



Calendar of Events

12-13 June—Dept Conv,
St Charles MO

19 June—25th
Anniversary Dinner,
Rusted Route Farms

10-14 Aug — National
Convention, Indianapolis

**Coffee Friday's 0800 @
The Barracks**



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The Scuttlebutt

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

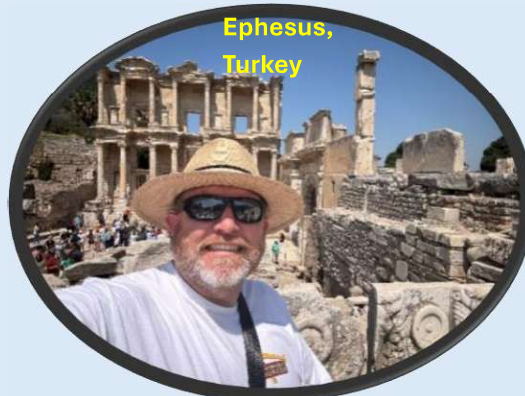
MARINE CORPS LEAGUE

JUNE 2026

Message from Detachment 1081 Commandant, Bob Fisher

Pulling Together When Times Get Hard

Marines have always been known for one thing above all else — taking care of one another. Whether on the battlefield, during difficult times at home, or in our Detachment, the strength of the Marine Corps has never rested solely on individuals. It rests on the bonds we share and our willingness to stand shoulder-to-shoulder when challenges arise.



Every Marine has faced adversity at some point. What gets us through those moments is knowing that we are not facing them alone. The Marine Corps taught us that no Marine is left behind, and that principle continues long after active service ends. As members of the Marine Corps League, we have the privilege and responsibility of supporting one another, offering encouragement, lending a helping hand, and ensuring that our fellow Marines and their families know they have a place to turn when times become difficult.

Our Detachment continues to demonstrate that spirit of camaraderie and commitment. I would like to extend a sincere thank you to everyone who attended and supported our recent Detachment Picnic. Events such as these strengthen friendships, build fellowship, and remind us why belonging to the Marine Corps League is so important.

I would also like to thank all those who participated in and supported the March to the River and the Blessing of the Bikes. These events not only honor tradition but also provide opportunities for our members to come together, represent the Marine Corps League in our community, and enjoy the fellowship that makes our organization special.

As we move forward, let us continue to look out for one another, especially those who may be facing personal hardships, health challenges, or difficult circumstances. A phone call, a visit, or simply checking in can make a tremendous difference. The same spirit that carried us through our service years remains alive today within this Detachment.

Semper Fidelis,

Bob Fisher.
Commandant
Marine Corps League Detachment 1081

Chaplains Corner: Jim Stroman

THREE KEYS TO GRIEVING WELL: FAMILY – FAITH – FRIENDS

The time may come when you lose a family member, a friend, a partner, a pet or an item that cannot be replaced. We may feel lost. We never know how we may feel but maybe you can help someone around you. When I need to comfort a person, I often use words like "***I pray for comfort and good memories.***" Does this heal a broken heart? No, but it does show that I care.



Be open to people that reach out to you, especially family. Care and concern surround you, but they must be taken to be of help. Let those you have chosen to be there for you in your time of need. Don't reject those that care.

Have faith in God, for it will help you heal. Losing a loved one to death may cause a crisis in your life. You may feel helpless, or unable to focus. You may feel lost from God. You may question why God allowed a tragedy in your life: "***We prayed for healing and God didn't answer.***"

Your journey through grief is a difficult and lengthy process. But you do not have to walk it alone. Support is all around you. Recognize those in your life who are eager to lift you up. Allow them to walk with you as you find peace.

Pray this prayer: "***I am choosing to go on living, making the most of the time I have, walking with my family and friends in a way never possible before, with God as my guide.***"

As I pray for you, let us remember to pray for our emergency responders, all first responders to keep them safe. Pray for our military, all branches, for their safety wherever they may be.

For our Marines, pray that they will remember their training. We must not forget our Nation's leaders, that they may have wisdom in all they do.



Marine Jim Stroman
Chaplain
Marine Corps League Detachment 1081

Auxiliary News: NeTasha Loyd



HAPPY FATHERS DAY
HAPPY FLAG DAY!!



Upcoming Fundraising Dates: Please save and share these dates. We appreciate your help!

*June 23rd- Qdoba 4pm-8pm

We have enjoyed all the Dine and Donate fundraisers and appreciate everyone who has supported our Unit.

If you have an idea for a fundraiser or a service project, please bring it to the meeting. We would love to hear what you have!

The 2025-26 slate of officers was installed at the May meeting. They are:

- President Laura Baker
- Jr. Vice President Linda Stroman
- Secretary/Treasurer NeTasha Loyd
- Captain of the Guard Janice Thomas
- Sr. Vice President Samantha Fox
- Judge Advocate Vera Spicer
- Chaplain Darlene MacCubbin
- Historian Melissa Main.

Upcoming dates for meetings, conferences and conventions:

- Department of Missouri Convention June 12 & 13 Westport St. Charles MO
- Department Flea Scratch- theme is Black and White. Dress in black and white and come play games and have fun!
- National Convention August 10-14 Indianapolis IN

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.

~~ June Birthday - Sue Seyller ~~

June Meal: Food - Janice Thomas
Dessert - Linda Strohman

Respectfully Submitted,

NeTasha Loyd
Secretary/Treasurer
MCL Auxiliary Unit 426



Activities & Events

Detachment Activities May 2026



Cape Area Veterans Breakfast Attendees, 16 May 2026 American Legion Hall



Operation Chow Hound
Pet Food Drive
MODD Pound 330



Marine Anders **Bending** the Knee to Marine
Francis – MODD Pound 330 Growl

March to the River '26 / Avenue of Flags Honoring and Remembering Fallen Heroes





RECOGNITION





25th Anniversary Celebration



SAVE THE DATE

SPECIAL EVENT

25TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

OF THE

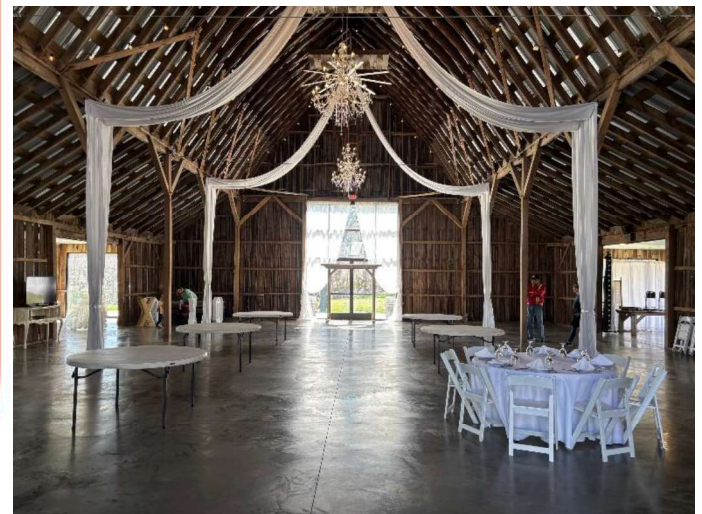
CHARTERING & FORMATION
OF DETACHMENT 1081

WHEN: FRIDAY, JUNE 19TH, 2026
SOCIAL HOUR - DINNER - PROGRAM
5:30 6:45 7:30

WHERE: RUSTED ROUTE FARMS
5739 STATE ROUTE W

WHO: ALL DETACHMENT MEMBERS
(AND THEIR SIGNIFICANT OTHERS)

COST: YOUR TIME TO ATTEND



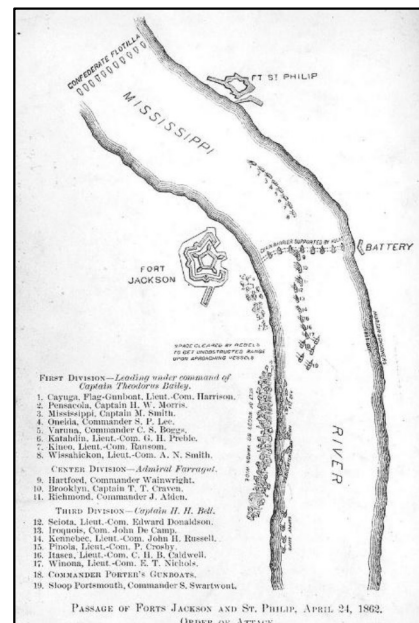
Scuttlebutt: Mitch Cassell

Unsung Marine Corps Battle History: The Role of Marines During the Civil War Battle of New Orleans

INTRO: Continuing our series on the role of Marines during the Civil War, this month we look at the Battle of New Orleans (April 24 - May 1, 1862). As noted previously, with an end strength of only 4,000 Marines during the Civil War, the Marine Corps could field only one combat strength battalion at any given time. Marines primarily served as security and gun crews aboard Union Navy ships.

The Battle of New Orleans (aka the Capture of New Orleans) was a decisive Union victory that resulted in the fall of the Confederacy's largest city and most vital commercial port. Led by Union naval officer Captain David G. Farragut, a bold naval assault bypassed the heavy coastal defenses guarding the lower Mississippi River, forcing Confederate forces to abandon the city without a direct urban battle. Beside Captain Farragut was MG Benjamin Butler (U.S. Army), and opposite him was Confederate MG Mansfield Lovell.

The Defensive Obstacles. The Confederacy believed New Orleans was completely impregnable from the south due to three major obstacles defending the river approach: (1) two massive brick fortifications, Jackson and St. Philip, positioned on opposite sides of the Mississippi River 75 miles south of the city; (2) heavy barriers strung across the river to physically block passing ships; and (3) a defensive Rebel Flotilla consisting of gunboats, steamboats, and two unfinished ironclads.



**Layout of confederate defenses
along the Mississippi River**

Farragut's flagship, USS Hartford, forces its way past Fort Jackson to capture New Orleans. Artist Julian Oliver Davidson



Chronology of the Battle. During 18-23 April, Union mortar boats unleashed a massive, 6-day shelling campaign against Fort Jackson to diminish its capacity. On 23 April, Under the cover of darkness, Union gunboats successfully breached the heavy iron chain barrier blocking the river. At 2:00 am on 24 April, Farragut rammed 17 warships right past the blazing crossfire of the forts and completely obliterated the defending Rebel flotilla fleet which lost all but one gunboat and one ram steamer. The next day, sailing unopposed upriver, Confederate General Lovell abandoned New Orleans with his 3,000 troops, ostensibly to save the city from catastrophic

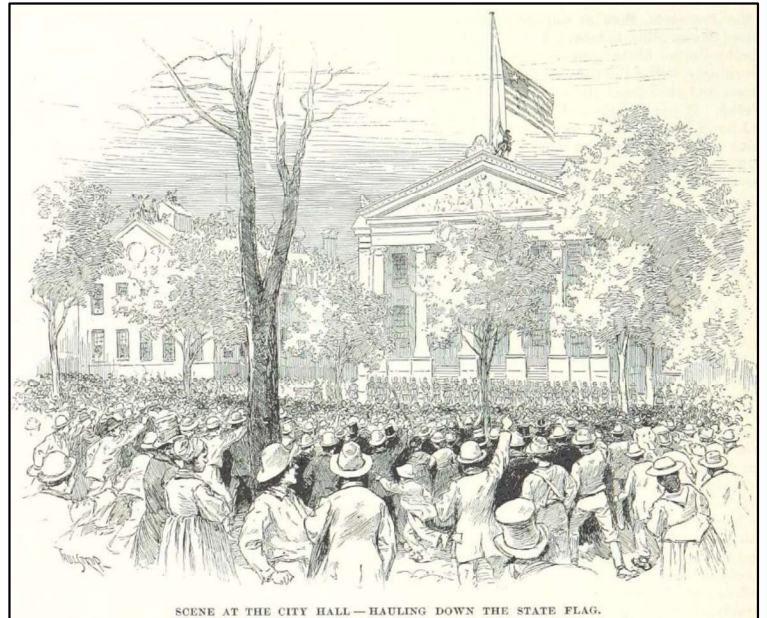
bombardment. From 28 April to 1 May, cut off and isolated, the garrisons at Forts Jackson and St. Philip mutinied and surrendered. On May 1, MG Butler landed 15,000 Union troops to establish military rule in New Orleans.

Why the Battle Mattered. The Union's primary objective was to seize the Confederacy's largest port and control the lower Mississippi River to divide the Confederacy, cripple its economy, and sever crucial supply and communication lines. Captain Farragut's naval blockade and riverine invasion facilitated this outcome. Taking New Orleans allowed the Union Navy to secure the Mississippi River valley and begin fighting its way upriver. The capture of Vicksburg in 1863 definitively severed the western confederate states (TX, AR and LA) from the east. As the Confederacy's largest, wealthiest, and most important international port city, capturing New Orleans choked the Confederate economy and denied the South its premier center of banking, trade and cotton exportation. Finally, capturing New Orleans dismantled the city's shipbuilding capabilities, crushing the possibility of feared and powerful ironclads, such as *CSS Mississippi*, breaking the Union's coastal blockades.

U.S. Marines' Role. Marines provided the essential armed presence needed to enforce the Union victory before the arrival of the U.S. Army. During the campaign, Marines played two main roles: (1) manned naval artillery during the chaotic run past Forts Jackson and St. Philip and neutralized Confederate gunboats blocking the river. (2) Managed the initial occupation of New Orleans. Once the fleet successfully navigated the river defenses and reached New Orleans on 25 April, Marines rowed ashore to accept the city's surrender from civilian authorities and armed mobs who defiantly refused to surrender. Led by Captain John L. Broome, the detachment of 250 Marines marched into the city with howitzers and hoisted the American flag over key government structures, including the U.S. Mint, Customs House, and City Hall. The Marines held these volatile positions, enforced martial, and managed the occupation for several days until relieved on 1 May by MG Butler and his occupation force. The Marines then withdrew back to their ships. Standout Marines of the battle included:

- **Captain John L. Broome:** Serving aboard Farragut's flagship *USS Hartford*, Broome coordinated the entire Marine landing force, personally leading the march through angry mobs to secure the city and hoist the American flag atop the U.S. Mint.
- **Lieutenant John C. Harris:** Leading Marines aboard *USS Brooklyn*, Harris led his men ashore to occupy the NO Customs House, while surrounded for days by 1000s of rioting citizens until Army reinforcements arrived.
- **Marine Shipboard Gunners:** Dozens of unnamed Marines operated secondary batteries on ships like the *USS Pensacola* and *USS Mississippi*, maintaining steady suppressive fire against Confederate shore batteries while completely exposed on open decks.

Casualties. Overall casualty figures: Union forces suffered 37 total KIA and 149 WIA. These figures included only one Marine KIA, Charles H. Morrison aboard *USS Brooklyn*, and a handful of WIA aboard *Brooklyn* and other vessels. Confederate forces suffered 782 total KIA, WIA or CIA. No Marines were awarded the Medal of Honor for the Battle of New Orleans.



U.S. Marines replacing the Louisiana confederate state flag with the U.S. Flag atop City Hall



Strategic Impact. The permanent loss of New Orleans was a catastrophic blow from which the Confederacy never fully recovered. It provided uncontested Union occupation of New Orleans and control over the lower Mississippi River. Southern strategists mistakenly assumed the primary Union threat would come from the north and had deployed their best troops to the Battle of Shiloh in Tennessee. By successfully attacking from the Gulf of Mexico, the Union secured a vital base of operations, crippled the Southern economy, and took a massive step toward dividing the South, both geographically and functionally, along the Mississippi River. Taking New Orleans severely hampered the South's ability to finance its war effort.



Map depicting Louisiana and approaches to New Orleans during the occupation of New Orleans