Then Saul drew near to Samuel in the gate, and said, Tell me, I pray thee, where the seer's house is. And Samuel answered Saul, and said, I am the seer: go up before me unto the high place; for ye shall eat with me to day, and to morrow I will let thee go, and will tell thee all that is in thine heart. And on whom is all the desire of Israel? is it not on thee, and on all thy father's house? And Saul answered and said, Am not I a Benjamite, of the smallest of the tribes of Israel? and my family the least of all the families of the tribe of Benjamin? wherefore then speakest thou so to me? And Samuel took Saul and his servant, and brought them into the parlour, and made them sit in the chiefest place among them that were bidden, which were about thirty persons. Saul's Growing Fear of David. After David had finished talking with Saul, Jonathan became one in spirit with David, and he loved him as himself. From that day Saul kept David with him and did not let him return home to his family. Jonathan made a covenant with David because he loved him as himself. Whatever mission Saul sent him on, David was so successful that Saul gave him a high rank in the army. This pleased all the troops, and Saul's officers as well. When the men were returning home from battle, the women came out from all the towns of Israel to meet King Saul with singing and dancing, with joyful songs and with timbrels and lyres. In B. Berakhot 48b1 the discussion of the gemara turns to ask why, in I Samuel 9:13, the women, who Saul finds drawing water, give such a long answer to his question. There are three possible answers given, which seem to provide lenses through which we are able to read the narrative of I Samuel 9:1-14. The first answer offered is that, 'women are fond of talking'. This appears to be a most basic reading of the narrative, suggesting that within a given text it is possible to identify essential universal characteristics within the figures of the text.