

ZOLI

— ROMA —



— ROMA —

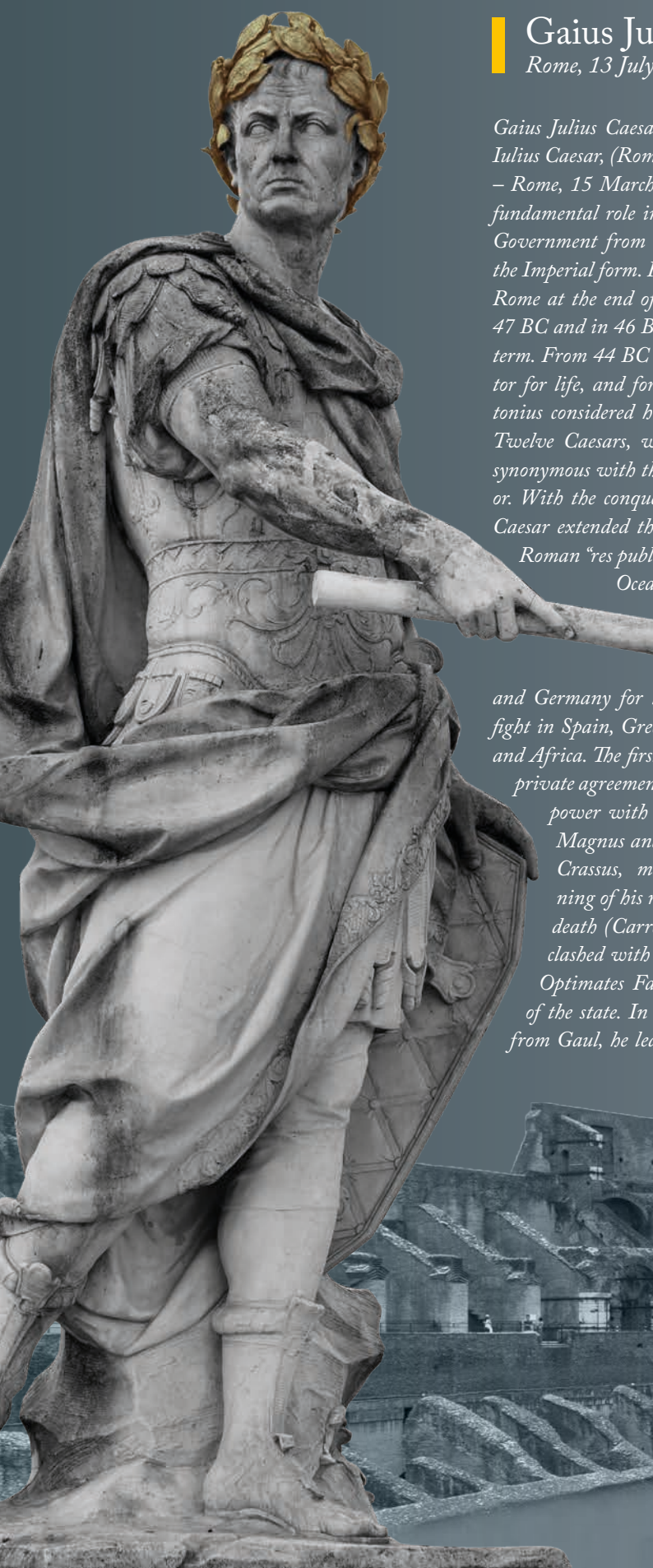
Creating something original, capable of generating and preserving value over time, results from a process rooted in a vision that combines creativity, beauty, and functionality. This principle has always guided our work, fueled our passion, and made Zoli recognizable worldwide.

Within this context, the “ROMA” project was born. It is designed for refined enthusiasts constantly in search of exclusive products characterized by unique and inimitable qualities.

Due to its exclusivity, the “ROMA” model is produced in limited annual editions and can only be found in our selected retail locations. Roma celebrates the past through the most iconic historical figure, now a legend: Julius Caesar.

Timeless Beauty





Gaius Julius Caesar

Rome, 13 July 101 BC – Rome, 15 March 44 BC

Gaius Julius Caesar, in Latin Gaius Iulius Caesar, (Rome, 13 July 101 BC – Rome, 15 March 44 BC) played a fundamental role in the transition of Government from the Republican to the Imperial form. He was Dictator of Rome at the end of 49 BC, again in 47 BC and in 46 BC with a ten-year term. From 44 BC on, he was Dictator for life, and for this reason, Suetonius considered him the first of the Twelve Caesars, which later became synonymous with the Roman Emperor. With the conquest of Gaul, Julius Caesar extended the dominion of the Roman “res publica” to the Atlantic Ocean and the Rhine; he led Roman armies to invade Britain and Germany for the first time and fight in Spain, Greece, Egypt, Pontus and Africa. The first Triumvirate, the private agreement for the sharing of power with Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus and Marcus Licinius Crassus, marked the beginning of his rise. After Crassus’s death (Carre, 53 BC), Caesar clashed with Pompeius and the Optimates Faction over control of the state. In 49 BC, returning from Gaul, he led his legions across

*the Rubicon and when he pronounced the famous words «alea iacta est» he triggered the civil war that made him the undisputed Roman Leader. Julius defeated Pompeius in Pharsalus (48 BC) first and then the other optimates, including Cato the Uticense, in Africa and Spain. When he became Dictator for life, he began a process of radical reform of society and government, reorganizing and centralizing the republican bureaucracy. His actions provoked a reaction from conservatives, until a group of Senators, led by Marcus Junius Brutus, Gaius Cassius Longinus and Decimus Brutus, conspired to have him killed on the Ides of March 44 BC. (15 March 44). In 42 BC, just two years after his assassination, the Senate officially elevated him to a Divinity. Caesar journaled his military campaigns and political actions in the *Commentarii de bello Gallico* and in the *Commentarii de bello Civili*. More information on his life is present in the writings of Appian of Alexandria, Suetonius, Plutarch, Cassius Dio and Strabo, as well as in the works of his contemporary authors, in the letters and orations of his political rival Cicero, in the poems by Catullus and in the historical writings of Sallust.*

JOURNEY THROUGH TIME

In the O/U “ROMA” model, the art of engraving provides a valuable and exclusive touch, born from the creativity of Studio Zeta, which designed it and closely follows its creation. The engraving, rich and executed in the bas-relief technique, covers all available surfaces.

On the chest of the rocker, the imposing figure of Julius Caesar is artistically depicted, holding a scroll while proclaiming an edict. The centrality and grandeur of Caesar’s figure express the desire to acknowledge his uniqueness and greatness. It is a fitting tribute to an immortal figure who was a military leader, politician, consul, dictator, pontifex maximus, orator, and Roman writer.

Caesar’s figure is framed by a structure of Ionic columns that further solidify his image; the whole is enriched with an ornament executed in bas-relief, intertwined with clusters of grapes, leaves, and tendrils.

The grapes, symbols of fertility and abundance, are a detail that enhances the piece and reflects the significance of this fruit in the diet of ancient Rome, where it was offered at every banquet, both as wine and as fruit.

The Romans were passionate about grapes, called “uva cibaria,” to distinguish them from the variety used for wine production. They were well-versed in vine cultivation techniques, having learned them from the Etruscans, Greeks, and Carthaginians.





*Tradition
& innovation*

THE COLOSSEUM

In the circular area of the opening lever, the Colosseum is depicted, originally known as the Amphitheatrum Flavium (Flavian Amphitheater).

The “Colosseum” (a name that only became popular during the Middle Ages) is one of the most imposing monuments of ancient Rome, surviving to this day. It is recognized worldwide as a symbol of Rome and one of Italy’s main symbols. Construction began under Emperor Vespasian in 70 AD and was inaugurated by his son Titus in 80 AD. It remains one of the largest amphitheaters in the world, capable of holding between 50,000 and 87,000 spectators. In the past, it was used for gladiatorial contests and other public events, such as naval battles, hunts, reenactments of historical battles, and dramas based on classical mythology.

Included on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1980, in 2007, following a competition organized by the New Open World Corporation (NOWC), it was also named one of the “New Seven Wonders of the World.”



On both sides of the frame, the eagle occupies a prominent position, as it is a sacred emblem highly revered by soldiers, symbolizing the entire legion.

The eagle, known as the “Aquila Legions,” was exclusively bestowed by the Senate or the emperor upon establishing a legion.

Its loss was considered a catastrophic event, which could signify the unit’s destruction through defeat or dissolution. Sacred to Jupiter, the father of all gods, the eagle represented the supremacy of the Roman

emperor, who, as the commander of the army and pontifex maximus, embodied absolute power.

During the time of Julius Caesar, the eagle, often made of gold or silver, was considered the true symbol of the Roman Empire.

It remained a prominent symbol throughout the Middle Ages, evolving into a broader symbol of imperial authority in both the West and the East.

FAMOUS SAYINGS OF GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR

Caesar's notoriety is also linked to several famous quotes that have passed into history. These incisive expressions have contributed to making some of his significant achievements unforgettable. Among many, the most famous are:

Veni, vidi, vici (I came, I saw, I conquered): The phrase Caesar uttered in the Roman Senate to announce his victory in 47 BC over Pharnaces II at Zela, in Pontus (a historical region located in the northeastern part of Asia Minor). Even today, this expression is often used ironically to indicate an accomplishment achieved quickly, thoroughly,

and with little difficulty. **Alea iacta est** The phrase Caesar uttered after deciding to cross the Rubicon. It is still used today with the metaphorical meaning of "the decision is made" or "the challenge has been set." The inclusion of these two phrases, rich in historical significance, further enriches the "ROMA" project. They are engraved, one on each side, on the lateral bands near the mouth of the barrel. Both phrases, along with the signature of Zoli Antonio, are engraved and inlaid with pure gold using the ancient engraving technique of *ageminatura*.

THE ETERNAL CITY

The "Eternal City" is the nickname often used to describe Rome. This epithet reflects its extraordinary millennia-long history and its central role in antiquity, the Middle Ages, the Risorgimento, and beyond. Founded on April 21, 753 BC, Rome is one of the oldest cities in the world.

Rome was the capital of the Roman Empire, one of the largest and most powerful reigns in human history. The Roman Empire left an indelible mark on politics, architecture, art, laws, and language and continues to influence the Western world today



INNOVATIONS THAT MARK HISTORY

ROMAN AQUEDUCT

The Roman aqueduct was one of the most impressive water supply systems of ancient Rome and the Roman Empire. Aqueducts were built to transport drinking water from remote springs to cities, representing an important and innovative feature of Roman hydraulic engineering.

They provided drinking, sanitary, thermal, agricultural, and manufacturing water. The most famous aqueduct of Rome is the Aqua Claudia Aqueduct, built in 38-52 AD under Emperor Claudius and supplied water from springs over 68 km (42.3 miles) away from Rome.

TECHNICAL FEATURES

The technical features of the model "Roma" are par with its fascinating beauty. It is available only in 12 ga. over & under in a dedicated hunting and in all-round clay target competition configuration. The Roma comes with a monolithic action, a removable trigger group provided with self-lubricating springs and titanium-coated components and firing pins made of stainless steel and bushed. The percussion system includes relief valves in the event of accidental piercing of the cartridge. The barrels are silver soldered which not only reduces micro-vibrations during shooting by 90%, but offers unparalleled sealing qualities and constant point of impact over time. The slots of the Boss-type locking system engage with the tenons located on the barrel. The detachable trigger group responds to a specific construction choice that makes the action and components connected to it the stronghold against most of the stress deriving from shooting while the firing mechanism remains independent and thus maintains its adjustments over time. The detachable group also makes for easy and efficient maintenance over time.





THE ROMAN EMPIRE

At its height of expansion, the Roman Empire extended, in whole or in part, over the territories of today's countries:

Portugal, Spain, Andorra, France, Monaco, Belgium, the Netherlands (southern regions), the United Kingdom (England, Wales, part of Scotland), Ireland (a small part of the eastern coast), Luxembourg, Germany (southern and western regions), Switzerland, Austria, Liechtenstein, Hungary, Italy, Vatican City, San Marino, Malta, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Albania, North Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine (south-western coastal areas including Snake Island and the Podolia region), Turkey, Russia (northern regions of the Caucasus and the Steppes), Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Azerbaijan,

Israel, Jordan, Palestine, Egypt, Sudan (a small part and for a limited period), Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia (Nabatea). The Roman Empire spanned three continents: Europe, Africa, and Asia.

In 117 AD, under Emperor Trajan, the Empire covered an area of 5.3 million km², including vassal states and client kingdoms, and represented approximately 15% of the world's population.

Although it was not the largest Empire of antiquity (a title held by the Achaemenid, Chinese, and Xiongnu empires), the Roman Empire is considered the greatest in terms of land management and quality, socio-political organization, and the significant legacy it left in humanity's history.

The Romans built cities, roads, bridges, aqueducts, and fortifications throughout the territories it encompassed, exporting their model of civilization everywhere. At the same time, they assimilated the conquered peoples and cultures in a process so profound that, for centuries after the fall of the Empire, these people continued to identify

as Roman. The civilization that arose on the banks of the Tiber developed during the Republican era and fully flourished during the Imperial age is an essential component of Western civilization.



EMBRACE ZOLI ART



THE HISTORY OF A FAMILY AND ITS PASSION FOR FINE GUNS

Our modern history finds its roots in the historical and cultural context of the post-World War II period. Possessed with the creative entrepreneurial spirit that marks Italian people from the Brescia area, Antonio Zoli played an active part in the rebuilding stages following the war events that so disrupted the valley of the river Mella. Despite the incredible challenges posed by the times, Antonio did not hesitate to do all he needed to do to restart his company, taking the first steps for a business that would soon project his name, and now the Antonio Zoli brand, on the markets around the world. Antonio Zoli was born to Giuseppe in 1905 in Magno, a small village (hamlet of Gardone Val Trompia) home to several famous gunsmithing families. Since the 14th Century, Magno had been a highly respected center of gun production, supplying arms to the governments of Venice, Piedmont and Naples. Its reputation was comparable to that of bigger towns like Marcheno and Lumezzane. From archival research, the Zoli family was already active in Magno in 1490, where they were involved with the local artisan scene. In the first decades of the 15th Century, the Zoli family was supplying the early arquebus makers, masters of rare craftsmanship, in the manufacturing of firearms. In the following centuries, the activity of the Zoli family consolidated even more, so much so that in the early 1800s Giovanni Zoli was working as a renowned maker of best quality gunlocks. Proof of his activity is found in 1845 with an exquisite muzzle-loading pistol featuring the family logo, a symbol of the enterprising spirit and determination that the valley developed through the centuries. Reading through the history of the Zoli family is like reading through the history of Italian gunmaking in the Val Trompia

region, famous the world over for fine gunmaking today. It is in this region that Antonio Zoli mastered the values and traditions that are still perceived as indissoluble today. Captivated by the appeal of the valley and possessing the strong passion for building guns and precision mechanisms inherited by his father, Antonio Zoli started his career during the war collaborating with and supplying the main gun companies in the area. But in October 1945, as soon as the war was over, he officially re-started his own business transforming it to one of the most relevant industrial activities in the area.

The company structure was further defined with the contribution of Giuseppe, Antonio's son, who provided further impulse in terms of product quality and market recognition. Giuseppe translated the classical parameters employed by master gunmakers for the production of best quality custom guns into bigger scale production of smooth bore side by side and over and under shotguns, with exposed hammers or hammerless. An example of Giuseppe's accomplishments is the "Delfino" over and under series with its Greener-type lock and excellent levels of quality for the time.

Always available to satisfy any market requests, Antonio Zoli developed an awareness for new trends since the very early years. In 1956, it was the first company in the world to build replicas of old muzzle loaders, marking the start of a new market that would become extremely important. Replica guns like the Zouave, the Harper's Ferry, the Mississippi, the Buffalo and the J.P. Murray as well as the Dragoon pistol are definitely worth mentioning and remembering. Among the main achievements, in the 1960s Antonio Zoli was also the first company in Italy to industrially manufacture shotgun rifle combination guns,

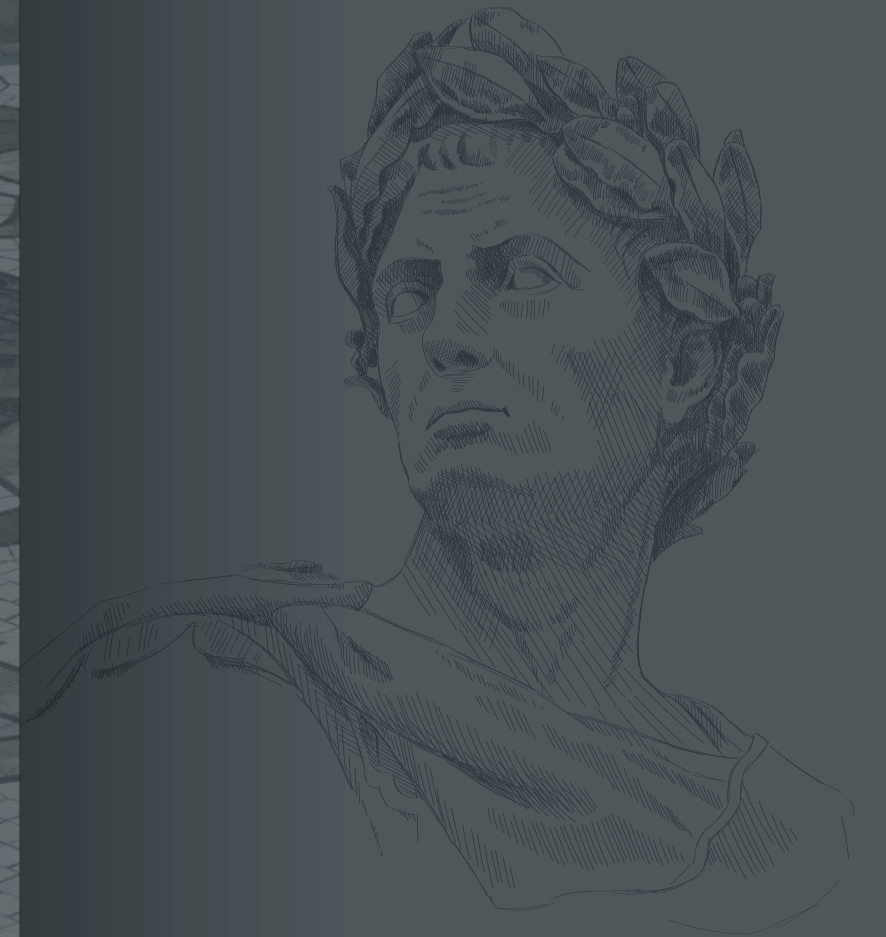
breaking the monopoly held by gun makers in central Europe. A few years later, over-and-under and side-by-side double rifles were added to the catalogue. In 1980 the company started producing bolt action rifles. At the beginning of the 1990s, following the success achieved across all markets, Zoli decided to make a range of Drilling guns called MG-92. This step represented a new challenge, making Zoli compete with long-established, well-known manufacturers from Europe. The product launch was a blazing success, so much so that the production lasted for more than 20 years. Zoli Drilling (2 smooth bore barrels, one rifle) remains today the only example of a similar gun ever to be industrially manufactured in Italy. At the end of the Millennium, under the new direction of Paolo Zoli, the company took on a great new engineering and design challenge in the over-and-under segment. The new project was called 'Classic Revolution 4' as it included four categories of over-and-under guns: competition and hunting smooth bore shotguns, double-rifles and shotgun rifle combinations. Satisfying each of these categories perfectly with a state of the art design was challenging and required not only state of the art engineering, but reliance on the creative spirit and desire passed down over generations of Zoli family gunmakers. Thanks to this project, the company has today reached the objective of placing their products in the highest market segments. In fact, all four guns present technical characteristics belonging to top quality firearms, produced in limited quantities. The Zoli family is very proud of all the models in the Z-Gun series, from the Ambassador SL, to the EL, Z-Sport, Z-EXTRA or XL-EVO. In recent years, the company has achieved amazing results in various shooting disciplines, winning national

and international championships with a progression that clearly shows the extremely high ballistic and dynamic qualities featured on Zoli's guns. In the wake of these triumphs, Zoli fully expanded and invested in the custom shop that has quickly become a key element in the new company strategy and is now able to satisfy even the most demanding customer requests. Since the beginning of the new Millennium, production methods, techniques and technologies have undergone a dramatic technological change. Thanks to constant investment Zoli today is one of the very few gunmakers that can take direct control of the entire manufacturing process, from planning and researching to finished product sale.

In 2013, motivated by successful levels of sales, Paolo Zoli decided to found Zoli International, a company subsidiary capable of importing, distributing and servicing every Zoli product on the US market.

In 2020 Zoli presented and created the 175th anniversary model in a limited series. A shotgun which, in addition to marking an important historical passage, intended to create a bridge between past, present and future, as well as celebrate the history of a family and its passion for the creation of prestigious weapons.

The incessant appreciation shown through the years by loyal customers is the best endorsement to Zoli's work, as well as their formal presence on markets all over the world. The feel for traditions of a family business, now in its third generation, has managed to adapt constantly to technological innovations without altering the love a craftsman feels for the products they manufacture.

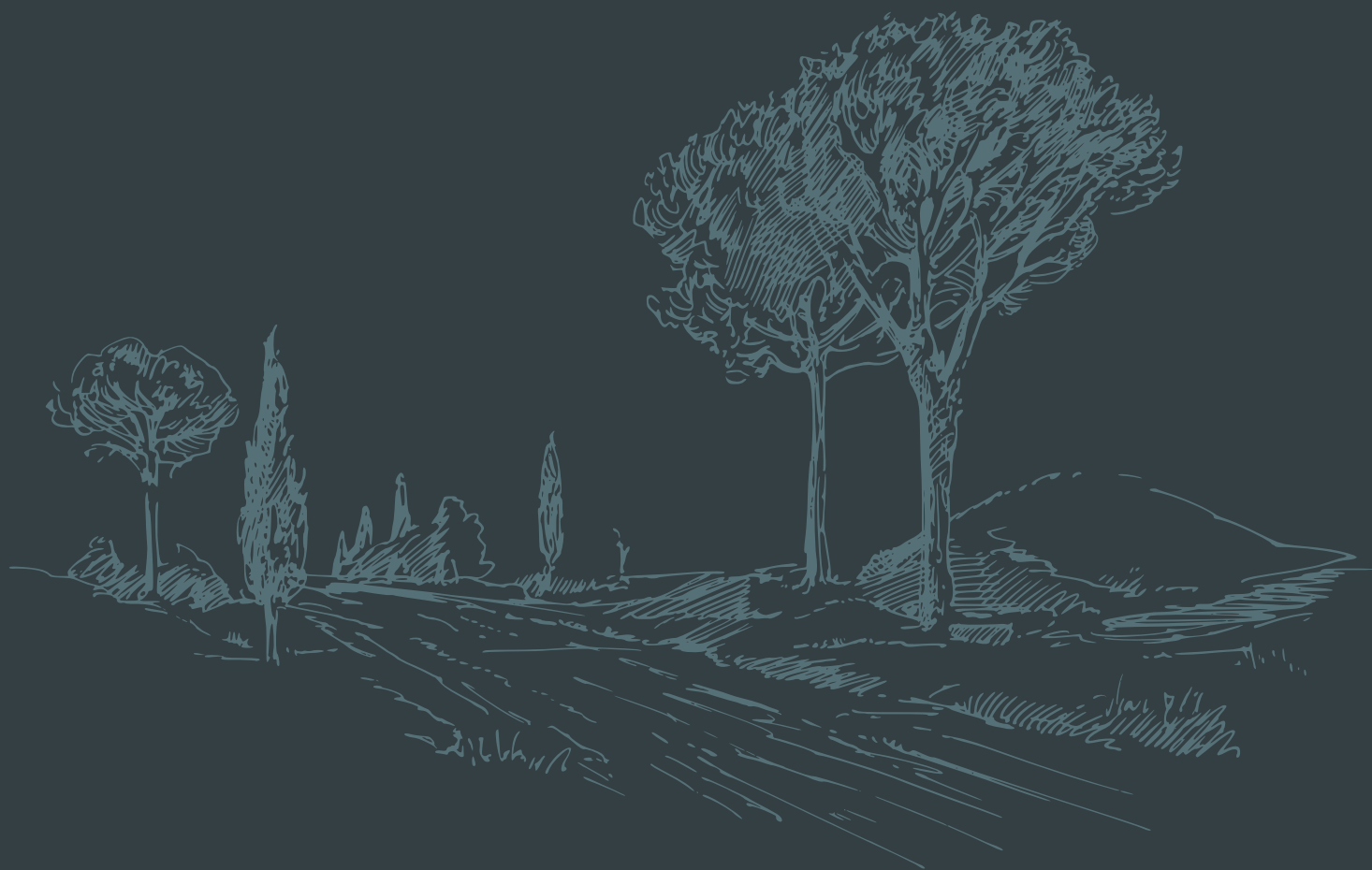


EXPLORE THE LEGEND

Shoot Zoli



— ROMA —



Zoli Antonio Srl - Gardone Valtrompia - Brescia - Italy - zoliantonio.com - zoliantonio.us

Zoli Antonio si riserva il diritto di apportare modifiche di natura tecnica, estetica e commerciale ai propri modelli in ogni momento.

Zoli Antonio reserves the right to make technical, aesthetic and commercial changes to its models at any time.

La société Zoli Antonio se réserve le droit d'apporter des modifications techniques, esthétiques et commerciales à ses modèles à tout moment sans préavis.

Zoli Antonio behält sich das Recht vor, jederzeit technische, ästhetische und kommerzielle Änderungen an seinen Modellen vorzunehmen.