Gaius Asinius Pollio's Library: Rome
Built in 39 BCE by Gaius Asinius Pollio, this library was Rome's first public library. It contained Greek and Latin wings. It also had an art collection. No trace of this library exists today.

Jetavana Buddhist Monastery: Sravasti, India
This monastery was built sometime during the 400s BCE by Sudatta Anathapindika, a wealthy disciple of Siddhartha Gautama Buddha. It contained many libraries and reading rooms. The libraries contained orthodox literature, Vedic and other non-Buddhist works, and treatises about the arts and sciences that were taught in India at the time. It was destroyed some time in the 600s BCE.

Library of Ashurbanipal: Nineveh, Assyria, Mesopotamia (Now Iraq)
Built between 668-627 BCE by King Ashurbanipal, this was the first systematically organized library in the Ancient Near East. It contained 30,000 cuneiform tablets, government records, medical information, astronomy, and much more. It was the created to be the king’s personal collection. But it was mostly likely used by priests and members of the learned classes.

Libraries of Alexandria: Alexandria, Egypt
The Ptolemaic Mouseion Academy was built around 306 BCE by Alexander the Great's successor Ptolemy I and completed under Ptolemy II. It was an intellectual center for scholars, including Archimedes, Euclid, and Eratosthenes. It contained 400,000-700,000 scrolls with rooms for acquisitions and cataloguing. There was also a second library located in the Serapeum in the Temple of Serapis. It was open to the general public who did not have access to the Mouseion Academy and contained 42,000 copies of literary works.

Imperial Library of Constantinople: Constantinople, Turkey
During his reign, Constantius II, 324-337 CE, created a scriptorium and the Imperial Library to copy and preserve the works of Greek Literature. In 372 CE, Valens hired more scribes, four Greek and three Latin. In 425 CE, Theodosius II created a university by establishing 31 professional chairs. The library housed about 100,000 texts. It was destroyed about 1,000 years later in 1204 CE during the Fourth Crusade.

Libraries of Athens
There are many known libraries in Athens. There was the Ptolemaion, which was part of a gymnasium, the Library of Hadrian, built in 132 CE by Roman Emperor Hadrian, and the Library of Pantainos which was dedicated to Athena Archegetis, the Emperor Trajan, and the Athenian people, to name a few.

Aelia Library: Jerusalem
In 212 CE, the Bishop of Aelia collected what seem to be oldest library of Christian books. This was the start of the Christian Church Library movement.

Greek Libraries: Athens