

**PERFORMANCE**

	Inception Date	Total Return			Average Annualized Total Returns as of June 30, 2019			
		Qtr.	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Intrepid Capital Fund - Inv.	1/03/05	0.06%	5.25%	-6.94%	1.55%	0.97%	6.98%	5.52%
Intrepid Capital Fund - Inst.	4/30/10	0.13%	5.28%	-6.76%	1.81%	1.21%	-	5.00%
S&P 500 Index		4.30%	18.54%	10.42%	14.19%	10.71%	14.70%	8.61% <sup>^</sup>
Bimbrg Barclays Com. Index		4.14%	13.97%	10.13%	9.55%	7.82%	10.59%	7.09% <sup>^</sup>
ICE BofAML US High Yield Index		2.57%	10.16%	7.58%	7.54%	4.70%	9.22%	7.08% <sup>^</sup>

<sup>^</sup>Since Inception returns are as of the fund's Investor Class inception date. Since the inception date of the Institutional Class, the annualized return of the S&P 500 Index is 12.75%, Bloomberg Barclays Combined Index is 9.30% and ICE BofAML US High Yield Index is 6.95%.

**Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results.**

*Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate, and when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance current to the most recent month-end may be lower or higher than the performance quoted and can be obtained by calling 866-996-FUND. The Fund imposes a 2% redemption fee on shares held for 30 days or less. Performance data does not reflect the redemption fee. If it had, returns would be reduced.*

Per the Prospectus dated January 28, 2019, the annual operating expense (gross) for the Intrepid Capital Fund-Investor Share Class is 1.47% and for the Intrepid Capital Fund-Institutional Share Class is 1.22%. The Fund's Advisor has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its fees and/or reimburse expenses until January 31, 2020 such that the total operating expense for the Capital Fund-Investor Share Class is 1.15% and for the Capital Fund-Institutional Share Class is 1.15%. The Capital Fund-Investor Share Class may have Net Expense higher than these expense caps as a result of any sales, distribution and other fees incurred under a plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), acquired fund fees and expenses or other expenses (such as taxes, interest, brokerage commissions and extraordinary items) that are excluded from the calculation. As a result of the calculations, the Net Expense for the Capital Fund-Investor Share Class is 1.41%. The Net Expense for the Capital Fund-Institutional Share Class is 1.16%. The Net Expense Ratio represents the percentage paid by investors. Otherwise, performance shown would have been lower.

July 5, 2019

*"Mistakes are part of the dues one pays for a full life."*

— Sophia Loren

Dear Friends and Clients,

I often reflect on the different perspectives that clients hold of real estate investments versus those in the capital markets (stocks and bonds). The beauty – or peril, depending on your perspective – of a direct real estate investment is once you are "in," you are really in! The illiquidity of a building or piece of property gives the illusion of stability due to the lack of a daily tradeable market. On the other hand, most individual stocks and bonds we hold for clients can be liquidated with a push of a button or a brief phone call. The ability to price one's liquid net worth over a morning cup of Joe is not a plus, in my humble opinion.

As I have said often and continue to believe, most investors' worst enemy is themselves. People are inclined to "buy high and sell low," and Wall Street generally helps facilitate these poor decisions with the promise – usually implied but sometimes explicit – that "with our proprietary trading tools, you too can get rich trading stocks!" If only it were so easy!

My reflection on this real estate versus capital markets dilemma stems from recent developments involving a handful of large landowners a few miles west of our Jacksonville Beach office. By all appearances, heirs of the various families appear to be getting fabulously wealthy now that there is ample market demand and liquidity to monetize the family heirloom land holdings – acquired by the hundreds of acres, often 50-100 years earlier, and now priced by the square foot. The perception is that the only requirement was to buy land at \$X per acre, sit on it for a few decades, then decide on a whim to sell it, and voilà, you’ve made 50x or 100x your money with no pesky volatility to speak of.

The reality is that there have been numerous periods – think the Great Depression, Cuban Missile Crisis, Arab Oil Embargo, the Resolution Trust Takeover of S&Ls, the 2008 financial crisis, and so on – where there was no market for these landowners to sell into, whether they wanted to or not. For better (in this case) or worse, the lack of liquidity kept them from selling in unfavorable conditions and forced them to hold for the long run.

The same principle of illiquidity applies to private equity (PE). The absence of a daily exchange-quoted market value doesn’t eliminate risk or volatility, it only makes them less easy to quantify. PE investors enter an investment knowing their capital will be tied up for 5-10 years, but with that commitment comes an expectation of higher returns. There’s no magic, just no daily liquid market that would allow a quick sale after a short-term decline from the initial value.

I think the true “magic” in all of this, if there is any, is patience. There are striking similarities between a long-term landowner and our attempts to create what we consider a “durable product” by carefully underwriting each security we buy as if we are going to be a co-owner in the equity of a business or a lender to a business. After careful assessment of a business we believe to be undervalued, we invest as if it was a direct real estate investment we planned to hold for five years or more. The difference, and the maddening part, is that the landowner is under no obligation to sell and no pressure to show price appreciation on a daily, monthly, or quarterly basis, while we operate in the hyper-short-term world of no-load mutual funds.

As an aside, we do own actual real estate in our portfolio indirectly through a mix of equity and debt investments in FRP Holdings (ticker: FRPH), Consolidated Tomoka Land Co. (ticker: CTO) and PotlatchDeltic Corp. (ticker: PCH). FRP owns and develops apartment and retail space and holds royalty-producing mining properties; Consolidated Tomoka owns and develops land around Daytona Beach, FL; and PotlatchDeltic owns and develops timber around the US.

These securities have been trading for less than our current estimates of value. FRP Holdings was our largest contributor to the Intrepid Capital Fund (the “Fund”) in the second quarter ended June 30, 2019. FRP Holdings had a return of over 17%, which contributed 0.50% to the Fund’s return for the period. PotlatchDeltic and Consolidated Tomoka were smaller contributors and had returns of 4.24% and 1.27% for the quarter. These securities range in market cap from \$300 million (CTO) to \$2.6 billion (PCH).

I bring all of this up for two reasons. First, it is possible to own an equity stake in high-quality real estate, either inside a publicly traded C corporation or a REIT (Real Estate Investment Trust). Second, we believe our shareholders can benefit if they are willing to be patient; a request we have made repeatedly over the last few years. If several years is too long for

Top Ten Holdings

(% OF NET ASSETS)

Berkshire Hathaway, Inc. - Class B	4.0%
Hanesbrands, Inc.	3.5%
AmerisourceBergen Corp.	3.5%
FRP Holdings, Inc.	3.4%
Dollar Tree, Inc.	3.1%
The Madison Square Garden Co. - Class A	3.0%
Vistra Energy Corp.	2.9%
Skechers U.S.A., Inc. - Class A	2.9%
Cabot Oil & Gas Corp.	2.8%
Jefferies Financial Group, Inc.	2.7%

Top ten holdings are as of June 30, 2019. Fund holdings are subject to change and are not recommendations to buy or sell any security.

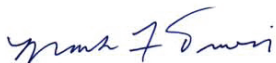
the potential value to accrue to your benefit, maybe the bond market would be a better alternative for your investment portfolio. On the other hand, if you could wait multiple decades to liquidate as the landowners near our office have, the returns offered by the equity market have historically been quite handsome over such long holding periods.

Year-to-date ending June 30, 2019, the Fund has performed reasonably well with an increase of 5.25% for the period, but it still lags the sexier equity-only indexes such as the S&P 500, which increased 18.54% for the same period. The blended benchmark, which is more representative of our intended balanced strategy, consisting of 60% S&P 500 and 40% Bloomberg Barclays Government/Credit Index, increased 13.97% for the six-month period. Please keep in mind that the Fund typically holds about 65% in equity securities, which we believe has allowed us to participate on the upside in rising market environments and, historically, has generally made the downside market periods less severe.

Besides FRP Holdings, the Fund's other highest contributors for the quarter were Gattaca PLC (ticker: GATC), AmerisourceBergen (ticker: ABC), Hallmark Financial Services (ticker: HALL), and Berkshire Hathaway Class B (ticker: BRK.B). The largest detractors for the period were Greenhill & Co. (ticker: GHL), Vistra Energy (ticker: VST), Cabot Oil & Gas (ticker: COG), Teradata (ticker: TDC), and Bank of New York Mellon (ticker: BK).

Thank you for your continued support. If there is anything we can do to serve you better, please don't hesitate to call.

Best regards,



Mark F. Travis, President

Intrepid Capital Fund Portfolio Manager

**All investments involve risk. Principal loss is possible. The Fund is subject to special risks including volatility due to investments in smaller companies, which involve additional risks such as limited liquidity and greater volatility. Investments in debt securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investments by the Fund in lower-rated and non-rated securities present a greater risk of loss to principal and interest than higher-rated securities. The Fund may invest in foreign securities which involve greater volatility and political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods. The risks of owning ETFs generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track. ETFs also have management fees that increase their costs versus the costs of owning the underlying securities directly.**

The S&P 500 Index is a broad-based, unmanaged index of 500 stocks, which is widely recognized as representative of the equity market in general. The Bloomberg Barclays Combined Index consists of an unmanaged portfolio of 60% common stocks represented by the S&P 500 Index and 40% bonds represented Bloomberg Barclays US Government/Credit Index. ICE BofAML U.S. Corporate Index is an unmanaged index of U.S. dollar denominated investment grade corporate debt securities publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market with at least one-year remaining term to final maturity. The ICE BofAML US High Yield Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have a below investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch), at least 18 months to final maturity at the time of issuance, at least one year remaining term to final maturity as of the rebalancing date, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of \$250 million. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Opinions expressed are subject to change, are not guaranteed and should not be considered investment advice or recommendations to buy or sell any security.

The Intrepid Capital Funds are distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC.