Chambermaid and Serving Maid (12th c.)

... and let there be also a chambermaid whose face may charm and render tranquil the chamber, who, when she finds time to do so may knit or unknit silk thread, or make knots of [gold lace], or may sew linen garments and woolen clothes, or may mend. Let her have gloves with the finger tips removed; she should have a leather case protecting the finger from needle pricks, which is vulgarly called a “thimble.” She must have scissors and a spool of thread and various sizes of needles—small and thin for embroidery, others not so thin for feather stitching, moderately fine ones for ordinary sewing, bigger ones for the knitting of a cloak, still larger ones for threading laces.... Now let her exclude the intemperate air with a cote. A band or a hair net should restrain her flowing hair. She should have a necklace, and a brooch by which she can fasten the neck opening of her cote, or fustian, or shirt. She may have bracelets and earrings.

There should be also a serving maid who will place eggs under the sitting hens and will give maslin [mixed rye and wheat] to the geese, and who will feed the ailing lambs with milk from a ewe other than the mother, in her gentleness. She will keep the calves to be weaned, whose teeth are few, in an enclosure near the barn. On holidays her clothing should be a cast-off pellice and a wimple. It is her practice to give the swineherd, plowmen, and other herdsmen whey, but to the master and his friends, clabber in cups, and to offer in the evening bran bread to the dogs in the pen.

Dairymaid (13th c.)
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The dairymaid should be modest and honest, faithful and hard-working, knowledgeable and experienced in the tasks of the dairy, careful and not extravagant. She should not allow any man or woman to visit her in the dairy who will take away something that might result in a deficiency in her account. It is her duty to receive from the reeve, by written indenture, the utensils belonging to her office and, when she leaves, to return them by the same indenture, in which the date of her commencing work is stated. Further, it is her business to receive milk, against a tally, by the number of gallons, and to make cheese and butter, and to take charge of the poultry, and frequently to render account and to answer to the bailiff and the reeve for the produce resulting therefrom: and some auditors of the accounts will not pass a smaller yearly yield than twelvepence for a goose and fourpence for a hen. And when she can reasonably find leisure for such things, it is her business to winnow, to cover the fire and do similar odd jobs.