

and left a large estate to his widow and children. There are 46 parlors with bed rooms attached, and the total number of apartments is 190.

The Lick House is 200 feet long by 160 wide, with fronts on Montgomery, Sutter, and Lick streets. It is a very strong building, with thick brick walls, carefully braced with strong-iron rods, to secure it against injury by earthquakes. The ground floor on Montgomery Street is occupied by stores, except at the main entrance, which is 16 feet wide and 18 feet high. The building was designed to accommodate families of permanent boarders, and probably no hotel in the world is so well fitted to please that class of customers. It is elegantly finished and furnished, and it is supplied with all the modern conveniences. There are about 60 parlors in the house, each with a bed room attached. The height of the building is three stories. The name is derived from James Lick, the owner.

The Occidental Hotel stands on the southeastern corner of Montgomery and Bush, 137½ feet long on the latter street, and 81 on the former. The owner of the ground owns the adjacent land on Montgomery Street, and intends to add 127 feet more of front there so soon as the leases under which the present tenants hold shall have expired. The total length of the hotel will thus be 264½ feet. The building is five stories high, but the ground floor is occupied for stores, and does not belong properly to the hotel, which contains 156 rooms. The material is brick, covered with reddish brown stucco. After the additional structure on Montgomery Street is erected, the main entrance will be on that street. The building was erected by Jas. Donahue and Joseph A. Donohoe, but the former has died since its completion.

These three magnificent hotels are all within three blocks, between Pine and Post on Montgomery Street, and in a part of it where there were previously no fashionable stores, and no resorts for fashionable people. But these immense buildings have now attracted all the wealthy travelers, and many of the fashionable boarders; and besides upon their ground floor are the most elegant stores of the city. The consequence is not only that those hotels which were first-class a year ago have now sunk to a secondary rank, but Clay and Sacramento streets, between Montgomery and Kearny, which formerly had all the finest retail stores for ladies' goods, have now lost a large part of their trade, having been deserted for the new resort of fashion and wealth. The value of property has been greatly affected by the change, and the owners of lots in the southern part of Montgomery Street say they have the most valuable land in the city.

Number of buildings in the City and County of San Francisco, including those in the course of erection August 20, 1861 :

<i>Wood.</i> —One story.....	4,033	<i>Iron.</i> —Four stories.....	3	
“ Two stories.....	5,090			47
“ Three stories.....	180	<i>Adobe.</i> —One story.....	1	
“ Four stories.....	4	“ Two stories.....	3	
	—9,308	“ Three stories.....	1	
<i>Brick.</i> —One story.....	272	“ Four stories.....	1	
“ Two stories.....	1,126			6
“ Three stories.....	438	<i>Stone.</i> —One story.....	1	
“ Four stories.....	59	“ Two stories.....	3	
“ Five stories.....	3	“ Three stories.....	1	
	—1,898	“ Four stories.....	1	
<i>Iron.</i> —One story.....	8			6
“ Two stories.....	30			
“ Three stories.....	6			
		Total.....	11,265	

Number of buildings erected from August 20, 1861, to August 20, 1862, 1,288, viz: Brick, 372; Wood, 856. Old buildings destroyed, 210. Net increase, 1,018. Total number of buildings in the city, August, 1862, 12,283; of which 2,270 are of brick.