

sources. National Historic Landmarks are those historic places designated by the Secretary of Interior to be of national significance. It consists of about 1,500 sites. National Historic Parks is used as a generic designation of properties of national significance owned by the Federal government. It includes historic sites, military battlefields and historic monuments and numbers about 150 sites.

The Work Group cross-classified historical resources by three ambient SO<sub>2</sub> categories at the county level. The three ambient categories at the county level were chosen arbitrarily because there is no SO<sub>2</sub> standard designated for protecting materials resources nor did the Material Effects Work Group establish damage functions for material damages (see Section 5). The results of the tabulation are summarized by state in Table 8-14. The sum of all such sites in the three ambient categories is the total for each state. No attempt was made to distinguish a major and minor site within each category so the numbers should be interpreted with great care.

Only historic sites in seven out of the 38 states under consideration experience ambient SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations greater than 80 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Within those states, the majority of historic places, landmarks and monuments are located in counties with ambient SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations less than 60 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Only in the states of Illinois and New York are there more than 20% of the historic sites in counties with ambient concentrations greater than 80 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. In total, approximately 3% of the historic places, 3% of the historic landmarks and 2% of the historic parks and monuments are located in counties with ambient concentrations greater than 80 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

#### 8.5.2 Canadian Historic Inventory

For the purposes of this inventory, there are three categories (i.e., national historic sites, buildings and museums, and monuments and parks). Data for all of these categories are available only for Ontario. For the other provinces of eastern Canada, only national historic sites are included. These have been further subdivided into two deposition regimes; under 40 and over 40 kg/ha.yr. Although with structures, concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub> (in µg/m<sup>3</sup>) is perhaps more appropriate, no ambient air quality data are available from which areas of uniform concentrations can be drawn. Generally, higher levels (i.e., above 55 µg/m<sup>3</sup> of SO<sub>2</sub>) are found in the major cities, and even then the annual averages are much lower.

The inventory data presented in Table 8-15 indicate that the majority of national historic sites in areas of high deposition are found in Ontario, with the balance in Quebec, in the vicinity of Quebec City, the oldest settlement in eastern North America.