

<input type="text"/>	search
site search by freefind	advanced

****Please note- This site search does not include the Vic. & Tas. BMD's, Lots o' Links & Worth a Look Books***





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Get Started



HOME

Back to A Life in Time

MARY SMITH

KNOCKER UP

1865 - CA. 1940

Mary Smith (nee Mendoza) of Brenton Street, Limehouse, London, was one of the many who earned sixpence a week shooting dried peas at sleeping worker's windows. Mary was married Thomas Edward Smith in 1884 and had sixteen children, but only two survived into adulthood.

In the East End, where life for the employed was forever balanced on a knife-edge, where being unpunctual could mean instant dismissal and a speedy spiral for those workers and their family into poverty, homelessness and destitution. Those working unusual hours, such as the market workers of Limehouse Fields, employed a knocker-up. A Knocker-up (sometimes known as a knocker-upper) was a profession in England and Ireland that started during and well into the Industrial Revolution and at least as late as the 1920s, before alarm clocks were affordable and reliable.

A knocker-up's job was to rouse sleeping people so they could get to work on time. The knocker-

or short, heavy stick to knock on the clients' doors or a long & light stick, to reach high windows. Some of them used pea-shooters. In return, the

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paid a few pence a week. The knocker-up would not leave a client's window
ent had been awoken.

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In the large industrial centres of the Midlands & of Lancashire, Yorkshire & Northumberland, thousands of workers had to be at their factory by an early hour & if not there on time, would be locked out & unable to commence work on that day until sometimes two or so hours later, so would then have their weekly pay docked. It was vitally important to rise each morning at the appropriate time, so the services of the knocker-up like Mary Smith, were in big demand.

There were large numbers of people carrying out the job, especially in larger industrial towns such as Manchester. Generally the job was carried out by elderly men and women but sometimes police constables supplemented their pay by performing the task during early morning patrols. Mary Smith's daughter- Molly Moore, claimed to be one of the last Knocker-uppers in London. The family had been involved in this profession for over sixty years & the stick that Molly used to shoot her peas through, is a sixty year old piece of tubing, that has been passed down to her. During the war, she would often have to run the risk of 'Air Raids'.

Molly worked as a knocker-upper for over 20 years in the tradition of her Mother, until her clients fell away with the increase of personal alarm clocks. Many children have also earned extra money for their families
by working early hours of the morning as a knocker-up, then going off to a full day at school.

A knocker-up mentioned in an article in the 'Kalgoorlie Miner' in 1922, explains that not all knocker-ups sleep by day & work by night, he himself is employed by 3 other knocker ups to wake them up, as they have other jobs as well. The same man, (whose name is not mentioned) tells of how he used to wake up a deaf and dumb man, by using a rope from the outside of his door which had a weight attached to it. When the rope was pulled the weight would lower to hang down beside the bed & would wake him up. Other men would use a long slender stick with fine pieces of wire attached to the end, so that the sound of the tapping wouldn't startle others in ear shot.

Reference

<http://theoddmomentemporium.tumblr.com/post/36990173546/collective-history-mary-smith-earned-sixpence-a>

<http://www.mernick.org.uk/elhs/Newsletter/Series%201/2000%201-18.pdf>

[1. Finding Mary](#)

[2. Knocker Ups](#)

[3. Photography](#)

[4. Limehouse, London](#)

[5. Baldock, Hertfordshire](#)

[6. The Pryor Family](#)

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1

Finding Mary

Mary Smith was easier to find than I thought. With a great single name like Mendoza (not like Jones) John Topham sold these photos in 1933, so I estimated her age at that time & searched Free BMDs for a birth & there she was, the only one (not always that lucky). Right location too, so I hoped that Mary was her real name?

Births Dec 1865 (≈99%)

Mendoza Mary Ann [Whitechapel](#) 1c [364](#)

Thanks to the East London History Society's Newsletter, for her single name.
<http://www.mernick.org.uk/elhs/index.htm>

Surname	First name(s)	District	Vol	Page
Marriages Dec 1884 (≈99%)				
MENDOZA	Mary Ann	Whitechapel	1c	749

I went back and did a Marriage search & found one in the right time frame.

But who did she marry? obviously someone with a surname of Smith. So to find out, what you do is click on the Vol. (Volume) & Page no. 749 and it will show you others on that same page.



Surname	First name(s)	District	Vol	Page
Marriages Dec 1884 (≈99%)				
Bancroft	Emma	Whitechapel	1c	749
HOPKINS	Arthur William	Whitechapel	1c	749
MENDOZA	Mary Ann	Whitechapel	1c	749
Pollington	Alfred John	Whitechapel	1c	749
SMITH	Thomas Edward	Whitechapel	1c	749

It has to be one of these names (that's if you're sure you have the right

Mary etc.). In this case,

search FreeBMD (U.K.)

<http://www.freebmd.org.uk/cgi/search.pl>



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With Mary's Death, the photos were taken circa 1930, then I took her firstly, to 95 years (she may have lived longer?) With a name like 'Smith', you have to narrow down the search. We know she was in Limehouse, but the registration district only covers from 1921-1925, but Stepney gained it back, so I looked in Stepney.

LIMEHOUSE REGISTRATION DISTRICT

- Registration County: London.
- Created: 1.7.1921 (by renaming [Stepney](#) registration district).
- Abolished: 1.1.1935 (to become part of [Stepney](#) registration district).
- See also: [Limehouse \(London ward\)](#)
- See also: [Limehouse](#)
- Register online at: [London.gov.uk](#)

Table 1: List of Previous London Registration Districts

Registration District	County	From	To	Notes
Limehouse	London	1921	1935	Renamed from Stepney

Table 2: Boundary changes affecting London Registration Districts

Date of change	Type	Description of change	Population transferred
1921	Creation	Establishment of Limehouse registration district	12,000
1935	Abolition	Abolition of Limehouse registration district	12,000

[All Towns](#)
[Districts](#)
[See where your surname is](#)
[See Surnames Southend & Medway](#)

- Three possible deaths for Mary**
- Deaths Sep 1934 (born ca.1865)
- Smith Mary A 69 Stepney
- Deaths Mar 1943 (born ca.1866)
- Smith Mary A 77 Stepney
- Deaths Dec 1947 (born ca.1865)
- Smith Mary 82 Stepney

You would then have to do a Cemetery search, or look in the newspapers to find a death notice, to narrow it down.





Things to Consider-

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Deaths Mar 1890 (born ca.1859)
Smith Thomas Edward 31 London C.
Married 1884, it would only give him six years to have sixteen children, so it probably isn't this one.

This one seems too old? but you never know?
Deaths Jun 1898 (born ca.1838)
Smith Thomas Edward 60 Whitechapel

These two seem more likely?
Deaths Mar 1901 (born ca.1860)
Smith Thomas Edward 41 Fulham
Deaths Dec 1907 (born ca.1856)
SMITH Thomas Edward 51 Islington

*City of London- Burial and cremation search
(from 1998 onward only)*

Page contains information on how to get help with earlier burials.

<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/report-pay-apply/>

Cemeteries and Burials - London and Beyond
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com>

Sometime you just have to order the certificate, to confirm a death.

The informant, may not know the exact age & it could be out by a few years?

Not all burials at each cemetery are online, mostly those with headstones. Sometimes you have to visit or write to the cemetery, to get access to the other burials, for those poor souls who could not afford (or their families) the expense of a headstone.

Derelict London Cemeteries, Churches & Chapels

<http://www.derelictlondon.com/cemetery--churches-and-chapels>

Greater London Burial Index

<http://search.findmypast.com.au/search-world-records>

Limestone Cemetery Cattaraugus County New York USA- List of Interments
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com>

2

Knocker-Ups

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Some knocker-ups worked freelance their clients would post the time that they wanted to be woken on the door, in chalk on the pavement near the window or verbally in advance.

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[Curly Bartlett](#)



he 'Window tapper of years of age, he rode his



s rounds starting at 2am
sing several joints of a

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fishing rod to reach & rattle the high windows.



If one of your Ancestor's was a Drayman, a Factory worker or started his job in the early hours of the morning he may very well have had a knocker-up to wake him



From the Geraldton Guardian, 25th Feb. 1950-

In 1950 in a country town in Northern England, a retired Gentleman still employed a knocker-up to rouse him at 5am, just so that he could hurl abuse & then roll over and go back to sleep. The retired Gentleman's reasoning for paying the knocker-up sixpence a week to wake him so early, was for the sheer pleasure that he does not need to rise that early any longer.

[Knocker-up](#)

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knocker-up>

Old English Occupation:

Knocker-Up Keeping Employees Working

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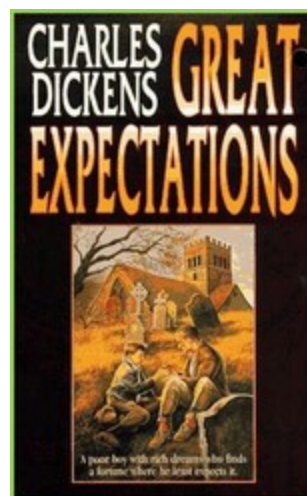
In 1860 Charles Dickens when he wrote his very popular novel

'Great Expectations' included a brief description of the line of work of the knocker-up, in the introduction.

Great Expectations by Charles Dickens

(READ)

<http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/1400>



WHY JOHNNY WAS LATE

BOSS- "Well Johnny, why are you so late this morning?"

JOHNNY- "Well Sir, it's like this- Our knocker-up has a knocker-up to knock him up at 4 am but our knocker-up's knocker-up didn't knock our knocker-up up, so our knocker-up didn't come to knock us up!"

Window Tapping now, is reserved for prowlers, apart from this Irish Window Tapper who fell to his death!



Knocked off!



3

Photography

John Topham

Was a policeman and although it was against the rules, he carried a camera. He sold his photo of Mary Smith to the Daily Mirror for £5 & it changed his life. Setting himself up as a freelance photographer, Topham began to document urban life on the expanding edges of south-east London. He took pictures of ordinary people doing ordinary jobs, before moving on to rural life. He came into his own during WW2 with images that still stir powerful emotions today. Topham worked continually from 1931 to 1973, documenting (in his words) “the little things of life, the way it really was”. By the time he retired, he had accumulated a legacy of 121,228 negatives, of which the first 20,000 or so were glass plates.





every day at the Topfoto
n Edenbridge.

*Photographer John Topham took photos of
everyday life in London, including the snap
shots of Mary Smith Knocker-uoer*

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Some of John Topham's Photographs



*Anyone for a cuppa? Tea boys at Lloyd Loom.
John Topham 1938*

See more.....

[http://www.topfotogallery.com/john-topham-
the](http://www.topfotogallery.com/john-topham-the)

[Historic & Antique Camera trade catalog
listings](#)

Important People of Photographic History, The
Companies that changed the world of
photography, Photographic inventions and
their inventors, Time Line of Historic Cameras
and the Time Line of Photography.

[http://www.historiccamera.com/photo_history.
html](http://www.historiccamera.com/photo_history.html)



Mary Smith



Pots and Pans, Devon. John Topham 1935

The first well-documented attempts to
produce photos using light sensitive materials
in a camera were those of Thomas
Wedgwood. Assisted by Sir Humphrey Davy,
Wedgwood started experiments in 1795 and
described his work in an 1802 published paper
entitled "An Account of a method of copying
Paintings upon Glass, and of making Profiles,
by the Agency of Light upon Nitrate of Silver"
Although he made remarkable progress, he
failed in keeping the image permanent. he
called the images "sun prints".

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Documented by Leonardo DaVinci in his 1490 writings- Camera Obscura is the physics that a very small hole in a box in a very dark room on a bright day will direct light to create an image, that is outside the hole, turned upside down.

[Click on Button below, to find Historic Photographs from around the](#)

[World](#)

Faded Film

Many chemists contributed to the advancement of the discovery that certain materials change colour when exposed to light

In 1614, Angelo Sala, a Dutch scientist began experimenting with substances called silver salts and in a pamphlet published in 1614, he stated that when powdered silver nitrate is exposed to the sun, "it turns as black as ink".

Illustrated History of Photography

http://www.historiccamera.com/history1/photo_histo

Joseph Nicephore Niépce and Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre go into a 10-year partnership partnership after Daguerre discovers a method to shorten exposure time to a half hour. Nicephore Niépce dies four years later and Daguerre carries on to invent glass plates and discovers that an image can be made permanent by immersing it in salt.

In 1827 the first successful picture is produced by Nicephore Niépce with over an eight hour exposure time.

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Limehouse, London



Limehouse is situated on the north-western side of the canal which separates the Isle of Dogs from the mainland. It is so called from a limekiln, generally known as the lime-house, which stood here. Pepys, under date of October 9th, 1661, writes, in his Diary:— *"By coach to Captain Marshe's at Limehouse—to a house that hath been their ancestors' for this 250 years, close by the lime-house, which gives the name to the place"*

Greater London: a narrative of its history, its people, and its places Volume 1 By Edward Walford · 1885

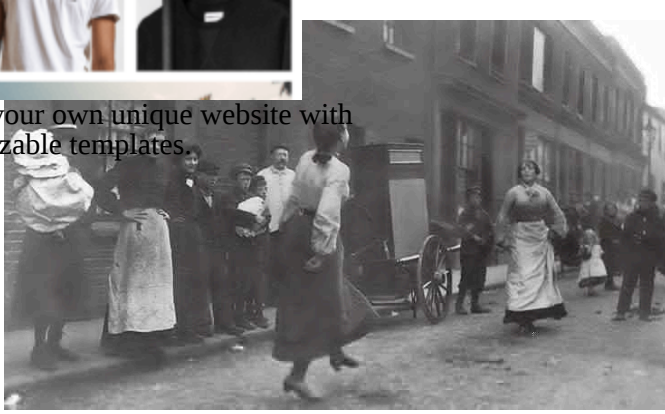
https://www.google.com.au/books/edition/Village_London/

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Lime kilns at Limehouse, were used to burn chalk brought up the Thames from Kent, producing lime for London's building industry

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Limehouse Causeway

The Grapes, Limehouse.

The Grapes public house, Limehouse, London, 1887. Built in 1720, The Grapes was a waterfront tavern patronised by the dock workers of Limehouse

Limehouse is a district in east London, England, in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. Limehouse got its name from the lime kilns in the area. These were used by potteries that crafted products for shipping companies and ships in the East End docks. Some also believe that the name referred to the sailors who disembarked from their ships in this area. They were nicknamed "Limeys" or "Lime Juicers" as they had regular rations of lime juice when at sea to prevent scurvy. It is most likely that the lime kilns theory is the correct one, as Limehouse's name predates sailor scurvy rations.

<http://www.eastlondonhistory.co.uk/visit-limehouse>



<http://www.victorianweb.org/painting/cityscapes/>



The Grapes – originally *The Bunch of Grapes* – has stood on the pebbled Limehouse Reach, for nearly 500 years. Its official address is 76, Narrow Street, London. Limehouse was first settled as one of the few healthy areas of dry land among the riverside marshes. In its time,

Limehouse became a significant port in late medieval times, with extensive docks and wharves. From the Tudor era until the 20th century, ships crews were employed on a casual basis. New and replacement crews would be found wherever they were available - their own waters being for their knowledge of

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ards in ports around the
 Limehouse Basin as a major
 distribution hub declined with the growth of
 the railways

it was at the center of world trade and from
 directly below The Grapes, Sir Walter Raleigh
 set sail on his third voyage to the New
 World. In 1820 the young visited his godfather
 in Limehouse. The Grapes appears, scarcely
 disguised, in the opening chapter of Charles
 Dickens' novel "Our Mutual Friend":
*"A tavern of dropsical appearance... long
 settled down into a state of hale infirmity. It
 had outlasted many a sprucer public house,
 indeed the whole house impended over the
 water but seemed to have got into the
 condition of a faint-hearted diver, who has
 paused so long on the brink that he will never
 go in at all."*

<http://www.thegrapes.co.uk/history.php>

The Pubs Of Old London

<http://spitalfieldslife.com/2012/10/02/the-pubs-of-old>

Samuel Pepys' diary- Saturday 19 October
 1661

myself, by coach to Captain Marshe's,
 at Limehouse, to a house that hath been their
 ancestors for this 250 years, close by the lime-
 house which gives the name to the place.

<http://www.pepysdiary.com/diary/1661/10/19/>

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***"The Strangers' Home," West India Dock Road, Limehouse
Illustration for The Illustrated London News, 28 February 1857.***

The Home provided temporary accommodation and food for foreign sailors. Furthermore, it served as a repatriation centre where sailors were recruited for ships returning East. It was also used as a missionary centre with Joseph Salter of the London City Mission as its resident missionary. The Strangers Home was built on the initiative of a number of missionary societies working in the East End of London, foremost among them Henry Venn, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, who launched an appeal for funds. The Home closed down in 1937 due to a lack of funds and a dwindling number of occupants.

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Voluntary workers distributing soup at the Strangers' Home, an institution for poor people from abroad, at Limehouse, London. Original Publication: Illustrated London News

[Strangers' Home for Asiatics, Africans and South Sea Islanders \(Limehouse London\)](#)

<http://www.open.ac.uk/researchprojects/ma>

The Historic Village of Limehouse

In Halton Hills, formerly Esquesing Township, midway between Acton and Georgetown, [Canada](#). The land upon which Limehouse is located was last used by the Mississauga tribe of Native Peoples. The large number of settlers emigrating from the British Isles and the United States required the government of Upper Canada to purchase land from the natives, known as the Mississauga Tract, beginning in 1805.

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5

Baldock

Hertfordshire

The inscription on the almshouses in High Street reads 'These Alms Houses are the Gift of Mr. JOHN WYNN Citizen and Mercht of LONDON lately deceased who hath left a yearly stipend to every Poor of Either House to the worlds End September Anno Dom 1621.'

In Victorian times the chief industries of the town are recorded as malting and brewing.

<http://www.poppyland.co.uk/baldock.html>

Hertfordshire Archive

<http://www.hertfordshire-genealogy.com>

Baldock

Is an historic market town in the local government district of North Hertfordshire in the ceremonial county of Hertfordshire, England where the River Ivel rises. It lies 33 miles (53 km) north of London, 15 miles (24 km) southeast of Bedford.



A view of Baldock in 1787 showing St Mary's church in the background

Baldock Hertfordshire Genealogy

<http://www.hertfordshire-genealogy.co.uk/>





Damage to brickwork, caused by Knocker-Ups

The Brewery in Baldock

Employed its own knocker-up to wake the Draymen at 3am every morning so that they would be at work on time at 4am. He had a large pole with a large solid ball on the top which he used to knock on the two bricks nearest the small bedroom window on each cottage. In South Road until recent restoration, you could see the resulting damage to the brickwork on the six cottages where the Draymen lived. (Baldock's Voices)

The Baldock Knocker-Up

<http://www.baldockhistory.org.uk/download>

6

The Pryor Family



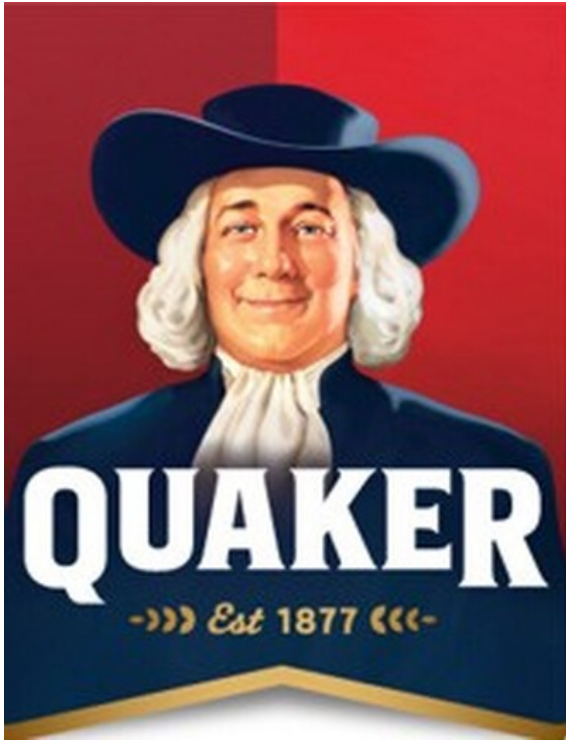
John Izzard Pryor

John Izzard Pryor was born on 30 May 1774 the eldest son of John Pryor, a Baldock maltster and brewer of fairly ample means.



It had been in Baldock, Hertfordshire since the mid 1700s were the principal maltsters & brewers. The brewery had been inherited by John Izzard Pryor, who sold it to the Simpson brothers in 1853. Brewing ceased after being taken over by Greene, King in 1954 & the building was demolished in 1968.

Walkern History Society
Walkern ('Walchra' in Domesday) is a village and civil parish in East Hertfordshire
<http://www.walkernhistorysociety>



History of Quaker Oats

Quaker Oats was founded in 1901 by the merger of four oat mills, not by the Quakers.

<http://www.quakeroats.com/about-quaker>

Quakers in Britain- Access to Archives
<http://quaker.adlibhosting.com/results>

England & Wales, Quaker BMD Registers 1578-1837
<http://search.ancestry.com.au/search/d>

[b](#)

As Quakers, the Pryor family could not participate in governing the town through its Parish Vestry. However in 1809 Vickris Pryor, (brother of John) joined the Church of England & by the 1830s the family dominated Baldock. The family donated the site for the Town Hall & some of the brothers of were partners in Truman, Hanbury & Buxton, London brewers.

http://www.natgould.org/elizabeth_pryor

George Fox 1624–1691 founded the Quaker movement (Society of Friends) in the mid 17th century. The name may have come from Fox telling a magistrate to tremble (or 'quake') at the name of God. At the age of 22 he became a minister of truth and changed the world at that time by establishing a church that exhibited the fruits of Christianity. At his death, ten per cent of England's population were Quakers, (650,000).

<http://www.quaker.org.uk/history-of-quakers>

Fenny Drayton

(formerly Drayton-in-the-Clay) is a village in Leicestershire, England, in the district of Hinckley and Bosworth. It is near to the county border of Warwickshire (*wiki*)





Angels Church,

Henry Drayton

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Pryors- Brewers of Baldock

The brewery had been inherited by John Izzard Pryor (from his father John Pryor), who sold it to the Simpson brothers in 1853. Brewing ceased after being taken over by Greene, King in 1954 and the building was demolished in 1968.

http://www.natgould.org/elizabeth_pryor

7

Publicans

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Publican, Brewery and Licensed Victuallers Records

[guide.co.uk/source/publican-brewery-and-licensed-victuallers-records-occupations/127/](http://www.guide.co.uk/source/publican-brewery-and-licensed-victuallers-records-occupations/127/)



Home

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Publicans' licences 1830-61

<http://www.records.nsw.gov.au/state-archives/indexes-online/professions-and-occupations/>

Pubs and Publicans

<http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/resources/family-history/pubs>

Brewers and Maltsters of Baldock, Early 19th Century

(includes other links for Pigot's directories, Post Office Directories etc)

<http://www.hertfordshire-genealogy.co.uk/data/answers/answers-2004/ans-0401-francis.htm>

Guinness Storehouse Archives (employees)

<http://www.guinness-storehouse.com/en/GenealogySearch.aspx>

Basics on pubs and publicans (Aust)

<http://www.sag.org.au/helping-you/research-guides.html?task=view&id=51>

Drinking Laws in the UK

975 AD

Archbishop Dunstan issued Canon 26 'Let no drinking be allowed in church' and in Canon 58 ordered that 'no priest be an alescop, nor in any wise act the gleeman'. [An alescop was a musical reciter in an alehouse, a gleeman was a minstrel].

1338

Wine taxes were increased 'on a great emergency' because Edward III wanted 'a vast sum' to pay the subsidies which he had granted to his allies.

1559

First order banning gambling in alehouses was issued by the Manchester Court Leet.

1627

A fine of 20 shillings, or a whipping, was to be imposed for keeping an ale-house without a license.

1823

Steps were taken to encourage cheaper beer and the home-brewer was permitted to retail his product for consumption off his premises without a further license.





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8

Door Knockers



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[Lion Door Knockers in Georgian Britain](#)

You can go to any part of London and you will come across Victorian or Georgian housing still with their original door furniture. Very often the door furniture will include a brass lion head door knocker. This could be a sign of Victorian and Georgian confidence.

<http://janeaustensworld.wordpress.com/2012/05/01/lion>



[So, what's the significance of lion's head door knockers?](#)

Did they symbolize anything, or were they just decorative? Well it seems lions held symbolism in lots of ancient cultures, and often embodied power and strength.

It's likely that lion's head door knockers were intended to serve the same symbolic function as the lion statues which decorated the gates of the Mycenaean citadel (Lion Gate at Mycenae, c. 1250 BCE). These intimidating stone creatures serve as guardian beasts for the city, as well as symbolizing strength and power. In terms of the more recent British Empire they remain as guardians – and symbols of our now faded imperial power – around such things as Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square and in front of the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge.

<https://bathnewseum.com/2014/10/30/knock-knock/>

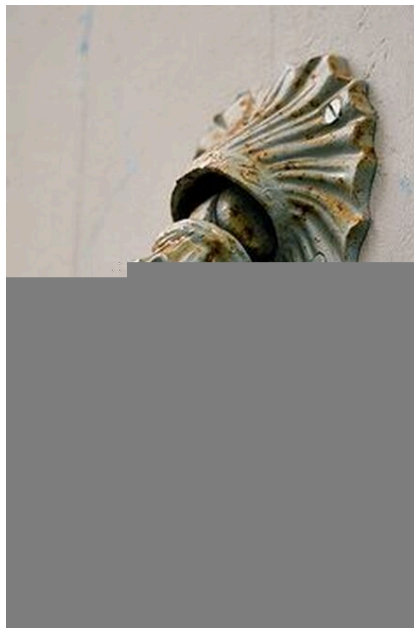
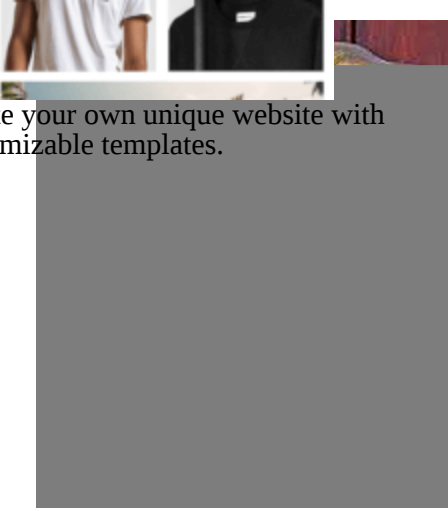
Some Unusual Door Knockers

I don't think Bunnings sells any of these?

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History of the Door Knocker

<http://www.tengkuadam.com/538/history-of-the-door-knocker-everything-you-didnt-know.html>

9

Alarm Clocks

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Online Alarm Clock

<http://au.onlinealarmclock.ms/>

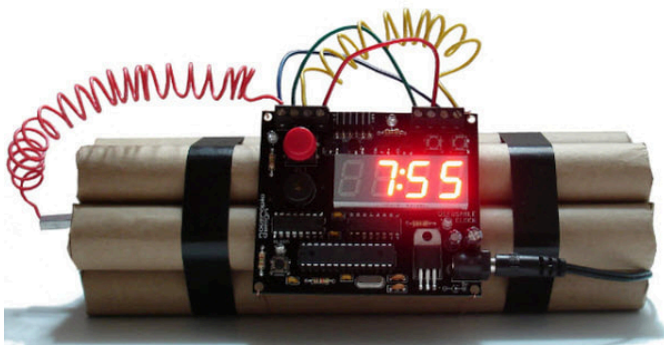
[7 Ways People Woke Up, Pre-Alarm Clock](#)

1. BLADDER CONTROL
2. THE CLEPSYDRA
3. RELIGIOUS WAKE-UP CALLS
4. PEG CLOCKS
5. THE KNOCKER-UP
6. THE FACTORY WHISTLE
7. LEVI HUTCHENS' 4 AM ALARM

<http://mentalfloss.com/article/24117/7-ways-people>

[21 Unusual Alarm Clocks](#)

<https://www.buzzfeed.com/ciarapavia/21-alarm>



This alarm clock will self destruct if you don't wake up in time.

For every time you hit that snooze button the clock will donate to an organization via WiFi from your online bank account.

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The Silent Alarm Clock. Instead of waking up to a ringing noise, it sends vibrations to a wireless wristlet band you wear when you fall asleep



This guy wants you to throw it against the wall.

10

Nat Gould



The Project Gutenberg eBook, The Runaways, by Nat Gould

Nathaniel A (Nat) Gould born 1857 Manchester, a descendant of the Pryor's of Baldock. Before becoming a journalist in Newark he was in the tea trade & farming. In 1884 he emigrated to Australia, where he worked on newspapers in Brisbane, Sydney, & Bathurst, returning to Sydney. It was then that he wrote his first books & continued as an author after his return to England in 1895 settling at Bedfont in Middlesex. During his short life of 61 years, he wrote & published over 130 novels and stories. He died at Bedfont in 1919.

http://www.natgould.org/nat_gould

Nat Gould

<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/gould-nathaniel-nat-6438>



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Just For Fun!

The Knocker-upper Man (Sung by Pete Martin)

2:42

Knock Three Times (Tony Orlando & Dawn 1970)

2:55

I'm Gonna Knock on Your Door (Pete Best Four 1964)

2:04

Knock Knock who's there? (Liv Mason 1970)

2:25





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[Knockin' on Heaven's Door \(Bob Dylan\)](#)

3:09

[Don't Knock The Rock \(Bill Haley\)](#)

2:23

