Original version：
extracted from "The Street" of Species of Spaces and Other Pieces (Perec, [1974] 1999, pp. 46–47)

The buildings stand one beside the other. They form a straight line. They are expected to form a line, and it's a serious defect in them when they don't do so. They are then said to be 'subject to alignment', meaning that they can by rights be demolished, so as to be rebuilt in a straight line with the others.
The parallel alignment of two series of buildings defines what is known as a street. The street is a space bordered, generally on its two longest sides, by houses; the street is what separates houses from each other, and also what enables us to get from one house to another, by going either along or across the street. In addition, the street is what enables us to identify the houses. Various systems of identification exist. The most widespread, in our own day and our part of the world, consists in giving a name to the street and numbers to the houses. The naming of streets is an extremely complex, often even thorny, topic, about which several books might be written. And numbering isn't that much simpler. It was decided, first, that even numbers would be put on one side and odd numbers on the other (but, as a character in Raymond Queneau's The Flight of Icarus very rightly asks himself, 'Is 13A an even or an odd number?"); secondly, that the even numbers would be on the right (and odd numbers on the left) relative to the direction of the street; and thirdly, that the said direction of the street would be determined generally (but we know of many exceptions) by the position of the said street in relation to a fixed axis, in the event the River Seine. Streets parallel with the Seine are numbered starting upstream, perpendicular streets starting from the Seine and going away from it (these explanations apply to Paris obviously; one might reasonably suppose that analogous solutions have been thought up for other towns).

The book Exercises in Style (Queneau, [1947] 1998, pp. 9–16, 19–26) mentions that different ways of describing the same content (accents) will have different effects on the content of the description. The extension of the accent reminds me of the description of a topic, and how different people's understanding will affect the content, which leads to the translating version on the left.

Translating version：

Buildings are clustered in blocks. They form a scattered structure in the city. If the building blocks are separated, they lose their market value and community structure. They will need more newly built surrounding buildings to "fill" this "defect" so that they can form a collective with other buildings.

Streets are distributed between scattered building blocks, so they are usually intricate and there is no horizontal and vertical rule. They are completely determined by the size and distribution of building blocks (streets between larger blocks are usually clearer and wider, while streets between smaller blocks are the opposite). Due to such a complex structure, the naming of streets and house numbers are more complicated.

First, there are a lot of branches on the street. Sometimes such branch streets are called directly after the new street, and the prior street's house numbering is not continued, allowing it to remain independently, but this is normally determined by the length of the street and the level of community sharing.

Second, home numbers will alter or become disorganized as a result of circumstances such as the house's order and location, as well as the addition of new and old habits. For example, old historical buildings are typically coded one by one down the street, whereas newer buildings are placed on both sides of the street with odd and even numbers.

Third, the newly constructed planned building zones are frequently mixed with scattered historical building protection areas, resulting in a more complex and disorganized street layout. Unlike certain cities with very regular urban planning, where streets are called after numbers, this system cannot be used here. The streets here have an extremely extensive naming system, and each street has a distinct name. (This explanation is obviously appropriate to Nanjing, and other cities should have similar situations in terms of historical building preservation).

References list

Perec, G., [1974] 1999. Species of Spaces. In: Species of Spaces and Other Pieces. London: Penguin, pp. 46–56.
Queneau, R., [1947] 1998. Exercises in Style. London: John Calder, pp. 9–16, 19–26.