



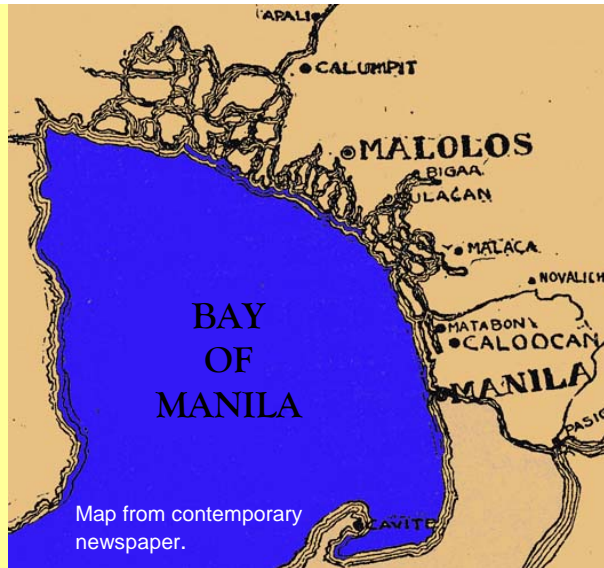
3rd Infantry soldiers boarding a train at Ft. Snelling bound for New York City to embark for the Philippines.



3rd Infantry on its way to the theater of operations.



3rd Infantry entering Manila, the Philippines.



Map from contemporary newspaper.

Mannequin displaying typical field gear and campaign clothing .



Action in the Philippines!

As a result of the 1898 War with Spain, the United States gained control of the Philippine Islands. Filipino forces that had been our allies in the fight with Spain started a rebellion against the new American authorities. These Insurrectionists, as they were called, felt the United States was infringing on their right to self-government. This war became known as the Philippine Insurrection.

On January 30, 1899, the 3rd US Infantry left Fort Snelling, Minnesota and proceeded by rail to New York City. The Regiment sailed from New York and arrived in Manila Harbor March 22, 1899, and went into camp in the city of Manila. The Regiment was assigned to the Eighth Army Corps. The Old Guard's first action occurred on March 25, with the 2nd Battalion supporting the 2nd Oregon Vol. Infantry and the 22nd US Infantry at Caloocan near Manila. Companies G and M participated in the charge on the entrenched enemy. Companies E and F were in the American firing line. The engagement lasted until nightfall, reopened on the morning of the 26th and ended mid-morning when the enemy withdrew. 3rd US Infantry casualties were five men killed in action, twelve wounded, two died of wounds and one missing in action.

Duty in the Philippines for The Old Guard consisted of combat patrols, force protection and expeditions to find and fight the elusive enemy. In April 1902, the 3rd US Infantry redeployed back to the United States.



Ribbon bar for the Philippine Campaign Medal and Eighth Army Corps badge of Charles L Swaggerty, Company E, 3rd US Infantry. (Museum Collection)