

“A Bone House,” a mixed-media installation.

There was a bone house at Harling Point in Victoria, Canada in 1903, where the remains of deceased Chinese immigrants were cleaned and prepared for burial. After being buried for seven years, the remains of early Chinese immigrants were re-excavated, cleaned and dried, wrapped in a white cloth and shipped back to their hometown in China for burial. This tradition was practiced by Chinese immigrants in Canada until 1937, when Sino-Japanese war sparked in China. Following the closure of this bone house, around 900 stored remains were buried at a cemetery, which replaced the bone house. Their tombstones face towards the Pacific, their homeland on the other end of the ocean.

Reverence for ancestors buried to rest.

Gu Xiong
2015

“骨屋”，多媒体装置 2015

从1903年起，在加拿大维多利亚的哈林海岸，建有一座骨屋，那是当时清洗并埋葬中国移民劳工遗骨的地方。当那些遗体被埋葬七年之后，会被重新挖掘出来，送到哈林海岸的骨屋来，清洁并干燥，然后用白布包裹好，放进木箱，海运回他们的家乡中国，在那里最后安葬。加拿大的中国移民劳工一直实行这个传统，直至1937年，中日战争爆发后才终止。

在骨屋关闭后，大约900具存于此的遗骨就被埋到了取代骨屋的墓地里。他们的墓碑朝向太平洋，朝向他们大洋彼岸的家园——中国。

入土为安。

顾雄
2015



骨屋 / A Bone House
多媒介装置
multi media installation
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