Since the 1870s, all attempts to comprehensively map the classical world failed—until the appearance of the Barrington Atlas in 2000. With ninety-nine full-color maps spread over 175 pages, and weighing nearly ten pounds, the Atlas re-created the world of the Greeks and Romans from the British Isles to the Indian subcontinent and into North Africa, spanning time periods from archaic Greece ca. 1000 BC to the late Roman Empire ca. AD 640.

The effort to create this monumental work began in 1988 at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, under the direction of Richard Talbert, a professor of ancient history. More than $4 million was raised to support the decade-long project, including significant support from the Barrington Foundation. Seventy-plus experts, aided by an equal number of consultants, worked from satellite-generated aeronautical charts to return the modern landscape to its ancient appearance. They rendered ancient names and features in accordance with the most up-to-date historical scholarship and archaeological discoveries.

Classicult Bernard Knox, writing in the Los Angeles Times, called the Atlas “an indispensable tool for historians concerned with ancient times . . . [and] also a source of great pleasure for the amateur.” Another reviewer praised “the clarity and sheer beauty of the maps, which . . . make the main volume a sheer joy to handle.”