



Colorado Military Historians

Newsletter

LII, No. 9

Sept 2026

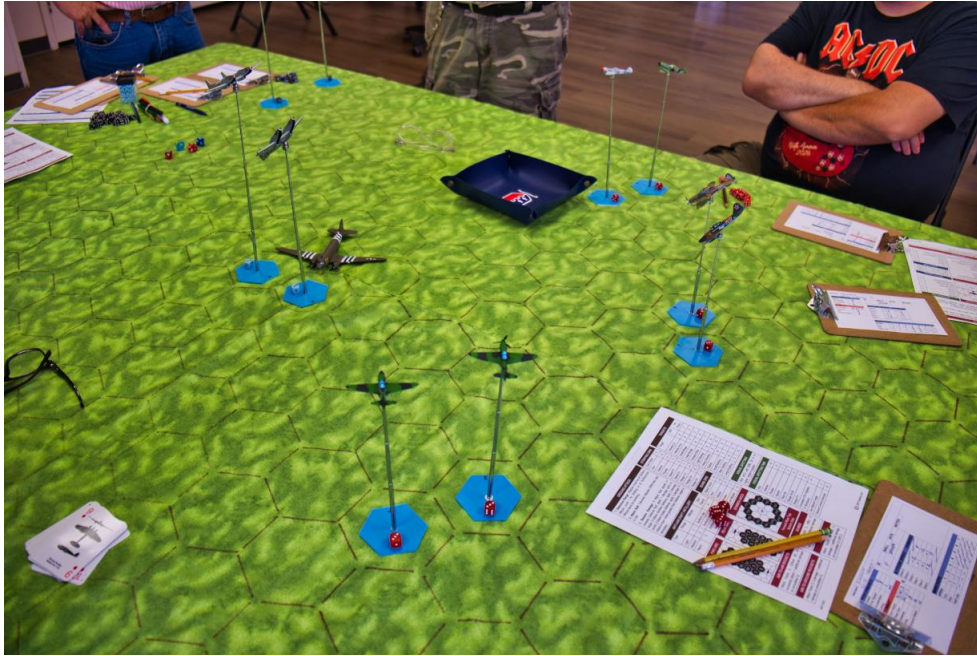


Monument to the Millennium of the Polish Cavalry

News and Views

*Message from CMH Secretary
Eric Elder*

We have word that Jim has organized our first luncheon and presentation event. You can find details of it in our newsletter and Jim has requested an RSVP if you are interested and planning on attending.



Thank you to Don Cygan who has shared his blog article on WWII Polish cavalry. We could use articles for upcoming newsletters.

Our Baker meeting location was having a hard time keeping cool both in July and August. We have heard that Hyland Hills have said they worked on the HVAC and should be better at our next meeting.

Upcoming games at our September meeting:

- Ancients, ADLG, John Brown
- ACW, Battle Axe rules, Tom Dye and John Mumby
- Napoleonic, Jeff Lambert

Friday Night Fights

- Please check our Groups.io page for latest news on games.

August

Unit of the Month

Sponsored by Tom Dye

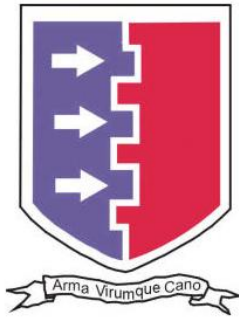


Each month, at the monthly meeting, CMH members bring their latest painted figures and models to the meeting to display their latest efforts.

CMH Member	Scale	Manufacturer	Era	Unit
Dave Manley	28mm	Custom	Any	Hasty works
GREG SKELLY	28mm	Brigade Mini.	AWI	Hessians, Continental Marines

Winner in **RED**





CMH Members and Guests are invited to:

Colorado Military Historians Quarterly Luncheon

October 10, 2026

Cotton Wood Lodge

Hyland Hills Golf Course

9650 Sheridan Boulevard

Westminster, CO 80031

Schedule:

12:00	Arrive, Socialize
12:30	Eat Lunch (\$20.00 per person)
1:00	Program
2:00	Clean up

The Program:

Red Cloud's War.

Treaties Made, Gold Discovered, Treaties Broken - War

By Professor James L. Rairdon, DM, FLMI

This presentation examines **Red Cloud's War (1866–1868)**, a conflict initiated by gold discoveries that violated the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty. Following the 1864 **Sand Creek Massacre**, which extinguished hopes for peace, the Lakota (Sioux), Cheyenne, and Arapaho united against the "invaders" using the unauthorized Bozeman Trail.

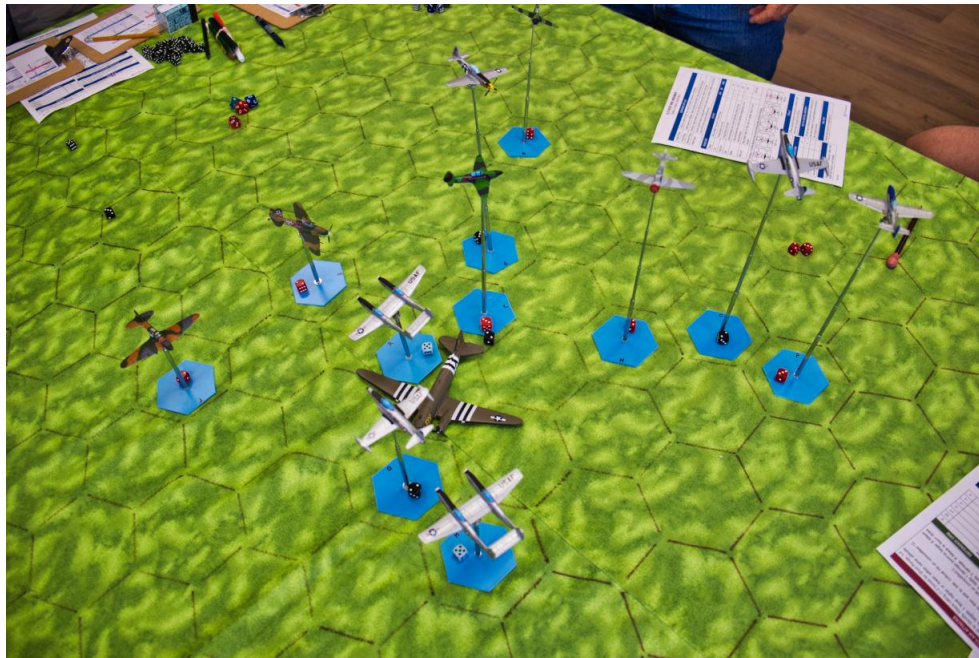
The program analyzes the strategic failures and tactical shifts of the U.S. Army. It explores why the Army ignored **Jim Bridger's** warnings to use the safer Bridger Trail. A central focus is the technological evolution from the **Fetterman Fight**, where 81 men died using muzzle-loading rifles, to the **Wagon Box and Hayfield Fights**, where new breech-loading Springfield rifles changed the tactical outcome.

Please RSVP to Jim Rairdon at rairdon8071@comcast.et, by September 25, 2026. Indicate how many people are in your party.

August

Game of the Month

Sponsored by Tom Dye



Each month CMH members host games at the monthly meeting. This award is for the effort put out by the host.

CMH Member	Scale	Rules	Description
Dave Manley	28mm	Live Free or Die	Battle of Bennington, Aug 1777
JEFF LAMBERT	1:144	Fly, Fight, Win	First Blood over Korea, July 1950
Alex Garcia	15mm	Commands and Colors Napoleonics	Battle of Talevera, 1809

Winner in **RED**



The Last Charge

German Kavallerie vs Polish Ułani

*Article by CMH Member
Don Cygan*

The Pride of Poland

It seemed like a throwback from a bygone era. As World War II unfolded, a group of Polish and German cavalry clashed over the slope of a wooded hill in southeastern Poland. This was 1939, but an observer to this strange battle might be forgiven for believing they were witnessing a battle from Napoleon's time.

The Battle of Krasnóbród was an anachronistic -- yet very deadly -- clash that marked both the beginning of World War II and perhaps, the end of traditional cavalry warfare.

On September 1st, 1939, Nazi Germany invaded Poland. Contrary to popular myth, Poland's military was no less technologically advanced than that of any other European nation of the time. True, the Poles had an abundance of cavalry brigades, but the most powerful nations of the time -- Germany, the Soviet Union, Japan, France, Italy, and many others (including the United States) also still had units of men on horseback. (In fact, the last "official" cavalry action of World War II was a group of U.S. cavalry who charged Japanese soldiers during the invasion of the Philippines in 1942).

The Polish military also had its share of tanks, armored cars, aircraft (fighters and bombers), submarines, destroyers, machineguns, anti-tank rifles, etc., just like every other European nation of the 1930s. The disadvantage for the Poles lay not in their technology, but in the numbers, strategy, and organization (or lack thereof) of their forces.

As a nation reborn after WWI, Poland had only just started to produce a substantial military. She had to defend against the growing threat posed by her two aggressive neighbors -- Nazi Germany to the West, and Soviet Russia to the East. The steady manufacture of munitions, armored vehicles, aircraft, ships, and planes just could not keep pace with the massive build-up of German and Soviet armies in the mid-1930s. About half of Poland's army relied on reservists, who never quite had time to assemble, arm, and travel to the front when Poland was attacked. Poland's military leadership suffered from leaders who were incompetent, and who chose a wholly defensive strategy based on the last war. (This was not unique as did many other nations, such as France and Russia). The military leaders fumbled command, communication, and coordination, and spread what few forces were in the field far too thin. Add to this that the Polish government was under diplomatic pressure from her tentative allies (Great Britain and France) not to provoke Germany by ordering a full mobilization of her armed forces.

The Nazi attack was no surprise to the Poles. By August, the Polish leadership knew Adolf Hitler would attack soon, but thoroughly believed Great Britain, France, and perhaps even the Soviet Union, would either dissuade Hitler or at the least come to Poland's aid in her hour of need.

When the dam broke on Poland's western border on September 1st, what few Polish forces facing the Germans were quickly overwhelmed by an enemy who had months to prepare for this invasion. With her army under massive pressure from the Nazi assault, falling back on the capital of Warsaw, and her political and military leadership "bugging out" for Romania, Polish forces were already in a state of crisis by the second week. On September 17th, while her citizens desperately waited for Great Britain and France to do something, it was too late. The Soviet Union had launched an overwhelming attack on her

Eastern border. Caught in the vice-like grips of the Nazis on one side and the massive Red Army on the other, the nation was doomed.

Some historians argue that Poland might have stood a chance against Germany, especially if the Allies had honored their agreement and attacked Germany's western frontier. But, squashed like a grape, betrayed, and ruthlessly torn in half by two of the largest powers in Europe, Poland collapsed in little over a month.

Considering what she was up against, a month of fighting for her life was miraculous. For comparison, Denmark lay over and played dead to the Nazis in one day. Holland in five days, Belgium in 18 days, and France -- yes, France -- in almost six weeks. (Keep in mind that all of these nations were supported by armies from Great Britain, that France had the largest army in Europe, and all were attacked by one enemy -- not two at the same time).

While German and Soviet forces were running roughshod over Poland, she was forced to rely on one of her greatest military assets – her cavalry. Polish horsemen had a long and glorious warrior tradition that was unsurpassed over centuries of European history. It was hard for the young nation to give up this part of its armed forces, even as modernization and post-WWI doctrine reformed her military. Poland's government and military leaders realized they needed to play “catch-up” with her armed forces to keep pace with changes taking place in other European nations of the time. And, for quite some time in the 1930s, Poland was doing quite well at this. The Polish Army boasted two of the first fully motorized “armored” divisions by the late 1930s, even if the quality of their tanks left much to be desired.

At the same time, and probably due to strongman Marshal Józef Piłsudski's impact, Poland retained her many cavalry brigades. Indeed, it had been the cavalry that had saved Warsaw during the 1920 Bolshevik invasion, when many a nay-sayer on the world stage bet against Poland because of her lack of armor, aircraft, and machineguns. Cavalry was seen as a superb option for scouting and mounting lightning-fast attacks on enemy rear units. Men on horses could more easily make use of the fields and lack of good roads that typified Eastern Poland/Ukraine. In a nation made up primarily of steppe, fields, and woods, horsemen were still valued and still of great benefit to the army.



Polish Uhlan reenactors, present day. (Wikimedia Commons)

A Big Lie that Keeps Making the Rounds

On the first day of the invasion, it was a regiment of Polish Uhlans (Uhlans – or in Polish, Ułani -- were the traditional lancers dating back to the 17th Century, but by now they were lancers in name only, the nine-foot long lance having been retired for everything but ceremonial purposes) who gave the Nazis a significant “bloody nose.” In the process, the Ułani earned a rather deceptive reputation, one that would serve as a major myth of World War II. A myth that many historians continue to perpetuate today.

First, the Polish cavalry officers were not stupid. They knew when and where to use their horsemen: Scouting, reconnaissance, and raids were the traditional job of cavalry. Where an enemy brought firepower – in the form of machineguns, tanks, artillery, etc., it was best for the cavalry to avoid that sort of fight. Most cavalry during this period fought dismounted anyway. The Poles’ doctrine -- which was not unique -- was to ride to a defensive position, dismount with their rifles while several troopers took the horses to a safe area behind the front. Most of the cavalry brigades even had small scout tanks, machinegun units, and field artillery guns, which would accompany the horsemen.

Outside the Polish town of Krojanty on that first day, the 17th Uhlan regiment found a group of German soldiers off-guard in a field near some railroad tracks. The Wehrmacht boys were sitting around, apparently eating breakfast or waiting for orders or some other such thing. The commanding officer of the Uhlans ordered a charge which scattered the Germans. Unfortunately, as the charge was concluding, a unit of German armored vehicles arrived on the scene and started shooting machineguns at the (now retreating) cavalry. Several Poles, including the commanding officer of the unit, were killed. Hours later, Italian journalists were brought in, shown the bodies of troopers and horses, and told by the Germans that the Poles had stupidly – and suicidally – attacked their tanks. This was a complete lie, but the journalists knew no better. The Italian reporters ran with the story and Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels thought it a perfect message to push to the outside world – these primitive and stupid Poles tried to attack tanks with horses and swords! (In the end, the propaganda would backfire, as the Polish people saw it more as a reflection of absolute – though desperate – courage). The myth of Polish cavalry attacking tanks was born, and sadly, it lasts until today.(1)

German cavalry (at least one full brigade and several scouting units), as previously mentioned, was also present during the Polish campaign. Goebbels certainly didn’t give them much coverage, choosing to focus stories, photographs, and film footage on Germany’s brand-new armored forces. This would send the message to the world that the Nazis had the latest in tanks and vehicle technology in her modern and fully-mobile military. Therefore, the rest of the world should envy, fear, and back off from challenging the Third Reich’s quest for European domination. Never mind the fact that the Wehrmacht (German Army) still relied on over 2.6 million horses for its own cavalry as well as pulling an assortment of artillery, caissons, and supply wagons. Never mind the fact that, as of the time of the Polish invasion, very little of Germany’s army had been successfully motorized. The big lie -- as we have seen time and time again in autocratic governments -- was king.



Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-10431
Foto: o. Ang. | September 1930

Pre-war (1930) German Kavallerie on patrol (Bundesarchiv, Public Domain).

Escape of Heroes

As Poland's military units either dissolved or retreated before the onslaught of her enemies, a single "corridor" of escape lay to the southeast into neutral Romania or Hungary. Deserted by their political and military leadership in Warsaw, it was left to many outstanding officers to attempt to reach this corridor with the forces under their command. Complicating this goal was that hundreds of thousands of civilian refugees were clogging the roads and rails, trying to do the same.

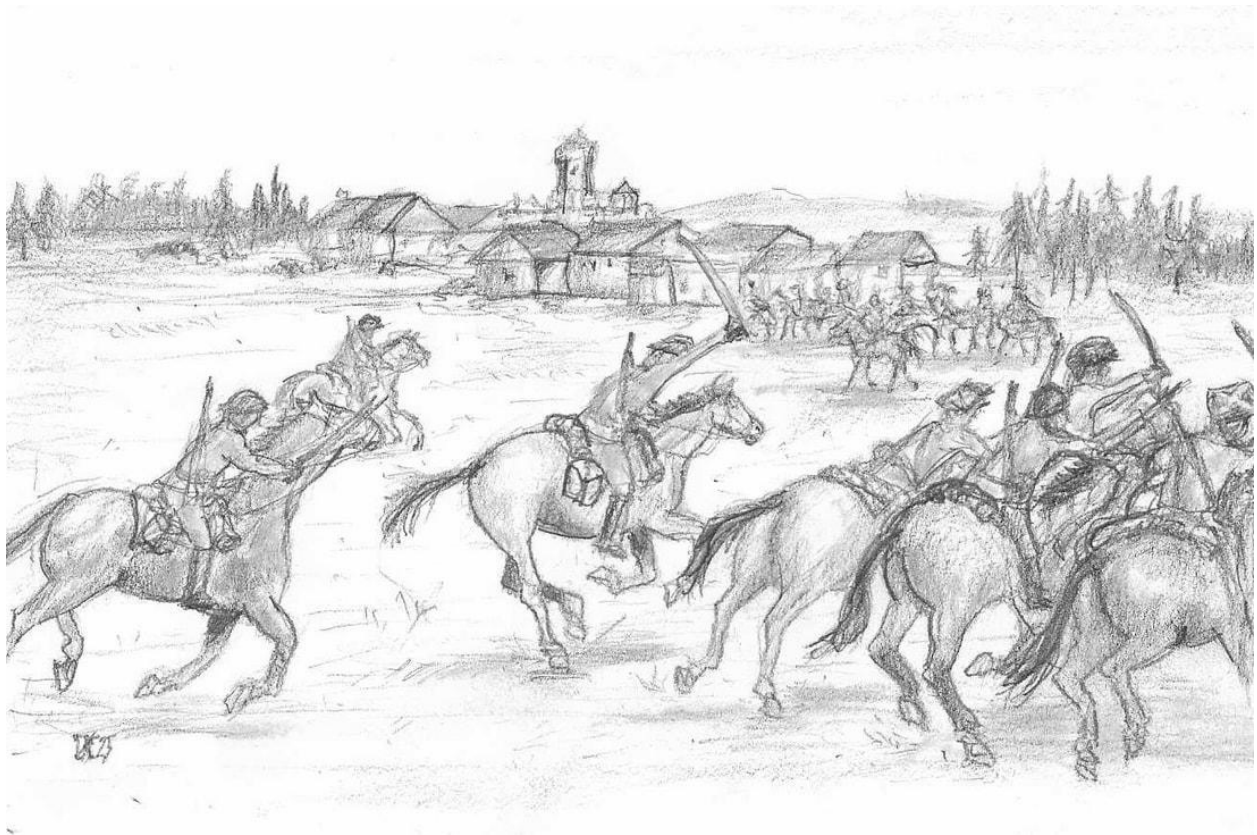
Several courageous and competent Polish military leaders would manage to bring some of their men out and continue the fight, forming a Polish army in exile. Their names would go down in the pantheon of WWII heroes: Władysław Sikorski, who became prime minister of the Polish Government in exile. General Stanisław Sosabowski, who formed the 1st Polish Independent Parachute Brigade in Great Britain and fought at Arnhem. Air Vice Marshal Witold Urbanowicz, who fought as a fighter pilot in the Battle of Britain, racking up 17 confirmed kills. General Stanisław Maczek, who commanded the Polish 1st Armored Brigade while it fought through Normandy after D-Day, and General Władysław Anders, who commanded an entire Polish army that "escaped" from Russia. Anders led an army of over 100,000 Polish soldiers and civilians as they performed a modern-day Anabasis through Iraq and ended up fighting at the Battle of Monte Cassino, Italy.

In mid-September of 1939, however, Anders was on the run. He was commander of three brigades of Polish cavalry which were on the retreat from Nazi and Soviet forces attempting to pinch off their escape route south. Anders' lead brigade, the Nowogrodska Cavalry Brigade, was composed of the 25th (Wielkopolska), 26th (Baranowicze), and 27th (Nieswiez) Uhlan Regiments, as well as the 4th Mounted Light Infantry, 9th Mounted Artillery Regiment, and the 5th Light Infantry Battalion. The force had lost

an untold number of men, horses, and vehicles during their fighting retreat from the Modlin area. The men and horses were exhausted, hungry, and desperate. Worse yet, they were running out of ammunition.

However, luck was still on the side of Anders' force. On September 22, they successfully attacked and forced a group of German infantry to abandon the village of Krasnysław. This action was part of the larger battle of Tomaszów Lubelski, which was the second-largest battle of the 1939 campaign.

As Anders learned of the greater failure of the Polish forces at Tomaszów Lubelski, he ordered his unit to continue to the southeast. They found a haven for the night in the thick woods south of Zamość. The next morning, scouts informed Anders that there was a German headquarters at the nearby town of Krasnobród. Before the sun had even broken, the 25th Uhlans had quietly saddled their mounts and moved out to retake the town under Anders' orders.



Original artwork by Don Cygan 2025.

Szabla do szabli (Saber to saber)

The Ułani of the first squadron of the 25th rode steadily down the dark road towards the ancient monastery. The monastery was in the eastern portion of town near a wooded hill. About a hundred men trotted into the town, now sheathed in morning mist. Behind the first squadron rode the second squadron. The commander of the 25th, Lt. Col. (Podpulkownik) Bohdan Stachlewski, sent the two leading squadrons attacking to the right and left of the German positions outside of the monastery.

The German forces, primarily made up of 8th Infantry Division, had quickly thrown up some entrenchments upon occupying the town. As quiet as the Poles attempted to be, the clatter of hooves was undoubtedly heard and soon the German soldiers were running for their weapons and taking up positions.

Too late. The Polish cavalry spurred their horses into a canter and slashed and skewered the scrambling

Germans. (There is debate as to whether any of the Ułani carried lances in this action. A few, in particular the pennant/guidon-bearers, may have retained their lances). Each trooper carried a Karabinek wz. 1929 slung over their backs -- a shortened version of the German Mauser 98 rifle. (Basically the same weapon as the German cavalry carried.) However, these were not typically used in the saddle. Some of the officers carried pistols, primarily the wz. 35 Vis, a weapon similar to the Colt 1911 .45 ACP, but chambered in 9mm. Specialty troops carried the Rkm wz. 28, a Browning Automatic Rifle knock-off, and/or the wz. 35 anti-tank rifle. Both of these were ridiculously large weapons to carry on horseback, but they did offer the squadrons some more firepower when fighting dismounted.

For this action, Stachlewski wanted his men to move fast in the saddle. He had his leading squadrons draw their sabers. These were the 30-inch-long Szabla wz. 34 -- a fearsome cutting blade. (Although it seems outdated, sabers and swords were still widely used by cavalry in the early days of WWII). The saber, typically curved, was more of an Eastern European fancy. With the low edge sharpened, it was primarily used for slashing. This was a more efficient way of disabling your enemy. A sword, straight and with both edges sharp, was still used by some forces, such as U.S. cavalry with the famous "Patton sword," designed in 1913 by George S. Patton. However, the act of thrusting into your enemy, as deadly as it was, was less easy to accomplish on horseback.

As the Germans scrambled in retreat around the monastery, the mist suddenly parted from the slope of the hill to the west. It was then that the Poles noticed a line of German horsemen opposite them, forming up, scrambling into the saddle, drawing sabers, and dressing their lines. Almost immediately, through shouted commands from their Prussian NCOs, the line began moving slowly down the hill.

The leader of the second squadron, Lt. (Porucznik) Tadeusz Gerlecki pulled rein and immediately had his men close ranks. He then spurred the advance uphill into the Germans. With shouts of "Na Wroga!" and guttural yells of "Urrrraaaah!" the Ułani charged at their German counterparts.

The German cavalry (Kavallerie) unit has been variously described by historians as either an organic scout unit attached to the 8th Infantry Division, or part of the 17th German Heavy Kavallerie Regiment (East Prussia), part of the only German 1st Kavallerie Brigade in Poland. Regardless, it probably numbered about a squadron or two and came close to matching the Uhlans man-to-man.

Initially, the Poles had the element of surprise. The Germans, though, had the advantage of moving downhill on slightly larger horses. Most German cavalry mounts were Hanoverian, Trakehner, and East Prussian pure or mixed warmbloods. Some officers probably rode Brandenburger or even Lipizzaner stock. All of these are muscular, long-legged, large breeds of horse. In contrast, most of the Polish mounts were not only underfed, but smaller Wielkopolski and Mieszaniec (half-bred) horses traditionally bred from Arabian and Barb stock.

The early morning air rang with the noise of steel on steel as Polish saber met Prussian saber. Hooves pounded, men shouted and yelled oaths or screamed in pain. Here, a wounded or dead trooper on one side of the other hit the ground with a thump. Horses nickered and flashed their eyes in fear, shaking their bits with slobber. Occasionally, a riderless horse would break from the melee, trotting or galloping away.

To a witness this scene must have seemed slightly absurd. In the midst of a new kind of war that saw the use of battleships, tanks, and strategic bombing, the sight of men battling with swords on horseback must have appeared ludicrous, as if some time machine had brought back knightly combat.

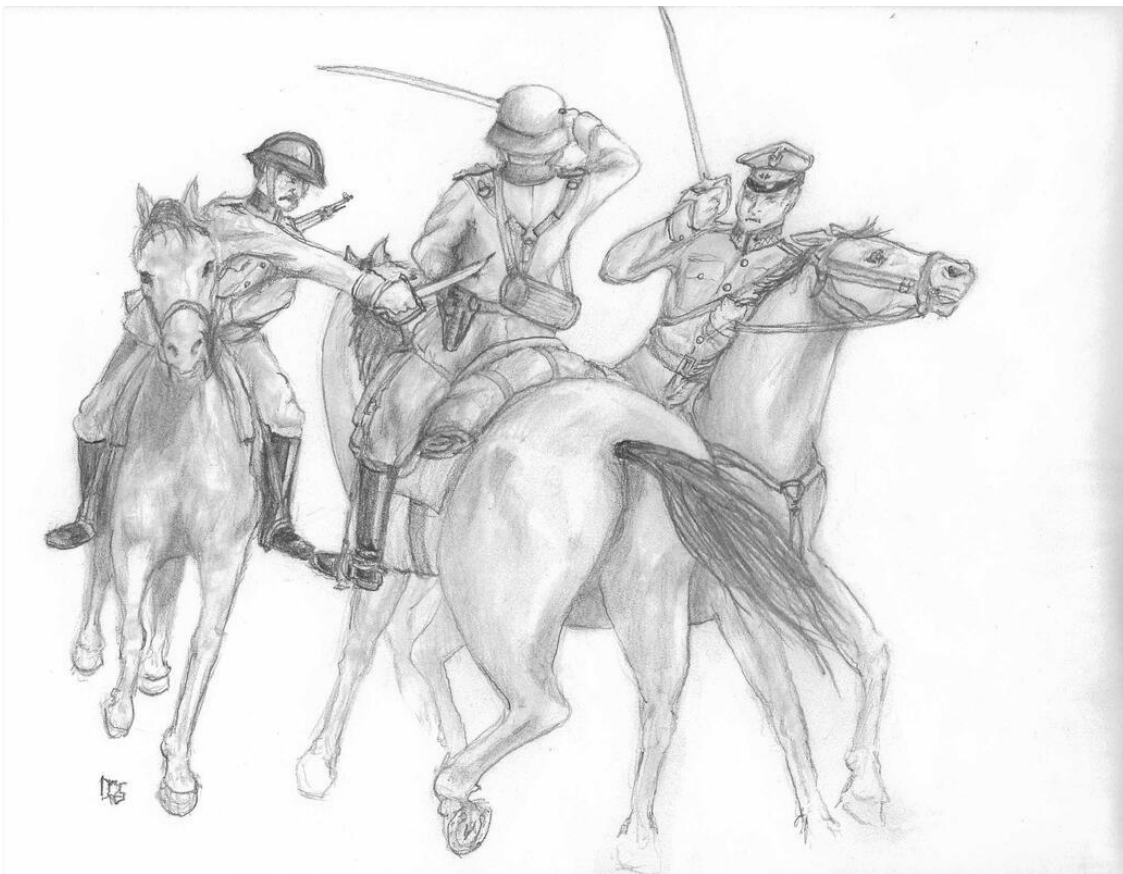
One big German officer slashed his way through two of Gerlecki's troopers. Trooper Lewczuk's horse was knocked to the ground by the charging German commander, who continued to hack at the Pole's arm

as he fell. Then he faced off with Gerlecki, bloody saber in hand. The two cavalry leaders rode at each other, slashing and parrying like a modern Hector and Achilles. Before the duel could be decided, one of Gerlecki's men -- a Corporal (Kapral) Mikolajewski -- trotted up to the big German and skewered him in the back.

The two groups momentarily wheeled their horses apart and broke off, but shortly returned to the melee. This time, several of the men had drawn pistols, and the pop of Vis and Luger gunshots at point-blank range was added to the din. More men fell from their saddles until the Germans broke first, retreating up the slope from where they had come.

The surviving Ułani attempted pursuit, even on their blown mounts. Just at that moment, though, members of the German infantry scrambled back to the hillside and leveled machineguns at the Poles from across a short field. Now that the Poles were separated from their foes, the German machine-gunners could fire into the mass of horsemen without hitting their own cavalry. Opening fire, Uhlans and horses came tumbling down in the slaughter, including the brave Lt. Gerlecki. With barely 30 men left of the second squadron, Cpl. Mikolajewski led the survivors in retreat, their lathered horses galloping back downhill for the cover of the rest of the brigade.

Within an hour or so, the Nowogrodska Brigade was able to bring up the rest of its units under Anders' command and take the town of Krasnobród. While evicting the last traces of the German 8th Infantry, the Poles captured over 100 German soldiers, including the first German general to be captured at the beginning of WWII; General Rudolf Koch-Erpach, commander of the division. Forty Polish prisoners were also found at Koch-Erpach's headquarters and freed by Anders' men.



Original artwork by Don Cygan 2025.

Anders knew there was no time for celebrating. For the next few days, he led his little army southwards in their desperate play for the border and freedom. Anders wrote:

“On September 26, I decided to march southwards...The commander of the 28th Infantry Division (German) once more sent out envoys with the proposal that we should surrender. He maintained that it would be impossible for us to continue our march, as the whole countryside was already occupied both by the Germans and by the approaching Soviet Army.”(2)

But Anders had a wild card to play. As a group of German cavalymen approached under a white flag, he negotiated for the release of his captive, General Koch-Erpach and the other German prisoners for the safe passage of his men to the border. He sent a rider to parlay with the commanding officer of the German division, Lt.-Gen. von Obstfelder. Unbelievably, Obstfelder agreed:

“The 28th Infantry Division grants permission to the Polish cavalry to march freely to the south. In return, the Polish cavalry is to allow units of the 28th Infantry free passage to the west. However, if other German forces encounter the cavalry, they will attack.”(3)

It worked up until September 27th. On that day, with a fraction of his force remaining, Anders was 25 miles from the border of Hungary when Soviet artillery came crashing down on his men, cornering them near Lwów (modern day Lviv, Ukraine). Anders told those men who were able to make a run for the border on foot in small groups. He and many thousands, wounded, horse- and vehicle-less, were captured by the Soviets or Germans in the last few days of the month. Very few escaped becoming a prisoner of war. Anders himself was lucky not to have been executed by the NKVD at Katyn, as most Polish officers captured by the Soviets met their fate. Tortured, imprisoned in a Soviet labor camp, he would finally gain his freedom and lead Polish forces in combat during the remainder of WWII.

But what about the legacy of Krasnobród? Few of the Ułani in Anders’ force made it out of Poland. However, their brave “fighting withdrawal” towards the Romanian and Hungarian borders did buy time and kept the “corridor” open, allowing many Polish civilians and soldiers the chance to escape the hands of the Nazis and Soviets.

Although certainly an anomaly in modern military history, the Battle of Krasnobród proved that the day of the horse soldier was not yet over. Though it was perhaps the last documented regular cavalry-vs-cavalry action in history, it was not the end of cavalry as a valuable military asset. Even as late as the early 2000s, U.S. Army Special Forces soldiers were riding tribal horses in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. The horse, it turns out, is still an ideal way to get around on terrain that is less forgiving for vehicles. As much as modern warfare is composed of drones, computers, and missiles, the history of warfare is full of surprises. If the Battle of Krasnobród teaches us any lesson, it is perhaps best not to discount the past contributions and perhaps, the future considerations of the simple horse soldier.



Polish General Władysław Albert Anders (11 August 1892 – 12 May 1970). Public Domain.

(1) I was dismayed to find the fallacy of Polish cavalry attacking tanks perpetuated in the Time-Life multi-volume series World War II: Blitzkrieg. You know, that epic 1977 series of almost 40 books that so many people still have stacked uselessly in their garage!

(2),(3) both quoted in Piekalkiewicz, The Cavalry of World War II, p. 18-19.

SOURCES

--Moorhouse, Roger, First to Flight: The Polish War 1939, (UK, Penguin Random House, 2019)
 --Piekalkiewicz, Janusz, The Cavalry of World War II, (New York, Stein and Day, 1980)
 --Zakrzewski, Alexander, Cold Steel at Krasnobród: Inside the Curious WW2 Battle that Saw Cavalry Fight Cavalry, originally published Oct 13, 2021. <https://militaryhistorynow.com/2024/09/30/cold-steel-at-krasnobrod-inside-the-curious-ww2-battle-that-saw-cavalry-fight-cavalry-2-2/>



Yes, they still ride horses, and wisely so. Horses are quieter, and can negotiate their way around the rough and sometimes swampy terrain in Eastern Poland. Polish Territorial Defense Force border guards patrolling near the Belarus border, 2025.

Historic Location of the Month

Battle of Towton

North Yorkshire, England

The Battle of Towton, March 29, 1461, is considered the deadliest battle in England. It was a battle in the War of the Roses. Between 20,000 and 28,000 are estimated to have died.



Colorado Military Historians, Inc.

Colorado Military Historians (CMH) is a non-profit organization whose purpose is to promote historical wargaming and the study of military history. Founded in 1965, CMH meets monthly on the second Sunday of the month, except in May when the meeting is deferred to the third Sunday. The meeting starts at noon at the Baker Recreation Center, 6751 Irving Street (just a few blocks west of Federal Blvd), Denver, Colorado. The club also hosts gaming at least one Friday night a month, called "Friday Night Fights" (FNF) at 7:00 p.m. Friday meetings will be held at a future determined location. See our groups.io site for the latest information.



CMH maintains ties with numerous local, regional, and national groups to help promote the hobby. CMH is governed by member-elected officers serving on the Board of Directors (executive board). Terms of office are one year, with elections held at the May meeting. New members are accepted after attending three CMH functions and a vote of the membership. Dues are \$60.00 per year, payable in January. Members wishing to receive a snail-mailed newsletter subscription must pay an additional fee of \$15.00 per year. Authors retain ownership of articles and graphics published. CMH reserves the right to edit or reject submissions to the newsletter.

One year Adult Membership: \$60.00

Half year Adult Membership: \$30.00

(For NEW members who join after June 30)

Family Membership: \$60.00 (one Adult and any number of offspring)

Student Membership: \$30.00 (16 to 22 years old)

Children: free (younger than 16 accompanied by member)

Club Links:

Groups.io Group: <https://groups.io/g/cmhweb>

- Our Groups.io page is the best way to see what our club is up to.

Web Site: <https://cmhweb.org/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/cmhgamers/>

Discord: <https://discord.gg/DAP2Gn>

CMH Newsletter

The CMH Newsletter is a monthly newsletter published by the Colorado Military Historians. Views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of all CMH members.

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