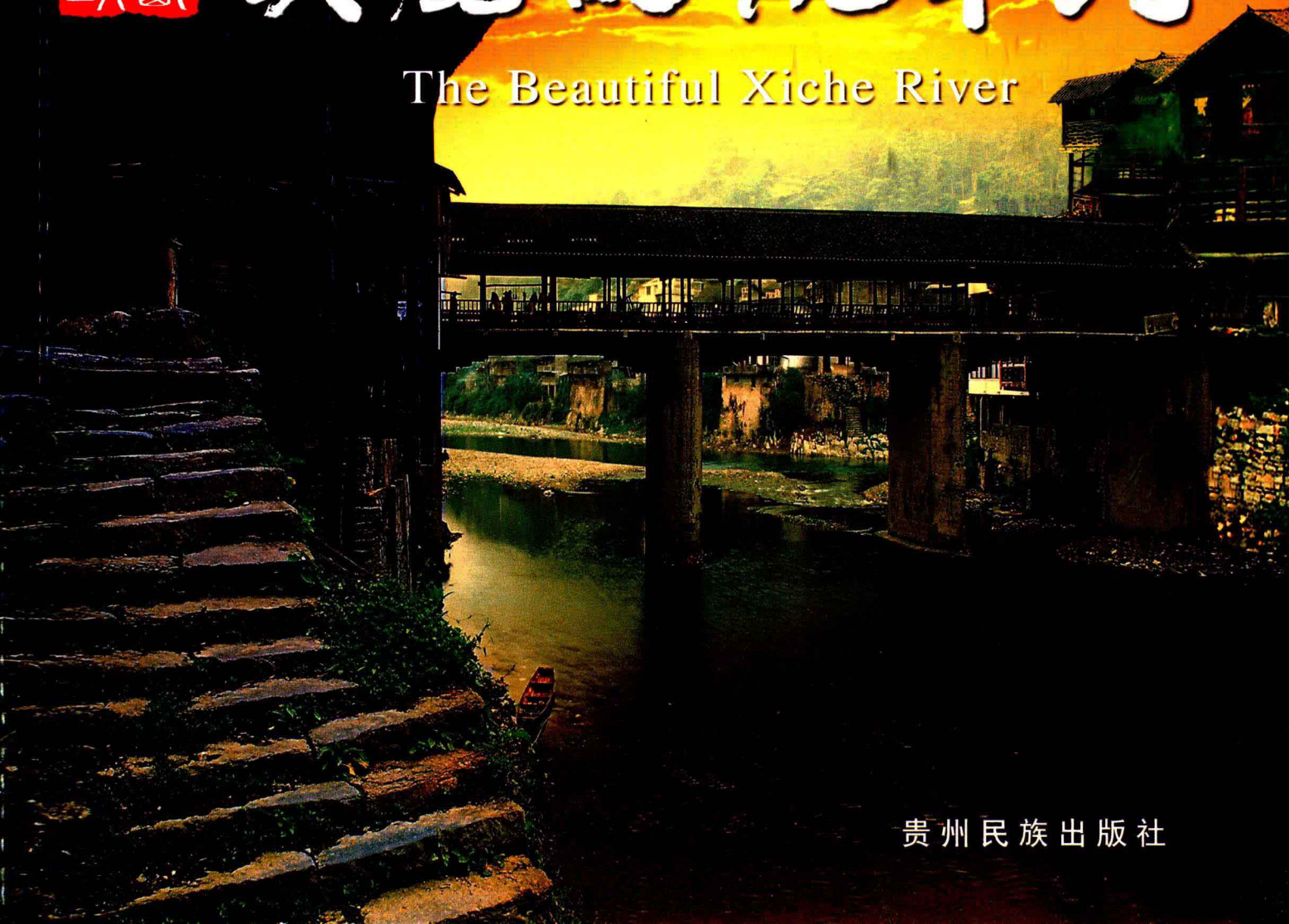




# 美麗的洗車河

The Beautiful Xiche River



貴州民族出版社

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# 美丽的洗车河

黄明海

洗车河镇位于湘西龙山县中南部。洗车河源于水沙坪溪和猫儿洞溪，沿途接纳了猛西河、靛房河、贾市河三条河流及76条小溪。经红岩、干溪、洗车、苗儿滩于隆头注入酉水，干流全长83公里。流程内水流湍急，两岸林木苍翠，山竹茂密，悬崖高耸，兽鸣鸟啼，给人一种清新自然、心旷神怡之感。

洗车河地名源于古时该地尚未开发，山高林密，河畔芳草萋萋，竹木郁郁葱葱，满目巍巍青山，河道幽幽绿水，当地土家族称该地为“泻泽”，即草河的意思，后演化为洗车；洗车河流域是土家族聚居区，历史悠久，民风古朴。1961年在这里出土虎纽钺于一件。后又相继出土编钟、铜铙等文物。现在的洗车河镇初具规模于明代，兴盛于清末民初。清雍正“改土归流”以后，废出了土司对商人进出的限制，外地汉族客商纷纷进入土家族地区进行购销活动。洗车河距县城及鄂西、川东一带要比里耶距县城近一半，天时地利一度使这里成为方圆数百里的民族贸易中心。直到20世纪50年代，北半县北至乌鸦河、三地，东至水田、红岩，西至召市、桂塘等地的公余粮还得肩挑背负的运到这里，再从这里把盐巴、布匹，南北杂货运往各地，所以这里成了“百日场”，每天镇上都熙熙攘攘，运来送往，川流不息。

洗车河流域早在一万年以前就有人类活动在这一带，

现有土家族人口10万人，全国能说土家语有50%以上居住在该流域，是土家族发源地之一。在早期的历史发展过程中和特定的自然环境里，形成了独特的风尚习俗和别具一格的民间文化，是中国土家族文化保存最完整的地区。洗车河镇有着保护较完整土家族原生态文化：以展现开天劈地、人类繁衍、民族迁徙、狩猎捕鱼、桑蚕绩织、刀耕火种、古代战争、神话传说及日常生活的摆手舞；被誉为原始戏剧活化石的茅古斯；享有盛誉的土家特有器乐及歌舞咚咚奎、野喇叭、挖土锣鼓、打溜子、舍巴舞、土家山歌、哭嫁歌等；独具特色的祭祀土家梯玛；被誉为中国三大名锦的土家织锦——“西兰卡普”。洗车河镇集山、水、土家吊脚楼、转角楼、凉亭桥、古建筑、土家风味食品为一体，那保存完好的土家冲天楼，尤其是融合风景如画和土家特色民居的土家部落老峒、捞车河，让你流连忘返，乐不思蜀。

凭窗临河，岁月剥离了远古的足音，洗车河上纤夫的号子声在袅袅的炊烟中湮灭，你若有暇在温馨的火塘中围坐，吃着小河水酿制的米酒，挟着松嫩可口的豆腐和醇香的腊肉，洗车河的老人会将并不遥远的古镇细诉给你，让你品味这烟雨朦胧的古埠，洗车河的原始韵味就自然而然舒展开来。

# The Beautiful Xiche River

The Xiche River is running in the middle-south of Longshan County in the west part of Hunan Province. It originates from Shuishaping Valley and Maoerdong Valley. The river, after traveling 83 kilometers by way of Hongyan, Ganxi, Xiche and Miaoertan, empties itself into the You River at Longtou. Before joining the You River, it receives as many as 76 streams, like Mengxi Stream, Dianfang Stream and Gushi Stream. It offers a sense of freshness and pleasantness of the nature with its rushing waters, the green trees, towering cliffs, wild animals and birds on its both sides.

In ancient times, this river was named after its wild surroundings. The present name “Xiche” has developed from its former name “Xieze”, a term in the Tujia language meaning “a grass-green river”. The river valley is a place where the Tujia people live. It has a long history with simple and homely customs. Since 1961, a lot of historical relics have been unearthed. Xiche Town began to take shape in the Ming Dynasty, and became prosperous and thriving between the end of the Qing Dynasty and the beginning of the Republic of China. The implementation of the “bureaucratization of native officers” by Emperor Yongzheng of the Qing Dynasty led to the abolishment of the restrictions by the native headmen on the businessmen’s entering, and as a result, outside traders of Han nationality began to stream into this Tujia area. Xiche Town was once the centre of nationality trade within a circumstance of several hundred li because of its advantageous position in the middle of the county. Until the 50s of the 20th century, peasants in the north part of the county had delivered their tax grain and surplus grain to this town and then carried back from here salt, cloth and other goods of daily necessity to various parts of the county, and therefore the town

became “a daily fair” with throngs of people arriving and leaving.

This river valley was inhabited by primitive humans as early as 10 thousand years ago. Now the valley has a population of 100,000. It is one of the cradles of the Tujia people. Over 50 percent of the Tujia people who can speak the Tujia language live in this river valley. Its long history and special natural surroundings have produced its singular customs and unique folk culture, and it is the place where the Tujia culture has best been preserved. Some of the Tujia culture preserved in primitive integrity are: Baishou Dance which demonstrates their ancestor's farming, hunting, fishing, migrating, going to war and their daily activities; Maogusi which is known as the living fossil of primitive dramas; instrumental music and songs which are typical of the Tujia people such as Dongdong-kui music, drum-and-gong music, Tujia folk songs and wedding songs; the unique Tujia “Tima” which is played in worship; Tujia brocade — “Xilankapu”, which is one of the three famous brocades in China. Xiche Town is a very beautiful and charming place where there are rivers, mountains, Diaojiaolou (wooden or bamboo houses supported by pillars), bridges with pavilions attached, ancient buildings, well-preserved “Chongtianlou” houses, foods of Tujia flavor, and the places from which one can not bear to tear himself away may be the picturesque Laodong and Laochehe where the Tujia clan lives.

Time marches on. When you are in Xiche Town today, you may find that ancient times have given way to modern times, but your chatting with elderly people over special local rice wine and smoked pork will surely enable you to capture and appreciate the primitive and ancient flavor about this wonderful place. You are welcome to Xiche Town!

**Huang Youwei**

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## 旭日辉映洗车河

Xiche River in the Morning Sunshine

无意中闯进洗车河的清晨，只见旭日冉冉升起，群山、古楼、飞檐出落得楚楚动人，霞光四溢下的小桥流水潺潺。整个小镇不忍惊醒，静如处子的安详，就似慈祥的母亲眼眸飘出的希冀。



## 湘西深闺里的“香格里拉”

“Shangrila” Secluded in West Hunan

洗车河是梦里的故乡，一个值得精心呵护的古老家园，青山绿黛、溪河交织、云雾迷漫、鸟语花香，是湘西锁在深闺里的“香格里拉”。











## 古老的家园·老峒

Laodong - Ancient Home Land of the Tujia People

老峒，古老的家园，是土家人魂牵梦萦的神往之地。



## 令人迷醉的洗车河

Charming and Mysterious Xiche River

走进洗车河，恍若闯进一幅淡妆浓抹总相宜的山水画。在不到一平方公里的地方，布满了错落有致的吊脚楼，这些明清的民居，流露出过去的遗风，渔歌晚唱，涛声拍岸，朝磬暮鼓，古风盎然，令人沉醉。





## 欢歌的洗车小河

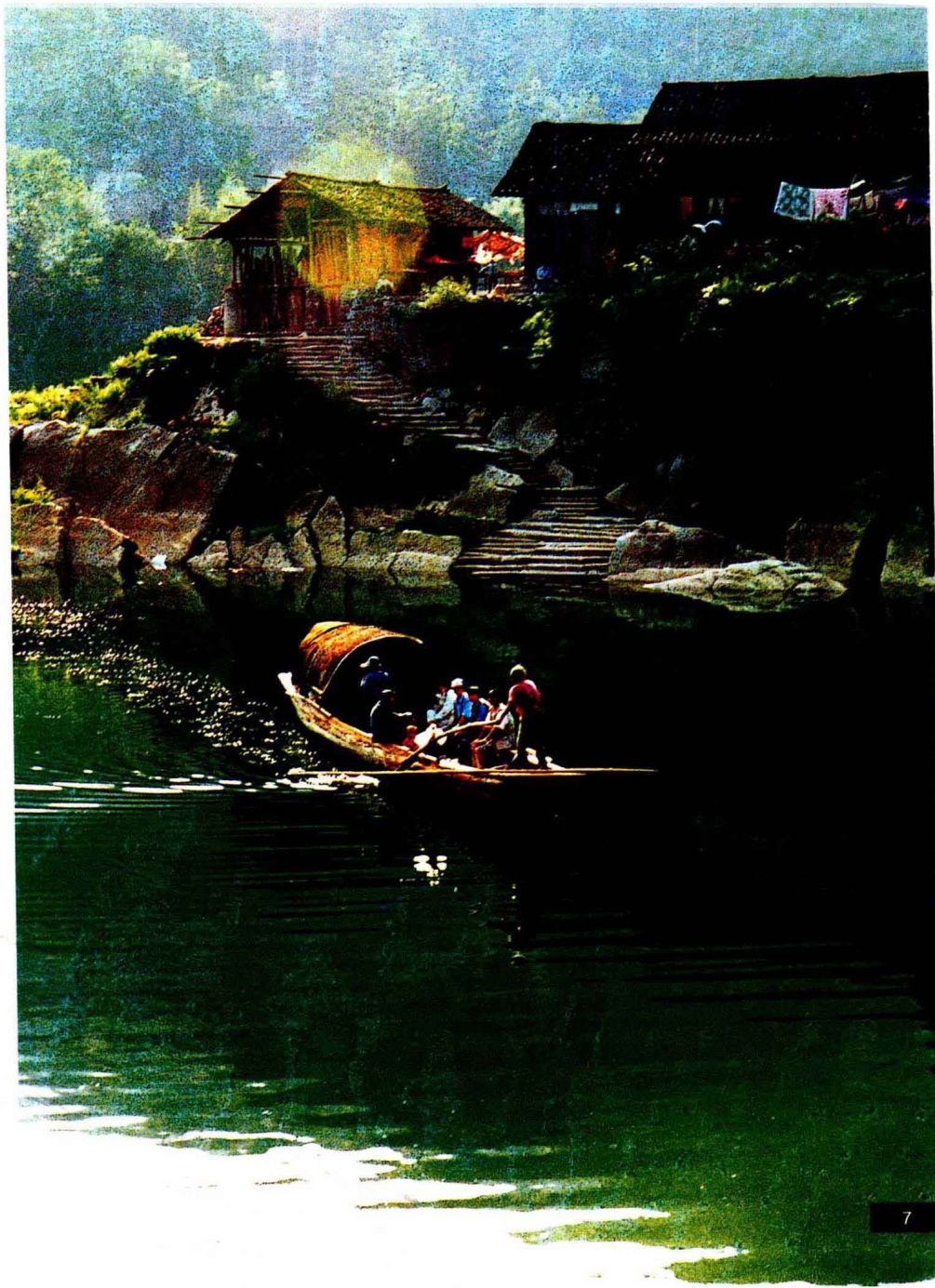
### Cheerful Stream

这条清幽幽的小河在山中流淌、欢歌，穿透大山的胸怀，与地下水相携前进，为小镇注入了灵气，造就了一代又一代土家儿女。

## 湘西古渡

### Ancient Ferry

古渡口，曾渡过千千万万的情侣，千千万万的肩挑背负的挑夫，在第二次国内革命战争时期，渡过红二六军团的指战员，渡口成了古镇永恒的记忆。





## 遗忘的古码头

### Ancient Dock

这一级级青石板是数千年来挑夫、纤夫用汗水浸染的遗存，无数个夏日的夜晚，这里闪动着乌篷船不灭的灯火，水面荡漾着各种吆喝声。古码头维系着上千年山民与外面世界的沟通。



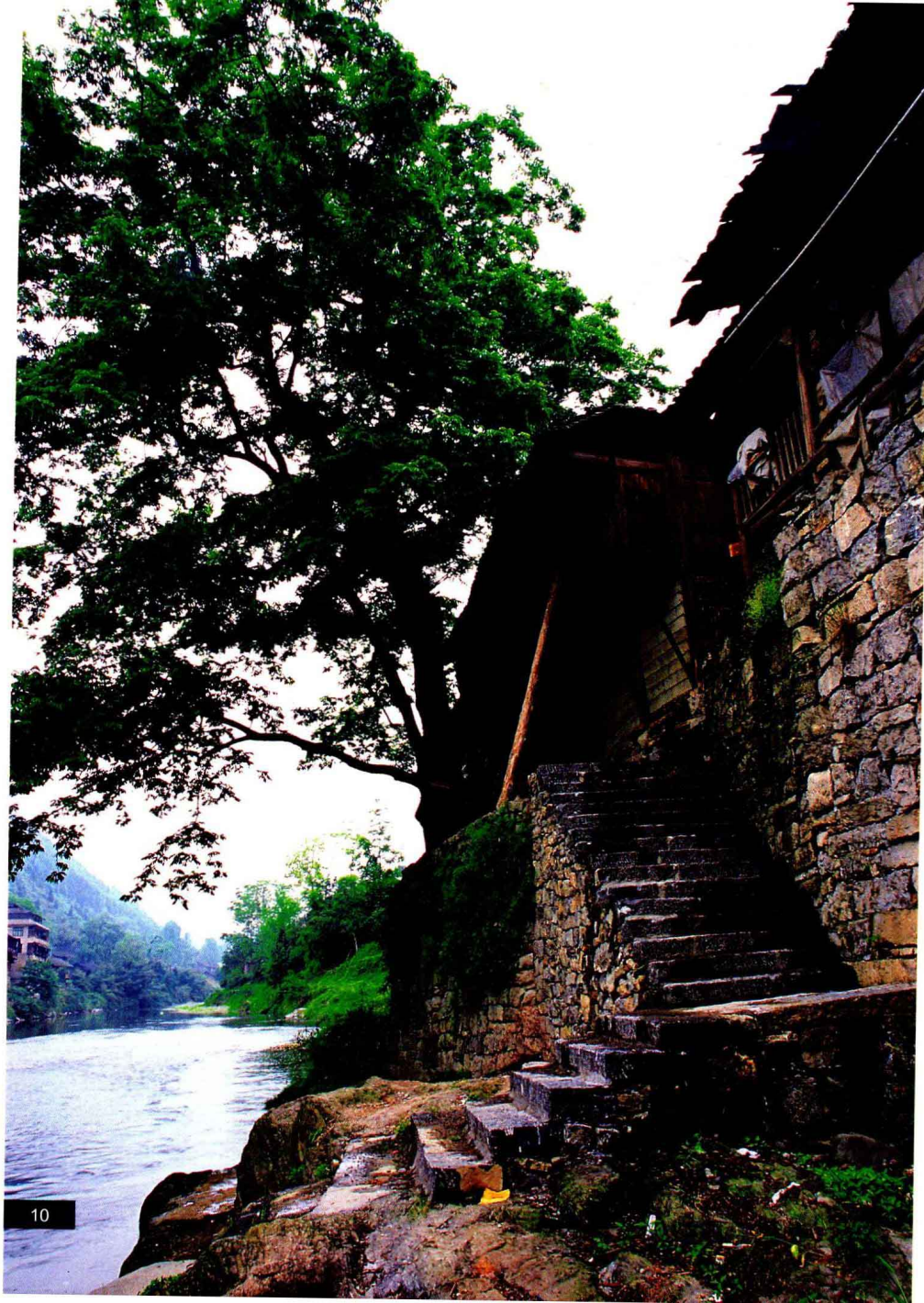


### 葱茏的胡家桥码头

Hujiaqiao Dock in Green

胡家桥码头上远观那水天一色，万绿丛中滴翠凝聚，她是古镇忠实的守望者，见证着历史风云突变，流传着吴王洗车的永恒故事，掬一捧河水，洗去心灵的疲惫，感悟时空的交错。





## 风情独韵吊脚楼

Charming and Fascinating Pillar-supported Houses

风情独韵的吊脚楼与历经风雨的刘家潭码头就像一部鲜活的史书，让你品读欣赏，从中汲取无穷的智慧和力量。





## 岁月沧桑民居情

Residential Area with a Long History

屹立在洗车河畔的民居，散发出浓浓的古味。那年代久远的青瓦，留下了深深岁月沧桑的遗痕，那雕刻粗犷的檐角，是小镇绝妙的风景。



## 古码头上的吊脚楼

Pillar-supported Houses above the Ancient Dock

古码头上斜坡立着的吊脚楼群，高廊坡檐下伸出厢房式的“龕子”走廊，别有一番韵味。

