

# Jiading bridges tie past and present together



**The Jingting Bridge**, a single-span bridge sitting on the Anting river, used to be Anting's main external gateway.

## Staff Reporters

With a history of more than 800 years, Jiading is one of the places in Shanghai where the present and the past are perfectly intertwined. While contemporary architectures are emerging in Jiading New City shaping evolving skylines, the suburban district remains home to many ancient Jiangnan-style towns and streets. Today, let's take a trip to visit a few bridges there, some of which recall the vicissitudes of history and others which are a witness of the rapid development of the district.



A magnificent pomegranate tree grows between two stones on the east side of the **Yansi Bridge** in Anting's ancient street. The "flower pomegranate" is a 100-year-old tree recognized for its beautiful summer blooms and abundant fall fruits.



The **Sixth Spring Bridge**, or Liuquan Bridge, fell during the Jiaqing period (1796–1820) in the Qing Dynasty after being erected in the fourth year of the Ming Yongle era (1406). It was rebuilt in 1923 and again in 2006. It is the largest single-hole stone arch bridge in Jiading. The place was called "the sixth spring in the world" during the Tang Dynasty (AD 618–907) due to its clear water; hence, the bridge was dubbed Liuquan Bridge.



The ancient stone **Rainbow Bridge** crosses the Huangdu estuary in front of Anting's Luoja Village. In the past, there was no river bridge between the communities. In the second year of the Yongle era (1404) of the Ming Dynasty, the locals erected the Rainbow Bridge, which still connects both sides today.

Anting people need the **No. 24 Bridge** to get to the city center. Due to its importance for transportation, the bridge has been repaired often. Since its renovation, the No.24 Bridge has had a modern look and a broader road surface, connecting Anting to the metropolitan center. — Photos by Wei Mingkai