CHARACTER

GENTLEMAN OF RÍO EN MEDIO

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Have you ever heard of someone passing up a chance to make money rather than do something he or she didn’t believe in? Discuss your answer with a small group of classmates.

It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man. He was in no hurry. What he had the most of was time. He lived up in Río en Medio, where his people had been for hundreds of years. He tilled the same land they had tilled. His house was small and wretched, but quaint. The little creek ran through his land. His orchard was gnarled and beautiful.

The day of the sale he came into the office. His coat was old, green and faded. I thought of Senator Catron,¹ who had been such a power with these people up there in the mountains. Perhaps it was one of his old Prince Alberts.² He also wore gloves. They were old and torn and his fingertips showed through them. He carried a cane, but it was only the skeleton of a worn-out umbrella. Behind him walked one of his innumerable kin—a dark young man with eyes like a gazelle.

The old man bowed to all of us in the room. Then he removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully. Chaplin³ once did that in a picture, in a bank—he was the janitor. Then he handed his things to the boy, who stood obediently behind the old man’s chair.

There was a great deal of conversation, about rain and about his family. He was very proud of his large family. Finally we got down to business. Yes, he would sell, as he had agreed, for twelve hundred dollars, in

¹ Senator Catron: Thomas Benton Catron, Senator from New Mexico (1912–1917).
² Prince Alberts: The Prince Albert was a long, double-breasted coat named after the English Prince Albert, who later became Edward VII.
³ Chaplin: Charlie Chaplin (1889–1977), known for his great comic performances in silent movies.
cash. We would buy, and the money was ready. “Don⁴ Anselmo,” I said to him in Spanish, “we have made a discovery. You remember that we sent that surveyor, that engineer, up there to survey your land so as to make the deed. Well, he finds that you own more than eight acres. He tells us that your land extends across the river and that you own almost twice as much as you thought.” He didn’t know that. “And now, Don Anselmo,” I added, “these Americans are buena gente, they are good people, and they are willing to pay you for the additional land as well, at the same rate per acre, so that instead of twelve hundred dollars you will get almost twice as much, and the money is here for you.”

The old man hung his head for a moment in thought. Then he stood up and stared at me. “Friend,” he said, “I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner.” I kept still and let him have his say. “I know these Americans are good people, and that is why I have agreed to sell my house to them. But I do not care to be insulted. I have agreed to sell my house and land for twelve hundred dollars and that is the price.”

I argued with him but it was useless. Finally he signed the deed and took the money but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon. Then he shook hands all around, put on his ragged gloves, took his stick and walked out with the boy behind him.

A month later my friends had moved into Río en Medio. They had replastered the old adobe house, pruned the trees, patched the fence, and moved in for the summer. One day they came back to the office to complain. The children of the village were overrunning their property. They came every day and played under the trees, built little play fences around them, and took blossoms. When they were spoken to they only laughed and talked back good-naturedly in Spanish.

I sent a messenger up to the mountains for Don Anselmo. It took a week to arrange another meeting. When he arrived he repeated his previous preliminary performance. He wore the same faded cutaway,⁵ carried the same stick and was accompanied by the boy again. He shook hands all around, sat down with the boy behind his chair, and talked about the weather. Finally I broached the subject. “Don Anselmo, about

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4. Don: a title of respect, formerly used for Spaniards of high rank, now used as a title of courtesy.
5. cutaway: a long coat used for formal occasions, so named because part of its lower front is cut away.
the ranch you sold to these people. They are good people and want to be your friends and neighbors always. When you sold to them you signed a document, a deed, and in that deed you agreed to several things. One thing was that they were to have the complete possession of the property. Now, Don Anselmo, it seems that every day the children of the village overrun the orchard and spend most of their time there. We would like to know if you, as the most respected man in the village, could not stop them from doing so in order that these people may enjoy their new home more in peace."

Don Anselmo stood up. "We have all learned to love these Americans," he said, "because they are good people and good neighbors. I sold them my property because I knew they were good people, but I did not sell them the trees in the orchard."

This was bad. "Don Anselmo," I pleaded, "when one signs a deed and sells real property one sells also everything that grows on the land, and those trees, every one of them, are on the land and inside the boundaries of what you sold."

"Yes, I admit that," he said. "You know," he added, "I am the oldest man in the village. Almost everyone there is my relative and all the children of Río en Medio are my sobrinos and nietos, my descendants. Every time a child has been born in Río en Medio since I took possession of that house from my mother I have planted a tree for that child. The trees in that orchard are not mine, Señor, they belong to the children of the village. Every person in Río en Medio born since the railroad came to Santa Fe owns a tree in that orchard. I did not sell the trees because I could not. They are not mine."

There was nothing we could do. Legally we owned the trees but the old man had been so generous, refusing what amounted to a fortune for him. It took most of the following winter to buy the trees, individually, from the descendants of Don Anselmo in the valley of Río en Medio.

6. sobrinos (sō-brē' nó̞s) and nietos (nyē'tō̞s): Spanish for "nephews and nieces" and "grandchildren."

First Response: Was Don Anselmo foolish for refusing the extra money for his land? Explain your answer.
CHECKING UP (True/False)

1. Don Anselmo has no intention of selling his land.
2. Don Anselmo demands an outrageous price for his land.
3. Good manners are important to Don Anselmo.
4. The lawyer tries to cheat Don Anselmo and the Americans who wish to buy his property.
5. Don Anselmo is a shrewd and practical businessman.
6. Don Anselmo lives in the mountains.
7. The children of the village come every day to play under the trees.
8. The children of the village are rude to the new owners of the orchard.
9. Don Anselmo offers to keep the children of Río en Medio out of the orchard.
10. The owners feel they have been tricked by Don Anselmo.

TALKING IT OVER

1. What details describe Don Anselmo’s appearance when he first comes to the office? What details describe his behavior? How does his behavior contrast with his appearance?
2. Look up the word gentleman in a dictionary. In what way is this word an accurate description of Don Anselmo’s character and manners?
3. Don Anselmo lives by a code that the Americans find surprising. Why does he refuse to accept more money for his property? Why does he believe that he does not own the trees in the orchard?
4. Despite his new wealth, Don Anselmo is still wearing the same old clothes a month after the sale of his land. What does this reveal about him?
5. Are the descendants of Don Anselmo entitled to the money they receive for the trees? Give reasons for your answer.
CHARACTER
Direct and Indirect Characterization

Although a short story may focus on several characters, there is usually one main character who is at the center of the story. In “Gentleman of Río en Medio,” the main character, or protagonist, is Don Anselmo.

The way a writer presents a character in a story is known as characterization. In direct characterization the writer reveals the character directly to the reader. For example, at one point in the story, Don Anselmo is identified as “the most respected man in the village.” Later on, he is described as “generous.” These are direct comments from the author that reveal Don Anselmo’s character.

It is more common, however, for a writer to develop a character through indirect characterization. With this method, the writer allows you to draw your own conclusions about a character by

- describing the character’s physical appearance
- showing the character’s actions and words
- revealing the character’s thoughts
- showing how the character is thought of and treated by others

A writer may, of course, use both direct and indirect methods of characterization in presenting a character.

In “Gentleman of Río en Medio,” we are not told directly that Don Anselmo is a person of great dignity. The writer reveals this trait indirectly in describing Don Anselmo’s manners:

The old man bowed to all of us in the room. Then he removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully. . . .
Then he handed his things to the boy, who stood obediently behind the old man’s chair.

Find other passages in the story that reveal the character of Don Anselmo indirectly. In each case, tell what conclusion you have drawn.