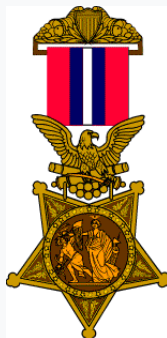


John Alexander Logan Jr.



Born	July 24, 1865 Carbondale, Illinois
Died	November 11, 1899 (aged 34) San Jacinto, Pangasinan, Luzon, Philippines
Place of burial	Oak Hill Cemetery, Youngstown, Ohio
Allegiance	United States of America
Service/branch	United States Army
Years of service	1898–1899
Rank	Major
Unit	33rd U.S. Volunteer Infantry
Battles/wars	Moro Rebellion, Philippine–American War
Awards	Medal of Honor

John Alexander Logan Jr., born **Manning Alexander Logan** (July 24, 1865 – November 11, 1899), was a United States Army officer who posthumously received

the Medal of Honor for actions during the Philippine–American War.

Logan was the son of Major General, statesman and politician John A. Logan and the writer/editor Mary Simmerson Cunningham Logan. Logan was a cadet at West Point - a member of the class of 1887.

Black Jack's only son, John A. Logan Jr., wanted to follow in his father's illustrious footsteps. Young Jack was born shortly after the Civil War ended and grew up playing with the children of his father's politically influential circle of war heroes. Jack was a favorite of his father's former commander, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and rode in the presidential carriage during Grant's second presidential inauguration. Gen. Logan, after 1871 a senator, secured him an appointment to West Point in the Class of 1887, but Jack did not adjust well to the rigors of the academy and resigned after two years. In 1887, Jack married a young coal heiress, Miss Edith Andrews of Youngstown, Ohio. Together they raised three children, and Jack settled down to a life of privilege, breeding horses, traveling and hobnobbing with politicians and other influential family friends.

Upon his father's death in 1886, Logan became a First Class Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS), a military society of officers of the Union armed forces and their descendants. In 1894 he became a member of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1897, he became a Hereditary Companion of the District of Columbia Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars (MOFW) by right of his father's service in the Mexican War. He was assigned (MOFW) insignia number 284.

Young Jack never forgot his father's desire for him to serve his country in uniform. He got his chance in 1898 when the United States went to war with Spain. Jack volunteered for service and was commissioned a captain on the staff of Gen. John C. Bates. He fought in the pivotal Battle of El Caney in Cuba, and was promoted to major for gallantry. Like many, he was afflicted with malaria during the war and spent months afterwards convalescing.

It seemed as though Jack had done what he had set out to do, and his wife and mother hoped that he would return to civilian life. However, in the summer of 1899, when the Philippine Insurrection broke out in resistance to U.S. control of the archipelago that resulted from America's victory against Spain, Jack returned to the colors as a Major with the 33rd Volunteer Infantry Regiment. The unit sailed to the Philippines that fall. Upon arriving in Manila, Jack met Maj. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, who had served under his father in the Civil War. Wheaton attached the 33rd regiment to his command for his campaign against insurrectionists led by rebel leader and putative Philippine President Emilio Aguinaldo.

On Nov. 11, 1899, American forces approached the Filipino army at the town of San Jacinto in northwest Luzon. Maj. Logan asked Gen. Wheaton to let the 33rd Infantry lead the attack, and the general assented. The regiment moved up a muddy road bisecting fields broken by irrigation ditches and rice paddies. Ahead of them were 1,200 entrenched Filipino troops. Maj. Logan was at the front leading his troops into enemy fire. As they neared the Filipino emplacements, the Americans began to take flanking fire from snipers hidden in the tops of coconut trees. A sergeant next to Jack was shot

down. Maj. Logan bent over the man to render assistance and was felled by another sniper's bullet.

Gen. Wheaton went on to win a significant victory at San Jacinto, destroying Aguinaldo's regular forces and forcing him to resort to guerilla warfare that would grind on for years. Sadly, though, the war was over for John A. Logan Jr. He was taken to a field hospital, where after hours of suffering, he succumbed to his wounds.

On May 3, 1902 he was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for this action. He is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery in Youngstown, Ohio.

Spouse:

Edith H. Andrews Logan (1865 - 1953)

Siblings:

John Cunningham Logan (1856 - 1857)

Mary Logan Tucker (1858 - 1940)

John Alexander Logan (1865 - 1899)

Citation

For most distinguished gallantry in leading his battalion upon the entrenchments of the enemy, on which occasion he fell mortally wounded.