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Sommario/riassunto	The study of the libraries of an era effectively brings us closer to the intellectual profile of its readers. Manuscript Q.I.14. (s. XIV) of the El Escorial library contains thirty-eight excerpt of various Greco-Latin authors. It is not an exhaustive or exact list, but it serves as an example: several of the cited authors (Virgilio, Ovid, Cicero, Horacio and Seneca) have a large number of copies of their works in the inventories of medieval manuscripts. Texts by Latin and Greek authors were never lacking in medieval libraries and scriptoria, although the latter to a lesser extent and usually in Latin versions. However, both were especially valued at times. The Hispanic ecclesiastical and monastic libraries were no exception. In quite a few chapter archives there are codices; in a more ancient one, a virgilian one, from the 11th century, in that of Vic. Some from the Ripoll monastery, an important focus of culture in the early medieval period, are preserved in the Archive of the Crown of Aragon. More relevant are the private libraries of the XIV and XV centuries, belonging to intellectuals, nobles and kings. From the 14th century are those of the monarchs of Aragon,

Jaime II, inventoried in 1323; Pedro IV the Ceremonious, who donated it to Poblet and was robbed in the 19th century; Juan I and Martín del Humano but the best-equipped private library was that of the Marquis of Santillana. The proportion of classic texts or ancient themes is overwhelming among the books of the Marquis, an avid reader, lover of classical culture and also passionate bibliophile, who had competent servants who procured him codices and produced for him romances of classic texts
