BLACKROCK MUNIHOLDINGS NEW YORK QUALITY FUND, INC.
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number 811-08217

Name of Fund: BlackRock MuniHoldings New York Quality Fund, Inc. (MHN)

Fund Address: 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19809

Name and address of agent for service: John M. Perlowski, Chief Executive Officer, BlackRock MuniHoldings New York Quality Fund, Inc., 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (800) 882-0052, Option 4

Date of fiscal year end: 08/31/2012

Date of reporting period: 02/29/2012

Item 1 – Report to Stockholders

February 29, 2012
Semi-Annual Report (Unaudited)

BlackRock Maryland Municipal Bond Trust (BZM)

BlackRock MuniHoldings New York Quality Fund, Inc. (MHN)

BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Trust (BLJ)

BlackRock New York Municipal Bond Trust (BQH)

BlackRock New York Municipal Income Quality Trust (BSE)

BlackRock New York Municipal Income Trust II (BFY)

BlackRock Virginia Municipal Bond Trust (BHV)

The Massachusetts Health & Education Tax-Exempt Trust (MHE)

Not FDIC Insured   No Bank Guarantee   May Lose Value

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Dear Shareholder

Risk assets were advancing at this time last year despite a wave of geopolitical revolutions, soaring oil prices and natural disasters in Japan. Markets reversed sharply in May, however, when escalating political strife in Greece rekindled fears about sovereign debt problems spreading across Europe. Concurrently, global economic indicators signaled that the recovery had slowed. Confidence was further shaken by the prolonged debt ceiling debate in Washington, DC. On August 5, 2011, Standard & Poor's downgraded the US government's credit rating and turmoil erupted in financial markets around the world. Extraordinary levels of volatility persisted in the months that followed as Greece teetered on the brink of default, debt problems escalated in Italy and Spain, and exposure to European sovereign bonds stressed banks globally. Financial markets whipsawed on hopes and fears. Macro news flow became a greater influence on trading decisions than the fundamentals of the securities traded. By the end of the third quarter, equity markets had fallen nearly 20% from their April peak while safe-haven assets such as US Treasuries and gold had rallied to historic highs.

October brought enough positive economic data to assuage fears of a global double-dip recession. Additionally, European leaders began to show progress toward stemming the region's debt crisis. Investors began to reenter the markets and risk assets recovered through the month. But a lack of definitive details about Europe's rescue plan eventually raised doubts among investors and thwarted the rally at the end of October. The last two months of 2011 saw more political instability in Greece, unsustainable yields on Italian government bonds, and US policymakers in gridlock over budget issues. Global central bank actions and improving economic data invigorated the markets, but investor confidence was easily tempered by sobering news flow.

Investors showed more optimism at the start of 2012. Risk assets rallied through January and February as economic data grew stronger and debt problems in Europe stabilized. In the United States, jobs data signaled solid improvement in the labor market and the Federal Reserve indicated that it would keep short-term interest rates low through 2014. In Europe, policymakers made significant progress toward securing a Greek bailout plan and restructuring the nation's debt. Nevertheless, considerable headwinds remain. Europe faces a prolonged recession, the US economy still remains somewhat shaky and the risks of additional flare ups of euro-zone debt problems and slowing growth in China weigh heavily on the future of the global economy.

Risk assets, including equities and high yield bonds, recovered their late-summer losses and posted strong returns for the 6-month period ended February 29, 2012. On a 12-month basis, US large-cap stocks and high yield bonds delivered positive results, while small-cap and emerging-market stocks finished slightly negative. International markets, which experienced some significant downturns in 2011, lagged the broader rebound. Fixed income securities, which benefited from declining yields, advanced over the 6- and 12-month periods. Despite their quality rating downgrade, US Treasury bonds performed particularly well. Municipal bonds also delivered superior results. Continued low short-term interest rates kept yields on money market securities near their all-time lows.

Many of the themes that caused uncertainty in 2011 remain. For investors, the risks appear daunting, but this challenging environment offers new opportunities. BlackRock was built for these times. Visit ***blackrock.com/newworld*** for more information.

Sincerely,

Rob Kapito
President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

"For investors, the risks appear daunting, but this challenging environment offers new opportunities. BlackRock was built for these times."

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Total Returns as of February 29, 2012

	6-month	12-month
US large cap equities (S&P 500® Index)	13.31 %	5.12 %
US small cap equities (Russell 2000® Index)	12.40	(0.15)
International equities (MSCI Europe, Australasia, Far East Index)	4.13	(7.45)
Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index)	5.27	(0.11)
3-month Treasury bill (BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month Treasury Bill Index)	0.00	0.08
US Treasury securities (BofA Merrill Lynch 10-Year US Treasury Index)	3.70	17.22
US investment grade bonds (Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index)	2.73	8.37
Tax-exempt municipal bonds (S&P Municipal Bond Index)	5.93	12.88
US high yield bonds (Barclays US Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index)	8.62	6.92

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Municipal Market Overview

For the 12-Month Period Ended February 29, 2012

One year ago, the municipal bond market was steadily recovering from a difficult fourth quarter of 2010 that brought severe losses amid a steepening US Treasury yield curve and a flood of inflated headlines about municipal finance troubles. Retail investors had lost confidence in municipals and retreated from the market. Political uncertainty surrounding the midterm elections and tax policies exacerbated the situation. These conditions combined with seasonal illiquidity weakened willful market participation from the trading community. December 2010 brought declining demand with no comparable reduction in supply as issuers rushed their deals to market before the Build America Bond program was retired. This supply-demand imbalance led to wider quality spreads and higher yields for municipal bonds heading into 2011.

Demand is usually strong at the beginning of a new year, but retail investors continued to move away from municipal mutual funds in the first half of 2011. From the middle of November 2010, outflows persisted for 29 consecutive weeks, totaling $35.1 billion before the trend finally broke in June 2011. However, weak demand was counterbalanced by lower supply in 2011. According to Thomson Reuters, new issuance was down 32% in 2011 as compared to the prior year. While these technical factors were improving, municipalities were struggling to balance their budgets, although the late-2010 predictions for widespread municipal defaults did not materialize. Other concerns that resonated at the beginning of the year, such as rising interest rates, weakening credits and higher rates of inflation, abated as these scenarios also did not come to fruition.

On August 5, 2011, Standard & Poor's ("S&P") downgraded the US government's credit rating from AAA to AA+. While this led to the downgrade of approximately 11,000 municipal issues directly tied to the US debt rating, this represented a very small fraction of the municipal market and said nothing about the individual municipal credits themselves. In fact, demand for municipal bonds increased as severe volatility in US equities drove investors to more stable asset classes. The municipal market benefited from an exuberant Treasury market and continued muted new issuance. As supply remained constrained, demand from both traditional and non-traditional buyers was strong, pushing long-term municipal bond yields lower and sparking a curve-flattening trend that continued through year end. Ultimately, 2011 was one of the strongest performance years in municipal market history. The S&P Municipal Bond Index returned 10.62% in 2011, making municipal bonds a top-performing fixed income asset class for the year.

Market technicals often begin a new year quite strong, only to moderate by the end of February as increasing supply begins to satisfy demand. This theme remained intact for 2012. Overall, the municipal yield curve flattened during the period from February 28, 2011 to February 29, 2012. As measured by Thomson Municipal Market Data, yields declined by 146 basis points ("bps") to 3.23% on AAA-rated 30-year municipal bonds and by 112 bps to 1.85% on 10-year bonds, while yields on 5-year issues fell 108 bps to 0.68%. While the entire municipal curve flattened over the 12-month time period, the spread between 2- and 30-year maturities tightened by 101 bps, and in the 2- to 10-year range, the spread tightened by 67 bps.

The fundamental picture for municipalities continues to improve. Austerity has been the general theme across the country, while a small number of states continue to rely on a "kick-the-can" approach to close their budget shortfalls, with aggressive revenue projections and accounting gimmicks. It has been over a year since the first highly publicized interview about the fiscal problems plaguing state and local governments. Thus far, the prophecy of widespread defaults across the municipal market has not materialized. In 2011, there were fewer municipal defaults than seen in 2010. Throughout 2011 monetary defaults in the S&P Municipal Bond Index totaled roughly $805 million, representing less than 0.48% of the index. BlackRock maintains the view that municipal bond defaults will remain in the periphery and the overall market is fundamentally sound. We continue to recognize that careful credit research and security selection remain imperative amid uncertainty in this economic environment.

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Trust Summary as of February 29, 2012 **BlackRock Maryland Municipal Bond Trust**

Trust Overview

BlackRock Maryland Municipal Bond Trust's (BZM) (the "Trust") investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal income taxes and Maryland personal income taxes. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing primarily in municipal bonds exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and Maryland personal income taxes. The Trust invests, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds that are investment grade quality at the time of investment. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Trust's investment objective will be achieved.

Performance

For the six months ended February 29, 2012, the Trust returned 17.06% based on market price and 7.79% based on net asset value ("NAV"). For the same period, the closed-end Lipper Other States Municipal Debt Funds category posted an average return of 12.55% based on market price and 9.37% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Trust's premium to NAV, which widened during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV. During the period, municipal bond prices generally rose as the yield curve flattened (longer-term interest rates fell more than shorter-term rates) and credit spreads tightened. Given these market conditions, the Fund's exposure to longer-maturity bonds and lower-quality investment grade bonds had a significant positive impact on the Fund's performance. The Fund's exposure to the health sector also boosted returns as these bonds derived the greatest benefit from the decline in interest rates and spread tightening during the period.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

Trust Information

Symbol on NYSE Amex	BZM
Initial Offering Date	April 30, 2002
Yield on Closing Market Price as of February 29, 2012 ($17.06)[1]	5.56%
Tax Equivalent Yield[2]	8.55%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share[3]	$0.0790
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share[3]	$0.9480
Economic Leverage as of February 29, 2012[4]	36%

1 Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

2 Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum federal tax rate of 35%.

3 The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

4 Represents Auction Market Preferred Shares ("AMPS") and tender option bond trusts ("TOBs") as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust, including any assets attributable to AMPS and TOBs, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 13.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Trust's market price and NAV per share:

	2/29/12	8/31/11	Change	High	Low
Market Price	$17.06	$15.02	13.58%	$17.60	$14.61
Net Asset Value	$15.28	$14.61	4.59%	$15.30	$14.55

The following charts show the sector and credit quality allocations of the Trust's long-term investments:

Sector Allocations

	2/29/12	8/31/11
County/City/Special District/School District	22 %	21 %
Health	19	18
Transportation	18	19
Housing	12	12
Education	11	11
Utilities	9	10
State	6	5
Tobacco	2	3
Corporate	1	1

Credit Quality Allocations[5]

	2/29/12	8/31/11
AAA/Aaa	15 %	14 %
AA/Aa	33	30
A	32	35
BBB/Baa	7	8
BB/Ba	1	1
Not Rated[6]	12	12

5 Using the higher of Standard & Poor's ("S&P's") or Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") ratings.

6 The investment advisor has deemed certain of these non-rated securities to be of investment grade quality. As of February 29, 2012 and August 31, 2011, the market value of these securities was $1,109,450 and $1,031,990, each representing 2%, respectively, of the Trust's long-term investments.

Trust Summary as of February 29, 2012 **BlackRock MuniHoldings New York Quality Fund, Inc.**

Trust Overview

BlackRock MuniHoldings New York Quality Fund, Inc.'s (MHN) (the "Trust") investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income exempt from federal income tax and New York State and New York City personal income taxes. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in investment grade New York municipal obligations exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and New York State and New York City personal income taxes ("New York Municipal Bonds"), except at times when, in the judgment of its investment adviser, New York Municipal Bonds of sufficient quality and quantity are unavailable for investment by the Trust. At all times, however, except during temporary defensive periods, the Trust invests at least 65% of its assets in New York Municipal Bonds. The Trust invests, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in municipal obligations with remaining maturities of one year or more. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Trust's investment objective will be achieved.

Performance

For the six months ended February 29, 2012, the Trust returned 18.50% based on market price and 10.62% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper New York Municipal Debt Funds category posted an average return of 15.15% based on market price and 9.16% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund moved from a discount to NAV to a premium by period-end, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV. During the period, the Trust benefited from the declining interest rate environment (bond prices rise when interest rates fall), the flattening of the yield curve (long-term interest rates fell more than short and intermediate rates) and tightening of credit spreads. The Trust's exposure to zero-coupon bonds and the health sector had a significant impact on performance as these holdings derived the greatest benefit from the decline in interest rates and spread tightening during the period.

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Trust Information

Symbol on New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE")	MHN
Initial Offering Date	September 19, 1997
Yield on Closing Market Price as of February 29, 2012 ($15.95)[1]	5.98%
Tax Equivalent Yield[2]	9.20%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share[3]	$0.0795
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share[3]	$0.9540
Economic Leverage as of February 29, 2012[4]	40%

1 Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

2 Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum federal tax rate of 35%.

3 The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

4 Represents Variable Rate Demand Preferred Shares ("VRDP Shares") and TOBs as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust, including any assets attributable to VRDP Shares and TOBs, minus the

sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 13.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Trust's market price and NAV per share:

	2/29/12	**8/31/11**	**Change**	**High**	**Low**
Market Price	$15.95	$13.90	14.75%	$16.13	$13.73
Net Asset Value	$15.36	$14.34	7.11%	$15.43	$14.34

The following charts show the sector and credit quality allocations of the Trust's long-term investments:

Sector Allocations

	2/29/12	8/31/11
Transportation	30 %	30 %
County/City/Special District/School District	25	25
State	11	11
Education	11	11
Utilities	9	9
Health	6	5
Housing	3	3
Tobacco	3	3
Corporate	2	3

Credit Quality Allocations[5]

	2/29/12	8/31/11
AAA/Aaa	9 %	10 %
AA/Aa	58	56
A	20	16
BBB/Baa	11	13
BB/Ba	1	3
Not Rated	1	2 [6]

5 Using the higher of S&P's or Moody's ratings.

6 The investment advisor has deemed certain of these non-rated securities to be of investment grade quality. As of August 31, 2011 the market value of these securities was $4,172,122, representing 1% of the Trust's long-term investments.

Trust Summary as of February 29, 2012 **BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Trust**

Trust Overview

BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Trust's (BLJ) (the "Trust") investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax and New Jersey gross income tax. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in municipal bonds exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and New Jersey gross income taxes. Under normal market conditions, the Trust invests at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds that are investment grade quality at the time of investment. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Trust's investment objective will be achieved.

Performance

For the six months ended February 29, 2012, the Trust returned 30.28% based on market price and 14.26% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper New Jersey Municipal Debt Funds category posted an average return of 18.97% based on market price and 11.55% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Trust moved from a discount to NAV to a premium by period-end, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV. As the yield curve flattened during the period (longer-term interest rates fell more than shorter-term rates), rising bond prices in the long end of the municipal curve contributed positively to the Trust's performance. The Trust's longer-dated holdings in the health, transportation and education sectors experienced the strongest price appreciation.

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Trust Information

Symbol on NYSE Amex	BLJ
Initial Offering Date	April 30, 2002
Yield on Closing Market Price as of February 29, 2012 ($17.18)[1]	5.45%
Tax Equivalent Yield[2]	8.38%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share[3]	$0.0780
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share[3]	$0.9360
Economic Leverage as of February 29, 2012[4]	37%

1 Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

2 Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum federal tax rate of 35%.

3 The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

4 Represents AMPS and TOBs as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust, including any assets attributable to AMPS and TOBs, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 13.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Trust's market price and NAV per share:

	2/29/12	8/31/11	Change	High	Low
Market Price	$17.18	$13.60	26.32%	$17.18	$13.56
Net Asset Value	$16.12	$14.55	10.79%	$16.20	$14.55

The following charts show the sector and credit quality allocations of the Trust's long-term investments:

Sector Allocations

	2/29/12	8/31/11
State	30 %	20 %
Education	17	18
Transportation	16	23
Health	12	12
Housing	8	10
Corporate	7	9
County/City/Special District/School District	5	5
Utilities	5	2
Tobacco	—	1

Credit Quality Allocations[5]

	2/29/12	8/31/11
AAA/Aaa	9 %	8 %
AA/Aa	40	38
A	35	33
BBB/Baa	4	8
BB/Ba	4	4
B	4	4
Not Rated[6]	4	5

5 Using the higher of S&P's or Moody's ratings.

6 The investment advisor has deemed certain of these non-rated securities to be of investment grade quality. As of February 29, 2012 and August 31, 2011, the market value of these securities was $1,023,310 and $987,040, each representing 2%, respectively, of the Trust's long-term investments.

Trust Summary as of February 29, 2012 **BlackRock New York Municipal Bond Trust**

Trust Overview

BlackRock New York Municipal Bond Trust's (BQH) (the "Trust") investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal income taxes and New York State and New York City personal income taxes. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in municipal bonds exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and New York State and New York City personal income taxes. Under normal market conditions, the Trust invests at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds that are investment grade quality at the time of investment. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Trust's investment objective will be achieved.

Performance

For the six months ended February 29, 2012, the Trust returned 15.03% based on market price and 10.06% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper New York Municipal Debt Funds category posted an average return of 15.15% based on market price and 9.16% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Trust moved from a discount to NAV to a premium by period end, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV. During the period, the Trust benefited from the declining interest rate environment (bond prices rise when interest rates fall), the flattening of the yield curve (long-term interest rates fell more than short and intermediate rates) and tightening of credit spreads. The Trust's exposure to zero-coupon bonds and the health sector had a significant impact on performance as these holdings derived the greatest benefit from the decline in interest rates and spread tightening during the period.

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Trust Information

Symbol on NYSE	BQH
Initial Offering Date	April 30, 2002
Yield on Closing Market Price as of February 29, 2012 ($16.52)[1]	5.96%
Tax Equivalent Yield[2]	9.17%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share[3]	$0.0820
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share[3]	$0.9840
Economic Leverage as of February 29, 2012[4]	36%

1 Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

2 Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum federal tax rate of 35%.

3 The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

4 Represents VRDP Shares and TOBs as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust, including any assets attributable to VRDP Shares and TOBs, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 13.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Trust's market price and NAV per share:

	2/29/12	8/31/11	Change	High	Low

Market Price	$16.52	$14.83	11.40%	$17.05	$14.61
Net Asset Value	$15.87	$14.89	6.58%	$15.94	$14.88

The following charts show the sector and credit quality allocations of the Trust's long-term investments:

Sector Allocations

	2/29/12	8/31/11
County/City/Special District/School District	23 %	20 %
State	16	20
Utilities	11	6
Corporate	11	9
Transportation	10	9
Health	9	7
Housing	8	13
Education	8	11
Tobacco	4	5

Credit Quality Allocations[5]

	2/29/12	8/31/11
AAA/Aaa	11 %	11 %
AA/Aa	41	43
A	28	20
BBB/Baa	12	16
BB/Ba	1	2
B	—	3
Not Rated	7	5

[5] Using the higher of S&P's or Moody's ratings.

Trust Summary as of February 29, 2012 **BlackRock New York Municipal Income Quality Trust**

Trust Overview

BlackRock New York Municipal Income Quality Trust's (BSE) (the "Trust") investment objective is to provide current income exempt from federal income tax, including the alternative minimum tax, and New York State and New York City personal income taxes. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets in municipal obligations exempt from federal income taxes (including the alternative minimum tax) and New York State and New York City personal income taxes. Under normal market conditions, the Trust invests primarily in municipal bonds that are investment grade quality at the time of investment. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Trust's investment objective will be achieved.

Performance

For the six months ended February 29, 2012, the Trust returned 16.93% based on market price and 10.02% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper New York Municipal Debt Funds category posted an average return of 15.15% based on market price and 9.16% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Trust moved from a discount to NAV to a premium by period end, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV. During the period, the Trust benefited from the declining interest rate environment (bond prices rise when interest rates fall), the flattening of the yield curve (long-term interest rates fell more than short and intermediate rates) and tightening of credit spreads. The Trust's exposure to zero-coupon bonds and the health sector had a significant impact on performance as these holdings derived the greatest benefit from the decline in interest rates and spread tightening during the period.

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Trust Information

Symbol on NYSE	BSE
Initial Offering Date	October 31, 2002
Yield on Closing Market Price as of February 29, 2012 ($15.38)[1]	5.58%
Tax Equivalent Yield[2]	8.58%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share[3]	$0.0715