

Texas A&M University-San Antonio

## Digital Commons @ Texas A&M University-San Antonio

---

Methods of Historical Research: Spring 2020

Student Works

---

Spring 2020

### John "Mule" Miles

Joe G. Gonzales

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.tamusa.edu/hist4301\\_spring2020](https://digitalcommons.tamusa.edu/hist4301_spring2020)



Part of the [African American Studies Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

---

Texas A&M University San Antonio

John "Mule" Miles

Joe Gonzales  
Methods of Historical Research  
Dr. Barragan  
4/18/20

Imagine being a 14-year-old kid doing a project for history about a topic you enjoy. My group and I decided to research the history of baseball, but more specifically, the history of the Negro League. A league that solely for Black baseball players because of segregation. We decided to reach out to San Antonio native John “Mule” Miles who played in the Negro League from 1946-1949, about a possible phone interview. One day, while in math class, my history teacher pulled my group and me out of class because Miles dropped by our school and wanted to do the interview in person. We got the opportunity to interview and talk with a professional ball player. Our project included other Negro League greats such as Jackie Robinson, Josh Gibson, Satchel Paige, and many more. Players that John Miles competed against and made friends with. It felt unreal that Miles came to our school and wanted to do the interview in person. Doing that small action shows the kind of character he had. Examining the life of John Miles gives us insight into how he was able to find stability and success in the midst of Jim Crow era, discrimination within the segregated world of Black baseball.

Baseball has been around for centuries, and Black baseball, particularly in Texas, goes as far back as to the Reconstruction era. During Reconstruction, Union soldiers had introduced baseball to former enslaved men and women of the south, who, in turn, used their ability to play the game as an expression of independence.<sup>1</sup> While they enjoyed the game, playing meant more than entertainment to the former slaves. It showed they were strong and did belong. The

---

<sup>1</sup> Rob Fink, *Playing in the Shadows: Texas and Negro League Baseball* (Lubbock: Texas Tech University Press, 2010).

game of baseball spread quickly throughout African American communities across the south in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century.<sup>2</sup>

The era of professional black baseball officially started in 1920 with the Negro National League. This league was founded by Rube Foster. This league started off by meetings from all the team owners would meet at a local YMCA in Kansas City. Previous attempts to organize Black baseball teams into leagues rarely lasted beyond one season. The league created history by becoming the first African American league to last much longer, but unfortunately, it ended in 1931 due to the Great Depression. In 1937, the Negro American League was created. This league had players such as Satchel Paige, Josh Gibson, Larry Doby, Jackie Robinson, John Miles and many more. Because of segregation, players were only allowed to compete against their own race. That came to an end in 1947 when Jackie Robinson broke the color line becoming a player for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Once Negro League players began to be called to the Major League, black baseball took a hit. "This season the trend of our fans is toward the major league parks, and unless a real campaign is launched to retain their interest in colored baseball, our leagues may be unable to continue operating."<sup>3</sup> The Negro League was everything for some players and fans. It was their Major League Baseball. The Negro American League did not go anywhere right away, as it lasted until 1962. "By the late 1950s, black southerners as well as northerners were enjoying the opportunity to hear their favorite Major League Players on the radio and increasingly to

---

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Quoted in Roberta J. Newman and Joel Nathan Rosen, *Black Baseball, Black Business: Race Enterprise and the Fate of the Segregated Dollar* (Jackson, MS: University of Mississippi Press, 2014)

watch them on television in bars and restaurants.”<sup>4</sup> When the league ended, fans from all over the country supported the African American players that played in the MLB, making the adjustment from the Negro League to the Major League.

Players who weren't on a Negro League professional team in Texas, played in their own leagues, often for little money, but for their love of the game. Former Negro League player, Joe Lewis, talked about his time in the Negro League and in the smaller leagues he played for before that. “When the team went out of town, there would be a convoy of 20 fan-filled cars following the vehicle with players.”<sup>5</sup> Joe Lewis started playing baseball at just 16 years old for the Kerrville All-Stars. Because of his age, the manager had to get permission from his mother to let him play. Black baseball in Texas was competitive. Lewis recalls by 1953, in small communities, like Kerrville, white players were playing on Black teams. Black baseball was popular, competitive and a never forgetful experience for all.

John Miles was born on August 11<sup>th</sup>, 1922. He was the oldest of four siblings: Joseph, Winifred, and Melvin Miles. Parents John Miles, Sr born in 1903, and Elsie Miles in 1904 had John Jr. at a young age. They got married even younger. John Sr. was 18 and Elsie was 17 when they got married. The four siblings were close in age. John Jr. was one year older than his first brother, three years older than his second one, and five years apart from the youngest.<sup>6</sup> Being so close in age, the siblings all had close relationships growing up. Racial inequality was strongly

---

<sup>4</sup> Newman and Rosen, *Black Baseball, Black Business*, Page 178.

<sup>5</sup> Black Baseball's 'invisible' history in Texas celebrated. Vincent T. Davis. March 11<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

<sup>6</sup> 1930 U.S. Census, Bexar County, Texas, Page: 28A; Enumeration District: 0128, dwelling 403, family 414. Ancestry.com

in effect. In 1930, there was a total of six people in the house. The family had a home on Piedmont Ave.<sup>7</sup> Father was a janitor at a telephone building. He was the only one bringing in income to support the family.<sup>8</sup>

In 1940, John Miles was 17 years old.<sup>9</sup> His parents went through a divorce at some point in the 1930s, and John Sr. was separated from the family. The four kids lived with their mother, Elsie, who was 35 years old. They moved to E Crockett St., and Elsie was a janitor at a school. She had an income of \$250. To help support the family, Miles also worked 48 works per week, as a janitor, with an income of \$117, while attending Phillis Wheatley High School.<sup>10</sup> “Wheatley was a special school,” Miles once said. “I learned a lot from my teachers. They made you study. They were tough but they were fond of their students. They took an interest in us.”<sup>11</sup> While in high school, Miles was a star in both baseball and basketball.<sup>12</sup> He took pride in his sports, education, and community.

After high school, Miles was employed as a mechanic at Fort Sam Houston. In 1942, he was one out of 50 African Americans selected to be a part of the Tuskegee air training program in Alabama.<sup>13</sup> The nation’s first African American flying training program. The Tuskegee Airmen

---

<sup>7</sup> 1930 U.S. Census, Bexar County, Texas, Page: 28A; Enumeration District: 0128, dwelling 403, family 414. Ancestry.com

<sup>8</sup> 1930 U.S. Census, Bexar County, Texas, Page: 28A; Enumeration District: 0128, dwelling 403, family 414. Ancestry.com

<sup>9</sup> 1940 U.S. Census, Bexar County, Texas, Roll: m-t0627-04206; Page: 11A; Enumeration District: 259-164, ancestry.com

<sup>10</sup> 1940 U.S. Census, Bexar County, Texas, Roll: m-t0627-04206; Page: 11A; Enumeration District: 259-164, ancestry.com

<sup>11</sup> Tuskegee Airman, Negro League Baseball and PVIL Legend. June 16<sup>th</sup>, 2008.

<sup>12</sup> Tuskegee Airman, Negro League Baseball and PVIL Legend. June 16<sup>th</sup>, 2008.

<sup>13</sup> John Miles, October 16<sup>th</sup>, 1940 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1947, U.S. WWII Draft Cards, The National Archives in St. Louis, Missouri; St. Louis, Missouri; *WWII Draft Registration Cards for Texas*, ancestry.com.

were the first African American military aviators in the United States Armed Forces. Miles was a part of the 99<sup>th</sup> Pursuit Squadron. While Miles and his fellow Airmen were making history fighting for their country, their country was also dealing with segregation and rampant racism. Throughout World War II, Jim Crow laws were in effect in most states. People were called on to fight for their country and risk their lives, but when they came back home, they were treated poorly. Racial inequality was a problem the Airmen suffered also. Miles had a personal experience. Miles talked about while in Alabama, the white cops loved giving tickets to the Airmen, it didn't matter if they were speeding or not.<sup>14</sup> His experience that occurred was when a cop was followed Miles for a while and decided to pull him over. The cop went on harassing Miles while his partner was standing close by with a rifle. Harassing and discriminating a man that was serving their country. When asked Miles about his time at Tuskegee, he responded, "We had it hard at Tuskegee; buildings weren't completed when we got there, it was hard, but we made it, I wasn't complaining, because at Tuskegee, I learned a trade, I learned how to work with my hands-to do something."<sup>15</sup> Miles was just 19 years old.

After graduating from Tuskegee, he came back home active duty to work at Kelly Base. Although he loved mechanic work, he also had a passion for baseball. Even though he was busy while in the military, he still had time to play ball. "I wanted to do something challenging where I could use my hands and learn a trade," he said." And I didn't have to stop playing ball while doing it."<sup>16</sup> To keep himself in the game, he played for the Kelly Air Force Base Bombers, a team

---

<sup>14</sup> Coffey, Wayne. **Negro League Bob Scott has waited a lifetime for Barack Obama's moment.** January 18<sup>th</sup>, 2009.

<sup>15</sup> **Tuskegee Airman, Negro League Baseball and PVIL Legend.** June 16<sup>th</sup>, 2008.

<sup>16</sup> Maurice, Lindsey. **African American History Month: Negro Baseball League players share tales of home runs, strikeouts.** August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

that was a part of the military league. This league to Miles was just to keep him playing baseball and busy. One day, in 1946, a scout from the Negro League went to go check out a game. He liked what he saw from Miles and offered him a tryout with the Chicago American Giants. This is when John Miles' baseball career began.

After the tryout, Miles was signed by the Chicago American Giants. "Here they wanted to pay me to do something I love. You can't beat that,"<sup>17</sup> Miles once said. The Chicago American Giants were a Negro League baseball team that lasted from 1910-1956. From 1910 until the mid-1930s, the American Giants were the most powerful team in Black baseball. Owner and manager, Andrew "Rube" Foster, was a huge part of their success. With great management and players, the team won multiple championships including five pennants in the Negro National League, and another in 1932 with the Negro Southern League. John Miles got his famous nickname "Mule" because manager of the American Giants, Candy Jim Taylor, would say he "He hit as hard as a mule kicks"<sup>18</sup> after hitting two home runs in one game. He let his actions speak for his words.

During the 1947 season, Miles hit 11 home runs in 11 consecutive games. Up to this day, that record has not been passed. During this history-making season, Miles had a .250 batting average and a total of 26 home runs. In 1948, he hit a total of 27 home runs for the season.<sup>19</sup> The next year he led the Chicago American Giants to the second half Negro American League

---

<sup>17</sup> Maurice, Lindsey. **African-American History Month: Negro Baseball League players share tales of home runs, strikeouts.** August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

<sup>18</sup> **Baseball Happenings**, September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2017.

<sup>19</sup> Maurice, Lindsey. **African-American History Month: Negro Baseball League players share tales of home runs, strikeouts.** August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006.



title.<sup>20</sup> During his time with the Giants, Miles played third base and outfield. Not only was he strong with the bat, he was quite the defender with his quickness and athleticism. One of his favorite opponents was Satchel Paige. Paige was one of, if not the best pitcher in the Negro League. The only disadvantage Paige faced was he was older than most of his opponents. Paige didn't make his debut until he was 42. "Satchel was a great pitcher. He could throw hard and he was smart. Nobody could touch Satchel when he didn't want 'em to," Miles said in Brent Kelley's *"Voices from the Negro Leagues."*<sup>21</sup> Miles had nothing but respect for all his opponents in the league. There is a story that once Miles was batting against Paige and after the second strike, Miles decided to end his chance to hit the ball. He told the manager he couldn't see Satchel's pitches because they were so fast.

John Miles was the milestone and leader for African American baseball in San Antonio. Usually when people hear San Antonio, they think of the San Antonio Spurs, the Riverwalk, or the Alamo. Being a small market team, the city does not have a lot to offer for franchises. Little do many know, there is a long history of Black baseball in San Antonio even before Miles play for the Kelly Air Force Base Bombers. There were the San Antonio Black Bronchos in 1908-1909, and the San Antonio Black Aces in 1919, who won their league's championship that year.<sup>22</sup> Miles born in 1922, grew up with these teams. He grew up in a city with a small Black

---

<sup>20</sup> Maurice, Lindsey. **African-American History Month: Negro Baseball League players share tales of home runs, strikeouts.** August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

<sup>21</sup> **Baseball Happenings**, September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2017.

<sup>22</sup> Edwin Ocasio-Lopez. For more information on the San Antonio Black Aces, see the paper, "San Antonio Black Aces" by Edwin Ocasio-Lopez.

population with a rich history of Black baseball. As Miles grew up and became known, young players from San Antonio started to be aware of him.

As great as the Negro League was for Miles, it also had its rough times. “It was hard at times. We traveled all over the United States living out of a bus. But it was worth it just to be able to play. I’d do it all over again if I could.”<sup>23</sup> The entire league faced disadvantages because of the rampant racism. In 2010, Miles participated in a conference that featured baseball legends who had also served in WWII. Hosted by Phil Wood, the hour-long conference included players Yogi Berra, Lou Brissie, Jerry Coleman, and John Miles. The topic of the discussion was their baseball careers alongside their service in World War II. One thing all these players had in common were they all played professional baseball and served during World War II.

Miles was the only African American speaker at this conference, so the experience he shared was different from the other players, not only his baseball career, but also his life. He stated, “I didn’t make a lot of money, but I had a lot of fun. Sleeping on the bus, eating on the bus, and dressing on the bus for a double header. I made \$300 dollars a month raising five boys and one girl, and I enjoyed every bit of it. It was a great experience. I’m not complaining, I’m just explaining.”<sup>24</sup> In the 1940s, money was not everything. That is a total of \$3,600 a year. He did not complain and took what was available. “I loved baseball and I was willing to pay it anytime, anywhere. When I started playing for money, it wasn’t enough to make a living on. You’ve got to understand this was during the forties and fifties. The only baseball players

---

<sup>23</sup> Maurice, Lindsey. **African-American History Month: Negro Baseball League players share tales of home runs, strikeouts.** August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

<sup>24</sup> **Baseball Heroes of World War II.** November 5<sup>th</sup>, 2010.

making any kind of money were the ones in the majors,”<sup>25</sup> said Miles in Dick O’Neal’s *“Dreaming of the Majors.”* Even though the paycheck was not a lot, it got the job done with providing and taking care of the Miles’ family. Miles and the rest of the Negro League players were not making that much. With that being said, the Negro players were making more than people with regular everyday jobs. On an interview with John Miles and Anthony Edwards, Edwards asks questions from the league and experiences he remembers. One-point Miles made was his quote, “We played for the love of the game.”<sup>26</sup>

Miles played just four seasons with the American Giants. At the end of the 1948 season, Miles returned home to his mechanic job. He continued to play in local leagues to keep him busy. In 1952, he decided to try out for the Laredo Apaches. The Apaches were a minor league team that was founded in 1949. Miles made the team to become the only black player in the league. Miles batted .281 during his time there. “It was difficult sometimes being the only black man,” he said. “I couldn’t stay in the hotels they did or eat in the restaurants with them, but I knew I was just a good a player as any other and I loved being on that field.”<sup>27</sup> Miles had to go through what he suffered in the Negro League. Only this time, he was on his own. This difficult challenge helped him find stability in life. He did so by playing baseball. “I had scored the game-winning home run that night and was heading home to give my wife all the (tips) I got from the

---

<sup>25</sup> **Baseball Happenings**, September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2017.

<sup>26</sup> **A Tribute to John “Mule” Miles**. Anthony Edwards. May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<sup>27</sup> Maurice, Lindsey. **African-American History Month: Negro Baseball League players share tales of home runs, strikeouts**. August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

crowd," he said. "Before I made it home, I got in a really bad car accident - totaled my car and hurt myself pretty bad. I retired after that."<sup>28</sup>

After his time with the Apaches, Miles decided it was time to return home and go back to his job. Miles coached and managed basketball and baseball teams throughout the 1950s when he returned.<sup>29</sup> His pride showed as he continued by involving baseball after he completed his professional career.

In 1945, the South Texas Negro League was created. Royal Block (owner of the San Antonio Black Sox) and Odie Davis (owner of the Denver Heights Bears) brought together the best semiprofessional black baseball teams in south Texas to form a semiprofessional league.<sup>30</sup> Miles was one of ex Negro League players alongside Cleveland Grant, Bernard Willis, Sterling Fuller, Roy White, and Freddie Taylor to play in this league. Miles played in this league after he returned home after the Apaches. These players got an opportunity to play at a competitive level. This league also gave the chance of young players to improve their game. Players such as Odie Davis, Cliff Johnson, and Cito Gaston. These players being younger, they got the chance to play against greats that were once pro. All three of these players also being from San Antonio. They got the chance to play and compete against idol San Antonio Native, John Miles. There was a total of 12 teams, eight being from San Antonio. The Denver Heights Bears, San Antonio Black Missions, San Antonio Black Sox, San Antonio Bombers, San Antonio Eagles, San Antonio Indians, San Antonio Reds and the San Antonio Yankees were the hometown teams.

---

<sup>28</sup> Maurice, Lindsey. **African-American History Month: Negro Baseball League players share tales of home runs, strikeouts.** August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

<sup>29</sup> Bedingfield, Gary. **Baseball in Wartime.** June 16<sup>th</sup>, 2008.

<sup>30</sup> **Center for Negro League Baseball Research.**

Most of the games were at Pittman Sullivan Park. “Back when the South Texas Negro League was a going concern, thousands would spill out of the wooden bleachers onto car hoods, lawn chairs and blankets that would ring the field.<sup>31</sup> This league played a great role in the community. “That means during segregation, there weren’t a lot of sporting events open to black residents. Even after baseball was integrated, Negro Leagues games continued because they were part of the black community’s history.”<sup>32</sup> Just as the younger talent players got a chance to prove what they got, some older players who never played pro got an opportunity to play. “You could pull up to the field and park at an angle and watch the game,” said Everett Turner, a former pitcher and catcher for the Black Sox and other local Negro League teams. “It was a good place to watch the game. The only problem was the pop-up fouls.”<sup>33</sup> After a pause and smile, Everett Turner commented because it was “bad for the windshields.”<sup>34</sup> Pittman Sullivan Park is still in operation today. There is a baseball field, track, outside basketball courts and an inside gym. The building is now the Davis-Scott YMCA or the “East side Y.” The Pittman Sullivan baseball field was originally built by the Pittsburgh Pirates designed to be a spring training field. It was discontinued after one year because the city did not keep it in good condition. “Back when the Negro Leagues played there, Turner and Revel said, the fences were 100 feet farther out. Only three players — Johnson, Bernard Willis, and John “Mule” Mills — ever hit one over that 400-plus foot fence.”<sup>35</sup> Miles would hit home runs anywhere he could. The field currently sits at 312 feet. “Black Sox Field is now an empty lot at the corner of Foster

---

<sup>31</sup> Bragg, Roy. **Lost Negro League ballfields of San Antonio.** February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

<sup>32</sup> Bragg, Roy. **Lost Negro League ballfields of San Antonio.** February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

<sup>33</sup> Bragg, Roy. **Lost Negro League ballfields of San Antonio.** February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

<sup>34</sup> Bragg, Roy. **Lost Negro League ballfields of San Antonio.** February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

<sup>35</sup> Bragg, Roy. **Lost Negro League ballfields of San Antonio.** February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

Road and East Houston Street. When I write “East Houston, “I mean way out there, well beyond the city’s East Side, in a stretch of junk yards, junked buildings and junked memories that seems closer to Flatonia than Alamo Plaza.”<sup>36</sup> Miles put his time coaching and managing young teams while also playing in the league. His full-time job was a mechanic up until 1971 when he retired. The league lasted all the way until 1978.

The life of John “Mule” Miles will be a story to tell for ages. A man that can say he did it all. Growing up in a household of six with only minimum income, tough impact of parents separating, and segregation. Growing up with segregation and red lining is what no person should ever have to experience. Unfortunately, racism has been going on for centuries. That is what made John Miles strong and independent. Making history becoming part of the Tuskegee Airmen at the age of 19. Achieving that great milestone lead him back home to work at Kelly Base and that’s where his baseball career began. Playing and enjoying the game he loved although there were economic and racial problems. After baseball, coming back home once again and making an impact. John Miles lived his life being discriminated against and made the best of it. Many years later, he got recognized for his achievements. The achievements Miles received were being inducted into the Texas Black Sports Hall of Fame, the San Antonio Sports Hall of Fame, the Texas Aviation Hall of Fame, and the PVILCA Hall of Fame. On December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2008, the Tuskegee Airmen were invited to attend the inauguration of Barack Obama. John Miles along with Bob Scott were both very excited for it. They couldn’t believe the day was here. When asked Miles how he felt about the situation, he did not hold back. “Oh my

---

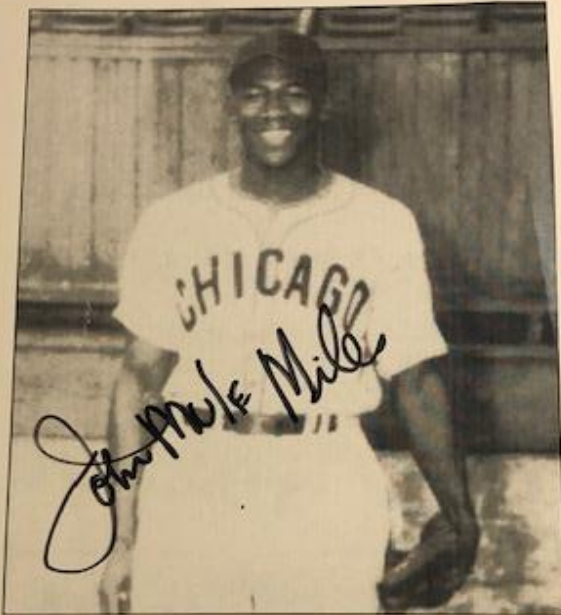
<sup>36</sup> Bragg, Roy. **Lost Negro League ballfields of San Antonio**. February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

goodness, I can't believe what's going on, that at my age I am going to be witnessing such an event," Miles says. "We've come a long way."<sup>37</sup> That same year of 2008, a total of 30 living Negro League legends were drafted by each of the 30 Major League Baseball teams in honor of the Negro League players. Of the 30 teams, Miles got drafted by the Seattle Mariners.<sup>38</sup> Negro League legend and hometown hero. "I'm not complaining, I'm just explaining." When I had the opportunity to meet Miles in 8<sup>th</sup> grade, he gave my group and I autographs with pictures of him in his Chicago American Giants uniform. On the bottom of the card, he wrote, "At school remember the three A's, Attend, Apply, Attitude." A quote to remember while fulfilling your education.

---

<sup>37</sup> Coffey, Wayne. **Negro League Bob Scott has waited a lifetime for Barack Obama's moment.** January 18<sup>th</sup>, 2009.

<sup>38</sup> **Tuskegee Airman, Negro League Baseball and PVIL Legend.** June 16<sup>th</sup>, 2008.



**John "Mule" Miles**  
Chicago American Giants  
1946-1949

AT SCHOOL REMEMBER THE THREE  
"A"s, ATTEND, APPLY, ATTITUDE



## Bibliography

“Tuskegee Airman, Negro League Baseball and PVIL Legend.” June 16<sup>th</sup>, 2008.

[http://pvilca.org/files/miles\\_obit.pdf](http://pvilca.org/files/miles_obit.pdf)

Wayne Coffey. “Negro League Bob Scott has waited a lifetime for Barack Obama’s moment.”

January 18<sup>th</sup>, 2009. [https://www.nydailynews.com/sports/baseball/negro-leaguer-bob-scott-](https://www.nydailynews.com/sports/baseball/negro-leaguer-bob-scott-waited-lifetime-barack-obama-moment-article-1.423728)

[waited-lifetime-barack-obama-moment-article-1.423728](https://www.nydailynews.com/sports/baseball/negro-leaguer-bob-scott-waited-lifetime-barack-obama-moment-article-1.423728)

Lindsey Maurice. “African-American History Month: Negro Baseball League players share tales

of home runs, strikeouts.” August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006. [https://www.aetc.af.mil/News/Article-](https://www.aetc.af.mil/News/Article-Display/Article/263557/african-american-history-month-negro-baseball-league-players-share-tales-of-hom/)

[Display/Article/263557/african-american-history-month-negro-baseball-league-players-share-tales-of-hom/](https://www.aetc.af.mil/News/Article-Display/Article/263557/african-american-history-month-negro-baseball-league-players-share-tales-of-hom/)

“Baseball Happenings.” September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2017.

<https://www.baseballhappenings.net/2017/09/john-mule-miles-negro-league-star-dies.html>

“Baseball Heroes of World War II.” November 5<sup>th</sup>, 2010. [https://www.c-](https://www.c-span.org/person/?johnmiles02)

[span.org/person/?johnmiles02](https://www.c-span.org/person/?johnmiles02)

Brian Pascus. “Angels star Mike Trout reportedly finalizing richest contract in sports history: 12

years, \$430 million.” March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2019. [https://www.cbsnews.com/news/mike-trout-contract-](https://www.cbsnews.com/news/mike-trout-contract-angels-richest-sports-history-12-years-430-million-report/)

[angels-richest-sports-history-12-years-430-million-report/](https://www.cbsnews.com/news/mike-trout-contract-angels-richest-sports-history-12-years-430-million-report/)

Anthony Edwards. “A Tribute to John “Mule” Miles.” May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rjgJf6sl7s8>

“Baseball Reference.” <https://www.baseball-reference.com/players/g/griffke02.shtml>

Gary Bedingfield. “Baseball in Wartime.” June 16<sup>th</sup>, 2008.

[http://www.baseballinwartime.com/player\\_biographies/miles\\_john.htm](http://www.baseballinwartime.com/player_biographies/miles_john.htm)

Center for Negro League Baseball Research.

<http://www.cnlbr.org/MuseumGallery/TrophiesandMedals/tabid/90/mid/429/ProjectId/174/wildRC/1/Default.aspx>

Roy. Bragg. Lost Negro League ballfields of San Antonio. February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

<https://www.expressnews.com/sports/columnists/roy-bragg/article/Lost-Negro-League-ballfields-of-San-Antonio-6834795.php>

[Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com)

**Black Baseball, Black Business: Race Enterprise and the Fate of the Segregated Dollar.** Roberta J. Newman, Joel Nathan Rosen, Monte Irvin, Earl Smith. 2014. [https://www-jstor-org.tamusa.idm.oclc.org/stable/j.ctt5vkm3p.10?Search=yes&resultItemClick=true&searchText=Negro&searchText=baseball&searchText=Texas&searchUri=%2Faction%2FdoAdvancedSearch%3Fq0%3DNegro%2Bbaseball%26amp%3Bf0%3Dall%26amp%3Bc1%3DAND%26amp%3Bq1%3DTexas%26amp%3Bf1%3Dall%26amp%3Bc2%3DAND%26amp%3Bq2%3D%26amp%3Bf2%3Dall%26amp%3Bc3%3DAND%26amp%3Bq3%3D%26amp%3Bf3%3Dall%26amp%3Bc4%3DAND%26amp%3Bq4%3D%26amp%3Bf4%3Dall%26amp%3Bc5%3DAND%26amp%3Bq5%3D%26amp%3Bf5%3Dall%26amp%3Bc6%3DAND%26amp%3Bq6%3D%26amp%3Bf6%3Dall%26amp%3Bacc%3Don%26amp%3Bla%3D%26amp%3Bsd%3D%26amp%3Bed%3D%26amp%3Bpt%3D%26amp%3Bisbn%3D%26amp%3Bgroup%3Dnone&ab\\_segments=0%2Fbasic\\_SYC-5152%2Ftest&refreqid=search%3A8d0613f6d9edb005548dfbd9aba58571&seq=1#metadata\\_info\\_tab\\_contents](https://www-jstor-org.tamusa.idm.oclc.org/stable/j.ctt5vkm3p.10?Search=yes&resultItemClick=true&searchText=Negro&searchText=baseball&searchText=Texas&searchUri=%2Faction%2FdoAdvancedSearch%3Fq0%3DNegro%2Bbaseball%26amp%3Bf0%3Dall%26amp%3Bc1%3DAND%26amp%3Bq1%3DTexas%26amp%3Bf1%3Dall%26amp%3Bc2%3DAND%26amp%3Bq2%3D%26amp%3Bf2%3Dall%26amp%3Bc3%3DAND%26amp%3Bq3%3D%26amp%3Bf3%3Dall%26amp%3Bc4%3DAND%26amp%3Bq4%3D%26amp%3Bf4%3Dall%26amp%3Bc5%3DAND%26amp%3Bq5%3D%26amp%3Bf5%3Dall%26amp%3Bc6%3DAND%26amp%3Bq6%3D%26amp%3Bf6%3Dall%26amp%3Bacc%3Don%26amp%3Bla%3D%26amp%3Bsd%3D%26amp%3Bed%3D%26amp%3Bpt%3D%26amp%3Bisbn%3D%26amp%3Bgroup%3Dnone&ab_segments=0%2Fbasic_SYC-5152%2Ftest&refreqid=search%3A8d0613f6d9edb005548dfbd9aba58571&seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents)

**Playing in Shadows: Texas and Negro League Baseball by Rob Fink.** University of Nebraska Press. 2011.

[https://www-jstor-org.tamusa.idm.oclc.org/stable/23534609?Search=yes&resultItemClick=true&searchText=Negro&searchText=League&searchUri=%2Faction%2FdoAdvancedSearch%3Fq0%3DNegro%2BLeague%26amp%3Bf0%3Dall%26amp%3Bc1%3DAND%26amp%3Bq1%3D%26amp%3Bf1%3Dall%26amp%3Bc2%3DAND%26amp%3Bq2%3D%26amp%3Bf2%3Dall%26amp%3Bc3%3DAND%26amp%3Bq3%3D%26amp%3Bf3%3Dall%26amp%3Bc4%3DAND%26amp%3Bq4%3D%26amp%3Bf4%3Dall%26amp%3Bc5%3DAND%26amp%3Bq5%3D%26amp%3Bf5%3Dall%26amp%3Bc6%3DAND%26amp%3Bq6%3D%26amp%3Bf6%3Dall%26amp%3Bacc%3Don%26amp%3Bla%3D%26amp%3Bsd%3D%26amp%3Bed%3D%26amp%3Bpt%3D%26amp%3Bisbn%3D%26amp%3Bgroup%3Dnone&ab\\_segments=0%2Fbasic\\_SYC-5152%2Ftest&refreqid=search%3A16797aba0a00d8e71351a31a2aeefbc1&seq=1#metadata\\_info\\_tab\\_contents](https://www-jstor-org.tamusa.idm.oclc.org/stable/23534609?Search=yes&resultItemClick=true&searchText=Negro&searchText=League&searchUri=%2Faction%2FdoAdvancedSearch%3Fq0%3DNegro%2BLeague%26amp%3Bf0%3Dall%26amp%3Bc1%3DAND%26amp%3Bq1%3D%26amp%3Bf1%3Dall%26amp%3Bc2%3DAND%26amp%3Bq2%3D%26amp%3Bf2%3Dall%26amp%3Bc3%3DAND%26amp%3Bq3%3D%26amp%3Bf3%3Dall%26amp%3Bc4%3DAND%26amp%3Bq4%3D%26amp%3Bf4%3Dall%26amp%3Bc5%3DAND%26amp%3Bq5%3D%26amp%3Bf5%3Dall%26amp%3Bc6%3DAND%26amp%3Bq6%3D%26amp%3Bf6%3Dall%26amp%3Bacc%3Don%26amp%3Bla%3D%26amp%3Bsd%3D%26amp%3Bed%3D%26amp%3Bpt%3D%26amp%3Bisbn%3D%26amp%3Bgroup%3Dnone&ab_segments=0%2Fbasic_SYC-5152%2Ftest&refreqid=search%3A16797aba0a00d8e71351a31a2aeefbc1&seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents)

**Black Baseball's 'invisible' history in Texas celebrated.** Vincent T. Davis. March 11<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

<https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/texas/article/Black-baseball-s-invisible-history-in-Texas-6885604.php>