ANTHRACITE CAPITAL INC
Form 424B5
August 19, 2005

To Prospectus dated April 29, 2002

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5) Registration No. 333-69848

1,500,000 Shares

Common Stock

\$11.59 per share

Anthracite Capital, Inc. is offering 1,500,000 shares.

Trading symbol: New York Stock Exchange AHR

The last reported sale price of our common stock on August 17, 2005 was \$11.79 per share.

This investment involves risk. See Risk Factors beginning on page 4 in the accompanying prospectus.

	Pe	er Share	Total
Public offering price	\$	11.59	\$ 17,385,000
Underwriting discount	\$	0.46	\$ 690,000
Proceeds, before expenses, to Anthracite Capital	\$	11.13	\$ 16,695,000

The underwriter has a 30-day option to purchase up to 225,000 additional shares of common stock from us to cover over-allotment options, if any.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved of anyone s investment in these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Piper Jaffray

The date of this prospectus supplement is August 18, 2005.

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You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We have not, and the underwriter has not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are not an offer to sell, nor are they seeking an offer to buy, these securities where the offer or sale is not permitted. The information in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference is accurate as of the date the information is presented, but the information may have changed since that date. In this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, the Company, Anthracite, we, us, and our refer to Anthracite Capital, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained herein constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to future financial or business performance, strategies or expectations. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words or phrases such as trend, opportunity, pipeline, believe, comfortable, expect, anticipate, current, intention, potential, outlook, continue, remain, maintain, seek, achieve and similar expressions, or future or conditional verbs such as sustain, should, could, may or similar expressions. We caution that forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties, which change over time. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we assume no duty to and do not undertake to update forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements and future results could differ materially from historical performance.

In addition to factors previously disclosed in our Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, reports and those identified elsewhere in this prospectus supplement, the following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from forward-looking statements or historical performance:

•	Tillance.
	the introduction, withdrawal, success and timing of business initiatives and strategies;
	changes in political, economic or industry conditions, the interest rate environment or financial and capital markets, which could result in changes in the value of our assets;
	the relative and absolute investment performance and operations of our manager;
	the impact of increased competition;
	the impact of capital improvement projects;
	the impact of future acquisitions or divestitures;
	the unfavorable resolution of legal proceedings;
	the extent and timing of any share repurchases;
	the impact, extent and timing of technological changes and the adequacy of intellectual property protection;
	the impact of legislative and regulatory actions and reforms and regulatory, supervisory or enforcement actions of government agencies relating to us, BlackRock Financial Management, Inc., our manager, or The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. or PNC Bank;

terrorist activities, which may adversely affect the general economy, real estate, financial and capital markets, specific industries,

and our manager and us;

the ability of our manager to attract and retain highly talented professionals;

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; and

the impact of changes to tax legislation and, generally, our tax position.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. We do not undertake, and specifically disclaim any obligation, to publicly release the result of any revisions which may be made to any forward-looking statements to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances after the date of such statements. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and the information incorporated by reference herein contain statistics and other data that in some cases have been obtained from, or complied from, information made available by servicing entities and information service providers.

SUMMARY

The items in the following summary are described in more detail in the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference therein. You should also read the more detailed information set out in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the other information incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement.

Business of Anthracite

We are a real estate finance company that generates income based on the spread between the interest income on our commercial real estate securities and commercial real estate loans and the interest expense from borrowings to finance our investments. Our primary activity is investing in high yielding commercial real estate debt. We combine traditional real estate underwriting and capital markets expertise to exploit the opportunities arising from the continuing integration of these two disciplines. We focus on acquiring pools of performing loans in the form of commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), issuing secured debt backed by CMBS and providing strategic capital for the commercial real estate industry in the form of mezzanine loan financing. We are a Maryland corporation, managed by BlackRock Financial Management, Inc., or the manager, a subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc., a publicly traded asset management company with approximately \$414,400,000 of assets under management as of June 30, 2005. The manager provides an operating platform that incorporates significant asset origination, risk management, and operational capabilities. We commenced operations on March 24, 1998.

Offices

Our principal executive offices are located at 40 East 52nd Street, New York, New York 10022, and our telephone number is (212) 810-3333. Our website is www.anthracitecapital.com. The information on our website is not considered part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol AHR.

The Offering

Common stock offered 1,500,000 shares

Common stock outstanding after the offering 54,803,114 shares⁽¹⁾

Offering price \$11.59 per share

Use of proceeds

We intend to use the net proceeds to make investments in commercial real estate securities and/or other commercial real estate related assets and

for general corporate purposes.

New York Stock Exchange symbol

Risk factors

Investing in our common stock involves certain risks, which are described under Risk Factors in the

accompanying prospectus and the periodic reports

incorporated herein by reference.

⁽¹⁾ The number of shares of our common stock that will be outstanding after the offering is based on the number of shares outstanding as of August 18, 2005, and excludes the underwriter s over-allotment option to purchase up to 225,000 shares and options to purchase 1,417,851 shares of our common stock at a weighted average price of \$14.87.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$16.4 million, after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses. We intend to use the net proceeds to make investments in commercial real estate securities and/or other commercial real estate related assets and for general corporate purposes.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our consolidated capitalization as of June 30, 2005:

on an actual basis; and

as adjusted to give effect to the sale of 1,500,000 shares of our common stock offered by us in this offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and estimated offering expenses payable by us, and the use of the proceeds as described under Use of Proceeds.

This information should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by, the consolidated financial statements and schedule and notes thereto included in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

	As of June 30, 2005	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(In thousands, e	
Total borrowings	\$ 3,358,823	\$ 3,358,823
Stockholders equity:		
9.375% Series C Preferred Stock, liquidation preference \$57,500 on an actual and as adjusted basis	55,435	55,435
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share: 400,000,000 shares authorized; 53,305,000 shares issued and		
outstanding on an actual basis, 54,803,114 shares issued and outstanding on an as adjusted basis ⁽¹⁾	53	55
Additional paid-in capital	579,103	595,541
Distributions in excess of earnings	(139,856)	(139,856)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	52,133	52,133
•		
Total stockholders equity	546,868	563,308
Total capitalization	\$ 3,905,691	\$ 3,922,131

⁽¹⁾ The number of shares of our common stock that will be outstanding after the offering is based on the number of shares outstanding as of August 18, 2005, and excludes the underwriter s over-allotment option to purchase up to 225,000 shares and options to purchase 1,417,851 shares of our common stock at a weighted average price of \$14.87.

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a discussion of additional federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to an investor in our common stock, and supplements the discussion under the heading Federal Income Tax Considerations in the accompanying prospectus.

Annual Distributions

As stated in the accompanying prospectus under the heading Federal Income Tax Considerations Annual Distribution Requirements, we are generally required to distribute dividends to our stockholders in an amount each year at least equal to the sum of (1) 90% of our REIT taxable income, with certain adjustments, and (2) 90% of our after tax net income, if any, from foreclosure property, minus (3) the sum of certain items of noncash income. Thus, investors should note that the 95% distribution requirement referred to in the second paragraph under that heading has been reduced (effective January 1, 2001) to a 90% distribution requirement.

Capital Gain Distributions to Certain Non-U.S. Stockholders

As stated in the accompanying prospectus under the heading Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders, distributions that are attributable to gain from sales or exchanges of a U.S. real property interest will be taxed to a Non-U.S. stockholder under the provisions of the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 (FIRPTA). Investors should note that the consequences of FIRPTA described in the sixth paragraph of the Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders of that heading no longer apply to a Non-U.S. Stockholder that does not own more than five percent of the class of our stock which is publicly traded and on which a distribution is received. In that event, the Non-U.S. Stockholder is receipt of a capital gain distribution with respect to our sale of a U.S. real property interest will not be considered to be effectively connected with a U.S. business (provided the Non-U.S. Stockholder does not own our stock in connection with its conduct of a U.S. trade or business). Instead, such capital gain dividend will be treated as a regular REIT dividend with respect to that shareholder, and the Non-U.S. Stockholder will not be subject to the 30% branch profits tax described in such paragraph six.

Hedging Transactions

As stated in the accompanying prospectus under the heading Federal Income Tax Considerations Hedging Transactions, income from certain hedging transactions should be qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, but not the 75% gross income test. Following enactment of recent legislation, such income will not be counted as gross income in determining whether we have met the 95% gross income test, but still will not be favorably counted towards the 75% gross income test.

Curing Failure to Satisfy REIT Provisions

Recently enacted legislation might enable us to cure any failure to meet the REIT Provisions without losing REIT status, provided we pay additional tax and cure the failure within specified times. Although the recent legislation provides more generous relief provisions with respect to the asset test and other requirements for REIT qualification than existed under prior law, it is not possible to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to rely on these relief provisions. If the relief provisions did not apply to a particular set of circumstances, we would not qualify as a REIT, with the consequences discussed in the accompanying prospectus under the heading Federal Income Tax Considerations Failure to Qualify.

REMICs, Taxable Mortgage Pools, and Excess Inclusion Income

We invest in real estate mortgage investment conduits, or REMICs, and in other mortgage backed securities, or MBS. Interests in a REMIC generally qualify as real estate assets, and income derived from REMIC interests are generally treated as qualifying income for purposes of the REIT income tests. If less than 95% of the assets of a REMIC are real estate assets, however, then only a proportionate part of our interest in the REMIC, and our income derived from the interest, will qualify for purposes of the REIT asset and income tests. To the extent that we hold MBS or mortgage participations that do not represent REMIC interests, such assets may not qualify as real estate assets, and the income generated from them might not qualify for purposes of either or both of the REIT income requirements, depending upon the circumstances and the specific structure of the investment.

An entity, or a portion of an entity, may be classified as a taxable mortgage pool, or TMP, under the Internal Revenue Code if (1) substantially all of its assets consist of debt obligations or interests in debt obligations, (2) more than 50% of those debt obligations are real estate mortgages or interests in real estate mortgages as of specified testing dates, (3) the entity has issued debt obligations (liabilities) that have two or more maturities, and (4) the payments required to be made by the entity on its debt obligations (liabilities) bear a relationship to the payments to be received by the entity on the debt obligations that it holds as assets. Under Treasury regulations, if less than 80% of the assets of an entity (or a portion of an entity) consist of debt obligations, these debt obligations are considered not to comprise substantially all of its assets, and therefore the entity would not be treated as a TMP. Our financing and securitization arrangements may give rise to TMPs, with the consequences as described below.

Where an entity, or a portion of an entity, is classified as a TMP, it is generally treated as a taxable corporation for federal income tax purposes. In the case of a REIT, or a portion of a REIT, or a disregarded subsidiary of a REIT, that is a TMP, however, special rules apply. The TMP is not treated as a corporation that is subject to corporate income tax, and the TMP classification does not directly affect the tax status of the REIT. Rather, the consequences of the TMP classification would, in general, except as described below, be limited to the stockholders of the REIT. The Treasury Department has not yet issued regulations to govern the treatment of stockholders as described below. A portion of the REIT is income from the TMP arrangement, which might be non-cash accrued income, could be treated as excess inclusion income.

If we derive excess inclusion income from an interest in a TMP or from a residual interest in a REMIC, we will be required to either distribute the excess inclusion income or pay tax on it (or a combination of the two), even though the income may not be received in cash by the REIT. To the extent that a REIT s excess inclusion income is distributed, it would be allocated among its stockholders. A stockholder s allocated share of excess inclusion income (i) would not be allowed to be offset by any net operating losses otherwise available to the stockholder, (ii) would be subject to tax as unrelated business taxable income in the hands of most types of stockholders that are otherwise generally exempt from federal income tax, and (iii) would result in the application of federal income tax withholding at the maximum rate (30%), without reduction for any otherwise applicable income tax treaty, to the extent allocable to most types of foreign stockholders. To the extent that excess inclusion income is allocated to a tax-exempt stockholder of a REIT that is not subject to unrelated business income tax (such as government entities), the REIT would be taxable on this income at the highest applicable corporate tax rate (currently 35%). The manner in which excess inclusion income would be allocated among shares of different classes of stock is not clear under current law. Tax-exempt investors, foreign investors and taxpayers with net operating losses should carefully consider the tax consequences described above, and are urged to consult their tax advisors.

If any subsidiary partnership of ours that is not wholly-owned by us, directly or through one or more disregarded entities, were a TMP, the foregoing rules would not apply. Rather, the partnership that is a

TMP would be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, and would potentially be subject to corporate income tax. In addition, this characterization would alter our income and asset test calculations, and could adversely affect our compliance with those requirements. We intend to monitor the structure of any TMPs in which we may have an interest to ensure that they will not adversely affect our status as a REIT.

Mezzanine Loans

Among the assets in which we and our subsidiaries may invest are mezzanine loans, which are loans secured by equity interests in an entity that directly or indirectly owns real property, rather than by a direct mortgage of the real property. The Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, recently issued Revenue Procedure 2003-65, which provides a safe harbor pursuant to which a mezzanine loan, if it meets each of the requirements contained in the Revenue Procedure, will be treated by the IRS as a real estate asset for purposes of the REIT asset tests, and interest derived from it will be treated as qualifying mortgage interest for purposes of the REIT 75% income test. The Revenue Procedure provides a safe harbor on which taxpayers may rely, but it does not prescribe rules of substantive tax law. We intend to structure any investments in mezzanine loans in a manner that complies with the various requirements applicable to our qualification as a REIT, although we may intentionally hold certain mezzanine loans or other assets that do not qualify as real estate assets for purposes of the rules applicable to REITs, subject to the limitations on the amounts of such non-qualifying assets. To the extent that any of our mezzanine loans do not meet all of the requirements for reliance on the safe harbor set forth in the Revenue Procedure, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not challenge the tax treatment of these loans.

Rental Real Estate

Our assets include interests in rental real estate. Rents received by us will qualify as rents from real property in satisfying the gross income requirements for the REIT 75% income test, only if several conditions are met, including the following. If rent is partly attributable to personal property leased in connection with a lease of real property, the portion of the total rent that is attributable to the personal property will not qualify as rents from real property unless it constitutes 15% or less of the total rent received under the lease. Moreover, for rents received to qualify as rents from real property, the REIT generally must not operate or manage the property or furnish or render services to the tenants of such property, other than through an independent contractor from which the REIT derives no revenue. We and our affiliates are permitted, however, to perform services that are usually or customarily rendered in connection with the rental of space for occupancy only and are not otherwise considered rendered to the occupant of the property. In addition, we and our affiliates may directly or indirectly provide non-customary services to tenants of our properties without disqualifying all of the rent from the property if the payment for such services does not exceed 1% of the total gross income from the property. For purposes of this test, the income received from such non-customary services is deemed to be at least 150% of the direct cost of providing the services. Moreover, we are generally permitted to provide services to tenants or others through a taxable REIT subsidiary without disqualifying the rental income received from tenants for purposes of the REIT income requirements. Also, rental income will qualify as rents from real property only to the extent that we do not hold, directly or constructively, a 10% or greater interest, as measured by vote or value, in the lessee s equity.

Recent Tax Legislation

The Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 reduced the maximum tax rates at which domestic individuals are taxed on capital gains, from 20% to 15%, and on dividends payable by taxable C corporations, from 38.6% to 15%, in each case through 2008. While gains from the sale of the stock of REITs are eligible for the reduced tax rates, dividends payable by REITs are not eligible for the reduced tax rates except in limited circumstances. See the accompanying prospectus under the heading Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Taxable U.S. Stockholders Distributions

Generally. As a result, dividends received from REITs generally will continue to be taxed at ordinary income rates (now at a maximum rate of 35% through 2010). The more favorable tax rates applicable to regular corporate dividends could cause investors who are individuals to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the stock of REITs, including our stock.

The rules dealing with federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department. No assurance can be given as to whether, or in what form, changes in law will be enacted. Changes to the federal tax laws and interpretations thereof could adversely affect an investment in our common stock.

For a discussion of additional federal income tax considerations relating to the acquisition, holding and disposition of our common stock, see the description in the accompanying prospectus under the heading Federal Income Tax Considerations.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL PROVISIONS OF MARYLAND LAW AND OUR CHARTER AND BYLAWS

The Maryland General Corporation Law also provides that Maryland corporations that are subject to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and have at least three outside directors can elect by resolution of the board of directors to be subject to some corporate governance provisions that may be inconsistent with the corporation s charter and bylaws. Under the applicable statute, a board of directors may classify itself without the vote of stockholders. A board of directors classified in that manner cannot be altered by amendment to the charter of the corporation. Further, the board of directors may, by electing into the applicable statutory provisions and notwithstanding the charter or bylaws:

provide that a special meeting of stockholders will be called only at the request of stockholders entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast at the meeting;

reserve for itself the right to fix the number of directors;

provide that a director may be removed only by the vote of the holders of two-thirds of the stock entitled to vote; and

retain for itself sole authority to fill vacancies created by an increase in the size of the board or by the death, removal or resignation of a director.

Our board has elected into the last of the foregoing provisions providing that each vacancy on the board of directors may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum. A director elected to fill a vacancy under this provision will serve for the balance of the unexpired term instead of until the next annual meeting of stockholders. A board of directors may implement all or any of these provisions without amending the charter or bylaws and without stockholder approval. A corporation may be prohibited by its charter or by resolution of its board of directors from electing any of the provisions of the statute. We are not prohibited from implementing any or all of the statute. If implemented, these provisions could discourage offers to acquire our stock and could increase the difficulty of completing an offer.

UNDERWRITING

Piper Jaffray & Co., as sole underwriter, has agreed to buy, subject to the terms of the purchase agreement, 1,500,000 shares of our common stock. The underwriter is committed to purchase and pay for all of the shares if any are purchased.

The underwriter has advised us that it proposes to offer the shares to the public at \$11.59 per share. The underwriter proposes to offer the shares to certain dealers at the same price less a concession of not more than \$0.28 per share. The underwriter may allow and the dealers may reallow a concession of not more than \$0.10 per share on sales to certain other brokers and dealers. After the offering, these figures may be changed by the underwriter.

We have granted to the underwriter an option to purchase up to an additional 225,000 shares of common stock from us at the same price to the public, and with the same underwriting discount, as set forth on the cover of this prospectus supplement. The underwriter may exercise this option any time during the 30-day period after the date of this prospectus, but only to cover over-allotments, if any. To the extent the underwriter exercises the option, the underwriter will become obligated, subject to certain conditions, to purchase all of the shares for which the option is exercised.

The following table shows the underwriting fees to be paid to the underwriter in connection with this offering. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the over-allotment option.

	No	o Exercise		Full cercise
Per share	\$	0.46	\$	0.46
Total	\$	690,000	\$ 7	93,500

We expect to incur expenses of approximately \$250,000 in connection with this offering excluding the underwriting discount.

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriter against certain liabilities, including civil liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments that the underwriter may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

We and certain of our directors and senior executive officers have agreed to certain restrictions on our ability to sell additional shares of our common stock for a period of 30 days from the date of this prospectus supplement. We and certain of our directors and senior executive officers will not, subject to certain exceptions, offer, sell, contract to sell, hedge, or otherwise dispose of, directly or indirectly any shares of our common stock or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of our common stock, except that we may issue shares pursuant to outstanding options and our dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan, without the prior written consent of Piper Jaffray. The underwriter may, in their sole discretion and at any time without notice, release all or any portion of the securities subject to these agreements.

To facilitate the offering, the underwriter may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the common stock during and after the offering. Specifically, the underwriter may over-allot or otherwise create a short position in the common stock for their own account by selling more shares of common stock than have been sold to them by us. The underwriter may elect to cover any such short position

by purchasing shares of common stock in the open market or by exercising the over-allotment option granted to the underwriter. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriter of a greater number of shares than they are required to purchase in the offering. Covered short sales are sales made

in an amount not greater than the underwriter s option to purchase from us additional shares in the offering. The underwriter may close out any covered short position by either exercising their option to purchase additional shares or purchasing shares in the open market. In determining the source of shares to close out the covered short position, the underwriter will consider, among other things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase shares through the over-allotment option. Naked short sales are sales in excess of this option. The underwriter must close out any naked short position by purchasing shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriter is concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of our common stock in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering.

In addition, the underwriter may stabilize or maintain the price of the common stock by bidding for or purchasing shares of common stock in the open market and may impose penalty bids. If penalty bids are imposed, selling concessions allowed to syndicate members or other broker-dealers participating in the offering are reclaimed if shares of common stock previously distributed in the offering are repurchased, whether in connection with stabilization transactions or otherwise. The effect of these transactions may be to stabilize or maintain the market price of the common stock at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. The imposition of a penalty bid may also affect the price of the common stock to the extent that it discourages resales of the common stock. The magnitude or effect of any stabilization or other transactions is uncertain. These transactions may be effected on the New York Stock Exchange or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

In connection with this offering, the underwriter may also engage in passive market making transactions in the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange. Passive market making consists of displaying bids on the New York Stock Exchange limited by the prices of independent market makers and effecting purchases limited by those prices in response to order flow. Rule 103 of Regulation M promulgated by the SEC limits the amount of net purchases that a passive market maker may make and the displayed size of each bid. Passive market making may stabilize the market price of the common stock at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the common stock offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus will be passed upon for us Miles & Stockbridge, P.C., Baltimore, MD. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for us by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, New York, NY. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the underwriter by Kirkland & Ellis LLP, New York, NY.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements incorporated in this prospectus supplement by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference into this prospectus supplement, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is deemed to be a part of this prospectus supplement, except for any information superseded by information in this prospectus supplement.

We have filed the documents listed below with the SEC (File No. 001-13937) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and these documents are incorporated herein by reference:

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004;

Our Definitive Proxy Statement filed April 18, 2005;

Our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2005;

Our current reports on Form 8-K filed on February 4, 2005, March 31, 2005, May 10, 2005 (as to Items 8.01 and 9.01 only), May 26, 2005, July 7, 2005, August 1, 2005, August 9, 2005 (as to Items 8.01 and 9.01 only) and August 11, 2005, and on Form 8-K/A filed on March 9, 2005 (as to Items 8.01 and 9.01 only); and

The description of our common stock included in our registration statement on Form 8-A, filed March 9, 1998.

Any statement contained in a document incorporated by reference shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for all purposes to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus supplement modifies or supersedes that statement.

You may obtain copies of all documents which are incorporated in this prospectus supplement by reference (other than the exhibits to such documents unless the exhibits are specifically incorporated herein by reference in the documents that this prospectus supplement incorporates by reference) without charge upon written or oral request to Anthracite Capital, Inc., 40 East 52nd Street, New York, New York 10022, telephone (212) 810-3333.

PROSPECTUS	
\$371,975,600	
ANTHRACITE CAPITA	AL, INC.
Common Stock, Preferre	ed Stock, Debt Securities and Warrants
_	
Anthracite Capital, Inc. may sell to the public:	
common stock	warrants to purchase common stock
preferred stock	warrants to purchase preferred stock
debt securities	
References in this prospectus to Anthracite, women age Capital, Inc.	we, us, or our refer to Anthracite Capital, Inc. Prior to January 1998, our name was Anthracite

We urge you to read this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement, which will describe the specific terms of the common stock, the preferred stock, the debt securities and the warrants, carefully before you make your investment decision.
An investment in the securities being offered involves significant risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 4.
Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus or the accompanying prospectus supplement is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.
This prospectus may not be used to sell securities unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.
The date of this prospectus is April 29, 2002

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission using a shelf registration process. Under this shelf process, we may sell any combination of the securities described in this prospectus in one of more offerings up to a total dollar amount of proceeds of \$371,975,600. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. Each time we sell securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. You should read both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with additional information described under the heading. Where You Can Find More Information.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file reports, proxy statements, and other information with the SEC. Such reports, proxy statements, and other information concerning us can be read and copied at the SEC s Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. The SEC maintains an Internet site at http://www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, including ours. Our common stock is listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange. These reports, proxy statements and other information are also available for inspection at the offices of the NYSE, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

This prospectus is part of a registration statement filed with the SEC by us. The full registration statement can be obtained from the SEC as indicated above, or from us.

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with the SEC. This permits us to disclose important information to you by referencing these filed documents. Any information referenced this way is considered part of this prospectus, and any information filed with the SEC subsequent to this prospectus will automatically be deemed to update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference the following documents which we have filed with the SEC (File No. 1-13937) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act), and these documents are incorporated herein by reference:

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001, as amended by our annual Report on Form 10-K/A filed on April 29, 2002;

Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 29, 2002;

Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 13, 2002;

Our Definitive Proxy Statement filed on April 17, 2002; and

The description of the common stock contained in our registration statement on Form 8-A, filed on March 9, 1998, under the Exchange Act, including any amendment or report filed to update the description.

We incorporate by reference the documents listed above and any future filings made with the SEC pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act from the date of this prospectus until we file a post-effective amendment which indicates the termination of the offering of the securities made by this prospectus.

Any statement contained in a document incorporated or considered to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus shall be considered to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus or in any subsequently filed document that is or is considered to be incorporated by reference modifies or supersedes the statement. Any statement that is so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this prospectus.

We will provide without charge upon written or oral request, a copy of any or all of the documents which are incorporated by reference to this prospectus. You may direct your requests to Investor Relations, Anthracite Capital, Inc., 40 East 52nd Street, New York, New York 10022 (telephone number (212) 409-3333).

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some statements contained or incorporated by reference in this registration statement constitute forward-looking statements as such term is defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Some factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a material difference include, but are not limited to:

- (a) changes in the general economic climate,
- (b) termination of the management agreement,
- (c) interest rate fluctuations,
- (d) our failure to qualify as a REIT and
- (e) general competitive factors.

ANTHRACITE CAPITAL, INC. AND THE MANAGER

Anthracite Capital, Inc., a Maryland corporation, was formed in November 1997 to invest in multifamily, commercial and residential mortgage loans, mortgage-backed securities and other real estate related assets in both U.S. and non-U.S. markets. Our business focuses on (i) originating high yield commercial real estate loans, which includes senior interests in partnerships that own real property and are reported as real estate or joint venture investments, (ii) investing in below investment grade commercial mortgage backed securities where the Company has the right to control the foreclosure/workout process on the underlying loans, and (iii) acquiring investment grade real estate related securities. We have elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (REIT) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code) beginning with our 1998 taxable year, and we will generally not be subject to federal income tax to the extent that we distribute our net income to our stockholders and qualify for taxation as a REIT. Our address is 40 East 52nd Street, New York, New York 10022 and our Internet address is www.anthracitecapital.com. The information on our Internet site is not part of this prospectus. Our operations are managed by BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. which is referred to in this prospectus as BlackRock. We have no ownership interest in BlackRock.

BlackRock is a subsidiary of PNC Bank, National Association, which is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of the PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. Established in 1988, BlackRock is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and is one of the largest fixed-income investment management firms in the United States. BlackRock engages in investment and risk management as its sole

businesses and specializes in the management of domestic and offshore fixed-income assets for pension and profit sharing plans, financial institutions such as banking and insurance companies and mutual funds for retail and institutional investors. The address of BlackRock is 40 East 52nd Street, New York, New York 10022 and BlackRock s Internet address is www.blackrock.com. The information on BlackRock s Internet site is not part of this prospectus.

RISK FACTORS

Conflicts of interest of BlackRock may result in decisions that do not fully reflect stockholders best interests.

Anthracite and BlackRock have common officers and directors, which may present conflicts of interest in Anthracite s dealings with BlackRock and its affiliates, including Anthracite s purchase of assets originated by such affiliates. For example, Anthracite may purchase certain mortgage assets from PNC Bank, which owns 70% of the outstanding capital stock of BlackRock, Inc., the sole shareholder of BlackRock. PNC Bank will be able to influence the investment decisions of Anthracite.

BlackRock and its employees may engage in other business activities which could reduce the time and effort spent on the management of Anthracite. BlackRock also provides services to REITs not affiliated with us. As a result, there may be a conflict of interest between the operations of BlackRock and its affiliates in the acquisition and disposition of mortgage assets. In addition, BlackRock and its affiliates may from time to time purchase mortgage assets for their own account and may purchase or sell assets from or to Anthracite. Such conflicts may result in decisions and allocations of mortgage assets by BlackRock that are not in our best interests.

Although we have adopted investment guidelines, those guidelines give BlackRock significant discretion in investing. Anthracite s investment and operating policies and the strategies that BlackRock uses to implement those policies may be changed at any time without the consent of stockholders.

We are dependent on BlackRock and the termination by us of our management agreement with BlackRock could result in a termination fee.

The management agreement between Anthracite and BlackRock provides for base management fees payable to BlackRock without consideration of the performance of Anthracite s portfolio and also provides for incentive fees based on certain performance criteria, which could result in BlackRock recommending riskier or more speculative investments. Termination of the management agreement between Anthracite and BlackRock by Anthracite would result in the payment of a substantial termination fee, which could adversely affect Anthracite s financial condition. Termination of the management agreement by Anthracite could also adversely affect Anthracite were unable to find a suitable replacement.

Interest rate fluctuations will affect the value of our mortgage assets, net income and common stock.

Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations and other factors beyond our control. Interest rate fluctuations can adversely affect the income and value of our common stock in many ways and present a variety of risks, including the risk of a mismatch between asset yields and borrowing rates, variances in the yield curve and changing prepayment rates.

An interest rate mismatch could occur between asset yields and borrowing rates resulting in decreased yield.

Our operating results depend in large part on differences between the income from our assets (net of credit losses) and our borrowing costs. We fund a substantial portion of our assets with borrowings which have interest rates that reset relatively rapidly, such as monthly or quarterly. We anticipate that, in most cases, the income from our assets will respond more slowly to interest rate fluctuations than the cost of borrowings, creating a potential mismatch between asset yields and borrowing rates. Consequently, changes in interest rates, particularly short-term interest rates, may significantly influence our net income. Increases in these rates tend to decrease our net income and market value of our net assets. Interest rate fluctuations that result in our interest expense exceeding interest income would result in Anthracite incurring operating losses.

Interest rate caps on our mortgage-backed securities may adversely affect our profitability.

Our adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities are typically subject to periodic and lifetime interest rate caps. Periodic interest rate caps limit the amount an interest rate can increase during any given period. Lifetime interest rate caps limit the amount an interest rate can increase through maturity of a mortgage-backed security. Our borrowings are not subject to similar restrictions. Accordingly, in a period of rapidly increasing interest rates, we could experience a decrease in net income or a net loss because the interest rates on our borrowings could increase without limitation while the interest rates on our adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities would be limited by caps.

Because we acquire fixed-rate securities, an increase in interest rates may adversely affect our profitability.

We also invest in fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities. In a period of rising interest rates, our interest payments could increase while the interest we earn on our fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities would not change. This would adversely affect our profitability.

A disproportionate rise in short term interest rates as compared to long term interest rates may adversely affect our income.

The relationship between short-term and long-term interest rates is often referred to as the yield curve. Ordinarily, short-term interest rates are lower than long-term interest rates. If short-term interest rates rise disproportionately relative to long-term interest rates (a flattening of the yield curve), our borrowing costs may increase more rapidly than the interest income earned on our assets. Because our borrowings will primarily bear interest at short-term rates and our assets will primarily bear interest at medium-term to long-term rates, a flattening of the yield curve tends to decrease our net income and market value of our net assets. Additionally, to the extent cash flows from long-term assets that return scheduled and unscheduled principal are reinvested, the spread between the yields of the new assets and available borrowing rates may decline and also may tend to decrease the net income and market value of our net assets. It is also possible that short-term interest rates may adjust relative to long-term interest rates such that the level of short-term rates exceeds the level of long-term rates (a yield curve inversion). In this case, borrowing costs may exceed the interest income and operating losses could be incurred.

Our assets include subordinated commercial mortgage-backed securities which are subordinate in right of payment to more senior securities.

Our assets include a significant amount of subordinated commercial mortgage-backed securities, which are the most subordinate class of securities in a structure of securities secured by a pool of loans and accordingly are the first to bear the loss upon a restructuring or liquidation of the underlying collateral and the last to receive payment of interest and principal. We may not recover the full amount or, in extreme cases, any of our initial investment in such subordinated interests. Additionally, market values of these subordinated interests tend to be more sensitive to changes in economic conditions than more senior interests. As a result, such subordinated interests generally are not actively traded and may not provide holders thereof with liquidity of investment.

Our assets include mezzanine loans which have greater risks of loss than more senior loans.

Our assets include a significant amount of mezzanine loans which involve a higher degree of risk than long-term senior mortgage loans. In particular, a foreclosure by the holder of the senior loan could result in the mezzanine loan becoming unsecured. Accordingly, we may not recover some or all of our investment in such a mezzanine loan. Additionally, the Company may permit higher loan to value ratios on mezzanine

loans than it would on conventional mortgage loans when it is entitled to share in the appreciation in value of the property securing the loan.

Prepayment rates can increase which would adversely affect yields on our investments.

The yield on investments in mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities and thus the value of our common stock is sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates and changes in prepayment rates, which results in a divergence between Anthracite s borrowing rates and asset yields, consequently reducing income derived from our investments.

Our ownership of non-investment grade mortgage assets subjects us to an increased risk of loss.

We acquire mortgage loans and non-investment grade mortgage-backed securities, which are subject to greater risk of credit loss on principal and non-payment of interest in contrast to investments in senior investment grade securities.

Our mortgage loans are subject to certain risks.

We acquire, accumulate and securitize mortgage loans as part of our investment strategy. While holding mortgage loans, we are subject to risks of borrower defaults, bankruptcies, fraud and special hazard losses that are not covered by standard hazard insurance. Also, the costs of financing and hedging the mortgage loans can exceed the interest income on the mortgage loans. In the event of any default under mortgage loans held by us, we will bear the risk of loss of principal to the extent of any deficiency between the value of the mortgage collateral and the principal amount of the mortgage loan. In addition, delinquency and loss ratios on Anthracite s mortgage loans are affected by the performance of third-party servicers and special servicers.

We invest in multifamily and commercial loans which involve a greater risk of loss than single family loans.

Our investments include multifamily and commercial real estate loans which are considered to involve a higher degree of risk than single family residential lending because of a variety of factors, including generally larger loan balances, dependency for repayment on successful operation of the mortgaged property and tenant businesses operating therein, and loan terms that include amortization schedules longer than the stated maturity which provide for balloon payments at stated maturity rather than periodic principal payments. In addition, the value of multifamily and commercial real estate can be affected significantly by the supply and demand in the market for that type of property.

Limited recourse loans limit our recovery to the value of the mortgaged property.

A substantial portion of the mortgage loans we acquire may contain limitations on the mortgagees a recourse against the borrower. In other cases, the mortgagees are recourse against the borrower is limited by applicable provisions of the laws of the jurisdictions in which the mortgaged properties are located or by the mortgagees as selection of remedies and the impact of those laws on that selection. In those cases, in the event of a borrower default, recourse may be limited to only the specific mortgaged property and other assets, if any, pledged to secure the relevant mortgage loan. As to those mortgage loans that provide for recourse against the borrower and their assets generally, there can be no assurance that such recourse will provide a recovery in respect of a defaulted mortgage loan greater than the liquidation value of the mortgaged property securing that mortgage loan.

The volatility of certain mortgaged property values may adversely affect our mortgage loans.

Commercial and multifamily property values and net operating income derived therefrom are subject to volatility and may be affected adversely by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, national, regional and local economic conditions (which may be adversely affected by plant closings, industry slowdowns and other factors); local real estate conditions (such as an oversupply of housing, retail, industrial, office or other commercial space); changes or continued weakness in specific industry segments; perceptions by prospective tenants, retailers and shoppers of the safety, convenience, services

and attractiveness of the property; the willingness and ability of the property s owner to provide capable management and adequate maintenance; construction quality, age and design; demographic factors; retroactive changes to building or similar codes; and increases in operating expenses (such as energy costs).

We invest in foreign mortgage loans and real properties which are subject to currency conversion risks, foreign tax laws and uncertainty of foreign laws.

We invest in mortgage loans secured by real property located outside the United States, which exposes us to currency conversion risks, foreign tax laws and the uncertainty of foreign laws.

Leveraging our investments may increase our exposure to loss.

Our charter does not expressly limit borrowings. We leverage our investments and thereby increase the volatility of our income and net asset value which may result in operating or capital losses. If borrowing costs increase, or if the cash flow generated by our assets decreases, our use of leverage will increase the likelihood that we will experience reduced or negative cash flow and reduced liquidity.

Our hedging transactions can limit our gains and increase our exposure to losses.

We use hedging strategies that involve risk and that may not be successful in insulating us from exposure to changing interest and prepayment rates. There can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for hedging instruments purchased or sold, and we may be required to maintain a position until exercise or expiration, which could result in losses.

Failure to maintain REIT status would have adverse tax consequences.

To continue to qualify as a REIT, we must comply with requirements regarding the nature of our assets and our sources of income. If we are compelled to liquidate our mortgage-backed securities, we may be unable to comply with these requirements, ultimately jeopardizing our status as a REIT. For further discussion of these asset and source of income requirements, and the consequences of our failure to continue to qualify as a REIT, please see the Federal Income Tax Considerations section of this prospectus.

Potential future offerings could dilute the interests of holders of our common stock.

Stockholders will be subject to significant potential dilution from future equity offerings, including offerings of preferred stock and conversions of preferred stock or exercises of options or warrants which may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

Competition may adversely affect our ability to acquire assets.

Because of competition, we may not be able to acquire mortgage-backed securities at favorable yields.
Failure to maintain an exemption from the investment company act would restrict our operating flexibility.
We conduct our business so as not to become regulated as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act). Accordingly, we do not expect to be subject to the restrictive provisions of the 1940 Act. Failure to maintain an exemption from the 1940 Act would adversely affect our ability to operate.
Restrictions on ownership of our common stock may inhibit market activity.

In order for Anthracite to meet the requirements for qualification as a REIT at all times, our charter prohibits any person from acquiring or

holding, directly or indirectly, shares of capital stock in excess of

9.8% (in value or in number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of the aggregate of the outstanding shares of any class of our capital stock. Our charter further prohibits (i) any person from beneficially or constructively owning shares of capital stock that would result in Anthracite being closely held under Section 856(h) of the Code or would otherwise cause Anthracite to fail to qualify as a REIT, and (ii) any person from transferring shares of capital stock if such transfer would result in shares of capital stock being beneficially owned by fewer than 100 persons. If any transfer of shares of capital stock occurs which, if effective, would result in a violation of one or more ownership limitations, then that number of shares of capital stock, the beneficial or constructive ownership of which otherwise would cause such person to violate such limitations (rounded to the nearest whole shares) shall be automatically transferred to a trustee of a trust for the exclusive benefit of one or more charitable beneficiaries, and the intended transferee may not acquire any rights in such shares; provided, however, that if any transfer occurs which, if effective, would result in shares of capital stock being owned by fewer than 100 persons, then the transfer shall be null and void and the intended transferee shall acquire no rights to the stock. Subject to certain limitations, our Board of Directors may waive the limitations for certain investors.

The authorized capital stock of Anthracite includes preferred stock issuable in one or more series. The issuance of preferred stock could have the effect of making an attempt to gain control of Anthracite more difficult by means of a merger, tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise. The currently outstanding preferred stock has a preference on dividend payments that could affect our ability to make dividend distributions to the common stockholders.

The provisions of our charter or relevant Maryland law may inhibit market activity and the resulting opportunity for the holders of our common stock to receive a premium for their common stock that might otherwise exist in the absence of such provisions. Such provisions also may make Anthracite an unsuitable investment vehicle for any person seeking to obtain ownership of more than 9.8% of the outstanding shares of our common stock.

Material provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law (MGCL) relating to business combinations and a control share acquisition and of the charter and bylaws of Anthracite may also have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a takeover attempt or other change in control of Anthracite that would be beneficial to stockholders and might otherwise result in a premium over then prevailing market prices. Although the bylaws of Anthracite contain a provision exempting the acquisition of our common stock by any person from the control share acquisition statute, there can be no assurance that such provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future.

We may become subject to environmental liabilities.

We may become subject to environmental risks when we acquire interests in properties with material environmental problems. Such environmental risks include the risk that operating costs and values of these assets may be adversely affected by the obligation to pay for the cost of complying with existing environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, as well as the cost of complying with future legislation. Such laws often impose liability regardless of whether the owner or operator knows of, or was responsible for, the presence of such hazardous or toxic substances. The costs of investigation, remediation or removal of hazardous substances could exceed the value of the property. Our income and ability to make distributions to our stockholders could be affected adversely by the existence of an environmental liability with respect to our properties.

There is a limitation on the liability of BlackRock.

Pursuant to the management agreement, BlackRock will not assume any responsibility other than to render the services called for thereunder and will not be responsible for any action of the Board of Directors in following or declining to follow its advice or recommendations. BlackRock and its directors and officers will not be liable to Anthracite, any of our subsidiaries, the unaffiliated directors, our

stockholders or any subsidiary s stockholders for acts performed in accordance with and pursuant to the management agreement, except by reason of acts constituting bad faith, willful misconduct, gross negligence or reckless disregard of their duties under the management agreement. We have agreed to indemnify BlackRock and its directors and officers with respect to all expenses, losses, damages, liabilities, demands, charges and claims arising from acts of BlackRock not constituting bad faith, willful misconduct, gross negligence or reckless disregard of duties, performed in good faith in accordance with and pursuant to the management agreement.

Our investments may be illiquid and their value may decrease.

Many of our assets are relatively illiquid. In addition, certain of the mortgage-backed securities that we have acquired or we will acquire will include interests that have not been registered under the relevant securities laws, resulting in a prohibition against transfer, sale, pledge or other disposition of those mortgage-backed securities except in a transaction that is exempt from the registration requirements of, or otherwise in accordance with, those laws. Our ability to vary our portfolio in response to changes in economic and other conditions may be relatively limited. No assurances can be given that the fair market value of any of our assets will not decrease in the future.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use the proceeds of any securities sold for general corporate purposes, including acquisitions.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table displays our ratio of earnings to fixed charges.

	For Year Ended December 31, 2001	For Year Ended December 31, 2000	For Year Ended December 31, 1999	For The Period March 24, 1998 Through December 31, 1998
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	1.98X	1.77X	2.03X	0.94X

Earnings were inadequate to cover fixed charges (loss of \$1.4 million) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998. The loss included a non-recurring realized loss of \$18.44 million. Excluding the non-recurring loss, the ratio of earnings to fixed charges was 1.69x.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES

AND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS

			For The Period March 24, 1998	
	For Year Ended December 31, 2001	For Year Ended December 31, 2000	For Year Ended December 31, 1999	Through December 31, 1998
Ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends	1.72X	1.55X	2.01X	0.94X

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

This prospectus contains a summary of the common stock, preferred stock, debt securities and warrants to purchase our common stock or preferred stock. These summaries are not meant to be a complete description of each security. However, this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement contain the material terms and conditions for each security.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

Our authorized capital stock consists of 500,000,000 shares of capital stock, 400,000,000 of such shares being common stock, par value \$.001 per share, and 100,000,000 shares being preferred stock, par value \$.001 per share, issuable in one or more series. As of March 25, 2002, 45,924,297 shares of common stock were issued and outstanding. 2,212,697 shares of 10% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding as of March 25, 2002. The Series B Preferred Stock is convertible into 3,237,065 shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$17.09 per share.

No warrants to purchase either common stock or preferred stock were issued or outstanding as of March 25, 2002.

COMMON STOCK

Voting Rights. Each holder of common stock is entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters to be voted upon by our stockholders, subject to the provisions of our charter regarding the ownership of shares of common stock in excess of the ownership limitations described below under Repurchase of Shares and Restrictions on Transfer.

Dividends. The holders of outstanding shares of common stock, subject to any preferences that may be applicable to any outstanding series of preferred stock, are entitled to receive ratably such dividends out of assets legally available for that purpose at such times and in such amounts as the board of directors may from time to time determine.

Liquidation and Dissolution. Upon liquidation or dissolution of Anthracite, the holders of the common stock will be entitled to share ratably in our assets legally available for distribution to stockholders after payment of, or provision for, all known debts and liabilities and subject to the prior rights of any holders of any preferred stock then outstanding.

Other Rights. Holders of the common stock generally have equal dividend, distribution, liquidation and other rights, and shall have no preference, conversion, exchange, appraisal, preemptive or cumulative voting rights. All outstanding shares of the common stock are, and any common shares offered by a prospectus supplement, when issued, will be, duly authorized, fully paid and non-assessable by Anthracite.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The Bank of New York acts as transfer agent and registrar for the common stock.

Preferred Stock

General. We are authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock. 2,212,697 shares of 10% Series B Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding as of March 25, 2002. The Series B Preferred Stock is convertible into 3,237,065 shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$17.09 per share. No warrants to purchase either common stock or preferred stock were issued or outstanding as of March 25, 2002. Our board of directors has the authority, without further action by the stockholders, to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the number of shares, dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, redemption rights, liquidation preferences, sinking funds, and any other rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions applicable to each such series of preferred stock. The issuance of preferred stock could have the effect of making an attempt to gain control of us more difficult by means of a merger, tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise. The preferred stock, if issued, would have a preference on dividend payments that could affect our ability to make dividend distributions to the common stockholders. The preferred stock will, when issued, be duly authorized, fully paid and non-assessable by Anthracite.

A prospectus supplement relating to any series of preferred stock being offered will include specific terms relating to the offering. They will include:

the title and stated value of the preferred stock;

the number of shares of the preferred stock offered, the liquidation preference per share and the offering price of the preferred stock;

the dividend rate(s), period(s) and/or payment date(s) or method(s) of calculation thereof applicable to the preferred stock;

whether dividends shall be cumulative or non cumulative and, if cumulative, the date from which dividends on the preferred stock shall accumulate;
the procedures for an auction and remarketing, if any, for the preferred stock;
the provisions for a sinking fund, if any, for the preferred stock;
any voting rights of the preferred stock;
the provisions for redemption, if applicable, of the preferred stock;
any listing of the preferred stock on any securities exchange;
the terms and conditions, if applicable, upon which the preferred stock will be convertible into our common stock, including the conversion price or the manner of calculating the conversion price and conversion period;
if appropriate, a discussion of Federal income tax consequences applicable to the preferred stock;
any limitations on direct or beneficial ownership and restrictions on transfer, in each case as may be appropriate to assist us in qualifying as a REIT;
all series of preferred stock will rank on a parity with each other unless otherwise specified in the charter and will rank senior to common stock with respect payment of dividends and distribution of assets upon liquidation; and
any other specific terms, preferences, rights, limitations or restrictions of the preferred stock.

Conversion or Exchange. The terms, if any, on which the preferred stock may be convertible into or exchangeable for our common stock or other securities will be stated in the preferred stock prospectus supplement. The terms will include provisions as to whether conversion or exchange is mandatory, at the option of the holder or at our option, and may include provisions pursuant to which the number of shares of our common stock or other securities to be received by the holders of preferred stock would be subject to adjustment.

Description of Warrants

We may issue warrants for the purchase of preferred stock or common stock. Warrants may be issued independently or together with any offered securities and may be attached to or separate from such securities. Each series of warrants will be issued under a separate warrant agreement to be entered into between a warrant agent specified in the agreement and us. The warrant agent will act solely as our agent in connection with the warrants of that series and will not assume any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any holders or beneficial owners of warrants.

The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the following terms, where applicable, of the warrants in respect of which this prospectus is being delivered:

the title of the warrants;
the aggregate number of the warrants;
the price or prices at which the warrants will be issued;
the currencies in which the price or prices of the warrants may be payable;
the designation, amount and terms of the offered securities purchasable upon exercise of the warrants;

the designation and terms of the other offered securities, if any, with which the warrants are issued and the number of the warrants issued with the security;

if applicable, the date on and after which the warrants and the offered securities purchasable upon exercise of the warrants will be separately transferable;

the price or prices at which and currency or currencies in which the offered securities purchasable upon exercise of the warrants may be purchased;

the date on which the right to exercise the warrants shall commence and the date on which the right shall expire;

the minimum or maximum amount of the warrants which may be exercised at any one time;

information with respect to book-entry procedures, if any;

if appropriate, a discussion of Federal income tax consequences; and

any other material terms of the warrants, including terms, procedures and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of the warrants.

Repurchase of Shares and Restrictions On Transfer

Two of the requirements for qualification as a real estate investment trust are that

- (1) during the last half of each taxable year for which a REIT election is made, other than the first taxable year for which a REIT election is made, not more than 50% in value of the outstanding shares may be owned directly or indirectly by five or fewer individuals. This requirement is known as the 5/50 Rule; and
- (2) there must be at least 100 stockholders on 335 days of each taxable year of 12 months, other than the first taxable year for which a REIT election is made.

To assist us in meeting these requirements, the charter prohibits any person from acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, in excess of 9.8%, in value or in number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of the number of our outstanding shares of common stock or any class of preferred stock. For this purpose, the term ownership is defined in accordance with the REIT Provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and the constructive ownership provisions of Section 544 of the Internal Revenue Code, as modified by Section 856(h)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code. Subject to certain limitations, our board of directors may modify the ownership limitations provided such action does not affect our qualification as a REIT.

For purposes of the 5/50 Rule, the constructive ownership provisions applicable under Section 544 of the Internal Revenue Code

- attribute ownership of securities owned by a corporation, partnership, estate or trust proportionately to its stockholders, partners or beneficiaries.
- (2) attribute ownership of securities owned by certain family members to other members of the same family, and
- (3) treat securities with respect to which a person has an option to purchase as actually owned by that person.

These rules will be applied in determining whether a person holds shares of common stock or preferred stock in violation of the ownership limitations specified in the articles of amendment and restatement. Accordingly, under certain circumstances, shares of common stock or preferred stock owned by a person who individually owns less than 9.8% of the shares outstanding may nevertheless be in violation of the ownership limitations specified in the charter. Ownership of shares of common stock through such

attribution is generally referred to as constructive ownership. The 100 stockholder test is determined by actual, and not constructive, ownership.

The articles of amendment and restatement further provide that if any transfer of shares of common stock which, if effective, would

- (1) result in any person beneficially or constructively owning shares of common stock in excess or in violation of the 9.8% ownership limitations described above.
- (2) result in our stock being beneficially owned by fewer than 100 persons, determined without reference to any rules of attribution, or
- (3) result in us being closely held under Section 856(h) of the Internal Revenue Code,

then that number of shares of common or preferred stock the beneficial or constructive ownership of which otherwise would cause such person to violate such limitations, rounded to the nearest whole shares, shall be automatically transferred to a trustee as trustee of a trust for the exclusive benefit of one or more charitable beneficiaries, and the intended transferee shall not acquire any rights in such shares. Shares of common or preferred stock held by the trustee shall be issued and outstanding shares of common or preferred stock. The intended transferee shall not benefit economically from owning any shares held in the trust, shall have no rights to dividends, and shall possess no rights to vote or other rights attributable to the shares held in the trust. The trustee shall have all voting rights and rights to dividends or other distributions with respect to shares held in the trust, which will be exercised for the exclusive benefit of the charitable beneficiary. Any dividend or other distribution paid to the intended transferee before our discovery that shares of common or preferred stock have been transferred to the trustee shall be paid with respect to such shares to the trustee by the intended transferee upon demand and any dividend or other distribution authorized but unpaid shall be paid to the trustee. Our board of directors may, in its discretion, modify these restrictions on owning shares in excess of the ownership limitations, to the extent such modifications do not affect our qualification as a REIT.

Within 20 days of receiving notice from us that shares of common or preferred stock have been transferred to the trust, the trustee shall sell the shares held in the trust to a person, designated by the trustee, whose ownership of the shares will not violate the ownership limitations specified in the charter. Upon such sale, the interest of the charitable beneficiary in the shares sold shall terminate and the trustee shall distribute the net proceeds of the sale to the intended transferee and to the charitable beneficiary as follows: The intended transferee shall receive the lesser of (1) the price paid by the intended transferee for the shares or, if the intended transferee did not give value for the shares in connection with the event causing the shares to be held in the trust, e.g., in the case of a gift, devise or other such transaction, the market price, as defined below, of the shares on the day of the event causing the shares to be held in the trust, and (2) the price per share received by the trustee from the sale or other disposition of the shares held in the trust. Any net sales proceeds in excess of the amount payable to the intended transferee shall be immediately paid to the charitable beneficiary. In addition, shares of common or preferred stock transferred to the trustee shall be deemed to have been offered for sale to us, or our designee, at a price per share equal to the lesser of (1) the price per share in the transaction that resulted in such transfer to the trust or, in the case of a devise or gift, the market price at the time of such devise or gift, and (2) the market price on the date we, or our designee, accept such offer. We shall have the right to accept such offer until the trustee has sold shares held in the trust. Upon such a sale to us, the interest of the charitable beneficiary in the shares sold shall terminate and the trustee shall distribute the net proceeds of the sale to the intended transferee.

The term market price on any date shall mean, with respect to any class or series of outstanding shares of our stock, the closing price, as defined below, for such shares on such date. The closing price on any date shall mean the last sale price for such shares, regular way, or, in case no such sale takes place on such day, the average of the closing bid and asked prices, regular way, for such shares, in either case as

reported in the principal consolidated transaction reporting system with respect to securities listed or admitted to trading on the New York Stock Exchange or, if such shares are not listed or admitted to trading on the Principal national securities exchange, as reported on the principal consolidated transaction reporting system with respect to securities listed on the principal national securities exchange on which such shares are listed or admitted to trading or, if such shares are not listed or admitted to trading on any national securities exchange, the last quoted price, or, if not so quoted, the average of the high bid and low asked prices in the over-the-counter market, as reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., Automated Quotation Systems, or, if such system is no longer in use, the principal other automated quotation system that may then be in use or, if such shares are not quoted by any such organization, the average of the closing bid and asked prices as furnished by a professional market maker making a market in such shares selected by our board of directors or, in the event that no trading price is available for such shares, the fair market value of the shares, as determined in good faith by our board of directors.

Every owner of more than 5%, or such lower percentage as required by the Internal Revenue Code or the regulations promulgated under the Internal Revenue Code, of the outstanding shares or any class or series of our stock, within 30 days after the end of each taxable year, is required to give written notice to us stating the name and address of such owner, the number of shares of each class and series of our stock beneficially owned and a description of the manner in which such shares are held. Each owner of more than 5% shall provide to us additional information as we may request in order to determine the effect, if any, of such beneficial ownership on our qualification as a REIT and to ensure compliance with the ownership limitations.

Material Provisions of Maryland Law and of Our Charter and Bylaws

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law, as amended from time to time, and of our charter and bylaws. It does not restate the material provisions completely. We urge you to read our charter and bylaws, copies of which are incorporated by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. See Where You Can Find More Information. For a description of additional restrictions on transfer of the common stock, see Description of Capital Stock Repurchase of Shares and Restrictions on Transfer.

Removal of Directors

The charter provides that a director may be removed from office at any time for cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the votes of the shares entitled to be cast in the election of directors.

Staggered Board

The charter and bylaws divide the board of directors into three classes of directors, each class constituting approximately one-third of the total number of directors, with the classes serving staggered three-year terms. The classification of the board of directors will make it more difficult for stockholders to change the composition of the board of directors because only a minority of the directors can be elected at any one time. The classification provisions could also discourage a third party from accumulating our stock or attempting to obtain control of us, even though this attempt might be beneficial to us and some, or a majority, of our stockholders. Accordingly, under certain circumstances stockholders could be deprived of opportunities to sell their shares of common stock or preferred stock at a higher price than might otherwise be available.

Business Combinations

Under the MGCL, certain business combinations including a merger, consolidation, share exchange or, in some circumstances, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities, between a

Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. An interested stockholder is defined in the MGCL as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of the corporation s shares or an affiliate of the corporation who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting stock of the corporation. During the five year period, any applicable business combination must be recommended by the board of directors of that corporation and approved by the affirmative vote of at least

- (a) 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of voting stock of the corporation and
- (b) two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting Stock of the corporation other than shares held by the interested stockholder with whom, or with whose affiliate, the business combination is to be effected, unless, among other conditions, the corporation s common stockholders receive a minimum price, as defined in the MGCL, for their shares and the consideration is received in cash or in the same form as previously paid by the interested stockholder for its shares. The MGCL does not apply, however, to business combinations that are approved or exempted by the board of directors of the corporation before the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder.

Control Share Acquisitions

The MGCL provides that control shares of a Maryland corporation acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding shares of stock owned by the acquirer, by officers or by directors who are employees of the corporation. Control shares are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other such shares of stock previously acquired by the acquirer or in respect of which the acquirer is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power, except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy, would entitle the acquirer to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power:

- (1) one-tenth or more but less than one-third,
- (2) one-third or more but less than a majority or
- (3) a majority or more of all voting power. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition, upon satisfaction of certain conditions, including an undertaking to pay expenses, may compel the board of directors of the corporation to call a special meeting of stockholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the shares. If no request for a meeting is made, the corporation may itself present the question at any stockholders meeting.

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the statute, then, subject to certain conditions and limitations, the corporation may redeem any or all of the control shares, except those for which voting rights have previously been approved, for fair value determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquirer or of any meeting of stockholders at which the voting rights of such shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a stockholders meeting and the acquirer becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other stockholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value

of the shares as determined for purposes of such	ı appraisal rights may not be	e less than the highest price	per share paid by the acquirer in the
control share acquisition.			

The control share acquisition statute does not apply

to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the corporation is a party to the transaction, or

to acquisitions approved or exempted by the charter or bylaws of the corporation.

Our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the control share acquisition statute any and all acquisitions by any person of our shares of common stock. We cannot give any assurance that such provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future.

Amendment to the Charter

We reserve the right from time to time to make any amendment to our charter that is authorized by law at present or in the future, including any amendment which alters the contract rights as expressly stated in the charter, of any shares of outstanding stock. The charter may be amended only by the affirmative vote of holders of shares entitled to cast at least a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter; provided, however, that provisions relating to the indemnification of our present and former directors and officers, our election to be taxed as a REIT, the removal of directors for cause and dissolution of Anthracite may be amended only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the board of directors and the holders of shares entitled to cast at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast in the election of directors.

Dissolution of Anthracite

The dissolution of Anthracite must be approved by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all of the votes ordinarily entitled to be cast in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, and the affirmative vote of holders of at least two-thirds of any series or class of stock expressly granted a series or class vote on the dissolution of Anthracite in the resolutions providing for such series or class. Before such vote, the dissolution must be approved by a majority of the board of directors.

Advance Notice of Director Nominations and New Business

The bylaws provide that

- (a) with respect to an annual meeting of stockholders, nominations of persons for election to the board of directors and the proposal of business to be considered by stockholders may be made only
 - (1) pursuant to our notice of the meeting,

- (2) by the board of directors or,
- (3) by a stockholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and has complied with the advance notice procedures specified in the bylaws, and
- (b) with respect to special meetings of stockholders, only the business specified in our notice of meeting may be brought before the meeting of stockholders and nominations of persons for election to the board of directors or
- (c) provided that the board of directors has determined that directors shall be elected at such meeting, by a stockholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and has complied with the advance notice provisions specified in the bylaws.

Possible Anti-takeover Effect of Material Provisions of Maryland Law and of the Charter and Bylaws
The business combination provisions and, if the applicable provision in the bylaws is rescinded, the control share acquisition provisions of the MGCL, the provisions of the charter creating a staggered board and the advance notice provisions of the bylaws could delay, defer or prevent a change in control of Anthracite or other transaction that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest.
Reports to Stockholders
We will furnish our stockholders with annual reports containing audited financial statements and such other periodic reports as we may determine to furnish or as may be required by law.
DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES
The following description contains general terms and provisions of the debt securities to which any prospectus supplement may relate. The particular terms of the debt securities offered by any prospectus supplement and the extent, if any, to which such general provisions may not apply to the debt securities so offered will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such debt securities. For more information please refer to the senior indenture among a trustee to be selected and us, relating to the issuance of the senior notes, and the subordinated indenture among a trustee to be selected and us, relating to issuance of the subordinated notes. Forms of these documents are filed as exhibits to the registration statement, which includes this prospectus.
As used in this prospectus, the term indentures refers to both the senior indenture and the subordinated indenture. The indentures will be qualified under the Trust Indenture Act. As used in this prospectus, the term trustee refers to either the senior trustee or the subordinated trustee as applicable.
The following are summaries of material provisions of the senior indenture and the subordinated indenture. They do not restate the indentures in their entirety. We urge you to read the indentures applicable to a particular series of debt securities because they, and not this description, define your rights as the holders of the debt securities. Except as otherwise indicated, the terms of the senior indenture and the subordinated indenture

are identical.

General

the title;

Each prospectus supplement will describe the following terms relating to a series of notes:

any limit on the amount that may be issued;
whether or not such series of notes will be issued in global form, the terms and who the depository will be;
the maturity date(s);
the annual interest rate(s) (which may be fixed or variable) or the method for determining the rate(s) and the date(s) interest will begin to accrue, the date(s) interest will be payable and the regular record dates for interest payment dates or the method for determining such date(s);
the place(s) where payments shall be payable;
our right, if any, to defer payment of interest and the maximum length of any such deferral period;

the date, if any, after which, and the price(s) at which, such series of notes may, pursuant to any optional redemption provisions, be redeemed at our option, and other related terms and provisions;

the date(s), if any, on which, and the price(s) at which we are obligated, pursuant to any mandatory sinking fund provisions or otherwise, to redeem, or at the Holder s option to purchase, such series of notes and other related terms and provisions;

the denominations in which such series of notes will be issued, if in other than denominations of \$1,000 and any integral multiple thereof; and

any mandatory or optional sinking fund or similar provisions;

the currency or currency units of payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the notes;

any index used to determine the amount of payments of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the notes and the manner in which such amounts shall be determined;

the terms pursuant to which such notes are subject to defeasance;

the terms and conditions, if any, pursuant to which such notes are secured;

any other terms (which terms shall not be inconsistent with the Indenture).

The notes may be issued as original issue discount securities. An original issue discount security is a note, including any zero-coupon note, which:

is issued at a price lower than the amount payable upon its stated maturity and

provides that upon redemption or acceleration of the maturity, an amount less than the amount payable upon the stated maturity, shall become due and payable.

United States federal income tax consequences applicable to notes sold at an original issue discount will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement. In addition, United States federal income tax or other consequences applicable to any notes which are denominated in a currency or currency unit other than United States dollars may be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Under the indentures, we will have the ability, in addition to the ability to issue notes with terms different from those of notes previously issued, without the consent of the holders, to reopen a previous issue of a series of notes and issue additional notes of that series, unless the reopening was restricted when the series was created, in an aggregate principal amount determined by us.

Conversion or Exchange Rights

The terms, if any, on which a series of notes may be convertible into or exchangeable for our common stock or other securities will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to that series of notes. The terms will include provisions as to whether conversion or exchange is mandatory, at the option of the holder or at our option, and may include provisions pursuant to which the number of shares of our common stock or other securities to be received by the holders of the series of notes would be subject to adjustment.

Consolidation, Merger or Sale

The indentures do not contain any covenant which restricts our ability to merge or consolidate, or sell, convey, transfer or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of their assets. However, any successor or acquirer of such assets must assume all of our obligations under the indentures or the notes, as appropriate.

Events of Default Under the Indenture

The following are events of default under the indentures with respect to any series of notes issued:

failure to pay interest when due and such failure continues for 30 days and the time for payment has not been extended or deferred;

failure to pay the principal (or premium, if any) when due;

failure to observe or perform any other covenant contained in the notes or the indentures (other than a covenant specifically relating to another series of notes), and such failure continues for 90 days after we receive notice from the trustee or holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of that series; and

certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of Anthracite.

If an event of default with respect to notes of any series occurs and is continuing, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of tha