In July 1875 a coffer containing 153 wax tablets with writing on them were found in a house in Pompeii. As it turned out, the tablets were part (presumably a very small part) of the archives of the master of the house, a banker named L. Caecilius Jucundus. Two types of Jucundus’ business affairs are documented in the tablets: 1) the organizing and financing of auctions: 137 of the tablets are receipts by the sellers acknowledging that Jucundus has paid the sum due to them; 2) the leasing of public property and taxes (of the colonia of Pompeii): 16 of the tablets are receipts by a representative of the colonia acknowledging that Jucundus has paid the lease. Apart from the text of the acknowledgement, and the date and the name of the payee, each document contains a varying number (in most cases seven) of signatures by witnesses. - With a detailed study of this material as his point of departure, Jean Andreau sets out to construct as complete a picture of L. Caecilius Jucundus, his activities and position in the Pompeian milieu as possible. In two introductory chapters the documents and the central person are presented; the second part is a study of the financial operations documented by the tablets and of the position of Jucundus in the business world of Pompei. More than half of the space is devoted to a detailed study, from various viewpoints, of the composition of Jucundus’ clientele, i.e. the sellers (some 50 persons) and witnesses (350 persons) whose names appear on the tablets; many of the persons belonging to this group are also met with elsewhere in the inscriptions of Pompeii, some being magistrates or candidates to magistratures.