

related to the couple. Letters written by the Hopes and Nabon make references to the yellow fever epidemics gripping the city of Philadelphia. One letter from John Mussentine, written from southern New Jersey, was directed to his daughter via Joseph Greenway; his file also holds a letter addressed to him from Sarah, who was apparently staying in Philadelphia with the Greenways at the time she wrote.

Series II, Documents (1772-1799) holds financial and legal papers. The former consists of two receipts and Greenway's shop account book, which spans 1772 through 1796 and is bound in contemporary paste paper. Greenway recorded in the volume the work he performed for clients as well as personal expenses such as money paid for boarding his daughter Rachel.

The legal documents show that Greenway was involved in at least three lawsuits during his lifetime. One set of documents of particular interest is Greenway versus the City of Philadelphia's Guardian of the Poor: a court summons for Joseph Greenway, a letter announcing his court hearing, and a synopsis of the case written up by Greenway. It tells of a free black woman from Cape May named Squash who was taken in by Hannah Greenway in 1794. Due to her careless and erratic behavior, Joseph Greenway turned Squash out of the house. When she found refuge in the city's Bettering House, the Guardian of the Poor commanded that Greenway pay her expenses. In another case, Greenway was involved with Job Butcher over a shipment of salt coming from Cape May to Philadelphia. A third group of documents surrounds Greenway's suit against the estate of Curtis Grubb.