

THE ADVISORS' INNER CIRCLE FUND

**WHG SMIDCAP FUND
WHG SMALLCAP VALUE FUND**

Supplement dated April 29, 2010

to the

Prospectus (“prospectus”) and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated March 1, 2010

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the prospectus and SAI and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus and SAI.

As of April 2, 2010, Corey Henegar has left Westwood Holdings Group, LLC and is no longer a portfolio manager of the WHG SMidCap Fund or the WHG SmallCap Value Fund (the “Funds”). Accordingly, all references to Corey Henegar are hereby removed from the prospectus and SAI in their entirety. The remaining members of the investment team will continue to be jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

WHG-SK-015-0100

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund



WESTWOOD
HOLDINGS GROUP, INC.®

WHG LargeCap Value Fund – Ticker Symbol: WHGLX

WHG SMidCap Fund – Ticker Symbol: WHGMX

WHG SmallCap Value Fund – Ticker Symbol: WHGSX

WHG Income Opportunity Fund – Ticker Symbol: WHGIX

WHG Balanced Fund – Ticker Symbol: WHGBX

Institutional Shares Prospectus

March 1, 2010

**Investment Adviser:
Westwood Management Corp.**

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

About This Prospectus

This prospectus has been arranged into different sections so that you can easily review this important information. For detailed information about each Fund, please see:

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WHG LARGE CAP VALUE FUND

FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the WHG LargeCap Value Fund (the “Fund”) is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Shares of the Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Institutional Shares
Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses ¹	0.40%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ²	1.15%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>(0.14)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ^{2,3}	1.01%

¹ Other Expenses include acquired fund fees and expenses of less than 0.01%.

² Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and the net operating expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial statements (or the “Financial Highlights” section in this prospectus) because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and not acquired fund fees and expenses.

³ Westwood Management Corp. (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep net operating expenses for Institutional Shares (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 1.00% of the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average daily net assets until November 16, 2011. In addition, if at any point it becomes unnecessary for the Adviser to reduce fees or make expense reimbursements, the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) may permit the Adviser to retain the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and 1.00% to recapture all or a portion of its fee reductions or expense reimbursements made during the preceding three-year period during which this agreement was in place. This Agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board, for any reason at any time, or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of the business on the last day of the then-current one-year period. Due to the effect of rounding when acquired fund fees and expenses are added to Other Expenses, net operating expenses are 0.01% higher than the contractual cap.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that, except for the first year, the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$103	\$351	\$619	\$1,385

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 89% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in common stocks and other equity securities of large capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund considers large capitalization companies to be companies that have market capitalizations of greater than \$5 billion at the time of initial purchase. The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stocks, but may also include shares of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), royalty trusts, and master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). The Fund generally invests in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser expects that the Fund's investments in foreign companies will normally represent less than 25% of the Fund's assets.

The Fund invests in approximately 40-60 securities with attractive valuations. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser utilizes a value style of investing and selects common stocks that it believes are currently undervalued in the market. Key metrics for evaluating the risk/return profile of an investment may include an improving return on equity, a declining debt/equity ratio and, in the case of common equities, positive earnings surprises without a corresponding increase in Wall Street estimates. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as a security reaching a predetermined price target or a change to a company's fundamentals that negatively impacts the original investment thesis. The Adviser will not necessarily sell a security that has depreciated below the stated market capitalization defined above.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Equity Risk — Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Foreign Company Risk — Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and through ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies,

investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Investment Style Risk — The Fund pursues a “value style” of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company’s earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser’s assessment of a company’s value or its prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is inaccurate, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, “value stocks” can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

REIT Risk — REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as the following: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund’s investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs’ operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

Investments in ETFs — ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and the value of the Fund’s investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index. Similar to REITs, ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund’s investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs’ operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, shares may trade at a discount or premium and the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund’s holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect the Fund’s performance.

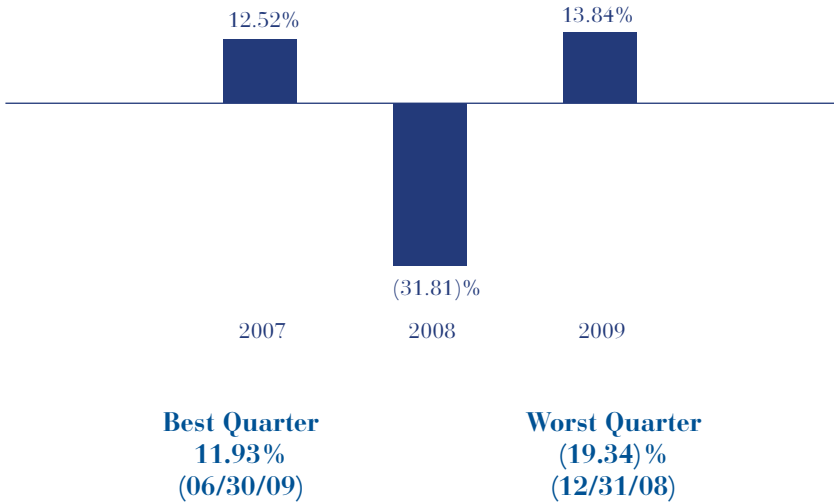
Royalty Trust Risk — The Fund may invest in royalty trusts. A royalty trust generally acquires an interest in natural resource companies and distributes the income it receives to the investors of the royalty trust. A sustained decline in demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products could adversely affect income and royalty trust revenues

and cash flows. Factors that could lead to a decrease in market demand include a recession or other adverse economic conditions, an increase in the market price of the underlying commodity, higher taxes or other regulatory actions that increase costs, or a shift in consumer demand for such products. A rising interest rate environment could adversely impact the performance of royalty trusts. Rising interest rates could limit the capital appreciation of royalty trusts because of the increased availability of alternative investments at more competitive yields. The Fund's investment in royalty trusts may result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the royalty trusts' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

MLP Risk — MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in Institutional Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Institutional Shares' performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.whgfunds.com or by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG.



Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2009

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (06/28/06)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	13.84%	(0.95)%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	13.50%	(1.27)%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	9.00%	(0.90)%
Russell 1000 Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	19.69%	(4.04)%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Westwood Management Corp. serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund is managed by a team of investment professionals, each of whom is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The Adviser has identified the following team members as those with the most significant responsibility for the Fund's assets. The list does not include all members of the investment team.

Ms. Susan M. Byrne, Chairman and Chief Investment Officer, founded the Adviser in 1983.

Mr. Mark R. Freeman, CFA, Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in 1999.

Ms. Kellie R. Stark, CFA, Executive Vice President and Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 1993.

Mr. Scott D. Lawson, CFA, Vice President and Senior Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 2003.

Mr. Jay K. Singhanian, CFA, Vice President and Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 2002.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

To purchase shares of the Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$100,000. There is no minimum for subsequent investments. The Fund may accept initial investments of smaller amounts in its sole discretion.

If you own your shares directly, you may sell your shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for business by contacting the Fund directly by mail or telephone at 1-877-FUND-WHG.

If you own your shares through an account with a broker or other institution, contact that broker or institution to sell your shares. Your broker or institution may charge a fee for its services in addition to the fees charged by the Fund.

For important information about taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 44 of the prospectus.

WHG SMidCAP FUND

FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the WHG SMidCap Fund (the “Fund”) is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Shares of the Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Institutional Shares
Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses ¹	0.44%
Shareholder Service Fees	<u>0.06%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ^{2, 3}	1.25%

¹ Other Expenses include acquired fund fees and expenses of less than 0.01%.

² Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial statements (or the “Financial Highlights” section in this prospectus) because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and not acquired fund fees and expenses.

³ The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep net operating expenses for Institutional Shares (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 1.25% of the Fund’s average daily net assets until February 28, 2011. In addition, if at any point it becomes unnecessary for the Adviser to reduce fees and make expense reimbursements, the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) may permit the Adviser to retain the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and 1.25% to recapture all or a portion of its expense reductions and reimbursements made during the preceding three-year period during which this agreement was in place. This Agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board, for any reason at any time, or (ii) by the Adviser upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of the business on the last day of the then-current one-year period.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$127	\$397	\$686	\$1,511

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 54% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of small- and mid-cap companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund considers small- and mid-cap companies to be those companies with market capitalizations between \$500 million and \$10 billion at the time of initial purchase. The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stocks, but may also include shares of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), royalty trusts, and master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). The Fund generally invests in securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in foreign securities and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser expects that the Fund's investment in foreign companies will normally represent less than 25% of the Fund's assets.

The Fund invests in approximately 50-65 securities that are well diversified among market sectors. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser utilizes a value style of investing and selects common stocks that it believes are currently undervalued in the market. Key metrics for evaluating the risk/return profile of an investment may include an improving

return on equity, a declining debt/equity ratio and, in the case of common equities, positive earnings surprises without a corresponding increase in Wall Street estimates. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as a security reaching a predetermined price target, a change to a company's fundamentals that make the risk/reward profile unattractive, or a need to improve the overall risk/reward profile of the Fund. The Adviser will not necessarily sell a security that has appreciated or depreciated outside the Fund's target capitalization range.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Equity Risk — Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk — The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Foreign Company Risk — Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and through ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership interest in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These events will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of

those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Investment Style Risk — The Fund pursues a “value style” of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or its prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is inaccurate, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, “value stocks” can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

Investments in ETFs — ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and the value of the Fund's investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index. Similar to REITs, ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, shares may trade at a discount or premium and the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance.

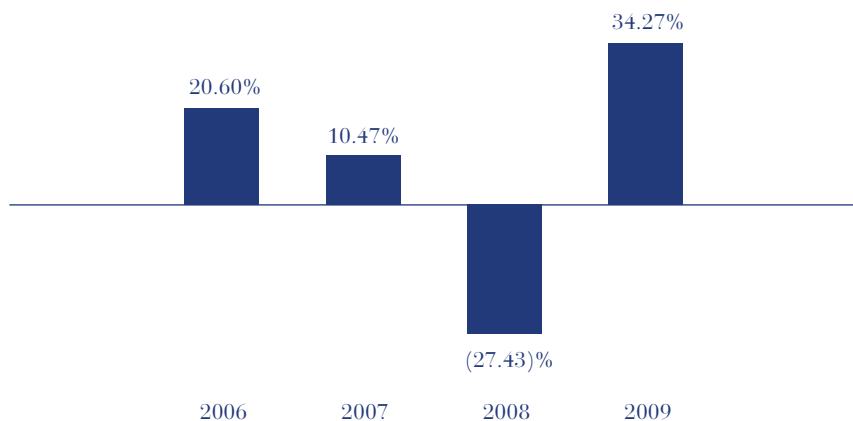
REIT Risk — REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as the following: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

Royalty Trust Risk — The Fund may invest in royalty trusts. A royalty trust generally acquires an interest in natural resource companies and distributes the income it receives to the investors of the royalty trust. A sustained decline in demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products could adversely affect income and royalty trust revenues and cash flows. Factors that could lead to a decrease in market demand include a recession or other adverse economic conditions, an increase in the market price of the underlying commodity, higher taxes or other regulatory actions that increase costs, or a shift in consumer demand for such products. A rising interest rate environment could adversely impact the performance of royalty trusts. Rising interest rates could limit the capital appreciation of royalty trusts because of the increased availability of alternative investments at more competitive yields. The Fund's investment in royalty trusts may result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the royalty trusts' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

MLP Risk — MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in Institutional Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Institutional Shares' performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.whgfunds.com or by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG.



Best Quarter
16.84%
(09/30/09)

Worst Quarter
(19.64)%
(12/31/08)

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2009

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (12/19/05)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	34.27%	6.60%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	34.08%	6.21%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	22.28%	5.54%
Russell 2500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	34.39%	0.01%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Westwood Management Corp. serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund is managed by a team of investment professionals, each of whom is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The Adviser has identified the following team members as those with the most significant responsibility for the Fund's assets. The list does not include all members of the investment team.

Ms. Susan M. Byrne, Chairman and Chief Investment Officer, founded the Adviser in 1983.

Ms. Kellie R. Stark, CFA, Executive Vice President and Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 1993.

Mr. David S. Spika, CFA, Vice President and Investment Strategist, joined the Adviser in 2003.

Mr. Ragen R. Stienke, CFA, Vice President and Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 2004.

Mr. Corey Henegar, CFA, Vice President and Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 2002.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

To purchase shares of the Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$5,000. There is no minimum for subsequent investments. The Fund may accept initial investments of smaller amounts in its sole discretion.

If you own your shares directly, you may sell your shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for business by contacting the Fund directly by mail or telephone at 1-877-FUND-WHĠ.

If you own your shares through an account with a broker or other institution, contact that broker or institution to sell your shares. Your broker or institution may charge a fee for its services in addition to the fees charged by the Fund.

For important information about taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 44 of the prospectus.

WHG SMALLCAP VALUE FUND

FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the WHG SmallCap Value Fund (the “Fund”) is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Shares of the Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Institutional Shares
Management Fees	0.85%
Other Expenses	0.67%
Shareholder Service Fees	0.11%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	1.64%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>(0.38)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ^{1,2}	1.26%

¹ Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and net operating expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial statements (or the “Financial Highlights” section in this prospectus) because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and not acquired fund fees and expenses.

² The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep net operating expenses for Institutional Shares (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired Fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 1.25% of the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average daily net assets until February 28, 2011. In addition, if at any point it becomes unnecessary for the Adviser to reduce fees and make expense reimbursements, the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) may permit the Adviser to retain the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and 1.25% to recapture all or a portion of its expense reductions and reimbursements made during the preceding three-year period during which this agreement was in place. This Agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board, for any reason at any time, or (ii) by the Adviser upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of the business on the last day of the then-current one-year period. Net operating expenses shown include 0.01% of Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that, except for the first year, the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$128	\$480	\$856	\$1,912

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 82% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small-cap companies. The Fund considers small-cap companies to be those companies with market capitalizations between \$100 million and \$2 billion at the time of initial purchase. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior notice to shareholders. The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stocks, but may also include shares of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), royalty trusts, and master limited partnerships (“MLPs”). The Fund generally invests in securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in foreign securities and American Depository Receipts (“ADRs”). The Adviser expects that the Fund’s investment in foreign companies will normally represent less than 25% of the Fund’s assets.

The Fund invests in approximately 50-70 securities that are well diversified among market sectors. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser utilizes a value style of investing and selects common stocks that it believes are currently undervalued in the market. Key metrics for evaluating the risk/return profile of an investment may include an improving return on equity, a declining debt/equity ratio and, in the case of common equities, positive earnings surprises without a corresponding increase in Wall Street estimates. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as a security reaching a predetermined price target, a change to a company's fundamentals that make the risk/reward profile unattractive, or a need to improve the overall risk/reward profile of the Fund. The Adviser will not necessarily sell a security that has appreciated or depreciated outside the Fund's target capitalization range.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Equity Risk — Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Small-Capitalization Company Risk — The small-capitalization companies in which the Fund will invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Foreign Company Risk — Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and through ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership interest in a foreign security, poses

additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These events will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Investment Style Risk — The Fund pursues a “value style” of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or its prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is inaccurate, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, “value stocks” can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

REIT Risk — REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as the following: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

Investments in ETFs — ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and the value of the Fund's investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index. Similar to REITs, ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share

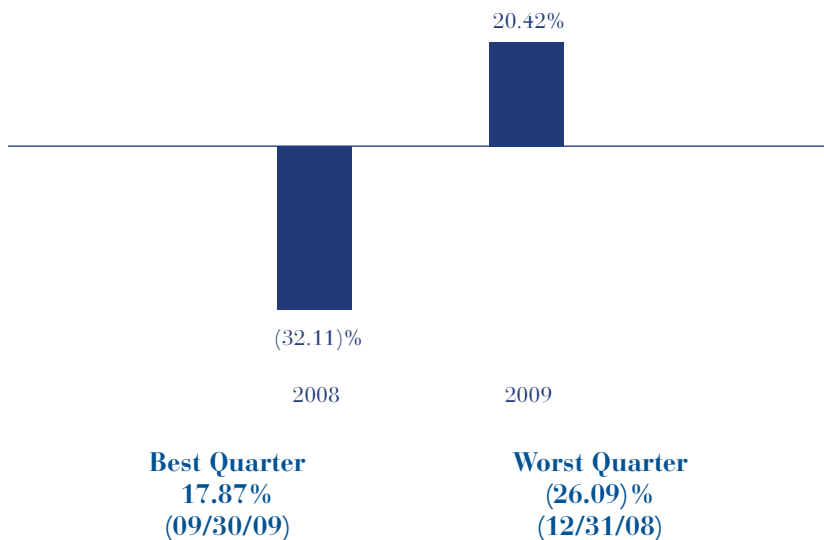
of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, shares may trade at a discount or premium and the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Royalty Trust Risk — The Fund may invest in royalty trusts. A royalty trust generally acquires an interest in natural resource companies and distributes the income it receives to the investors of the royalty trust. A sustained decline in demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products could adversely affect income and royalty trust revenues and cash flows. Factors that could lead to a decrease in market demand include a recession or other adverse economic conditions, an increase in the market price of the underlying commodity, higher taxes or other regulatory actions that increase costs, or a shift in consumer demand for such products. A rising interest rate environment could adversely impact the performance of royalty trusts. Rising interest rates could limit the capital appreciation of royalty trusts because of the increased availability of alternative investments at more competitive yields. The Fund's investment in royalty trusts may result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the royalty trusts' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

MLP Risk — MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in Institutional Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Institutional Shares' performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.whgfunds.com or by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG.



Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2009

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than or equal to before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

	1 Year	Since Inception (04/02/07)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	20.42%	(8.37)%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	20.42%	(8.43)%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	13.28%	(7.04)%
Russell 2000 Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	20.58%	(9.41)%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Westwood Management Corp. serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund is managed by a team of investment professionals, each of whom is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The Adviser has identified the following team members as those with the most significant responsibility for the Fund's assets. The list does not include all members of the investment team.

Mr. Christopher J. MacDonald, CFA, Vice President and Senior Research Analyst joined the Adviser in 1994.

Mr. Scott D. Lawson, CFA, Vice President and Senior Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 2003.

Ms. Kellie R. Stark, CFA, Executive Vice President and Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 1993.

Ms. Lisa Dong, CFA, Vice President and Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 2000.

Mr. Corey Henegar, CFA, Vice President and Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 2002.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

To purchase shares of the Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$5,000. There is no minimum for subsequent investments. The Fund may accept initial investments of smaller amounts in its sole discretion.

If you own your shares directly, you may sell your shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for business by contacting the Fund directly by mail or telephone at 1-877-FUND-WHG.

If you own your shares through an account with a broker or other institution, contact that broker or institution to sell your shares. Your broker or institution may charge a fee for its services in addition to the fees charged by the Fund.

For important information about taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 44 of the prospectus.

WHG INCOME OPPORTUNITY FUND

FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The primary investment objective of the WHG Income Opportunity Fund (the “Fund”) is to provide current income. A secondary objective of the Fund is to provide the opportunity for long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Shares of the Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Institutional Shares
Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	0.36%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	<u>0.02%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	1.13%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>(0.21)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ^{1,2}	0.92%

¹ Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and the net operating expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial statements (or the “Financial Highlights” section in this prospectus) because (i) the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and not acquired fund fees and expenses and (ii) during the past fiscal year, the fund operated under a different contractual expense limitation than described below.

² Effective November 1, 2009, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and extraordinary expenses) to the extent necessary to keep net operating expenses from exceeding, on an annual basis, 0.90% of the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average daily net assets, until February 28, 2011. In addition, if at any point it becomes unnecessary for the Adviser to reduce fees and make expense reimbursements, the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) may permit the Adviser to retain the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and 0.90% to recapture all or a portion of its expense reductions or reimbursements made during the preceding three-year period during which this agreement was in place. This Agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board, for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on the last day of the then-current one-year period. Net operating expenses shown include 0.02% of Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that, except for the first year, the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$94	\$338	\$602	\$1,356

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 91% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to meet its investment objective by investing generally more than 80% of its assets in dividend-paying and/or interest-bearing securities. The Fund seeks to invest in securities of companies with a strong and improving cash flow sufficient to support a sustainable or rising income stream for investors. In selecting securities for the Fund, the Adviser chooses among a diversified group of income-producing asset classes. Equity securities may include dividend-paying common stocks, preferred stocks, and convertible securities. Fixed income securities may include bonds and other debt securities, and money market instruments. Other types of income-producing securities may include interests in royalty trusts and master limited partnerships (“MLPs”), securities of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and shares of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). The Fund generally invests in securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in foreign securities and American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). The Adviser expects that the Fund’s investments in foreign companies will normally represent less than 25% of the Fund’s assets.

The Fund is permitted to invest in companies of any capitalization range. The Fund’s fixed income investments are, in the aggregate, of investment grade (i.e., those rated in one of the three highest rating categories by a rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or “junk” bonds). In addition, the Fund’s fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade.

The Fund seeks to provide a higher level of current income than that offered by traditional fixed income products such as U.S. government bonds and money market securities. The Adviser’s investment process incorporates relative value analysis among capital instruments, as well as among asset classes, to determine where downside potential can be limited to achieve the goal of generating an attractive level of current income. Key metrics for evaluating the risk/return profile of an investment may include an improving return on equity, a declining debt/equity ratio and in the case of common equities, positive earnings surprises without a corresponding increase in Wall Street estimates. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as a security reaching a predetermined price target, a change to a company’s fundamentals that make the risk/reward profile unattractive, or a need to improve the overall risk/reward profile of the Fund.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Equity Risk — Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Foreign Company Risk — Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and through ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk — The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Micro-Capitalization Company Risk — Micro-capitalization companies may be newly formed or in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets or financial resources. Therefore, micro-capitalization companies may be less financially secure than large-, mid- and small-capitalization companies and may be more vulnerable to key personnel losses due to reliance on a smaller number of management personnel. In addition, there may be less public information available about these companies. Micro-cap stock prices may be more volatile than large-, mid- and small-capitalization companies and such stocks may be more thinly traded and thus difficult for the Fund to buy and sell in the market.

REIT Risk — REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as the following: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

Royalty Trust Risk — The Fund may invest in royalty trusts. A royalty trust generally acquires an interest in natural resource companies and distributes the income it receives to the investors of the royalty trust. A sustained decline in demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products could adversely affect income and royalty trust revenues and cash flows. Factors that could lead to a decrease in market demand include a recession or other adverse economic conditions, an increase in the market price of the underlying commodity, higher taxes or other regulatory actions that increase costs, or a shift in consumer demand for such products. A rising interest rate environment could adversely impact the performance of royalty trusts. Rising interest rates could limit the capital appreciation of royalty trusts because of the increased availability of alternative investments at more competitive yields. The Fund's investment in royalty trusts may result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the royalty trusts' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

MLP Risk — MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may

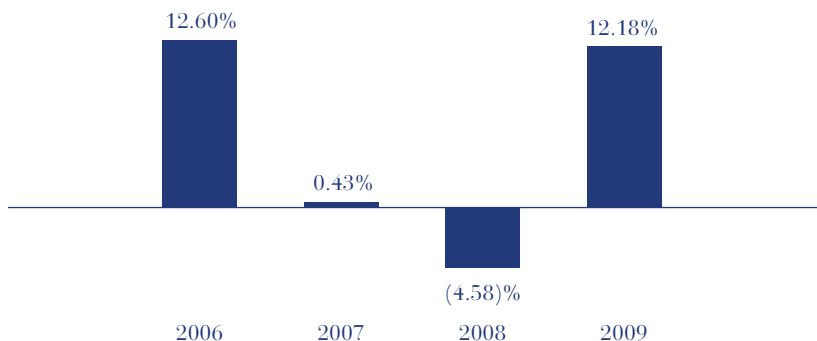
finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

Fixed Income Risk — The prices of the Fund's fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers. Generally, the Fund's fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa, and the volatility of lower-rated securities is even greater than that of higher-rated securities. Also, longer-term securities are generally more volatile, so the average maturity or duration of these securities affects risk. Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt. The lower the ratings of such debt securities, the greater their risks. In addition, these risks are often magnified for securities rated below investment grade, often referred to as "junk bonds," and adverse changes in economic conditions or market perception are likely to cause issuers of these securities to be unable to meet their obligations to repay principal and interest to investors.

Investments in ETFs — ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and the value of the Fund's investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index. Similar to REITs, ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, shares may trade at a discount or premium and the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in Institutional Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Institutional Shares' performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.whgfunds.com or by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG.



Best Quarter
6.71%
(09/30/09)

Worst Quarter
(3.85)%
(03/31/09)

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2009

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (12/19/05)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	12.18%	4.69%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	11.07%	3.40%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	7.88%	3.39%
Citigroup 10-Year Treasury Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(9.92)%	4.79%
Citigroup 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.16%	2.85%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	26.46%	(0.67)%
FTSE NAREIT U.S. Equity Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	27.99%	(2.40)%
25/25/25/25 Blended Benchmark Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	12.02%	2.41%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Westwood Management Corp. serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund is managed by a team of investment professionals, each of whom is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The Adviser has identified the following team members as those with the most significant responsibility for the Fund's assets. The list does not include all members of the investment team.

Mr. Mark R. Freeman, CFA, Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in 1999.

Mr. Scott D. Lawson, CFA, Vice President and Senior Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 2003.

Mr. Todd L. Williams, CFA, Vice President and Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 2003.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

To purchase shares of the Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$100,000. There is no minimum for subsequent investments. The Fund may accept initial investments of smaller amounts in its sole discretion.

If you own your shares directly, you may sell your shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for business by contacting the Fund directly by mail or telephone at 1-877-FUND-WHG.

If you own your shares through an account with a broker or other institution, contact that broker or institution to sell your shares. Your broker or institution may charge a fee for its services in addition to the fees charged by the Fund.

For important information about taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 44 of the prospectus.

WHG BALANCED FUND

FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the WHG Balanced Fund (the “Fund”) is to seek to provide capital appreciation and current income by investing in a portfolio of stocks and fixed-income securities.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Shares of the Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year if you buy and hold Institutional Shares of the Fund)

	Institutional Shares
Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	1.19%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	<u>0.01%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	1.95%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>(1.04)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ^{1,2}	0.91%

¹ Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and the net operating expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial statements (or the “Financial Highlights” section in this prospectus) because (i) the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and not acquired fund fees and expenses and (ii) during the past fiscal year, the Fund operated under a different contractual expense limitation than described below.

² Effective November 1, 2009, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and extraordinary expenses) to the extent necessary to keep net operating expenses from exceeding, on an annual basis, 0.90% of the Fund’s Institutional Shares’ average daily net assets, until February 28, 2011. In addition, if at any point it becomes unnecessary for the Adviser to reduce fees and make expense reimbursements, the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) may permit the Adviser to retain the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and 0.90% to recapture all or a portion of its expense reductions or reimbursements made during the preceding three-year period during which this agreement was in place. This Agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board, for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on the last day of the then-current one-year period. Net operating expenses shown include 0.01% of Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that, except for the first year, the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$93	\$511	\$956	\$2,191

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 90% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests in a combination of equity and debt securities. The Fund uses a bottom-up approach in seeking to provide equity-like returns but with lower volatility than a fully invested equity portfolio. The Adviser typically invests approximately 60% of the Fund's assets in equity securities and approximately 40% of the Fund's assets in debt securities, and any balance of the Fund's assets in cash or cash equivalents. The actual mix of assets will vary depending on the Adviser's analysis of market and economic conditions.

The Fund typically invests in stocks of companies that have market capitalizations of \$1 billion or more and have been operating for at least three years. The Adviser chooses stocks of seasoned companies with proven performance records and above-average earnings growth potential. The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stocks, but may also include shares of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), royalty trusts, MLPs and securities of real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The Fund generally invests in debt and equity securities of domestic companies, but

may also invest in foreign securities and American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). The Adviser expects that the Fund’s investments in foreign companies will normally represent less than 25% of the Fund’s assets.

The debt securities held by the Fund are, in the aggregate, investment grade securities of corporate and government issuers and commercial paper and mortgage- and asset-backed securities. Investment grade debt securities are securities rated in one of the four highest ratings categories by a nationally recognized rating agency. The government issuers in which the Fund invests primarily include U.S. Treasury obligations, obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government, and repurchase agreements involving these securities. There are no restrictions on the maximum or minimum maturity of any individual security in which the Fund may invest. In addition, the Fund’s debt securities may include unrated securities if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade.

The Fund invests in approximately 40-60 equity securities and approximately 40-60 debt securities that are well diversified among market sectors. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser utilizes a value style of investing in which it chooses companies that it believes have securities that are currently undervalued in the market. Key metrics for evaluating the risk/return profile of an investment may include an improving return on equity, a declining debt/equity ratio and, in the case of common equities, positive earnings surprises without a corresponding increase in Wall Street estimates. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals such as a security reaching a predetermined price target, a change to a company’s fundamentals that make the risk/reward profile unattractive, or a need to improve the overall risk/reward profile of the Fund.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders’ investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Equity Risk — Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund’s equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by

industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Foreign Company Risk — Investing in foreign companies, including direct investments and through ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership interest in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These events will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

Investment Style Risk — The Fund pursues a “value style” of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or its prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is inaccurate, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, “value stocks” can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

Fixed Income Risk — The prices of the Fund's fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers. Generally, the Fund's fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa, and the volatility of lower-rated securities is even greater than that of higher-rated securities. Also, longer-term securities are generally more volatile, so the average maturity or duration of these securities affects risk. Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt. The lower the ratings of such debt securities, the greater their risks.

U.S. Government Securities Risk — Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest

rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by the government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

Small-Capitalization Company Risk — The small-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

REIT Risk — REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as the following: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

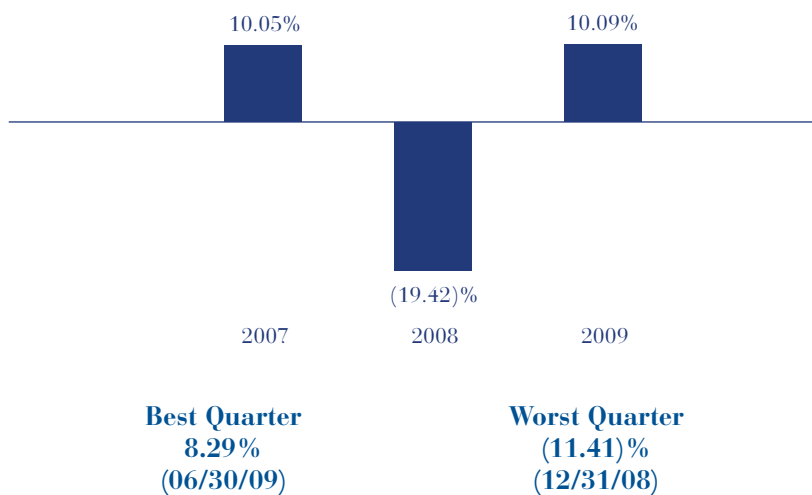
Royalty Trust Risk — The Fund may invest in royalty trusts. A royalty trust generally acquires an interest in natural resource companies and distributes the income it receives to the investors of the royalty trust. A sustained decline in demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products could adversely affect income and royalty trust revenues and cash flows. Factors that could lead to a decrease in market demand include a recession or other adverse economic conditions, an increase in the market price of the underlying commodity, higher taxes or other regulatory actions that increase costs, or a shift in consumer demand for such products. A rising interest rate environment could adversely impact the performance of royalty trusts. Rising interest rates could limit the capital appreciation of royalty trusts because of the increased availability of alternative investments at more competitive yields. The Fund's investment in royalty trusts may result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the royalty trusts' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

MLP Risk — MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP’s interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

Investments in ETFs — ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and the value of the Fund’s investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index. Similar to REITs, ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund’s investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs’ operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, shares may trade at a discount or premium and the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund’s holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect the Fund’s performance.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in Institutional Shares of the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Institutional Shares' performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's Institutional Shares' average annual returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.whgfunds.com or by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG.



Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2009

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (09/08/06)
Fund Returns Before Taxes	10.09%	0.97%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions	9.38%	0.26%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.52%	0.49%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.46%	(2.47)%
Barclays Capital U.S. Government/Credit Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	4.52%	5.85%
60/40 Blended Benchmark Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.74%	1.20%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Westwood Management Corp. serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund is managed by a team of investment professionals, each of whom is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The Adviser has identified the following team members as those with the most significant responsibility for the Fund's assets. The list does not include all members of the investment team.

Ms. Susan M. Byrne, Chairman and Chief Investment Officer, founded the Adviser in 1983.

Mr. Mark R. Freeman, CFA, Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in 1999.

Ms. Kellie R. Stark, CFA, Executive Vice President and Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 1993.

Mr. Scott D. Lawson, CFA, Vice President and Senior Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 2003.

Mr. Jay K. Singhania, CFA, Vice President and Research Analyst, joined the Adviser in 2002.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

To purchase shares of the Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$5,000. There is no minimum for subsequent investments. The Fund may accept initial investments of smaller amounts in its sole discretion.

If you own your shares directly, you may sell your shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for business by contacting the Fund directly by mail or telephone at 1-877-FUND-WHG.

If you own your shares through an account with a broker or other institution, contact that broker or institution to sell your shares. Your broker or institution may charge a fee for its services in addition to the fees charged by the Fund.

For important information about taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 44 of the prospectus.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT TAXES AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

TAX INFORMATION

Each Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Funds through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Funds and their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Funds over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's web site for more information.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RISK

Investing in the Funds involves risk and there is no guarantee that any Fund will achieve its goals. The Adviser's judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment. In fact, no matter how good a job the Adviser does, you could lose money on your investment in a Fund, just as you could with similar investments.

The value of your investment in a Fund is based on the market prices of the securities the Fund holds. These prices change daily due to economic and other events that affect particular companies and other issuers. These price movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or lesser depending on the types of securities the Fund owns and the markets in which it trades. The effect on the Fund of a change in the value of a single security will depend on how widely the Fund diversifies its holdings.

Equity Risk (All Funds) — Equity securities include public and privately issued equity securities, common and preferred stocks, warrants, rights to subscribe to common stock and convertible securities, interests in MLPs and royalty trusts, shares of REITs and ADRs, as well as shares of ETFs that attempt to track the price movement of equity indices. Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. Preferred stock provides a fixed dividend that is paid before any dividends are paid to common stock holders, and which takes precedence over common stock in the event of a liquidation. Like common stock, preferred stocks represent partial ownership in a company, although preferred stock shareholders do not enjoy any of the voting rights of common stockholders. Also, unlike common stock, a preferred stock pays a fixed dividend that does not fluctuate, although the company does not have to pay this dividend if it lacks the financial ability to do so. Investments in equity securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The value of such securities convertible into equity securities, such as warrants or convertible debt, is also affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provision. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which a mutual fund invests will cause the fund's net asset value to fluctuate. An investment in a portfolio of equity securities may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of these share price fluctuations.

Fixed Income Risk (WHG Income Opportunity Fund, WHG Balanced Fund) — The market value of fixed income investments change in response to interest rate changes and other factors. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding fixed income securities generally rise. Moreover, while securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields, the prices of longer maturity securities are also subject to greater market fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. During periods of falling interest rates, certain debt obligations with high interest rates may be prepaid (or “called”) by the issuer prior to maturity. In addition to these risks, fixed income securities may be subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that an issuer will be unable or unwilling to make timely payments of either principal or interest.

Foreign Security Risk (All Funds) — Investments in securities of foreign companies (including direct investments as well as investments through ADRs) can be more volatile than investments in U.S. companies. Diplomatic, political, or economic developments, including nationalization or appropriation, could affect investments in foreign companies. Foreign securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets. In addition, the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Foreign companies or governments generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards comparable to those applicable to domestic U.S. companies or governments. Transaction costs are generally higher than those in the United States and expenses for custodial arrangements of foreign securities may be somewhat greater than typical expenses for custodial arrangements of similar U.S. securities. Some foreign governments levy withholding taxes against dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes are recoverable, the non-recovered portion will reduce the income received from the securities comprising the portfolio.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS

The investment objective of the WHG LargeCap Value Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation. The investment objective of the WHG SMidCap Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation. The investment objective of the WHG SmallCap Value Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation. The primary investment objective of the WHG Income Opportunity Fund is to provide current income. A secondary objective of the WHG Income Opportunity Fund is to provide the opportunity for long-term capital appreciation. The investment objective of the WHG Balanced Fund is to seek to provide capital appreciation and current income by investing in a portfolio of stocks and fixed-income securities. The investment objectives of the Funds, except the WHG Income Opportunity Fund, are fundamental and cannot be changed without shareholder approval. The investment objective for the WHG Income Opportunity Fund may be changed without shareholder approval, upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The investments and strategies described in this prospectus are those that the Funds use under normal conditions. During unusual economic or market conditions, or for temporary defensive purposes, each Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments and other cash equivalents that would not ordinarily be consistent with its investment objectives. If a Fund invests in this manner, it may not achieve its investment objective. The Funds will only make temporary defensive investments if the Adviser believes that the risk of loss outweighs the opportunity for capital appreciation or current income.

This prospectus describes the Funds' principal investment strategies, and the Funds will normally invest in the types of securities and other investments described in this prospectus. In addition to the securities and other investments and strategies described in this prospectus, each Fund also may invest to a lesser extent in other securities, use other strategies and engage in other investment practices that are not part of its principal investment strategies. These investments and strategies, as well as those described in this prospectus, are described in detail in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") (for information on how to obtain a copy of the SAI see the back cover of this prospectus). Of course, there is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its investment goals.

INFORMATION ABOUT PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Funds' policy and procedures with respect to the circumstances under which the Funds disclose their portfolio securities is available in the SAI. Within 10 days of the end of each calendar quarter, each Fund will post its complete portfolio holdings on the internet at <http://www.whgfunds.com>.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Westwood Management Corp., a New York corporation formed in 1983, serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. The Adviser's principal place of business is located at 200 Crescent Court, Suite 1200, Dallas, Texas 75201. The Adviser is a wholly owned subsidiary of Westwood Holdings Group, Inc., an institutional asset management company. As of December 31, 2009, the Adviser had approximately \$9.3 billion in assets under management.

The Adviser makes investment decisions for the Funds and continuously reviews, supervises and administers each Fund's investment program. The Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board") supervises the Adviser and establishes policies that the Adviser must follow in its management activities. For its advisory services to the Funds, the Adviser is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.85% of the average daily net assets of the WHG SmallCap Value Fund and at an annual rate of 0.75% of the average daily net assets of the WHG LargeCap Value Fund, the WHG SMidCap Fund, the WHG Income Opportunity Fund and the WHG Balanced Fund.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep net operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) for Institutional Shares of the WHG LargeCap Value Fund from exceeding 1.00% of the Fund's Institutional Shares' average daily net assets until November 16, 2011. Effective November 1, 2009, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep net operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) for Institutional Shares of the WHG Income Opportunity Fund and the WHG Balanced Fund from exceeding 0.90% of each Fund's Institutional Shares' average daily net assets until February 28, 2011. Prior to November 1, 2009, the Adviser had contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep net operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) of the WHG Income Opportunity Fund and the WHG Balanced Fund from exceeding 1.00%

of each Fund's Institutional Shares' average daily net assets. In addition, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep net expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) for Institutional Shares of the WHG SMidCap Fund and the WHG SmallCap Value Fund from exceeding 1.25% of each Fund's Institutional Shares' average daily net assets until February 28, 2011. If at any point it becomes unnecessary for the Adviser to reduce fees or make expense reimbursements, the Board may permit the Adviser to retain the difference between the total annual Fund operating expenses and its expense cap to recapture all or a portion of its expense reductions or reimbursements made during the preceding three-year period during which this agreement was in place.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2009, the Adviser received advisory fees (after fee reductions) as a percentage of average daily net assets of each Fund as follows:

WHG LargeCap Value Fund	0.62%
WHG SMidCap Fund	0.87%
WHG SmallCap Value Fund	0.47%
WHG Income Opportunity Fund	0.64%
WHG Balanced Fund	0.00%

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Funds' investment advisory agreement is available in the Funds' Annual Report dated October 31, 2009.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Each Fund is managed by a portfolio management team. The Adviser also manages institutional separate accounts and is the sub-adviser to other mutual funds. The investment process is the same for similar accounts, including the Funds, and is driven by proprietary team-oriented, in-depth, fundamental research. The investment research team is organized by industry coverage and supports all of the accounts managed in each of the Adviser's investment strategies. Each of the Adviser's investment strategies is managed by a portfolio management team. Weekly research meetings provide a forum where the Adviser's investment professionals discuss current investment ideas within their assigned industries. Generally, the entire portfolio management team, or a sub-set of the team, then debates the merits of recommendations, taking into account the prevailing market environment, the portfolio's current composition, and the relative value of alternative investments. Investment decisions are made by majority agreement of the portfolio management team.

Although each Fund is managed by a portfolio management team, the Adviser has identified the following team members as those with the most significant responsibility for each Fund's assets. This list does not include all members of the investment team.

Ms. Susan M. Byrne has served as Chairman and Chief Investment Officer since founding the Adviser in April 1983. Ms. Byrne has served on the portfolio team for the WHG LargeCap Value Fund, the WHG Balanced Fund and the WHG SMidCap Fund since each Fund's inception. Ms. Byrne participates in the investment decision process during the portfolio team meetings in which the team decides the stock/weight selection for the model portfolio. She has authority to direct trading activity for the Funds and is also responsible for representing the Funds to investors. Ms. Byrne has more than 40 years of investment experience.

Mr. Mark R. Freeman, CFA, has served as Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager for the Adviser since July 2006. He joined the Adviser in 1999 and served as Vice President and Portfolio Manager from July of 2000 to July of 2006. Mr. Freeman has served on the portfolio team for the WHG LargeCap Value Fund, the WHG Balanced Fund and the WHG Income Opportunity Fund since each Fund's inception. Mr. Freeman participates in the investment decision process during the portfolio team meetings in which the team determines the stock/weight selection for the model portfolio. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Funds and is also responsible for representing the Funds to investors. Mr. Freeman has more than 22 years of investment experience.

Ms. Kellie R. Stark, CFA, has served as Executive Vice President and Research Analyst for the Adviser since March 2009. Prior to this appointment, she served as Senior Vice President for the Adviser from July 2004 to March 2009, and as Vice President and Associate Portfolio Manager from July 1997 to July 2004. She joined the Adviser in 1993 and has served on the portfolio team for the WHG LargeCap Value Fund, the WHG Balanced Fund, and the WHG SMidCap Fund since each Fund's inception. She has served on the portfolio team for the WHG SmallCap Value Fund since April 1, 2008. Ms. Stark participates in the investment decision process during the portfolio team meetings in which the team decides the stock/weight selection for the model portfolio. She has authority to direct trading activity for the Funds and is also responsible for representing the Funds to investors. Ms. Stark has more than 21 years of investment experience.

Mr. Christopher J. MacDonald, CFA, has served as Vice President and Senior Research Analyst for the Adviser since July 2007. Prior to that, Mr. MacDonald served as Vice President and Research Analyst of the Adviser from 1997 until July 2007. He joined the Adviser in 1994 and

has served on the portfolio team for the WHG SmallCap Value Fund since the Fund's inception. Mr. MacDonald participates in the investment decision process during the portfolio team meetings in which the team determines the stock/weight selection for the model portfolio. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Fund and is also responsible for representing the Fund to investors. Mr. MacDonald has more than 21 years of investment experience.

Mr. Scott D. Lawson, CFA, has served as Vice President and Senior Research Analyst since joining the Adviser in October 2003. Mr. Lawson has served on the portfolio team for the WHG LargeCap Value Fund, the WHG SmallCap Value Fund and the WHG Balanced Fund since each Fund's inception. He has served as a member of the WHG Income Opportunity Fund portfolio team since April 2008. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Lawson was an Assistant Portfolio Manager at Bank of America from 2000 to 2003. From 1995 to 2000, he was a Research Analyst with Mississippi Valley Advisors, specializing in the Technology and Industrial sectors. Mr. Lawson participates in the investment decision process during the portfolio team meetings in which the team decides the stock/weight selection for the target portfolio. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Fund and is also responsible for representing the Fund to investors. Mr. Lawson has more than 21 years of investment experience.

Mr. David S. Spika, CFA, has served as Vice President and Investment Strategist since joining the Adviser in October 2003. Mr. Spika has served on the portfolio team for the WHG SMidCap Fund since its inception. Prior to joining the Adviser, he spent 17 years with Bank of America, where he served in a variety of roles, including portfolio manager in the Private Bank and, most recently, as an institutional portfolio manager and investment strategist for Banc of America Capital Management. Mr. Spika participates in the investment decision process during the portfolio team meetings in which the team decides the stock/weight selection for the target portfolio. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Fund and is also responsible for representing the Fund to investors. Mr. Spika has more than 24 years of investment experience.

Mr. Jay K. Singhanian, CFA, has served as Vice President and Research Analyst for the Adviser since June 2004. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Singhanian served as Assistant Vice President and Research Analyst for the Adviser from July 2002 to June 2004, and as Research Analyst from March 2001 to July 2002. Mr. Singhanian has served on the portfolio team for the WHG LargeCap Value Fund and the WHG Balanced Fund since April 2008. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Singhanian spent two years at Bank of America as an analyst in its Retail Industry Group where he was also involved with due diligence and financial modeling. He participates

in the investment decision process during the portfolio team meetings in which the team decides the stock/weight selection for the model portfolio. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Funds and is also responsible for representing the Funds to investors. Mr. Singhania has more than 14 years of investment experience.

Mr. Todd L. Williams, CFA, has served as Vice President and Research Analyst for the Adviser since July 2005. Prior to this appointment, he served as Assistant Vice President and Research Analyst for the Adviser from July 2003 to July 2005, and as Research Analyst from November 2002 to July 2003. Before joining the Adviser, Mr. Williams was a portfolio manager and analyst with AMR Investments, Inc. Mr. Williams has served on the portfolio team for the WHG Income Opportunity Fund since the Fund's inception. He participates in the investment decision process during the portfolio team meetings in which the team decides the stock/weight selection for the model portfolio. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Fund and is also responsible for representing the Fund to investors. Mr. Williams has more than 13 years of investment experience.

Ms. Lisa Dong, CFA, has served as Vice President and Research Analyst for the Adviser since June 2005. Prior to this appointment, she served as Assistant Vice President and Research Analyst from October 2001 to July 2005, as Research Analyst from June 2001 to October 2001, and as Assistant Research Analyst from December 2000 to June 2001. Ms. Dong has served on the portfolio team for the WHG SmallCap Value Fund since the Fund's inception. Ms. Dong participates in the investment decision process during the portfolio team meetings in which the team decides the stock/weight selection for the model portfolio. She has authority to direct trading activity for the Fund and is also responsible for representing the Fund to investors. Ms. Dong has more than 13 years of investment experience.

Mr. Ragen R. Stienke, CFA, has served as Vice President and Research Analyst for the Adviser since July 2006. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Stienke served as Assistant Vice President and Research Analyst from November 2004, when he joined the Adviser, until July 2006. Prior to joining the Adviser, he worked for UBS Investment Bank in the research department, where he spent 3 years as a software strategist and 2 years as a U.S. equity strategist. Mr. Stienke has served on the portfolio team for the WHG SMidCap Fund since its inception. He participates in the investment decision process during the portfolio team meetings in which the team decides the stock/weight selection for the model portfolio. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Fund and is also responsible for representing the Fund to investors. Mr. Stienke has more than 14 years of investment experience.

Mr. Corey Henegar, CFA, has served as Vice President and Research Analyst for the Adviser since July 2007. Prior to this appointment, he served the Adviser as Assistant Vice President and Research Analyst from July 2004 until July 2006, as Research Analyst from July 2002 to July 2004, and as Assistant Research Analyst from June 2001 to July 2002. Mr. Henegar has served on the portfolio team for the WHG SMidCap Fund since its inception and he began serving on the WHG SmallCap Fund in April 2008. He participates in the investment decision process during the portfolio team meetings in which the team decides the stock/weight selection for the model portfolio. He has authority to direct trading activity for the Funds and is also responsible for representing the Funds to investors. Mr. Henegar has more than 9 years of investment experience.

The Funds' SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of Fund shares.

RELATED PERFORMANCE DATA OF THE ADVISER

The following tables give the related performance of actual, fee-paying separate accounts, each referred to as a "Composite," managed by the Adviser that have investment objectives, policies, strategies and risks substantially similar to those of each Fund. None of the Composites reflect all of the firm's assets under management. Complete lists and descriptions of the firm's composites are available upon request. The data illustrates the past performance of the Adviser in managing substantially similar accounts. **The data does not represent the performance of the Funds.** Performance is related and does not represent the future performance of the Funds or of the Adviser.

The manner in which the performance was calculated for the Composites differs from that of registered mutual funds such as the Funds. Each Composite's performance data was calculated in accordance with the standards of the Chartered Financial Analyst Institute ("CFAI").¹ All returns presented were calculated on a total return basis and include all dividends and interest, accrued income, and realized and unrealized gains and losses. Except as otherwise noted, all returns reflect the payment of investment management fees, brokerage commissions, and execution costs paid by the accounts included in the composites, without taking into account federal or state income taxes. Custodial fees, if any, were not included in the calculations. Securities are valued as of trade-date. Accounts in each Composite were under management for the entire reporting period. Beginning January 1, 2006, the minimum portfolio size

for inclusion in a Composite is \$5 million. The exclusion of accounts with portfolio sizes below \$5 million had no material effect on the performance of the Composites. Prior to January 1, 2006, there was no minimum asset size for inclusion in the Composite.

The currency used to express performance in each Composite is U.S. dollars. Performance results are presented both net of fees and gross of fees. Because of variation in fee levels, the “net of fees” Composite returns may not be reflective of performance in any one particular account. Therefore, the performance information shown below is not necessarily representative of the performance information that typically would be shown for a registered mutual fund.

The performance of the Composites (net of fees) reflects the Adviser’s applicable account fees and expenses; however, each Fund’s fees and expenses are generally expected to be higher than those of the accounts included in the respective Composite. If the Funds’ fees and expenses had been imposed on the accounts included in the respective Composite, the performance shown below would have been lower. The accounts that are included in each Composite are not subject to the same type of expenses to which the Funds are subject and are not subject to the diversification requirements, specific tax restrictions, and investment limitations imposed by the federal securities and tax laws. Consequently, the performance results for each Composite could have been adversely affected if the accounts in the Composite were subject to the same federal securities and tax laws as the Funds.

The investment results for each Composite presented below are not intended to predict or suggest the future returns of the Funds. The performance data shown below should not be considered a substitute for the Funds’ own performance information. Investors should be aware that the use of a methodology different than that used below to calculate performance could result in different performance data.

**Performance Information for the Adviser's
LargeCap Value Strategy Composite²
(January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2009)**

The following data illustrates the past performance of the Adviser in managing substantially similar accounts and does not represent the performance of the WHG LargeCap Value Fund.

Year	Total Return (Net of Fees)	Total Return (Gross of Fees)	Russell 1000 Value Index ^{3,4}	Number of Portfolios	Dispersion ⁵	Total Assets at End of Period (\$ millions)	Percentage of Firm Assets
2009	14.2%	14.5%	19.7%	46	0.5	\$4,375.5	46.9%
2008	(32.7%)	(32.4%)	(36.9%)	36	0.3	\$3,142.0	48.1%
2007	12.9%	13.3%	(0.2%)	34	0.3	\$2,921.7	41.1%
2006	19.5%	19.9%	22.3%	32	0.1	\$2,368.8	43.4%
2005	15.3%	15.8%	7.1%	32	0.3	\$2,656.2	57.7%
2004	13.7%	14.2%	16.5%	39	0.3	\$2,572.6	67.7%
2003	24.3%	24.8%	30.0%	42	0.5	\$2,341.3	61.4%
2002	(16.1%)	(15.7%)	(15.5%)	38	0.5	\$1,822.5	45.4%
2001	(8.6%)	(8.2%)	(5.6%)	35	0.4	\$1,880.7	46.8%
2000	13.0%	13.5%	7.0%	33	0.6	\$1,637.3	46.1%

Average Annual Total Returns (since inception through 12/31/2009)

Time Period	Adviser's Composite Returns		Russell 1000 Value Index ^{3,4}
	Net of Fees	Gross of Fees	
1 Year	14.2%	14.5%	19.7%
2 Years	(12.3%)	(12.0%)	(13.1%)
3 Years	(4.6%)	(4.3%)	(9.0%)
4 Years	0.9%	1.3%	(2.0%)
5 Years	3.6%	4.0%	(0.3%)
6 Years	5.2%	5.6%	2.4%
7 Years	7.8%	8.2%	5.9%
8 Years	4.5%	4.9%	3.0%
9 Years	2.9%	3.3%	2.0%
10 Years	3.9%	4.3%	2.5%
11 Years	4.7%	5.1%	2.9%
12 Years	5.9%	6.4%	3.9%
13 Years	7.8%	8.3%	6.0%
14 Years	9.1%	9.6%	7.1%
15 Years	10.9%	11.4%	8.9%
16 Years	10.4%	11.0%	8.2%
17 Years	10.8%	11.4%	8.8%
18 Years	10.7%	11.3%	9.0%
19 Years	11.3%	11.9%	9.8%
20 Years	10.1%	10.7%	8.8%
21 Years	11.0%	11.7%	9.6%
22 Years	11.2%	11.9%	10.2%
23 Years ⁶	11.0%	11.7%	9.7%

- ¹ CFAI is an international, nonprofit organization of more than 50,000 investment practitioners and educators in over 100 countries. CFAI offers services in three broad categories: Education through seminars and publications; Professional Conduct and Ethics; and Standards of Practice and Advocacy. These CFAI performance presentation standards are intended to (i) promote full and fair presentations by investment advisers of their performance results and (ii) ensure uniformity in reporting so that performance results of the investment advisers are directly comparable. CFAI performance presentation standards differ from SEC standards for calculating performance for mutual funds. The Adviser has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). CFAI has not been involved in the preparation or review of this report.
- ² The calculation of returns is computed on a monthly basis starting January 1, 1987 for the Composite; including accrued dividends and interest income. Actual results may vary depending on level of assets and fee schedule. Performance results net of fees reflect the actual rate of fees paid by the accounts included in the Composite. Westwood's fee schedules are as follows: for the LargeCap Value strategy, 0.75% on the first \$25 million, negotiable thereafter. All fees are stated in annual rates and are typically billed quarterly. Asset-weighted standard deviation of investment returns versus asset-weighted composite includes accounts managed for the entire year. Westwood claims compliance with GIPS® and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS® standards. Westwood has been independently verified for the periods January 1, 1995 through December 31, 2008. Verification assesses whether (1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS® standards on a firm-wide basis and (2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS® standards. The LargeCap Value Strategy Composite has been examined for the periods January 1, 1995 through December 31, 2008. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.
- ³ The Russell 1000 Value Index is an unmanaged index which measures the performance of the large-capitalization sector of the U.S. equity markets. It contains those Russell 1000 Index companies with lower-price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.
- ⁴ The comparative benchmark returns include interest and dividend income but do not include taxes, potential transaction costs or management fees.
- ⁵ Dispersion is measured using asset-weighted standard deviation. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the degree to which an individual portfolio's return varies from the median return for the composite. Greater deviation means greater risk to the investor.
- ⁶ Inception date of the LargeCap Value Composite is January 1, 1987.

***Performance Information for the Adviser's
SMidCap Strategy Composite²
(January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2009)***

The following data illustrates the past performance of the Adviser in managing substantially similar accounts and does not represent the performance of the WHG SMidCap Fund.

Year	Total Return (Net of Fees)	Total Return (Gross of Fees)	Russell 2500 ^{3,4}	Number of Portfolios	Dispersion ⁵	Total Assets at End of Period	Percentage of Firm Assets
2009	34.3%	35.0%	34.4%	21	0.5	\$1,559.7	16.7%
2008	(26.7%)	(26.4%)	(36.8%)	16	0.2	\$917.4	14.0%
2007	11.7%	12.3%	1.4%	14	0.3	\$1,091.2	15.3%
2006	21.6%	22.2%	16.2%	9	0.2	\$784.5	14.4%
2005	20.5%	20.8%	8.1%	4	0.1	\$554.9	12.0%
2004	27.6%	28.1%	18.3%	2	0.1	\$77.9	2.1%
2003	33.6%	34.1%	45.5%	2	0.3	\$50.5	1.3%
2002	0.7%	1.2%	(17.8%)	2	0.1	\$32.7	0.8%
2001	(11.1)%	(10.8%)	1.2%	2	1.4	\$31.8	0.8%
2000	7.0%	7.4%	4.3%	2	0.2	\$35.9	1.0%

Average Annual Total Returns (since inception through 12/31/2009)

Time Period	Adviser's Composite Returns		Russell 2500 ^{3,4}
	Net of Fees	Gross of Fees	
1 Year	34.3%	35.0%	34.4%
2 Years	(0.8%)	(0.3%)	(7.8%)
3 Years	3.2%	3.8%	(4.9%)
4 Years	7.5%	8.1%	0.0%
5 Years	10.0%	10.5%	1.6%
6 Years	12.8%	13.3%	4.2%
7 Years	15.5%	16.0%	9.3%
8 Years	13.6%	14.1%	5.5%
9 Years	10.5%	11.0%	5.0%
10 Years	10.2%	10.6%	4.9%
11 Years	11.8%	12.3%	6.5%
12 years	11.9%	12.4%	6.0%
Since Inception (7/1/97)	12.9%	13.4%	6.7%

- ¹ CFAI is an international, nonprofit organization of more than 50,000 investment practitioners and educators in over 100 countries. CFAI offers services in three broad categories: Education through seminars and publications; Professional Conduct and Ethics; and Standards of Practice and Advocacy. These CFAI performance presentation standards are intended to (i) promote full and fair presentations by investment advisers of their performance results and (ii) ensure uniformity in reporting so that performance results of the investment advisers are directly comparable. CFAI performance presentation standards differ from SEC standards for calculating performance for mutual funds. The Adviser has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). CFAI has not been involved in the preparation or review of this report.
- ² The calculation of returns is computed on a monthly basis starting January 1, 1998 for the Composite; including accrued dividends and interest income. Actual results may vary depending on level of assets and fee schedule. Performance results net of fees reflect the actual rate of fees paid by the accounts included in the Composite. Westwood's fee schedules are as follows: for the SMidCap strategy, 0.85% on the first \$25 million, negotiable thereafter. All fees are stated in annual rates and are typically billed quarterly. Asset-weighted standard deviation of investment returns versus asset-weighted composite includes accounts managed for the entire year. Westwood claims compliance with GIPS® and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS® standards. Westwood has been independently verified for the periods January 1, 1995 through December 31, 2008. Verification assesses whether (1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS® standards on a firm-wide basis and (2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS® standards. The SMidCap Strategy Composite has been examined for the periods January 1, 1998 through December 31, 2008. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.
- ³ The Russell 2500 Index is an unmanaged index of the 2,500 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which contains the 3,000 largest stocks in the U.S. based on total market capitalization.
- ⁴ The comparative benchmark returns include interest and dividend income but do not include taxes, potential transaction costs or management fees.
- ⁵ Dispersion is measured using asset-weighted standard deviation. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the degree to which an individual portfolio's return varies from the median return for the composite. Greater deviation means greater risk to the investor.

**Performance Information for the Adviser's
SmallCap Value Strategy Composite²
(January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2009)**

The following data illustrates the past performance of the Adviser in managing substantially similar accounts and does not represent the performance of the WHG SmallCap Value Fund.

Year	Total Return (Net of Fees)	Total Return (Gross of Fees)	Russell 2000 Value Index ^{3,4}	Number of Portfolios	Dispersion ⁵	Total Assets at End of Period (\$ millions)	Percentage of Firm Assets
2009	20.6%	21.4%	20.6%	11	0.3	\$242.2	2.6%
2008	(31.4%)	(31.0%)	(28.9%)	9	0.4	\$177.2	2.7%
2007	3.2%	3.6%	(9.8%)	5	0.9	\$134.5	1.9%
2006	23.7%	24.1%	23.5%	4	0.2	\$125.7	2.3%
2005	10.1%	10.5%	4.7%	3	0.5	\$38.0	0.8%
2004	28.1%	28.4%	22.3%	3	0.3	\$37.7	1.0%

Average Annual Total Returns (since inception through 12/31/2009)

Time Period	Adviser's Composite Returns		
	Net of Fees	Gross of Fees	Russell 2000 Value Index ^{3,4}
1 Year	20.6%	21.4%	20.6%
2 Years	(9.0%)	(8.5%)	(7.4%)
3 Years	(5.1%)	(4.6%)	(8.2%)
4 Years	1.4%	1.9%	(1.2%)
5 Years	3.1%	3.6%	0.0%
6 Years ⁶	6.9%	7.3%	3.4%

¹ CFAI is an international, nonprofit organization of more than 50,000 investment practitioners and educators in over 100 countries. CFAI offers services in three broad categories: Education through seminars and publications; Professional Conduct and Ethics; and Standards of Practice and Advocacy. These CFAI performance presentation standards are intended to (i) promote full and fair presentations by investment advisers of their performance results and (ii) ensure uniformity in reporting so that performance results of the investment advisers are directly comparable. CFAI performance presentation standards differ from SEC standards for calculating performance for mutual funds. The Adviser has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). CFAI has not been involved in the preparation or review of this report.

² The calculation of returns is computed on a monthly basis starting January 1, 2004 for the Composite; including accrued dividends and interest income. Actual results may vary depending on level of assets and fee schedule. Performance results net of fees reflect the actual rate of fees paid by the accounts included in the Composite. Westwood's fee schedules are as follows: for the SmallCap Value strategy, 1.00% on the first \$10 million, negotiable thereafter. All fees are stated in annual rates and are typically billed quarterly. Asset-weighted standard deviation of investment returns versus asset-weighted composite includes accounts managed for the entire year. Westwood claims compliance with GIPS® and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS® standards. Westwood has been independently verified for the periods January 1, 1995 through December 31, 2008. Verification assesses whether (1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS® standards on a firm-wide basis and (2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS® standards. The SmallCap Value Strategy Composite has been examined for the periods January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2008. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.

- ³ The Russell 2000 Value Index is an unmanaged market index that measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index. The return for this unmanaged index does not include any transaction costs, management fees or other costs.
- ⁴ The comparative benchmark returns include interest and dividend income but do not include taxes, potential transaction costs or management fees.
- ⁵ Dispersion is measured using asset-weighted standard deviation. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the degree to which an individual portfolio's return varies from the median return for the composite. Greater deviation means greater risk to the investor.
- ⁶ Inception date of the SMidCap Composite is January 1, 2004.

**Performance Information for the Adviser's
Income Opportunity Strategy Composite²
(January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2009)**

The following data illustrates the past performance of the Adviser in managing substantially similar accounts and does not represent the performance of the WHG Income Opportunity Fund.

Year	Total Return (Net of Fees)	Total Return (Gross of Fees)	10 Year Treasury Note ^{3,8}	3 Month Treasury Bill ^{4,8}	S&P 500 ^{5,8}	Nareit ^{6,8}	Blended Benchmark ^{7,8}	Number of Portfolios	Dispersion ⁹	Total Assets at End of Period	Percentage of Firm Assets
2009	13.3%	13.9%	(9.9%)	0.2%	26.5%	28.0%	12.0%	3	1.3	\$203.5	2.2%
2008	(7.1%)	(6.7%)	20.3%	1.8%	(37.0%)	(37.7%)	(14.6%)	3	4.3	\$144.1	2.2%
2007	0.2%	0.8%	9.8%	4.7%	5.5%	(15.7%)	1.0%	3	1.1	\$190.6	2.7%
2006	13.5%	14.1%	1.4%	4.8%	15.8%	35.1%	13.7%	5	0.2	\$235.0	4.3%
2005	5.4%	5.7%	2.0%	3.0%	4.9%	12.2%	5.7%	20	0.3	\$119.6	2.6%
2004	16.3%	16.8%	4.9%	1.2%	10.9%	31.6%	12.0%	2	0.3	\$32.7	0.9%
2003	23.2%	23.5%	1.3%	1.1%	28.7%	37.1%	16.3%	2	0.2	\$18.9	0.5%

Average Annual Total Returns (since inception through 12/31/2009)

Time Period	Adviser's Composite Returns		10 Year Treasury Note ^{3,8}	3 Month Treasury Bill ^{4,8}	S&P 500 ^{5,8}	Nareit ^{6,8}	Blended Benchmark ^{7,8}
	Net of Fees	Gross of Fees					
1 Year	13.3%	13.9%	(9.9%)	0.2%	26.5%	28.0%	12.0%
2 Years	2.6%	3.1%	4.1%	1.0%	(10.7%)	(10.7%)	(2.2%)
3 Years	1.8%	2.3%	6.0%	2.2%	(5.6%)	(12.4%)	(1.1%)
4 Years	4.6%	5.1%	4.8%	2.9%	(0.7%)	(2.4%)	2.4%
5 Years	4.7%	5.3%	4.2%	2.9%	0.4%	0.4%	3.1%
6 Years	6.6%	7.1%	4.3%	2.6%	2.1%	5.0%	4.5%
7 Years ¹⁰	8.8%	9.3%	3.9%	2.4%	5.5%	9.1%	6.1%

¹ CFAI is an international, nonprofit organization of more than 50,000 investment practitioners and educators in over 100 countries. CFAI offers services in three broad categories: Education through seminars and publications; Professional Conduct and Ethics; and Standards of Practice and Advocacy. These CFAI performance presentation standards are intended to (i) promote full and fair presentations by investment advisers of their performance results and (ii) ensure uniformity in reporting so that performance results of the investment advisers are directly comparable. CFAI performance presentation standards differ from SEC standards for calculating performance for mutual funds. The Adviser has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). CFAI has not been involved in the preparation or review of this report.

- ² The calculation of returns is computed on a monthly basis starting January 1, 2003 for the Composites; including accrued dividends and interest income. Actual results may vary depending on level of assets and fee schedule. Performance results net of fees reflect the actual rate of fees paid by the accounts included in the Composites. Westwood's fee schedule: for the Income Opportunity strategy, 0.80% on the first \$10 million, negotiable thereafter. All fees are stated in annual rates and are typically billed quarterly. Asset-weighted standard deviation of investment returns versus asset-weighted composite includes accounts managed for the entire year. Westwood claims compliance with GIPS® and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS® standards. Westwood has been independently verified for the periods January 1, 1995 through December 31, 2008. Verification assesses whether (1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS® standards on a firm-wide basis and (2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS® standards. The Income Opportunity Strategy Composite has been examined for the periods January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2008. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.
- ³ The Citigroup Treasury 10-Year Index computes returns for the current Treasury Notes with a maturity of 10 years or less. Treasury Notes are fixed income securities whose interest and principal payments are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
- ⁴ The Citigroup 3-Month Treasury Bill Index computes returns for the current Treasury Bills with a maturity of 90 days or less.
- ⁵ The S&P® 500 Index is a widely recognized, market value weighted (higher market value stocks have more influence than lower market value stocks) index of 500 stocks designed to mimic the overall U.S. equity market's industry weightings.
- ⁶ The NAREIT U.S. Equity Index is an unmanaged index of all tax qualified REITs listed on the NYSE, AMEX and NASDAQ which have 75% or more of their gross invested book assets invested directly or indirectly in the equity ownership of real estate.
- ⁷ The blended benchmark is comprised of the following: 25% S&P 500 Index / 25% NAREIT U.S. Equity Index / 25% Citigroup 3 Month Treasury Bill Index / 25% Citigroup 10-Yr. Treasury Note Index.
- ⁸ The comparative benchmark returns include interest and dividend income but do not include taxes, potential transaction costs or management fees.
- ⁹ Dispersion is measured using asset-weighted standard deviation. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the degree to which an individual portfolio's return varies from the median return for the composite. Greater deviation means greater risk to the investor.
- ¹⁰ Inception date of the Income Opportunity Composite is January 1, 2003.

**Performance Information for the Adviser's
Balanced Strategy Composite²
(January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2009)**

The following data illustrates the past performance of the Adviser in managing substantially similar accounts and does not represent the performance of the WHG Balanced Fund.

Year	Total Return (Net of Fees)	Total Return (Gross of Fees)	S&P 500 ^{3,6}	BCGC ^{4,6}	Blended Benchmark ^{5,6}	Number of Portfolios	Dispersion ⁷	Total Assets at End of Period (\$ millions)	Percentage of Firm Assets
2009	10.7%	11.2%	26.5%	4.5%	17.7%	2	0.1	\$31.2	0.3%
2008	(19.0%)	(18.5%)	(37.0%)	5.7%	(21.9%)	2	0.1	\$28.9	0.4%
2007	10.1%	10.8%	5.5%	7.2%	6.3%	3	0.2	\$65.0	0.9%
2006	12.7%	13.4%	15.8%	3.8%	10.9%	3	0.2	\$57.6	1.1%
2005	10.2%	10.9%	4.9%	2.4%	4.0%	3	0.2	\$49.5	1.1%
2004	8.8%	9.4%	10.9%	4.2%	8.2%	4	0.1	\$73.5	1.9%
2003	15.3%	16.1%	28.7%	4.7%	18.8%	3	0.2	\$48.5	1.3%
2002	(5.4%)	(4.8%)	(22.1%)	11.0%	(9.5%)	5	0.5	\$87.0	2.2%
2001	(1.7%)	(1.1%)	(11.9%)	8.5%	(3.7%)	6	0.3	\$164.1	4.1%
2000	12.4%	13.3%	(9.2%)	11.9%	(1.0%)	5	0.2	\$100.8	2.8%

Average Annual Total Returns (since inception through 12/31/2009)

Time Period	Adviser's Composite Returns				Blended Benchmark ^{5,6}
	Net of Fees	Gross of Fees	S&P 500 ^{3,6}	BCGC ^{4,6}	
1 Year	10.7%	11.2%	26.5%	4.5%	17.7%
2 Years	(5.3%)	(4.8%)	(10.7%)	5.1%	(4.1%)
3 Years	(0.4%)	0.1%	(5.6%)	5.8%	(0.8%)
4 Years	2.7%	3.3%	(0.7%)	5.3%	2.0%
5 Years	4.2%	4.8%	0.4%	4.7%	2.4%
6 Years	4.9%	5.5%	2.1%	4.6%	3.4%
7 Years	6.4%	7.0%	5.5%	4.6%	5.4%
8 Years	4.8%	5.4%	1.6%	5.4%	3.4%
9 Years	4.1%	4.7%	0.0%	5.8%	2.6%
10 Years	4.9%	5.5%	(1.0%)	6.3%	2.3%
11 Years	5.1%	5.7%	0.9%	5.5%	3.1%
12 Years	5.7%	6.4%	2.9%	5.9%	4.5%
13 Years	7.0%	7.6%	5.0%	6.2%	5.8%
14 Years	7.7%	8.3%	6.2%	5.9%	6.5%
15 Years	9.0%	9.6%	8.0%	6.8%	7.9%
16 Years	8.4%	9.0%	7.6%	6.1%	7.3%
17 Years	8.7%	9.4%	7.8%	6.4%	7.5%
18 Years	8.7%	9.3%	7.8%	6.4%	7.5%
19 Years	9.4%	10.0%	8.8%	6.9%	8.4%
20 Years	8.9%	9.5%	8.2%	7.0%	8.0%
21 Years	9.6%	10.2%	9.2%	7.3%	8.8%
22 Years	9.8%	10.5%	9.6%	7.3%	8.9%
23 Years ⁸	9.7%	10.4%	9.4%	7.1%	8.8%

- ¹ CFAI is an international, nonprofit organization of more than 50,000 investment practitioners and educators in over 100 countries. CFAI offers services in three broad categories: Education through seminars and publications; Professional Conduct and Ethics; and Standards of Practice and Advocacy. These CFAI performance presentation standards are intended to (i) promote full and fair presentations by investment advisers of their performance results and (ii) ensure uniformity in reporting so that performance results of the investment advisers are directly comparable. CFAI performance presentation standards differ from SEC standards for calculating performance for mutual funds. The Adviser has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). CFAI has not been involved in the preparation or review of this report.
- ² The calculation of returns is computed on a monthly basis starting January 1, 1987 for the Composite, including accrued dividends and interest income. Actual results may vary depending on level of assets and fee schedule. Performance results net of fees reflect the actual rate of fees paid by the accounts included in the Composite. Westwood's fee schedules are as follows: for the Balanced strategy, 0.75% on the first \$25 million, negotiable thereafter. All fees are stated in annual rates and are typically billed quarterly. Asset-weighted standard deviation of investment returns versus asset-weighted composite includes accounts managed for the entire year. Westwood claims compliance with GIPS® and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS® standards. Westwood has been independently verified for the periods January 1, 1995 through December 31, 2008. Verification assesses whether (1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS® standards on a firm-wide basis and (2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS® standards. The Balanced Strategy Composite has been examined for the periods January 1, 1995 through December 31, 2008. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.
- ³ The S&P® 500 Index is an unmanaged, market value weighted (higher market value stocks have more influence than lower market value stocks) index of 500 stocks designed to mimic the overall U.S. equity market's industry weightings.
- ⁴ The Barclays Capital Government/Credit Index (BCG/C) is an unmanaged index that measures the performance of approximately 5,300 corporate and government issues with at least \$100 million outstanding for government issues and \$25 million for corporates, and greater than one-year maturity. The return for this unmanaged index does not include any transactions costs, management fees or other costs.
- ⁵ The blended benchmark is comprised of the following: 60% S&P 500 Index/ 40% Barclays Capital Government/Credit Index.
- ⁶ The comparative benchmark returns include interest and dividend income but do not include taxes, potential transaction costs or management fees.
- ⁷ Dispersion is measured using asset-weighted standard deviation. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the degree to which an individual portfolio's return varies from the median return for the composite. Greater deviation means greater risk to the investor.
- ⁸ Inception date of the Balanced Composite is January 1, 1987.

PURCHASING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

This section tells you how to purchase and sell (sometimes called “redeem”) Institutional Shares of the Funds.

Institutional Shares are for individual and institutional investors.

How to Purchase Fund Shares

You will ordinarily submit your purchase orders through your securities broker or other financial intermediary through which you opened your shareholder account. To purchase shares directly from the Funds through

their transfer agent, complete and send in the application. If you need an application or have questions, please call 1-877-FUND-WHG or log on to the Funds' website at www.whgfunds.com.

All investments must be made by check, Automated Clearing House (ACH), or wire. All checks must be made payable in U.S. dollars and drawn on U.S. financial institutions. The Funds do not accept purchases made by third-party checks, credit cards, credit card checks, cash, traveler's checks, money orders or cashier's checks.

The Funds reserve the right to reject any specific purchase order for any reason. The Funds are not intended for short-term trading by shareholders in response to short-term market fluctuations. For more information about the Funds' policy on short-term trading, see "Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures."

The Funds do not generally accept investments by non-U.S. persons. Non-U.S. persons may be permitted to invest in the Funds subject to the satisfaction of enhanced due diligence. Please contact the Funds for more information.

By Mail

Regular Mail Address

WHG Funds
P.O. Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121-9009

Express Mail Address

DST Systems, Inc. c/o
WHG Funds
430 W. 7th Street
Kansas City, MO 64105

By Wire

To open an account by wire, call 1-877-FUND-WHG for details. To add to an existing account by wire, wire your money using the wiring instructions set forth below (be sure to include the Fund name and your account number).

Wiring Instructions

UMB Bank, N.A.
ABA#: 101000695
WHG Funds
DDA# 9871063178
Ref: fund name/account name/account number

General Information

You may purchase shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business (a “Business Day”). Shares cannot be purchased by Federal Reserve wire on days that either the NYSE or the Federal Reserve is closed. Each Fund’s price per share will be the net asset value per share (“NAV”) next determined after the Fund receives your purchase order in proper form. “Proper form” means that the Funds were provided a complete and signed account application, including the investor’s social security number, tax identification number, and other identification required by law or regulation, as well as sufficient purchase proceeds.

Each Fund calculates its NAV once each Business Day as of the close of normal trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time). To receive the current Business Day’s NAV, a Fund must receive your purchase order in proper form before 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time. If the NYSE closes early — such as on days in advance of certain holidays — the Funds reserve the right to calculate NAV as of the earlier closing time. The Funds will not accept orders that request a particular day or price for the transaction or any other special conditions.

Shares will not be priced on days that the NYSE is closed for trading, including nationally observed holidays. Since securities that are traded on foreign exchanges may trade on days when the NYSE is closed, the value of the Funds may change on days when you are unable to purchase or redeem shares.

Buying or Selling Shares Through a Financial Intermediary

In addition to being able to buy and sell Fund shares directly from a Fund through its transfer agent, you may also buy or sell shares of a Fund through accounts with brokers and other institutions that are authorized to place trades in Fund shares for their customers (“authorized institutions”). When you purchase or sell Fund shares through certain authorized institutions (rather than directly from a Fund), you may have to transmit your purchase and sale requests to these authorized institutions at an earlier time for your transaction to become effective that day. This allows these authorized institutions time to process your requests and transmit them to a Fund. Your authorized institution is responsible for transmitting all purchase and redemption requests, investment information, documentation and money to a Fund on time.

Certain financial intermediaries, including certain broker-dealers and shareholder organizations, are authorized to accept purchase and redemption requests for Fund shares. These requests are executed at the

NAV next determined after the intermediary receives the request if transmitted to the Funds' transfer agent in accordance with the Funds' procedures and applicable law. These authorized intermediaries are responsible for transmitting requests and delivering funds on a timely basis. If your financial intermediary fails to do so, it may be responsible for any resulting fees or losses.

If you deal directly with a financial intermediary or an authorized institution, you will have to follow their procedures for transacting with a Fund. For more information about how to purchase or sell Fund shares through a financial intermediary or an authorized institution, you should contact them directly. Investors may be charged a fee for purchase and/or redemption transactions effectuated through certain financial intermediaries and authorized institutions.

How the Funds Calculate NAV

NAV for one Fund share is the value of that share's portion of the net assets of the Fund. In calculating NAV, each Fund generally values its investment portfolio at market price. If market prices are not readily available or a Fund reasonably believes that they are unreliable, such as in the case of a security value that has been materially affected by events occurring after the relevant market closes, the Fund is required to price those securities at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Funds' Board. Pursuant to the policies adopted by, and under the ultimate supervision of the Funds' Board, these methods are implemented through the Funds' Fair Value Pricing Committee, members of which are appointed by the Board. A Fund's determination of a security's fair value price often involves the consideration of a number of subjective factors, and is therefore subject to the unavoidable risk that the value that the Fund assigns to a security may be higher or lower than the security's value would be if a reliable market quotation for the security was readily available.

Although the Funds invest primarily in the stocks of U.S. companies that are traded on U.S. exchanges, there may be limited circumstances in which the Funds would price securities at fair value — for example, if the exchange on which a portfolio security is principally traded closed early or if trading in a particular security was halted during the day and did not resume prior to the time the Funds calculated their NAV.

With respect to any non-U.S. securities held by the Funds, the Funds may take factors influencing specific markets or issuers into consideration in determining the fair value of a non-U.S. security. International securities markets may be open on days when the U.S. markets are closed. In such

cases, the value of any international securities owned by the Funds may be significantly affected on days when investors cannot buy or sell shares. In addition, due to the difference in times between the close of the international markets and the time the Funds price their shares, the value the Funds assign to securities generally will not be the same as the quoted or published prices of those securities on their primary markets or exchanges. In determining fair value prices, the Funds may consider the performance of securities on their primary exchanges, foreign currency appreciation/depreciation, or securities market movements in the United States, or other relevant information as related to the securities.

When valuing fixed income securities with remaining maturities of more than 60 days, the Income Opportunity Fund uses the value of the security provided by pricing services. The values provided by a pricing service may be based upon market quotations for the same security, securities expected to trade in a similar manner or a pricing matrix. When valuing fixed income securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less, the Income Opportunity Fund uses the security's amortized cost. Amortized cost and the use of a pricing matrix in valuing fixed income securities are forms of fair value pricing.

Fund Codes

The reference information listed below will be helpful to you when you contact the Funds to purchase Institutional Shares of a Fund, check daily NAV or obtain additional information.

Fund Name	Ticker Symbol	CUSIP	Fund Code
WHG LargeCap Value Fund	WHGLX	0075W0734	2689
WHG SMidCap Fund	WHGMX	0075W0767	2691
WHG SmallCap Value Fund	WHGSX	0075W0726	2687
WHG Income Opportunity Fund	WHGIX	0075W0775	2690
WHG Balanced Fund	WHGBX	0075W0692	2688

How to Sell Your Fund Shares

If you own your shares directly, you may sell your shares on any Business Day by contacting the Funds directly by mail or telephone at 1-877-FUND-WHG.

If you own your shares through an account with a broker or other institution, contact that broker or institution to sell your shares. Your broker or institution may charge a fee for its services in addition to the fees charged by the Funds.

If you would like to have your sales proceeds, including proceeds generated as a result of closing your account, sent to a third party or an address other than your own, please notify the Funds in writing.

Certain redemption requests will require signature guarantees by a bank or member firm of a national securities exchange. For example, signature guarantees may be required if your address of record or banking instructions have recently been changed, or if you ask that the proceeds be sent to a different person or address. Signature guarantees are for the protection of shareholders. Before it grants a redemption request, the Fund may require a shareholder to furnish additional legal documents to insure proper authorization.

The sale price will be the NAV next determined after the Funds receive your request.

Receiving Your Money

Normally, the Funds will send your sale proceeds within seven days after the Funds receive your request. Your proceeds can be wired to your bank account (may be subject to a \$10 fee), sent to you by check or sent via Automated Clearing House (ACH) to your bank account once you have established banking instructions with the Funds. **If you are selling shares that were recently purchased by check or through ACH, redemption proceeds may not be available until your check has cleared or the ACH transaction has been completed (which may take up to 15 days from your date of purchase).**

Redemptions In Kind

The Funds generally pay sale (redemption) proceeds in cash. However, under unusual conditions that make the payment of cash unwise and for the protection of the Funds' remaining shareholders, the Funds might pay all or part of your redemption proceeds in securities with a market value equal to the redemption price (redemption in kind). It is highly unlikely that your shares would ever be redeemed in kind, but if they were, you would have to pay transaction costs to sell the securities distributed to you, as well as taxes on any capital gains from the sale as with any redemption. In addition, you would continue to be subject to the risks of any market fluctuation in the value of the securities you receive in kind until they are sold.

Involuntary Redemptions of Your Shares

If your account balance drops below \$5,000 because of redemptions, you may be required to sell your shares. The Funds will provide you at least 30 days' written notice to give you sufficient time to add to your account and avoid the involuntary redemption of your shares.

Suspension of Your Right to Sell Your Shares

The Funds may suspend your right to sell your shares during times when trading on the NYSE is restricted or halted, or otherwise as permitted by the SEC. More information about this is in the SAI.

How to Exchange Fund Shares

At no charge, you may exchange Institutional Class Shares of one WHG Fund for Institutional Class Shares of another WHG Fund by writing to or calling the Funds. You may only exchange shares between accounts with identical registrations (i.e., the same names and addresses).

The exchange privilege is not intended as a vehicle for short-term or excessive trading. The Funds may suspend or terminate your exchange privilege if you engage in a pattern of exchanges that is excessive, as determined in the sole discretion of the Funds. For more information about the Funds' policy on excessive trading, see "Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures."

Telephone Transactions

Purchasing, selling and exchanging Fund shares over the telephone is extremely convenient, but not without risk. Although the Funds have certain safeguards and procedures to confirm the identity of callers and the authenticity of instructions, the Funds are not responsible for any losses or costs incurred by following telephone instructions they reasonably believe to be genuine. If you or your financial institution transact with the Funds over the telephone, you will generally bear the risk of any loss.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICING ARRANGEMENTS

The Funds may compensate financial intermediaries for providing a variety of services to shareholders. Financial intermediaries include affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with the Funds, their service providers or their respective affiliates.

This section and the following section briefly describe how financial intermediaries may be paid for providing these services.

The Funds generally pay financial intermediaries a fee that is based on the assets of each Fund that are attributable to investments by customers of the financial intermediary. The services for which financial intermediaries are compensated may include record-keeping, transaction processing for shareholders' accounts and other shareholder services. In addition to these payments, your financial intermediary may charge you account fees, transaction fees for buying or redeeming shares of the Funds, or other fees for servicing your account. Your financial intermediary should provide a schedule of its fees and services to you upon request.

The WHG SMidCap Fund and the WHG SmallCap Value Fund have each adopted a shareholder servicing plan that provides that the Funds may pay financial intermediaries for shareholder services in an annual amount not to exceed 0.20% based on average daily net assets. The Funds do not pay these service fees on shares purchased directly. In addition to payments made directly to financial intermediaries by the Funds, the Adviser or its affiliates may, at their own expense, pay financial intermediaries for these and other services to the Funds' shareholders, as described in the section below.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

From time to time, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, in their discretion, may make payments to certain affiliated or unaffiliated financial intermediaries to compensate them for the costs associated with distribution, marketing, administration and shareholder servicing support. These payments may be in addition to any shareholder servicing payments that are reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fee table sections of this prospectus. These payments are sometimes characterized as "revenue sharing" payments and are made out of the Adviser's and/or its affiliates' own legitimate profits or other resources, and are not paid by the Funds. A financial intermediary may provide these services with respect to Fund shares sold or held through programs such as retirement plans, qualified tuition programs, fund supermarkets, fee-based advisory or wrap fee programs, bank trust programs, and insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. In addition, financial intermediaries may receive payments for making shares of the Funds available to their customers or registered representatives, including providing the Funds with "shelf space," placing it on a preferred or recommended fund list, or promoting the Funds in certain sales programs that are sponsored by financial intermediaries. To the extent permitted by SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") rules and other applicable laws and

regulations, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments to financial intermediaries. For more information please see “Payments to Financial Intermediaries” and “Shareholder Services” in the Funds’ SAI.

The level of payments to individual financial intermediaries varies in any given year and may be negotiated on the basis of sales of Fund shares, the amount of Fund assets serviced by the financial intermediary or the quality of the financial intermediary’s relationship with the Adviser and/or its affiliates. These payments may be more or less than the payments received by the financial intermediaries from other mutual funds and may influence a financial intermediary to favor the sales of certain funds or share classes over others. In certain instances, the payments could be significant and may cause a conflict of interest for your financial intermediary. Any such payments will not change the net asset value or price of the Funds’ shares. Please contact your financial intermediary for information about any payments it may receive in connection with the sale of Fund shares or the provision of services to Fund shareholders, as well as information about any fees and/or commissions it charges.

OTHER POLICIES

Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures

The Funds are intended for long-term investment purposes only and discourage shareholders from engaging in “market timing” or other types of excessive short-term trading. This frequent trading into and out of the Funds may present risks to the Funds’ long-term shareholders and could adversely affect shareholder returns. The risks posed by frequent trading include interfering with the efficient implementation of the Funds’ investment strategies, triggering the recognition of taxable gains and losses on the sale of Fund investments, requiring the Funds to maintain higher cash balances to meet redemption requests, and experiencing increased transaction costs.

In addition, because the Funds may invest in foreign securities traded primarily on markets that close prior to the time a Fund determines its NAV, the risks posed by frequent trading may have a greater potential to dilute the value of Fund shares held by long-term shareholders than funds investing exclusively in U.S. securities. In instances where a significant event that affects the value of one or more foreign securities held by a Fund takes place after the close of the primary foreign market, but before the time that the Fund determines its NAV, certain investors may seek to take advantage of the fact that there will be a delay in the adjustment of the market price for a security caused by this event until the foreign mar-

ket reopens (sometimes referred to as “price” or “time zone” arbitrage). Shareholders who attempt this type of arbitrage may dilute the value of their Fund’s shares if the price of the Fund’s foreign securities do not reflect their fair value. Although the Funds have procedures designed to determine the fair value of foreign securities for purposes of calculating their NAV when such an event has occurred, fair value pricing, because it involves judgments which are inherently subjective, may not always eliminate the risk of price arbitrage.

In addition, because the WHG Income Opportunity Fund, the WHG SMidCap Fund and the WHG SmallCap Value Fund each invest in small- and mid-cap securities, which often trade in lower volumes and may be less liquid, these Funds may be more susceptible to the risks posed by frequent trading because frequent transactions in the Funds’ shares may have a greater impact on the market prices of these types of securities.

The Funds’ service providers will take steps reasonably designed to detect and deter frequent trading by shareholders pursuant to the Funds’ policies and procedures described in this prospectus and approved by the Funds’ Board. For purposes of applying these policies, the Funds’ service providers may consider the trading history of accounts under common ownership or control. The Funds’ policies and procedures include:

- Shareholders are restricted from making more than 4 “round trips” into or out of any Fund over any rolling 12 month period. If a shareholder exceeds this amount, the Funds and/or their service providers may, at their discretion, reject any additional purchase orders. The Funds define a “round trip” as a purchase into a Fund by a shareholder, followed by a subsequent redemption out of the Fund, of an amount the Adviser reasonably believes would be harmful or disruptive to the Fund.
- Each Fund reserve the right to reject any purchase request by any investor or group of investors for any reason without prior notice, including, in particular, if the Fund or the Adviser reasonably believes that the trading activity would be harmful or disruptive to the Fund.

The Funds and/or their service providers seek to apply these policies to the best of their abilities uniformly and in a manner they believe is consistent with the interests of the Funds’ long-term shareholders. The Funds do not knowingly accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by Fund shareholders. Although these policies are designed to deter frequent trading, none of these measures alone nor all of them taken together eliminate the possibility that frequent trading in the Funds will occur.

Financial intermediaries (such as investment advisers and broker-dealers) often establish omnibus accounts in the Funds for their customers through which transactions are placed. In accordance with Rule 22c-2 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the Funds have entered into information sharing agreements with certain financial intermediaries. Under these agreements, a financial intermediary is obligated to: (1) enforce during the term of the agreement, the Funds', or in certain instances, the financial intermediary's market-timing policy; (2) furnish the Funds, upon their request, with information regarding customer trading activities in shares of the Funds; and (3) enforce the Funds', or in certain instances, the financial intermediary's market-timing policy with respect to customers identified by the Funds as having engaged in market timing. When information regarding transactions in the Funds' shares is requested by a Fund and such information is in the possession of a person that is itself a financial intermediary to a financial intermediary (an "indirect intermediary"), any financial intermediary with whom the Funds have an information sharing agreement is obligated to obtain transaction information from the indirect intermediary or, if directed by the Funds, to restrict or prohibit the indirect intermediary from purchasing shares of the Funds on behalf of other persons. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information.

Customer Identification and Verification

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account.

What this means to you: When you open an account, the Funds will ask your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow the Funds to identify you. This information is subject to verification to ensure the identity of all persons opening a mutual fund account.

The Funds are required by law to reject your new account application if the required identifying information is not provided.

In certain instances, the Funds are required to collect documents to fulfill their legal obligation. Documents provided in connection with your application will be used solely to establish and verify a customer's identity.

Attempts to collect the missing information required on the application will be performed by either contacting you or, if applicable, your broker. If this information cannot be obtained within a reasonable timeframe established in the sole discretion of the Funds, your application will be rejected.

Upon receipt of your application in proper form (or upon receipt of all identifying information required on the application), your investment will be accepted and your order will be processed at the next-determined NAV per share.

The Funds reserve the right to close or liquidate your account at the NAV next-determined and remit proceeds to you via check if they are unable to verify your identity. Attempts to verify your identity will be performed within a reasonable timeframe established in the sole discretion of the Funds. Further, the Funds reserve the right to hold your proceeds until your original check clears the bank, which may take up to 15 days from the date of purchase. In such an instance, you may be subject to a gain or loss on Fund shares and will be subject to corresponding tax implications.

Anti-Money Laundering Program

Customer identification and verification is part of the Funds' overall obligation to deter money laundering under federal law. The Funds have adopted an anti-money laundering compliance program designed to prevent the Funds from being used for money laundering or the financing of illegal activities. In this regard, the Funds reserve the right to: (i) refuse, cancel or rescind any purchase or exchange order; (ii) freeze any account and/or suspend account services; or (iii) involuntarily close your account in cases of threatening conduct or suspected fraudulent or illegal activity. These actions will be taken when, in the sole discretion of Fund management, they are deemed to be in the best interest of the Funds or in cases when the Funds are requested or compelled to do so by governmental or law enforcement authority. If your account is closed at the request of governmental or law enforcement authority, you may not receive proceeds of the redemption if the Funds are required to withhold such proceeds.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The WHG LargeCap Value Fund, the WHG SMidCap Fund and the WHG SmallCap Value Fund distribute their net investment income and make distributions of their net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. The WHG Income Opportunity Fund and the WHG Balanced Fund distribute their net investment income quarterly and make distributions of their net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. If you own Fund shares on a Fund's record date, you will be entitled to receive the distribution.

You will receive dividends and distributions in the form of additional Fund shares unless you elect to receive payment in cash. To elect cash payment, you must notify the Funds in writing prior to the date of the distribution. Your election will be effective for dividends and distributions paid after the Funds receive your written notice. To cancel your election, simply send the Funds written notice.

TAXES

Please consult your tax advisor regarding your specific questions about federal, state and local income taxes. Below is a summary of some important tax issues that affect the Funds and their shareholders. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

Each Fund will distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. The dividends and distributions you receive may be subject to federal, state and local taxation, depending upon your tax situation. Distributions you receive from each Fund may be taxable whether or not you reinvest them. Income distributions, other than distributions of qualified dividend income, and distributions of short-term capital gains are generally taxable at ordinary income tax rates. Distributions of long-term capital gains and distributions of qualified dividend income are generally taxable at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains.

Each sale of Fund shares may be a taxable event. For tax purposes, an exchange of your Fund shares for shares of a different fund is the same as a sale. The gain or loss on the sale of Fund shares generally will be treated as a short term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for 12 months or less or a long term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for longer.

Because the Funds may invest in foreign securities it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest that the Fund receives from sources in foreign countries. The Fund may be able to make an election to pass along a tax credit for foreign income taxes it pays. The Fund will notify you if it makes this decision.

More information about taxes is in the SAI.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The tables that follow present performance information about the Institutional Shares of the Funds. This information is intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the period of its operations. Some of this information reflects financial information for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that you would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund, assuming you reinvested all of your dividends and distributions. The information provided below has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm of the Funds. The financial statements and the unqualified opinion of Ernst & Young LLP are included in the 2009 Annual Report of the Funds, which is available upon request by calling the Funds at 1-877-386-3944.

WHG LARGE CAP VALUE FUND

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Year Ended October 31, 2009	Year Ended October 31, 2008	Year Ended October 31, 2007	Period Ended October 31, 2006 ⁴
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 8.74	\$12.98	\$10.72	\$10.00
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:				
Net Investment Income ⁵	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.04
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	(0.12)	(4.08)	2.18	0.68
Total from Investment Operations	(0.01)	(3.93)	2.30	0.72
Dividends and Distributions:				
Net Investment Income	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.04)	—
Net Realized Gains	—	(0.22)	—	—
Total Dividends and Distributions	(0.09)	(0.31)	(0.04)	—
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 8.64	\$ 8.74	\$12.98	\$10.72
Total Return¹	(0.04)%	(30.94)%	21.54%	7.20%
Ratios and Supplemental Data				
Net Assets, End of Period (000)	\$125,933	\$53,506	\$23,841	\$8,780
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00% ²
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers, Expense Reimbursements and Fees Paid Indirectly)	1.14%	1.41%	1.82%	3.39% ²
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.43%	1.42%	1.04%	1.04% ²
Portfolio Turnover Rate	89%	70%	50%	13% ³

Amounts designated as “—” are \$0.

¹ Return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Total return would have been lower had certain expenses not been waived or assumed by the Adviser during the period. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemptions of Fund shares.

² Annualized.

³ Not annualized.

⁴ Commenced operations on June 28, 2006.

⁵ Calculation performed using average shares for the period.

WHG SMIDCAP FUND

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Year Ended October 31, 2009	Year Ended October 31, 2008	Year Ended October 31, 2007	Period Ended October 31, 2006 ⁵
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 9.41	\$13.84	\$11.47	\$10.00
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:				
Net Investment Income ⁶	0.08	0.11	0.26	0.06
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	1.85	(4.03)	2.28	1.41
Total from Investment Operations	1.93	(3.92)	2.54	1.47
Dividends and Distributions:				
Net Investment Income	(0.06)	(0.17)	(0.09)	—
Net Realized Gains	—	(0.34)	(0.08)	—
Total Dividends and Distributions	(0.06)	(0.51)	(0.17)	—
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$11.28	\$ 9.41	\$13.84	\$11.47
Total Return¹	20.65%	(29.25)%	22.43% ⁷	14.70% ⁷
Ratios and Supplemental Data				
Net Assets, End of Period (000)	\$168,700	\$77,475	\$66,915	\$10,562
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	1.24%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25% ³
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers, Expense Reimbursements and Fees Paid Indirectly)	1.24% ²	1.25% ²	1.37%	3.20% ³
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	0.81%	0.87%	1.96%	0.66% ³
Portfolio Turnover Rate	54%	81%	63%	42% ⁴

Amounts designated as “—” are \$0.

¹ Return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemptions of Fund shares.

² Ratio includes previously waived investment advisory fees recovered. The impact of the recovered fees may cause a higher net expense ratio.

³ Annualized.

⁴ Not annualized.

⁵ Commenced operations on December 19, 2005.

⁶ Calculation performed using average shares for the period.

⁷ Total return would have been lower had certain expenses not been waived or assumed by the Adviser during the period.

WHG SMALLCAP VALUE FUND

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Year Ended October 31, 2009	Year Ended October 31, 2008	Period Ended October 31, 2007 ⁴
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 7.00	\$10.33	\$10.00
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:			
Net Investment Income ⁵	0.01	0.07	0.04
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	0.13	(3.35)	0.29
Total from Investment Operations	0.14	(3.28)	0.33
Dividends and Distribution:			
Net Investment Income	(0.03)	(0.05)	—
Return of Capital	— ⁶	—	—
Total Dividends and Distributions	(0.03)	(0.05)	—
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 7.11	\$ 7.00	\$10.33
Total Return¹	1.99%	(31.86)%	3.30%
Ratios and Supplemental Data			
Net Assets, End of Period (000)	\$20,361	\$17,286	\$11,787
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	1.25%	1.25%	1.25% ²
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers, Expense Reimbursements and Fees Paid Indirectly)	1.63%	1.88%	2.94% ²
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	0.08%	0.79%	0.72% ²
Portfolio Turnover Rate	82%	93%	25% ³

Amounts designated as “—” are either \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

¹ Return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Total return would have been lower had certain expenses not been waived or assumed by the Adviser during the period. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemptions of Fund shares.

² Annualized.

³ Not annualized.

⁴ Commenced operations on April 2, 2007.

⁵ Calculation performed using average shares for the period.

⁶ Amount was less than \$0.01 per share.

WHG INCOME OPPORTUNITY FUND

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Year Ended October 31, 2009	Year Ended October 31, 2008	Year Ended October 31, 2007	Period Ended October 31, 2006 ⁴
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 9.32	\$10.61	\$10.45	\$10.00
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:				
Net Investment Income ⁵	0.30	0.36	0.59	0.43
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	0.38	(1.13)	0.14 ⁷	0.39
Total from Investment Operations	0.68	(0.77)	0.73	0.82
Dividends and Distributions:				
Net Investment Income	(0.27)	(0.32)	(0.57)	(0.37)
Net Realized Gains	—	(0.20)	— ⁶	—
Total Dividends and Distributions	(0.27)	(0.52)	(0.57)	(0.37)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 9.73	\$ 9.32	\$10.61	\$10.45
Total Return¹	7.50%	(7.50)%	7.00%	8.42%
Ratios and Supplemental Data				
Net Assets, End of Period (000)	\$124,856	\$113,764	\$124,430	\$72,773
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00% ²
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers and Fees Paid Indirectly)	1.11%	1.24%	1.41%	1.73% ²
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	3.22%	3.57%	5.45%	4.89% ²
Portfolio Turnover Rate	91%	99%	62%	45% ³

Amounts designated as “—” are \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

¹ Return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Total return would have been lower had certain expenses not been waived or assumed by the Adviser during the period. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemptions of Fund shares.

² Annualized.

³ Not annualized.

⁴ Commenced operations on December 19, 2005.

⁵ Calculation performed using average shares for the period.

⁶ Amount is less than \$0.01 per share.

⁷ The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period does not accord with the aggregate net losses on investments for the period because of the sales and repurchases of Fund shares in relation to fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

WHG BALANCED FUND

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Year Ended October 31, 2009	Year Ended October 31, 2008	Year Ended October 31, 2007	Period Ended October 31, 2006 ⁴
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 9.01	\$11.61	\$10.36	\$10.00
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:				
Net Investment Income ⁵	0.17	0.23	0.24	0.03
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	0.17	(2.44)	1.24	0.33
Total from Investment Operations	0.34	(2.21)	1.48	0.36
Dividends and Distributions:				
Net Investment Income	(0.18)	(0.23)	(0.23)	—
Net Realized Gains	—	(0.16)	—	—
Total Dividends and Distributions	(0.18)	(0.39)	(0.23)	—
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 9.17	\$ 9.01	\$11.61	\$10.36
Total Return¹	3.93%	(19.61)%	14.40%	3.60%
Ratios and Supplemental Data				
Net Assets, End of Period (000)	\$9,251	\$8,672	\$9,700	\$4,667
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00% ²
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers, Expense Reimbursements and Fees Paid Indirectly)	1.94%	1.97%	2.42%	7.52% ²
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.98%	2.18%	2.23%	2.30% ²
Portfolio Turnover Rate	90%	57%	31%	2% ³

Amounts designated as “—” are \$0.

¹ Return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Total return would have been lower had certain expenses not been waived or assumed by the Adviser during the period. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemptions of Fund shares.

² Annualized.

³ Not annualized.

⁴ Commenced operations on September 8, 2006.

⁵ Calculation performed using average shares for the period.

Privacy Notice

The Funds recognize and respect the privacy concerns of their customers. The Funds collect nonpublic personal information about you in the course of doing business with shareholders and investors. “Nonpublic personal information” is personally identifiable financial information about you. For example, it includes information regarding your social security number, account balance, bank account information and purchase and redemption history.

THE FUNDS COLLECT THIS INFORMATION FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:

- Information we receive from you on applications or other forms;
- Information about your transactions with us and our service providers, or others;
- Information we receive from consumer reporting agencies (including credit bureaus).

WHAT INFORMATION THE FUNDS DISCLOSE AND TO WHOM THE FUNDS DISCLOSE INFORMATION.

The Funds only disclose nonpublic personal information the Funds collect about shareholders as permitted by law. For example, the Funds may disclose nonpublic personal information about shareholders:

- To government entities, in response to subpoenas or to comply with laws or regulations.
- When you, the customer, direct the Funds to do so or consent to the disclosure.
- To companies that perform necessary services for the Funds, such as shareholder servicing centers that the Funds use to process your transactions or maintain your account.
- To protect against fraud, or to collect unpaid debts.

INFORMATION ABOUT FORMER CUSTOMERS.

If you decide to close your account(s) or become an inactive customer, we will adhere to the privacy policies and practices described in this notice.

HOW THE FUNDS SAFEGUARD INFORMATION.

The Funds conduct their business affairs through trustees, officers and third parties that provide services pursuant to agreements with the Funds (for example, the service providers described above). We restrict access to your personal and account information to those persons who need to know that information in order to provide services to you. The Funds or their service providers maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that comply with federal standards to guard your nonpublic personal information.

CUSTOMERS OF OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

In the event that you hold shares of the Funds through a financial intermediary, including, but not limited to, a broker-dealer, bank or trust company, the privacy policy of your financial intermediary will govern how your non-public personal information will be shared with non-affiliated third parties by that entity.

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund

WHG FUNDS

Investment Adviser

Westwood Management Corp.
200 Crescent Court, Suite 1200
Dallas, Texas 75201

Distributor

SEI Investments Distribution Co.
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456

Legal Counsel

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP

More information about the Fund is available, without charge, through the following:

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”): The SAI, dated March 1, 2010, includes detailed information about the WHG Funds and The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund. The SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports: These reports list the Funds’ holdings and contain information from the Adviser about investment strategies, and recent market conditions and trends and their impact on the Fund performance. The reports also contain detailed financial information about the Funds.

To Obtain an SAI, Annual or Semi-Annual Report, or More Information:

By Telephone: 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944)

By Mail: WHG Funds
P.O. Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121-9009

By Internet: www.whgfunds.com

From the SEC: You can also obtain the SAI or the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, as well as other information about The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund, from the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s website at: <http://www.sec.gov>. You may review and copy documents at the SEC Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (for information on the operation of the Public Reference Room, call 202-942-8090). You may request documents by mail from the SEC, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by writing to: U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549. You may also obtain this information, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by e-mailing the SEC at the following address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund’s Investment Company Act registration number is 811-06400.