



Calendar of Events

12-13 Jun – Department Convention, Westport Calet, St. Charles, MO

17 Mar – SEMO Pound 330 Growl

28 Mar – SOS Breakfast National Guard Armory, Jackson, MO

9-15 Aug – National Convention, Indianapolis

Coffee Friday's 0700 @ The Barracks



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The Scuttlebutt

Monthly Newsletter of the
Corporal Mason O. Yarbrough Detachment 1081
Commandant: **Bob Fisher**

MARINE CORPS LEAGUE

FEBRUARY 2026

Message from Detachment 1081 Commandant, Bob Fisher

Detachment Call to Action

This detachment remains strong only through the continued involvement and accountability of its Marines. Each of us has a role to play — Whether through attending meetings, participating in ceremonies and honors, supporting community events, or mentoring fellow Marines.



Show up. Stay engaged. Hold the standard.

If you see a Marine falling short, correct them. If you see a Marine excelling, reinforce them. If you have the ability to lead, step forward. Our strength is not measured by numbers alone, but by commitment, discipline, and willingness to serve.

The bar was set high when we earned the title. It is our responsibility to ensure it remains there.

SEMPER FI

Bob Fisher.
Commandant
Marine Corps League Detachment 1081

Chaplains Corner: Jim Stroman

" But these are recorded so that you will believe that He is the Messiah the Son of God, and that believing in Him you will have life."

John 20:31

What a message you and I have to share. That is why John wrote this entire Gospel, so that we, first of all, might believe, but then also that we might share the good news with all who will listen.

"These are recorded " -- the miracles presented in this Gospel--so that we might believe. The goal of the book is twofold: (1) to prove that Jesus was (is) the Messiah; and (2) that all those that look at the proof might be convinced and thus find eternal life.

The miracles, facts, arguments, instructions and conversations- all are directed toward that end. John's goal (to

demonstrate that Jesus is the Messiah), if kept steadily in view, will throw much light on the book. The argument is unanswerable, framed after the strictest rules of reasoning, infinitely beyond the skill of man, and having throughout the clearest evidence of demonstration. All scripture is given to us for a purpose. The purpose of this particular passage is crystal clear. Hence, it demands some kind of response from those of us who truly believe. To know the truth is not enough We must act on it, trusting the Lord of the harvest to make us sensitive and alert to the needs of those around us.

Action Point...I will seek to be sensitive to the spiritual needs of all of whom I have contact with.

As we pray today, remember our nation and the issues many communities are dealing with. Pray from our first responders that they may be safe in all they do. Pray for all of our military, on the ground, in the air, on seas or under the seas. Keep them all safe.

For each of you and your families, I pray for your health and needs no matter how small. Be safe.



Marine Jim Stroman
Chaplain
Marine Corps League Detachment 1081



Auxiliary News: NeTasha Loyd



HAPPY VALENTINES DAY

The Auxiliary would like to thank everyone for their contribution to our fundraiser and helping spread the word about the "Spirit Pump" at Acee's for the month of January! Your help is always greatly appreciated.



We will be discussing more fundraising ideas at the next meeting so if you have one in mind, please bring it to the next meeting. All ideas are welcome to discuss.

It is time to think about Auxiliary Member of the Year. Who stands out to you? Write a one-page essay about the auxiliary member and why they are your candidate. It needs to be turned in before the March Department Meeting.

Keep your volunteer hours coming into Darlene. She will need those totals in just a few short months.

Please keep our military and their families near and far in your thoughts and prayers as well as our Marine Corps League and Auxiliary members.

~~February Birthdays~~
Kathleen Cangemi

February Meal: Food- NeTasha Loyd
Dessert: Dale Humphries

Respectfully Submitted,

NeTasha Loyd
Secretary/Treasurer
MCL Auxiliary Unit 426



Activities & Events

Detachment Monthly Meeting 15 January 2026



Marc LeClair sworn in as new
Jr. Vice Commandant



SgtMaj Jeremy Hager (USMC, Ret)
sworn in as newest member of 1081



Bob Fisher presides over his first
detachment meeting as Commandant



Funeral Detail, 24 January 2026

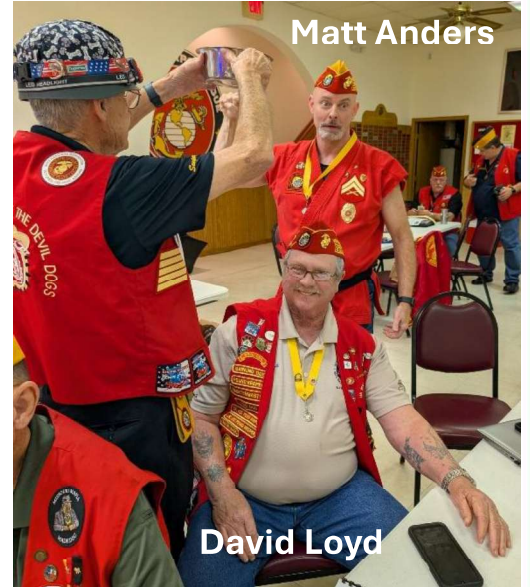


**Department Quarterly Meeting
Missouri Pack Growl
Jefferson City, MO
10 January 2026**



Kevin Enlow

Steve Seyller



Matt Anders

David Loyd



Jim
Maevers

Brian
Burlingame

Kevin
Enlow



Steve Seyller
presented with a
"special" Award



Steve & Susan Seyler
Mike & Karen Francis



Tom Hazlett

Scuttlebutt: Mitch Cassell

Unsung Marine Corps Battle History

This month we chronicle a little-known and often overlooked, yet meaningful action in Marine Corps history – The Battle of Bladensburg – during the War of 1812.

Battle of Bladensburg (1814): This 24 August 1814 defensive battle was fought in what is now a Maryland suburb of Washington, DC. Until this battle, neither side had gained a clear advantage in the first two years of the War of 1812. That changed in the spring of 1814 when Britain disentangled itself from fighting France in the Napoleonic Wars. After Napoleon's exile in April 1814, the British began sending thousands of fresh, Napoleonic war veterans to the U.S., men who had fought against Napoleon and his Imperial Guard. With the singular focus now on its former American colonies, British leaders drew up a plan to quickly and decisively end the war, with a strategy to take control of the New England states and focus an attack on New Orleans, thereby separating north and south by cutting off critical transportation routes in both regions. In addition to destroying American trade, the British also planned to degrade American morale by arranging attacks on coastal cities such as Washington, Baltimore, Charleston and Savannah.



With this strategy in mind, the British commander, General Robert Ross, arrived in Maryland, marching his 4,500 men from Benedict, Maryland towards Washington, D.C. with a goal of weakening American resolve. The American commander, General William Winder, organized his force, believing that Washington, D.C. and Baltimore needed to be defended. Because Bladensburg, just northeast of D.C., was key to both Washington's and Baltimore's defense, Winder deployed across the roads that led into the capital. Though Winder had around 6,500 men at his disposal, most at Bladensburg were poorly trained militia whose resolve would quickly crumble in the face of the war-weary British.



Though Americans positioned themselves well against an attack with Marine artillery covering a bridge over the eastern branch of the Anacostia River, they were overwhelmed when the British attacked at noon on 24 August. Forging the river above the bridge and beating back troops who defended the bridge, the British force steadily advanced against American artillery and rifle fire, gaining control of the west bank of the Anacostia. Under heavy British pressure, the left flank of the American line of defense crumbled, causing the American militiamen to flee in panic. General Winder had not prepared a plan for American retreat, and his panicked men ran from the battle instead of maneuvering in a controlled retreat to defend Washington against impending attack. With American forces scattered and embarrassingly defeated, Washington D.C. was perilously open to British invasion.

In addition to militiamen, 103 U.S. Marines under Captain Samuel Miller and 400 sailors (the flotillamen) under the command of Commodore Joshua Barney participated in the battle, forming the critical third line of defense for Washington D.C. As militiamen retreated, the Marines bravely stalled the 4,500-man British advance for two hours, beating back three charges and fighting in hand-to-hand combat, allowing U.S. forces to escape and officials in Washinton to save vital government documents.



A key action of the Marines was a Final Stand. While surrounding militia retreated, the Marines and sailors maintained a stiff defense. Marines operated heavy, 18-pounder cannons from the Washington Navy Yard, to disrupt advancing British forces. Known as the "Final Stand at Bladensburg," the Marines continued fighting, suffering 18 total casualties, until they were ordered to retreat to avoid destruction. Despite the general rout and their own casualties, the small but stubborn force of Marines and sailors caused significant casualties to the British before retreating.

When they marched into Washington, the British held in their memory the bitter date of 27 April 1813 -- the day Americans had burned the Canadian capital of York. They were vengeful as they entered Washington, D.C. on the evening of 24 August 1814, wasting no time in torching the presidential mansion (later rebuilt and renamed as the White House), the Capitol, the Treasury and the War Office. The embarrassing defeat at Bladensburg, coupled with the destruction of Washington, D.C. and the very symbols of American democracy and spirit, devastated American morale, ushering in an expeditious conclusion to the War of 1812.



The Battle was a decisive British victory. Poorly prepared American forces were defeated by veteran and disciplined British troops. The hastily organized American defense broke quickly, earning the event the nickname "the Bladensburg Races" due to the rapid retreat of American forces. But true to its burgeoning reputation, the valiant, yet ultimately unsuccessful stand by the Marines at the Battle of Bladensburg site is remembered as one of the few bright spots in an otherwise chaotic American defeat. While a tactical defeat, it demonstrated the "fight to the end" ethos of United States Marines.

Significance: The burning of Washington went down in history as the only foreign attack on the nation's capital until the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. The War of 1812 ended in a military stalemate, with the Treaty of Ghent (1814) restoring pre-war borders. No nation won, but all sides achieved their objectives: Britain secured Canada, the U.S. gained national sovereignty, and Canada developed a distinct identity. The Battle of Bladensburg is considered one of the most disgraceful, yet pivotal, moments in American military history. It forced a reevaluation of the American militia system, prompting better organization and training that would pay off shortly after in the successful defense of Baltimore. The battle also proved that Marines can and will fight, forging a combat legacy that continues to this day.

Source: The American Battlefield Trust
www.battlefields.org