of something like 300 senators and 2000 equestrians or knights who are going to be executed as traitors to the Republic. And they all agree. Basically they come together to create the Triumvirate and to give one another, and to agree that they will all rule together even though they all personally despise one another and have

fought wars against one another. And part of the way that they are able to come to terms with one another is to agree that they're all going to kill their personal enemies basically. And the vast majority of the people who were executed were just people who either opposed them on a personal basis or who opposed them politically. So people who had sided with Pompei, people who had been on the side of Cassius and Brutus who were still around when the Proscriptions were done. So this is about the year before Cassius and Brutus are finally defeated. And so what they did was they published these lists, they write up these lists of people, they all kind of swap people that they're going to have executed. So Mark Antony famously gets Cicero. He is allowed to put Cicero on the list and in response, Octavian gets to have a couple of Mark Antony's generals, and so they kind of swap, so everybody loses somebody.

LOWRI

Oh my gosh!

AMANI

So there's a negotiation process.

EMMA

It's a very tense, and there's this whole story about how they come together on an uninhabited island in the middle of a river because it's somewhere that none of them control and they all turn up and then they leave their retinues and they all go in individually without anybody. So because they're all at war with each other up until this point and they hate each other. And so it is this kind of very tense negotiation that goes on for a couple of days that they have.

And then they publish these lists and they say, everyone on this list is a traitor to the republic and we are going to kill them all, but we can't really be bothered to do it ourselves. We don't hardly have the resources, cause there's no roaming execution force, thankfully, I suppose [laughs]. And so what they do instead is incentivise people to do it to their neighbours or to members of their family.

So if you kill somebody who is on the Proscriptions list, and you cut off their head and take it to the Triumvirs, then they will give you money. If you're an enslaved person and you take the head, then you'll get your freedom and you'll also get some of their stuff, get half of their estate or a quarter of their estate.

So basically they immediately turn everybody who is on these lists into a character in the Running Man where everybody around them is suddenly incentivised to murder them with no consequences.

So it absolutely causes the entirety of Italy to collapse into terror essentially. Because not only do people run around killing the prescribed, they also are running around killing people that they have personal grudges against under the cover of their Proscriptions. And there's loads and loads of stories of people killing themselves. So before they can be killed of people trying to run away, of people disguising themselves and trying to get out of the country of people hiding in attics and in all kinds of things, it's basically this period of intense terror that goes on for almost a year where many hundreds of people die, but Octavian eventually wins all of the civil wars. So he beats Cassius and Brutus, he then manages to defeat Lepidus and Mark Antony, and he's the last guy standing. And so he kind of very cleverly because he's a genius, whitewashes this whole thing, the term Proscriptions becomes, it's such a boring word for a period of true terror.

And in one of the most interesting ways in all of the sources to us, the idea of killing people for their money is kind of the worst part. And if you were to just list all of the richest guys and then kill them for their money, that's terrible and that's awful. But to the Romans, that was the mitigation that was presented. Like, they considered, oh, well, he killed the wealthiest ones as a good excuse for doing it. If he'd just said, oh, well Octavian did kill all of these 300 people, but it was only because they were his political enemies. That sounds bad to Romans. Whereas he killed them for the money sounds...

AMANI

Logical.

EMMA

Much more reasonable apparently. [laughs]

LOWRI

I mean, I'm kind of on board with the killing the wealthiest ones -

DAVID

Yes!

LOWRI

- and spread the wealth around, but I guess... he took it. [laughing]

EMMA

Yeah.

DAVID

Because this is one of the big questions I asked you is, you know, how on earth did they get away with it? Because of course it seems so ludicrous or fantastic that you were to say, kill off these people because presumably a lot of these people on the Proscriptions list were not in no way traitors the republic.

They're all broadly speaking, innocent...

EMMA

Yeah.

DAVID

... the fact they didn't like Octavian, they didn't like Mark. So how on earth, how come the Senate as a whole didn't just stand up and go, no, we are not going to do that? Like, you can't do this. Is it purely the military might? Is it well the people who want the killings done have also got the army behind and be better, do as they say? Or was there any kind of resistance to this or did everyone just kind of go along with it?

EMMA

Well, it's partly that there is this military might because Antony and Octavian and Lepidus have their own personal armies, and the army ruled by the Senate is currently almost entirely hidden away, attempting to defend Cassius and Brutus. That's the senatorial army, and they don't really have anything left anywhere near Rome to protect anybody. And anyone who hasn't run off with Cassius and Brutus or who has come back to Rome is not a fighter, shall we say. [laughing] Those who like a fight are probably off in Greece. So they have basically no protection. And the way that the Triumvirs is present it is in this

very clever, rhetorical way where they act as though it is an act of mercy to kill only these 300 people because they could kill everybody if they wanted to. But they present it as that which is not hugely successful like public opinion. All of the sources, they were pretty clear that they think this is a terrible thing that happened and it was a very, very dark time in Roman history. But the only real way in which to resist was by helping the proscribed and say what you get is lots and lots of stories about people helping the proscribed to escape or intervening on their behalf to try to get them off of their Proscription lists or hiding them away somewhere or getting them food or just kind of running like a little underground railroad almost to try to protect them and try to save as many lives as they could without having to stand up to these people. And Octavian is terrifying. He's so scary. He's only 20 at this point and he has raised his own army, threatened everybody into letting him be the consul has beaten up Mark Antony and is now beating up everybody that he can see essentially, like he's so scary. [laughs] And so all you can really do is try to help individuals. There's no real way that you can stand up and say no because he will absolutely cut your head off as well.

DAVID

And this is an event I read about and said, I need to do a sitcom about this.

EMMA

[laughs] You said this. And they say comedy writers are cruel.

OTHERS

[laugh]

AMANI

But so Emma, this makes it sound like the Proscriptions essentially went on for a very, very long time. I guess just because that's not what happens in our space, but the audience's sake is that the period of the Proscriptions, how long, more or less did it actually last?

EMMA

Probably talking about a year in waves, but certainly several months. So a really big source is guy called Appian who wrote a story called the Civil Wars. It contains tons of stories, like dozens and dozens of individual stories of people who escaped and didn't escape and took various different actions and he tells stories of people they run away and live in the countryside and they run out of food, so they have to come back. There's one guy who's I'd say my personal favourite, who lives in the countryside disguised as a peasant for a few months and then gets so fed up with peasant life and decides that he cannot live a life of poverty. So he just takes his own life because he would genuinely rather be dead than a Roman peasant, which I think is wild, but it is a month long process and then even when people who think they're safe and they try to get back into the city months later, people will still come for them. So it's kind of constantly rolling in waves for a period of many months.

AMANI

And then in terms of you were saying Gaius is really scary, sort of beating every word up and that he's beaten up. Mark Antony beaten up Lepidus, so how long did they work together as a Triumvirate?

EMMA

Technically 10 years-ish [laughs]. With varying levels of peace during that time, but they get five years and then it's renewed where they give themselves this power to kind of keep the republic in order. But yeah, with varying levels of them being friends with each other during that time.

DAVID

There's the scene of them coming together to come up with a list of names to kill is depicted in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. It's a very quick scene. I think it's the only scene with certainly Lepidus in it, where they come together, but otherwise it's an event which is seldom really depicted all that much. I know it was covered in HBO's Rome, but I've got a feeling actually that the entirety of Cry Havoc in terms of the events or portrays or this other span of time takes place like between two scenes in HBO's Rome, we really have decided there's a big battle and there's a big battle and we've gone, no, we want the admin in the middle. But in terms of story, in real history, yes, well, they form the Triumvirate, they do the Proscriptions, then they have the Battle of Philippi and then the rest of the show. So I really did take the Proscriptions from what would've really been an event before Cry Havoc begins and put it in the last two episodes of this season mainly as a, I couldn't really imagine looking at the characters we were creating that they'd be the sort of people to have wholesale murdered about 300 or so senators before the series began, cause they just seemed too likeable and silly.

EMMA

Yeah.

DAVID

And therefore I thought; that's something they really needed to do later because even just listening to the explanation that Emma gave, there is clearly a horrific horrible time to live.

LOWRI

Yeah! [laughing] I had no idea.

DAVID

Isn't it analogous in the way you said it there, it's just the richest people and everyone's out to kill the richest people, it almost sounds sort of like the reign of terror, the French Revolution?

EMMA

Yeah.

DAVID

Except it's actually, this one has been started by actually those actually at the top of the tree anyway, so it's awful, but a masterful sort of cynical populist move that kind of take them. I'm on your side, I'm the richest man here, but I'm also a man of the people, but they're your enemy over there, take them down.

It's like it's a horrible rhetorical thing.

EMMA

It is. But that is exactly what the two sides in all of the civil wars, all of the Roman civil wars are the Optimates, which means the best men, and they're basically just straightforward oligarchs who say the rule should be with the best men, which is surprisingly us, and it should be plebeians should have no say in

anything that happens in the state. And then you get the Populis like Julius Caesar who says no, public opinion. He's like a pure Populist, and so all of the Trumpers are Populists and the senators are Optimates, and so this is very much a; we the people, by which I mean me, the richest guy in Rome with all of you behind me, against these other guys who are also very rich, but we don't like them. But this Populist element is very much taking control of Rome.

DAVID

Yeah, I knew that I wanted the Proscriptions to be part of this series back when I first started even plotting it in 2020 at the very, very earliest sort of conception of the idea and very much looking at that time at Boris Johnson's, somewhat Populous government. I certainly had no idea by the time the series come out we'd be two prime ministers along...

OTHERS

[laugh]

DAVID

But sadly, the sort of politics of Populism, though not yet quite to the extent of going out and merging all the richest people in the streets for the sake of your government, that the Populist politics are still sadly very much in the ether. And that was certainly something I had in mind. Even if in this series it's sort of presented more like, I suppose actually in a way I thought from an audience perspective, the idea that these characters would just drop a list of people to murder, stick it out in public, and the public would do it, sounded too fantastical.

EMMA

[laughing] It does!

DAVID

It sounded, I couldn't imagine it happening. So actually the idea that it was a kind of mistake, you know; oh, some scrolls have been mixed up and the assassins have gone off and oh, we're going to have to quickly do we ignore this? Do we spin this? Oh my God, let's try and own it. And sort of the panic until eventually it becomes a kind of public event seemed to me more likely because I thought it sounds like something you do by mistake

OTHERS

[laugh]

DAVID

- and then lose control of it. But then at the very end of episode 20, we have this a insinuation that Gaius / Octavian knew exactly what he was doing and has kind of orchestrated this knowing it would happen because he is potentially that much of a plotter.

EMMA

It's the kind of thing he would do.

DAVID

I think I thought to take such an event of monumental awfulness and tragedy and just make it a sort of slightly almost farcical thing. I found that very funny, but I thought it might also be somewhat disrespectful, but the idea, at least at

the end, that no, the real Proscriptions were carried out by people level-headed, well not level-headed, who knew exactly what they were doing, shall we say... That there is still a flavour of that in this series that maybe Gaius is exactly the sort of person who would genuinely plan something like this and allow it to happen?

AMANI

I mean, yeah, to be honest, when I realised that the Proscriptions actually would've happened before the start of our series and that David had restructured the story, I just feel like it's great storytelling. It's really funny, this idea that these three men who were in charge of running the most powerful republic in the world have made such a monumental mistake and are actually killing their friends, people they actually like, and it's like, oh, no, that was a big mistake and now how do we cover this? I mean, I think I find panic and stress just quite funny anyway, and then, yeah, that little twist at the end, the little reveal, I think, yeah, when the first time I read that in the first draft that David sent me of episode 20, it did genuinely send a little shiver down my spine. I was like, Ooh, yes, and now the hints of Augustus are coming this way.

LOWRI

There's our boy. [laughs]

DAVID

It shows, I suppose, how well Augustus managed to spin this himself later, but why is it, I always get the sense that Augustus is vaguely remembered as, yeah, quite good, you know, he did a good job doing this. I always get the sense that Octavian and Augustus are often treated like two entirely different people in

history. Why is it do you think that we don't associate this figure at the very beginning of the Roman Empire, the end of the republic, we kind of don't associate him with this horrible, essentially like a massacre of people. It's an awful, awful sort of thing to have instigated. Why is it that we still to this day almost think of him as two different people and that the later grand leader of Rome is not the conniving murderer that he was in his youth,

EMMA

Largely because that was his design completely, is completely by his own hand that we know about Augustus and having his name changed to Augustus, which means the most reverent one, and as soon as he wins all of the wars, as soon as Mark Antony is gone in 31 and he has his final triumph and he comes back to Rome, sits down and then turns all of his unlimited attention onto completely reshaping himself and how people perceive him. And he is like, right, the war part of my life is over. He's still not very old when this happens, but he completely turns to shaping the image of himself as statesmen and as quite religious statesmen, and it gets really obsessed with traditional values and bringing back how things used to be largely in a way that he's made up. But not only does he reshape how he himself is named and seen and starts presenting himself in public, you know, with his head covered and things like that, but also reshapes the city of Rome so that it completely, it feeds into this new image that he is creating.

So he builds a forum and covers it in all of these mythological images, which are all about Aeneas. So then he aligns himself very strongly with Aeneas as the founder and creator of Rome and as coming through the wars in order to, and then you can't criticise Aeneas, so you can't really criticise Augustus. And then he starts to shape laws and things so that everybody has to live life as he

wants them to live, and by the time he dies in his eighties, he's been doing that for 40 years.

LOWRI

Wow!

EMMA

There's entire generations that did not know that Augustus was Octavian. They only know him as the great Augustus when you only see him as the nice little old man or as reverent Augustus. And then he also has a really intense control over the production of art and literature, and he controls that so carefully and produces huge amounts of histories like the Aeneid, like all of Virgil's works, like Ovid's works, and all of this stuff that we think of as being foundational to what Roman-ness is are all produced under Augustus, under Augustus's directions. And if you aren't producing work that fits in with the image of Augustus as he would like you to be, then your work does not get spread around, basically.

DAVID

I'm just throwing out questions. It's my opportunity to geek out and talk about history as a final geeky question for me, it's probably speculation, but to what extent do you think Octavian slash Augustus was undeniably in many ways an awful person, but in what ways do you think he was sincere in, I suppose, the difference between self-interest and say civic interest? Obviously he cared a huge amount about himself, but to what extent do you think he genuinely cared about the people in a genuine of leading the republic of is there a great

civic interest Augustus, he believes he's the best person to make the most of Rome, or is it purely self-interest on his part?

EMMA

I think that he, and he's not the only person who knows this, but I think he knows that the republic can't continue because the civil wars between Julius Caesar and Pompeii are the second lot of civil wars as Marius and Sulla before that. It's been nearly a hundred years of men rising and clashing and rising and clashing, and it's come to a point where there has to be one winner. And I think that he's smart enough and pragmatic enough to see that there can't be a situation, especially in what happens in the aftermath of Julius Caesar's murder, is that the assassins really do think that things can go back to normal, that if they kill Julius Caesar that they can just go back to having their lovely republic and everybody can have a go at be in a consul and you've got the 600 senators and they can all have a lovely time and everybody gets a go. But it's such a naive perspective that Augustus, even when he's 18, 19 years old, can see right through and there's going to be another one. Someone is going to gather the power, the military power, the resources, the political power, and it's going to just keep happening over and over again unless we resolve this. I think in the beginning, it is largely self-interest. It's largely him turning up saying, I'm the new Julius Caesar. But by the time he is creating the system that becomes the imperial system, which technically is entirely within the law of the republic, but stands completely outside of it, it is a very calculated way of ending the republic and preventing those wars from happening again. It's not perfect because you eventually, after a couple of hundred years, you just get like 17 people declaring themselves emperor and bang into each other. But he does a very good job of ending the civil wars and

creating the Pax Romana, which does last for a very long time, and allowing Rome and the Empire to kind of live and breathe for a while without having to constantly be torn apart by the wars of the late Republic. So I think it begins as self-interest, but I do suspect that very quickly it is about ending the nightmare. [laughs]

DAVID

Yeah. Would you say Octavian Augustus, one of history's most successful super villains?

AMANI

He is a great supervillain, yes. Like, that's basically what his thing is, that he wants to rule the world in order to stop it from being, he's going to be a tyrant about it, and he is, but it is to stop worse things from happening.

DAVID

I find him absolutely fascinating. My heart is with Lepidus, of course, but my brain is fascinated with Octavian / Augustus because he manages to do everything seemingly just through lots of planning and hard work and lots of [laughs] doing forms. He fills in lots of forms.

EMMA

It's where micromanaging goes right!

DAVID

Yeah. Yes. Supreme micromanagement and it works. And as a head writer on a series, I like to see it work out.

LOWRI

I'm just making a quiet note to keep an eye on you, David.

OTHERS

[laughs]

EMMA

Yeah. If he starts writing a Res Gestae of his achievements, then start to worry

[laughs].

DAVID

[laughing] "Amani, I'd like you to go and just dramatise this" "David. It's just a list of reasons you're great..."

OTHERS

[laugh]

DAVID

"I said, go forth Amani, take it to the people!"

LOWRI

I mean, wow, I've learned a lot in this 35 minutes!

EMMA

[laugh] You've learned that the Romans are horrible at every level.

LOWRI

Well, yeah.

DAVID

Oh yeah.

LOWRI

Something I'm interested in, so it seems to be the assumption that the Proscriptions were Octavius's idea because Mark and Lepidus just seem to have disappeared from this conversation.

EMMA

They lose, you see? And so it also doesn't really get attached. Nobody's talking about Mark Antony, the guy who did the Proscriptions. So the fact that the responsibility gets shared between them and very cleverly the fact that they don't do any killing themselves and none of them are even nearby, really when it's happening, they're all in different countries, mean that none of their kind of stigma, the only thing because Mark Antony kills Cicero. And the story about Fulvia taking Cicero's tongue and hands and nailing them to the Senate, a house door.

DAVID

[sighs] Yes!

LOWRI

That's great.

DAVID

That's a story we should go into more, I guess, because one of the reasons for dramatic effect at this time, the Triumvirate would've been in different areas of the republic, of course, for this series, we put them all together in Rome and often in the same room. So they're going to have scenes together and have lunch together, and so they are all together when all this is kicking off. But Fulvia, Mark Antony's wife is in this series, Fulvia, who I'm astonished is very rarely depicted in dramatisations of this period, and when I read about her thought, this is such a fascinating figure who seems to have, has had several marriages to very prominent men, mainly ones who've ended up causing lots of riots and lots of political machinations. And we do have Fulvia as someone who, though it's certainly not her idea to do this, is someone who comes in and she's quite a schemer, she likes to... Amani, what's the best way of describing

Fulvia? She has an assassins network...

EMMA

Nice.

AMANI

I mean, she's just very cool to me.

EMMA

[laughs]

DAVID

Yeah.

AMANI

Super pragmatic.

DAVID

She's the one who comes in and says, look, if you're going to do this terrible thing, you may as well do it properly. Here's a list of assassins that I can trust and then sends them off to do it.

AMANI

Amazing.

DAVID

I think Fulvia is one of my, again favourite historical characters of this period who I'm just baffled as very rarely, seems to turn up in TV depictions or plays. It's just never there. But she's fascinating.

LOWRI

Yeah, she sounds it.

EMMA

I think because she's such an easy wife to cut out.

LOWRI

And she couldn't be in there in her own right of course, naturally, so...

EMMA

Yeah. Justice for Fulvia.

LOWRI

Oh, justice for Fulvia.

DAVID

Is Fulvia in your book of 21 Women Made Rome?

EMMA

She's not. She nearly was. But I had two late Republican women already, and in the end I went with Claudia, who is her sister-in-law, otherwise known as the Palatine Madea who had her own feud with Cicero, who did a whole big speech about her.

DAVID

Why does Cicero manage to piss off this many women? What's he doing?

EMMA

I mean [laughs] Yeah. And then a woman called Turia, who actually she saved her husband from the Proscriptions.

OTHERS

[noises of celebration]

EMMA

Amongst many other things. So she's the subject of the longest private Latin funerary inscription that we have, or the longest private inscription that survives at all. That tells her whole life story, including how she negotiated with

Octavian and with Lepidus in order to save her husband from being executed in the Proscriptions.

LOWRI

And since that has brought us full circle, I'm going to use that as an out. So thank you so much. Would you like to continue, where can people get your work and plug away basically?

EMMA

Yeah, so you can find everything at emmaSouthon.com. And my podcast is called History is Sexy, and we answer people's history questions that they can't be bothered to Google themselves. And my next book is out in September, 2023, and it's a history of the Roman Empire in 21 Women, including those two.

LOWRI

Fantastic.

DAVID

I've enjoyed this so much.

LOWRI

Yeah, it's been excellent. I've just been standing here listening, like, we should make this a series just talking to you about this though. I guess I should just listen to your podcast, really.

AMANI

Totally.

LOWRI

Maybe I'll do that instead and everyone else should as well.

EMMA

Yeah, feel free.

LOWRI

Thank you so much for joining me, and thank you listeners for listening. I hope you enjoyed that peek into history. And we will be back next week for a final backstage, I believe, which is just a general chinwag, so I'm not really sure what that's going to be, but come back next week to find out and stay safe. Goodbye everyone. Bye.

AMANI

Thanks, bye!

DAVID

Farewell!

EMMA

Bye!

[Show Theme - Outro]

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