BIKES AND BLOOMERS

VICTORIAN WOMEN’S CONVERTIBLE CYCLE WEAR
SEWING PATTERNS

#4 CYCLING SKIRT / CAPE

A cycling costume inspired by Mary & Sarah Pease’s 1896 UK Patent #13,832
The rational dress now greatly adopted by lady cyclists has one or two objections inasmuch when the lady is dismounted her lower garments and figure are too much exposed.

Pease sisters (1896)

**.design features**

This cycling garment is one of the more radical designs of the time because the skirt completely comes away from the body. The design consists of a full circle skirt that converts into a cape - the waistband turns into a stylish high ruché collar. If made in a light fabric the garment can be rolled up and attached it to the handlebars with the gathering ribbon.

**the inventors: mary elizabeth & sarah anne pease**

**mary elizabeth** and **sarah anne pease**, of Sunnyside, Grove Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire, Gentlewomen registered a patent for 'Improved Skirt, available also as a Cape for Lady Cyclists' on 11th April, 1896. They were sisters. Mary was 23 and Sarah was 25.

The Pease sisters are some of the younger patentees of the period and their design reflects their exposure to the changing social context. Many women were interested in wearing more 'rational dress', especially for physical activities like cycling, and some replaced their skirts with bloomers or knickerbockers. In doing so, they pushed at accepted parameters of how and in what ways women could be in and move through public space. However, this was not always a socially safe or comfortable act. These kinds of costumes catalysed a range of reactions from people in different places - from verbal to sometimes physical abuse. While many may have wanted to cycle in bloomers, without a skirt, they were made acutely aware of the need to have a back-up plan. Mary and Sarah's combined skirt/cape was just that. It enabled wearers to choose when, where and how they cycled and, to some extent, limit exposure and have some control over the more extreme reactions to their cycling activities.

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Pease sisters (1896)
Victorians enthusiastically took to the bicycle. Yet women had to deal with many social, political and material challenges to their freedom of movement. Cycling in ‘ordinary’ dress could be dangerous as it wrapped around pedals and caught in wheels. Wearing more ‘rational’ cycle wear, such as shorter skirts and bloomers, was more comfortable, but not necessarily safer as some parts of society were threatened by the sight of this progressive ‘New Woman’ carving new modes of gendered independence in public space. Onlookers sometimes hurled abuse and stones! However, nothing was going to stop women from cycling. In response, some creatively protested against restrictive ideas of how a woman should act and move in public through their clothing, by designing convertible costumes that enabled wearers to switch from street wear to cycle wear when needed. Luckily for us, these inventive women not only imagined, made and wore radical new forms of cycle wear - they also patented their designs!

Six sewing patterns in this collection (comprising a total of nine different garments) are inspired by convertible cycle wear patents lodged in the 1890s by inventive British women. They form part of an ESRC funded Bikes & Bloomers sociology project led by Dr Kat Jungnickel at Goldsmiths, University of London, with Rachel Pimm, Nadia Constaninou, Alice Angus and Britt Hatzius. More about the lives of these fascinating inventors is in Bikes & Bloomers: Victorian Women Inventors and Their Extraordinary Cycle Wear (Goldsmiths Press). Along with the book, these patterns bring to life some of the inspiring cycling, sewing and suffrage stories that have helped shape how we cycle today. They also (still) provide useful ideas for functional clothing that works on and off the bike. We look forward to seeing what modern sewing cyclists make with them.
Pattern #4 is for a full circle skirt that transforms into a cape. The waistband converts into a stylish high ruché collar. This design combines all the benefits of a cape and a skirt and can be attached to the handlebars with the gathering ribbon. **Requirements:** 5m fabric, 1.5m woven cord/ribbon, 10m bias tape and 2-8 buttons.

This pattern is approx UK size 12 and will need to be customised to fit as required. Minimal instructions are provided. See our mistakes, workarounds and suggestions at: bikesandbloomers.com

**RESEARCH PROJECT**  
Kat Jungnickel

**SILK LINING ARTWORK**  
Alice Angus

**COVER PHOTO**  
Charlotte Barnes

**BIKES & BLOOMERS CONVERTIBLE CYCLE WEAR SEWING PATTERNS:**  
#1 – Pulley cycling skirt  
#2 – Cycling semi-skirt  
#3 – 3-piece cycling suit  
#4 – Cycling skirt/cape  
#5 – Side-button skirt  
#6 – Cycling bloomers I, II

All sewing patterns are free to download. Profits from the sale of printed patterns go to the London Bike Kitchen, a DIY workshop. Please share your cycle wear creations with us on #bikesandbloomers & www.bikesandbloomers.com
CUT 1 PAIR SELF

CHANNEL FOR TIES

SIDE SEAM
CUT OR FOLD TO PRINT SAFE BOX
LINE UP SHAPES
STICK TOGETHER
CUTTING LINE __________________________
SEAM ALLOWANCE ................................................................

SEW HEM FACING TO CAPE HEM
SEW WAIST FACING TO CAPE SELF TO REINFORCE
BAG OUT WITH CAPE LINING AT THE HEM
SEW A CHANNEL FOR A DRAWSTRING AT THE WAIST/ NECK
THREAD CORD OR RIBBON THROUGH CHANNEL WITH SAFETY PIN
HAND STITCH OPEN LINING TO CAPE AT THE SIDES
SEW ON BUTTONS AND BUTTON HOLES

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND IMAGES OF THE GARMENT IN CONSTRUCTION
VISIT WWW.BIKESANDBLOOMERS.COM
FOLD

CENTRE FRONT

55MM) / STUDS AT CENTRE FRONT