

PAUL'S ESCHATOLOGY IN 1 CORINTHIANS 13.12:
KNOWING FACE TO FACE (THEN) VERSUS THROUGH ENIGMA (NOW)¹

Paul's comments about *agape* in 1 Corinthians 13 relate to his discussion about spiritual gifts in chapters 12 through 14.² In light of the misuse of gifts such as speaking in tongues by the Corinthians, the apostle wants to press upon them what is most important overall. To do this, he uses eschatological reasoning based on an early Christian dichotomy.³ While Paul does not use "the coming age" or "the last days" in this passage, his "then" versus "now" antithesis in verse 12 certainly implies this temporal versus eternal distinction.⁴ And it is a distinction that qualifies, by way of a hierarchy of usefulness or value, the various lofty, esoteric, or spiritual means of communication and understanding most highly esteemed by the believers at Corinth—prophecies, tongues, and knowledge (13.8).⁵ These gifts, while helpful for building up the body of Christ in

¹Unless otherwise noted, scripture quotations are from the English Standard Version (ESV).

²Harvey (1998), 171, suggests the following ABA structure for 1 Corinthians 13. See also Witherington (1995), 270, quoting J. Weiss, *Der erste Korintherbrief* (1925), 311.

A Comparison of love with the gifts—love gives them value (verses 1-3)

B The characteristics of love—love stands the test of time (verses 4-7)

A' Comparison of love with the gifts—love abides while the gifts cease (verses 8-13)

³See Hoekema (1979), 13-22, 68-75, on "the nature of New Testament eschatology" and "the tension between the already and the not yet." Compare Cullmann (1964), 81ff., "New Division of Time"; Lincoln (1981), 33ff., "1 Corinthians and Heavenly Existence."

⁴For Paul, according to Ridderbos (1975), 52, "the 'at present' or 'now' indicates the continuance of the mode of existence defined by the world, over against the 'then' or 'once' of the perfection still to be expected (1 Corinthians 13.10, 12, *et al.*)." For other excellent statements on 1 Corinthians 13.12 in Paul's thought, see Ridderbos (1975), 249, 294, 551, 562; Beker (1980), 149, 179, 234; Knowles (2008), 104, 129, 137, 197.

⁵Dunn (1990), 193, says, "1 Corinthians 13.1-13 is obviously directed against a kind of enthusiasm, where zeal for the more spectacular charismata, particularly prophecy, glossolalia, and knowledge, had provoked jealousy, arrogance, irritability, and kindred sins. Love had been the loser, and love provides the test (13.4-7). No matter how outstanding the gifts exercised, if they produced a loveless character, Paul counts them of no value whatsoever."

the here and now, are not preeminent or the greatest expressions of God's grace.⁶ This is because, according to the apostle, they "will pass away" or "will cease." Paul, therefore, wants his brothers and sisters to follow the "more excellent way" based on *agape*. Because of the eschatological reality of their new life in Christ (see 1.7-8), less prominent gifts will be replaced by the greater glory and perfection that will be revealed at the coming of the Lord Jesus.⁷

Now, Paul asserts, we perceive things in this life as if we were looking in a mirror.⁸ It is a perception founded on the empirical senses. And it is an enigma, a puzzle, a reflection.⁹ It

⁶Meeks (1983), 123, correctly observes, "The value of the spiritual gifts is thus strictly derived from their usefulness in solidifying and 'building' the group. 'Building' is understood as occurring through rational means. The highest of all gifts is accordingly other-regarding love (chapter 13)." Compare too the remarks by Schatzmann (1987), 47-48.

⁷See the appropriate comments by Thompson (2006), 133-134, on Paul's emphasis about the importance of *agape* to *oikodome* ("building up") in the body of Christ. He says, "The description of the permanence of love in 13.8-13 maintains the eschatological horizon that Paul first introduced in 1.7-8. At the end of God's grand narrative in which the Corinthians now participate, that is, the day of Christ, only love remains. The community that shares God's narrative will not emphasize gifts that are ultimately transitory, but will devote itself to the gift that remains. As in 3.10-17, Paul emphasizes the certainty of the end, when the transitory will be distinguished from the permanent. He challenges the community to overcome the immaturity of self-seeking and seek the good of others. This love becomes apparent in a community that seeks the *oikodome* of the church." On 1 Corinthians 1.7-8, compare Murray (1977), 405.

⁸Compare the only other NT use of *esoptron* ("mirror") in James 1.23. Vincent (1946), Volume III, 266, writes, "The thought of imperfect seeing is emphasized by the character of the ancient mirror, which was of polished metal, and required constant polishing, so that a sponge with pounded pumice-stone was generally attached to it. Corinth was famous for the manufacture of these. . . . The mirrors were usually so small as to be carried in the hand, though there are allusions to larger ones which reflected the entire person. The figure of the mirror, illustrating the partial vision of divine things, is frequent in the rabbinical writings, applied, for instance, to Moses and the prophets."

⁹Danker (2009), 10, suggests that the Greek word *ainigma* (only here in NT; cf. in LXX, Numbers 12.8; Deuteronomy 28.37; 1 Kings 10.1; 2 Chronicles 9.1; Proverbs 1.6) derives from "*ainissomai*, 'hint at' something as in a riddle," and indicates indirect communication, so "in Paul's mirror metaphor *en ainigmati* [means] 'by reflection' or 'indirectly' in distinction from personal encounter (1 Corinthians 13.12)." See also the article on *ainigma* by Gerhard Kittel, in Kittel and Friedrich (2006), Volume 1, 178-180. For English translations, see footnote 53.

gives us a limited knowledge or a finite understanding of our world and our situation in it. Even with his considerable learning, varied expertise, and numerous gifts, Paul himself is limited. He knows this very well. In this life, he and all believers are like children in thinking, speaking, and acting (13.11).¹⁰ And this also is true of the body of Christ with its full endowment of spiritual gifts. He affirms, “For we know in part and we prophesy in part” (13.9). In other words, even the full endowment of spiritual gifts, in the church in this world, is not equivalent to the full (i.e., the complete or perfect) complement of the expression of God’s grace in the age to come. “When the perfect comes,” Paul adds, “the partial will pass away” (13.10). The spiritual gifts are temporal, and they are given only for a time while God’s work of holiness is brought to completion.¹¹ With these gifts, God helps the individual believer in his or her striving toward perfection, and he helps the community of faith in its quest for maturity. But this is for the here and now.¹² *Agape*, however, is not so constrained. In remarks about Paul’s view of the life to come, Donald Guthrie highlights this point and states:

In his great hymn of love, the apostle admits that present understanding is fogged, but that future understanding would be unclouded (1 Corinthians 13.12). There would be the removal of all hindrances to real appreciation of God. We shall know as we ourselves

¹⁰Georg Braumann says that “Paul uses this opposition to distinguish one age (*arti*, now) from the other (*tote*, then, v. 12). Just as the man now thinks differently from the child, so his knowledge in the age to come will be transformed..” Brown (1986), Volume 1, 282. For a different understanding of Paul’s use of the *nepios* (“child”) / *aner* (“man”) contrast in verse 11, see Johnson (2009), 162.

¹¹See 1 Corinthians 1.8; cf. Philippians 1.6, 10; 2.16.

¹²Keener, *Mind* (2016), 195-196, states, “The full knowledge of God is eschatological (1 Corinthians 13.12), but believers can experience a foretaste of that knowledge in the present. We might describe this knowledge as quantitatively finite, given the finiteness of the human recipients, but qualitatively perfect (in its pure form), because it comes from the Spirit of the infinite God.” Erich Tiedtke adds, “All knowledge by faith is only an imperfect anticipation of the future knowledge, ‘face to face’ (1 Corinthians 13.12).” Brown (1986), Volume 1, 587.

are known. Since it occurs in the context of a hymn of love, Paul's statement must be meant to focus particularly on a perfect understanding of the nature of love.¹³

And according to Paul, "love never ends" (13.8).¹⁴ Therefore, Paul urges his children in the gospel to press on and strive to attain the "most excellent way" to be found in *agape*.¹⁵

One of the keys, I think, to interpreting Paul's excursus about spiritual gifts and the superiority of *agape* in this eschatological framework is his terse but consequential expression in verse 12, "but then face to face" (Greek, *tote de prosopon pros prosopon*), and its parallel, "then I shall know fully, even as I have been fully known" (Greek, *tote de epignosomai kathos kai epegnosthen*). For the apostle, the contrast between knowing "in part" and seeing as "in a mirror dimly" now, or in the present age, is knowing "fully, even as I have been fully known" and seeing "face to face" then, or in the coming age. It would have been helpful, for some exegetes today at least, if Paul had "fleshed out" his phrase "face to face" by adding "with God," "with Christ," or additional information. But he did not, so we work with the text that we have and try to understand, in its original setting, what the apostle meant to convey to the Corinthians. Leon Morris notes, however, "But *then*, says Paul, it will be *face to face*. He does not define his *then*, nor does he say with whom we shall be *face to face*. But in neither case is there need. His

¹³Guthrie (1981), 881.

¹⁴Walther Gunther, in Brown (1986), Volume 2, 546, observes that, unlike the temporary spiritual gifts, "*agape* is a reflection of what is still to come (1 Corinthians 13.9, 12, 13)." On *agape* itself as a gift from God, but different from the rest, see Thiselton (2016), 45-46.

¹⁵Meeks (1993), 186, notes, "To a community divided by a novel kind of competition for status through possession of spiritual knowledge and wisdom and ecstatic 'gifts,' Paul, in the digression of his famous 'hymn to love,' contrasts these temporary powers with the virtue that endures . . . (1 Corinthians 13.9-12). The 'then' which is not yet, the consummation still beyond human reach, which Ernst Kasemann taught us to call the 'eschatological reservation,' has wide moral implications."

meaning is plain enough.”¹⁶ R. C. H. Lenski agrees that Paul’s meaning is inferred easily. He comments, “‘Now’ we see imperfectly, ‘then’, when we reach heaven, ‘face to face’, which we may regard as an adverbial expression modifying ‘we shall see’ [to be] understood.”¹⁷ And G. G. Findlay is more explicit about Paul’s meaning when he says, “The ‘face’ *to* which ours will be turned is *God’s*. *God* is the tacit object of verse 12b, which interprets the figure—‘Now I know (*ginosko*) . . . partially; but then I shall know-well (*epignosomai*), as also I was well-known” [cf. 8.3; Galatians 4.9].¹⁸

The expression “face to face” is used almost twenty times in the English Standard Version with the normal and literal meaning of personal, physical contact, that is, person to person.¹⁹ This meaning is highlighted in passages such as Jeremiah 32.4 where the prophet predicts that King Zedekiah would see and speak to Nebuchadnezzar, ruler of Babylon, directly or personally—“face to face and . . . eye to eye.” Compare Jeremiah 34.3, “You shall see the king of Babylon eye to eye and speak with him face to face” (see also Isaiah 52.8). This type of close, intimate contact is the clear meaning of “face to face” in references to encounters with God by the patriarch Jacob, the prophet Moses, and the people of God, the Israelites. Jacob named the place of his encounter with the Almighty, Peniel (Hebrew *penu-el* or “face of God”), and said, “‘For I have seen God face to face, and yet my life has been delivered” (Genesis 32.30; cf. 33.10). In the tent of meeting, or the tabernacle, the Lord routinely spoke with his prophet Moses “face to face, as a man speaks to his friend” (Exodus 33.11; cf. Numbers 12.8; Deuteronomy

¹⁶Morris (1985), 182.

¹⁷Lenski (1961), 570.

¹⁸Findlay (1970), 901.

¹⁹See Appendix One: “Face to Face” in the Bible.

34.10), although the full glory of the Lord remained hidden from Moses and could not be revealed.²⁰ And, in his recitation of Israel's reception of the covenant statutes (i.e., the ten commandments) at Mount Horeb, Moses told the people, "The Lord spoke with you face to face at the mountain, out of the midst of the fire" (Deuteronomy 5.4; cf. Numbers 14.14; Ezekiel 20.35). "Face to face" indicates direct, as opposed to indirect, contact. It is a bodily experience for humans and, concerning the Almighty, represents an anthropomorphism or accommodation (i.e., "the process of adapting or adjusting to someone or something") to humans.²¹

Similarly in the New Testament passages, "face to face" is used of in-person encounters versus being away or apart bodily or physically.²² Perhaps with a bit of sarcasm in defense of his style of ministry against accusations by his opponents, Paul tells the Corinthians, "I who am humble when face to face with you, but bold toward you when I am away" (2 Corinthians 10.1; cf. verse 10). To the church at Colossae, a church that Paul never visited as far as we know, he writes, "For I want you to know how great a struggle I have for you and for those at Laodicea and for all who have not seen me face to face" (Colossians 2.1). After a stay of only a few weeks in Thessalonica that was cut short due to violent riots (see Acts 17.1 ff.), Paul sends a letter to the

²⁰Woods (1972), 216, remarks, "To Moses God granted the fullest revelation of himself possible within the limits of human capacity." God himself provided for Moses the disclaimer, "But . . . you cannot see my face, for man shall not see me and live. . . . Behold, there is a place by me where you shall stand on the rock, and while my glory passes by I will put you in a cleft of the rock, and I will cover you with my hand until I have passed by. Then I will take away my hand, and you shall see my back, but my face shall not be seen" (Exodus 33.20-23). Harris, Archer, and Waltke (1980), Volume 2, 1782, note, "The possibility of *lir'ot panay* [i.e., see God's face] . . . is inconceivable." See Patterson (2007), "Human Images of God in the Bible."

²¹Oster (1995), 324, remarks, "While there are some dissenters, most interpreters rightly regard the phrase 'face to face' as a divine encounter (e.g., Genesis 32.30; Exodus 33.11; Numbers 14.14; Deuteronomy 5.4; 34.10; Ezekiel 20.35; cf. Judges 6.22)."

²²None of these NT occurrences, however, are precisely *prosopon pros prosopon* ("face to face") except for 1 Corinthians 13.12. See Appendix One: "Face to Face" in the Bible.

church there and says, “But since we were torn away from you, brothers, for a short time, in person not in heart, we endeavored the more eagerly and with great desire to see you face to face” (1 Thessalonians 2.17; cf. 3.10). Later, when Paul is imprisoned in Caesarea, the Roman procurator Porcius Festus briefs Herod Agrippa II and his queen Julia Berenice about Paul. While the governor was in Jerusalem, the Jewish leaders presented their case against Paul and pressed the governor for a guilty verdict. But, Festus notes, “I answered them that it was not the custom of the Romans to give up anyone before the accused met the accusers face to face and had opportunity to make his defense concerning the charge laid against him” (Acts 25.16). And the apostle John in short letters to “the elect lady and her children” and “the beloved Gaius” emphasizes his preference to communicate with them in a direct, personal way—“Though I have much to write to you, I would rather not use paper and ink. Instead I hope to come to you and talk face to face, so that our joy may be complete” (2 John 12; cf. 3 John 14). In light of these uses of “face to face” in the Bible, it is difficult to see Paul’s meaning in 1 Corinthians 13.12 as anything other than a direct and personal encounter of some sort.²³

In 1 Corinthians 13.12, Paul may be alluding to one of the Old Testament passages that uses the expression “face to face.” Roy Ciampa and Brian Rosner argue convincingly that the apostle gleans from Numbers 12.6-8, Deuteronomy 34.10, and early rabbinic interpretation.

They write:

In 13.12 Paul alludes to Numbers 12.6-8, which contrasts Moses’ prophetic experience with that of all other prophets. Whereas other prophets receive revelation through visions and dreams (12.6; cf. Joel 2.28), Moses experiences the presence of the Lord face to face (*stoma kata stoma*), not indirectly (*ou di ainigmaton*) and sees his form (LXX: “glory”): “With him I speak face to face, clearly, and not in riddles, and he beholds the form of the Lord.” Paul says, “Now we see in a mirror [*di esoptrou*]

²³For *prosopon* (“face”), Danker (2009), 307, includes 1 Corinthians 13.12 in his list of NT passages that “focus on personal presence.”

indirectly [*en ainigmati*], but then face to face [*prosopon pros prosopon*]. Now I know in part; then I shall know fully, even as I am fully known.²⁴

James Moffatt concurs, “But the sole point of the apostle’s illustration is to contrast indirect and direct knowledge. He is thinking of the well-known contrast in his Greek Bible between ordinary prophets, who knew the Lord merely through visions and dreams (*ainigmata*), and Moses, who was promised direct intercourse and a vision of the Lord ‘**face to face**, not in any *ainigma*’ (Numbers 12.6f.).”²⁵ F. F. Bruce likewise sees this use of “face to face” by Paul as gleaned from the experience of Moses. He writes:

Another figure pointing the contrast between present and future knowledge is the contrast between seeing a dim and distorted reflection in a metal **mirror** (Greek, *esoptron*) and seeing the direct reality. Although the figure of the **mirror** serves a different purpose here from that in 2 Corinthians 3.18, the analogy of Moses is present in both places—here by implication and there expressly. In Numbers 12.8 Yahweh says of Moses: ‘With him I speak mouth to mouth, clearly, and not in dark speech, and he beholds the form of the Lord’. Some strands of rabbinical exegesis interpreted ‘the form (Hebrew, *mar’eh*) of the Lord’ as referring to a *clear* mirror in which Moses beheld him (*Leviticus Rabbah* 1.14). The LXX rendering of the phrase ‘in dark speech’ (*di’ ainigmaton*, ‘through riddles’) is similar to the phrase rendered **dimly** in our present passage (*en ainigmati*, ‘in a riddle’). The reflection in a metal mirror might be so dim or distorted that one would have to guess (Greek, *ainittesthai*) what the reality was like, **but then**, says Paul, we shall see **face to face** (cf. also the reference to Deuteronomy 34.10 to ‘Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face’).²⁶

²⁴Ciampa and Rosner (2007), 739. See full quotation in Appendix Two. Compare also the analysis by Hollander (2010), 398-400.

²⁵Moffatt (1930), 201; cf. Robertson and Plummer (1914), 298-299.

²⁶Bruce (1971), 128-129. Compare comments by Barrett (1968), 307-308, who notes that, in his use of “in a riddle” (*en ainigmati*), “Paul is probably dependent not so much on Hellenistic usage as on Numbers 12.8, where God says that he will speak to Moses face to face (cf. verse 12b), not obscurely (*through riddles*, *di’ ainigmaton*). But the expression would be fully comprehensible to Corinthians unfamiliar with the Greek Old Testament. . . . Paul means that in the present age all knowledge of God (all *gnosis*) is incomplete and unclear.” On the Hellenistic background for Paul’s use of *gnosis* as imperfect and indirect human knowledge of God, see the excellent but brief treatment by Hollander (2010), 396-397.

The concurrence of interpreters, then, is that “face to face” in 1 Corinthians 13.12 indicates an encounter between humans and God, such as that experienced by Moses, that is direct, personal, and not mediated.²⁷

This also is confirmed by Paul’s parallel phrase, “then I shall know fully, even as I have been fully known” (Greek, *tote de epignosomai kathos kai epegnosthen*). Perhaps too much has been made by interpreters on how to translate and understand Paul’s use of *epiginosko* here.²⁸

Frederick Danker tells us that for *epiginosko* “the rendering ‘know’ fits all passages, but contextual nuances suggest a variety of resources in English: (1) of familiarity with something or someone through observation/experience or receipt of information, **know**; (2) of awareness or recognition based on previous knowledge, **know**, **recognize**; (3) with *epi*- in ascensive role, **really know**, **know well**; and (4) with focus on acquisition of knowledge, **find out**, **make acquaintance of**, **learn to know**.”²⁹ Danker places 1 Corinthians 13.12 in the third category above.³⁰ This is why the English translations render “know fully . . . fully known” (ESV,

²⁷Compare “they will see his face” (Revelation 22.4; cf. Matthew 5.8). On the “face” of God (and Jesus), see Genesis 32.30; 33.10; Exodus 33.11, 20, 23; Leviticus 17.10; 20.3, 5, 6; 26.17; Numbers 6.25; 12.8; 14.14; Deuteronomy 5.4; 31.17-18; 32.20; 34.10; Judges 6.22; 2 Chronicles 6.42; 7.14; Job 1.11; 13.15, 20, 24; 33.26; 34.29; Psalms 4.6; 10.11; 11.7; 13.1; 17.15; 22.24; 24.6; 27.9; 30.7; 31.16; 34.16; 44.3, 24; 51.9; 67.1; 69.17; 80.3, 7, 16, 19; 88.14; 89.15; 102.2; 104.29; 119.135; 143.7; Isaiah 8.17; 54.8; 57.17; 59.2; 64.7; 65.3; Jeremiah 18.17; 21.10; 33.5; 44.11; Ezekiel 7.22; 14.8; 15.7; 20.35; 39.23, 29; Daniel 9.17; Hosea 7.2; Micah 3.4; Malachi 3.1; Matthew 11.10; 17.2; 18.10; 26.39, 67; Mark 1.2; 14.65; Luke 7.27; 9.29, 51, 52, 53; 10.1; Acts 2.28; 3.20; 1 Corinthians 13.12; 2 Corinthians 2.10; 4.6; 2 Thessalonians 1.9; Hebrews 9.24; 1 Peter 3.12; Revelation 1.16; 6.16; 22.4. See too Patterson (2007), “We Will See Face to Face: God’s Face and Our Worship.”

²⁸Compare Paul’s use of *epiginosko* in Romans 1.32; 1 Corinthians 14.37; 16.18; 2 Corinthians 1.13, 14; 6.9; 13.5; Colossians 1.6; 1 Timothy 4.3.

²⁹Danker (2009), 141.

³⁰He also includes Matthew 11.27; Luke 1.4; Romans 1.32; 2 Corinthians 6.9; Colossians 1.6; 1 Timothy 4.3; and 1 Corinthians 16.18 (“accord special recognition to”). Ibid.

GEINT, LNT, NIV, NRSV, RNJB, TLO; cf. RSV, “understand fully . . . fully understood”; but KJV, NKJV, TNT, “know . . . known”).³¹ James Moulton and George Milligan argue, on the basis of the evidence of the nonliterary Greek papyri, that *epiginosko* “denotes not so much fuller or more perfect knowing, as knowing arrived at by the attention being directed to (*epi*) a particular person or object.”³² Since God is the object of the knowing, however, this point seems moot. Paul’s basic meaning is clear enough. As David Garland says:

Being known by God is far more important than our infinitesimal knowledge of God in this world. . . . At the consummation, our fragmentary knowledge will be replaced. Our notions, illusions, and misconceptions about ourselves, the world, and God will be dispelled and clarified. Paul’s point is that we will know God fully only after the parousia. In the meantime, all our knowledge is indirect and incomplete.³³

Paul is affirming that when we come face to face with our Creator, we will know much better then than we know now (cf. 1 John 3.1-3).³⁴ That God knows us better than we know ourselves

³¹NET translates 1 Corinthians 13.12b freely, “My understanding is incomplete now, but one day I will understand everything, just as everything about me has been fully understood.” Compare REB, “My knowledge now is partial; then it will be whole, like God’s knowledge of me.”

³²Moulton and Milligan (1980), 236. See too the comments by Morris (1985), 184.

³³Garland (2003), 625.

³⁴Bornkamm (1969), 185, believes this final knowledge derives from God’s election of believers. He says, “In what does the perfection of this final knowledge exist? Paul surprisingly does not follow ‘now I know in part’ with ‘then I shall know perfectly,’ but rather ‘then I shall know fully, even as I have been fully known.’ The consummation consists in the fact that the cleft between knowing and being known by God is abolished. ‘Even as I am fully known’: the divine gracious will of election reaches into the eternal pre-temporality before my knowledge begins, before I am born. Thus ‘I shall know fully’: the certain expectation reaches into the coming eternity when the transient things are put away. We must answer with Romans 8.29: ‘For those whom he (God) foreknew he also predestined to be conformed to the image of his Son’ (cf. also Philippians 3.21; 2 Corinthians 3.18). Thus the certainty of hope is based on the certainty of election in which the believers are destined for resurrection and glory.” See too additional comments by Bornkamm in Appendix Four.

is a staple in Paul's thinking,³⁵ something he inherited from his Jewish background as well as from the teachings of Jesus.³⁶

By this direct encounter with God, Paul anticipates a more complete knowledge in the coming age, more complete because it is unveiled by God himself for us, that is, he reveals himself to us in a way that perhaps has been impossible before (e.g., in our sinful, dying bodies versus in our glorified, resurrected bodies).³⁷ And, in the context of Paul's instructions to the Corinthians (chapters 12–14), the contrast is with the knowledge of God and of ourselves that comes through the working of spiritual gifts in this present age. This *gnosis* or understanding based on spiritual gifts can only be temporary—incomplete and partial as it is—both for the church and for believers individually.³⁸ So the “then” Paul speaks of in 1 Corinthians 13.12 is a time in the future, the measure of which he and none of the early Christians were aware, but the

³⁵See, for example, Romans 8.26-27; 11.33; 1 Corinthians 2.11; 8.3; 2 Corinthians 5.11; 12.2-3; Galatians 4.9; 2 Timothy 2.19; cf. 1 John 3.20.

³⁶Compare 1 Chronicles 28.9; Psalm 44.21; 139.1ff.; Jeremiah 17.10; 32.19; Matthew 10.29-31; Luke 12.6-7; 16.15; Acts 15.8; Romans 11.33; Hebrews 4.12-13. See too the section on God's wisdom and knowledge in Burrows (1946), 67-68, which he begins by stating, “God's incomparable superiority to man consists not only in his power but also in his knowledge of all things and his infinite wisdom in governing the universe. The same terms used to designate human knowledge, wisdom, and the like, are applied also to God. Thus Proverbs 3.19f. speaks of Yahweh's wisdom, understanding, and knowledge as shown in creation. God's knowledge, however, far surpasses that possessed by man.”

³⁷J. I. Packer observes that “due for displacement through the changes which the *parousia* will bring are: (a) the belly and food (1 Corinthians 6.13; our present bodies will be changed), and (b) prophecies and conceptual knowledge (*gnosis*), which, being at best modes of partial and indirect apprehension, will be left behind, as a grown man abandons childish things, when we apprehend God directly by sight (1 Corinthians 13.8, 10, 11).” Brown (1986), Volume 1, 73.

³⁸Compare Paul's use of *gnosis* (“knowledge”) in 1 Corinthians 13.2, 8 with 1.5; 8.1, 7, 10, 11; 12.8; 14.6; 2 Corinthians 2.14; 4.6; 6.6; 8.7; 10.5; 11.6. See also Romans 2.20; 11.33; 15.14; Ephesians 3.19; Philippians 3.8; Colossians 2.3; 1 Timothy 6.20.

substance of which—“face to face” and knowing “fully, even as I have been fully known”—he was certain and sure.

If Luke’s account of Paul’s Damascus road encounter with Jesus, which is told three times in Acts of Apostles (Acts 9.1-9; 22.6-11; 26.12-18; cf. 1 Corinthians 15.8-10), can be deemed credible, God’s apostle to the Gentiles certainly had a fervent expectation to see his God face to face. And his expectation was for an encounter of a different sort with the Almighty than what he experienced en route to Damascus. Unlike his knowledge of the Lord based on previous experiences of visions and revelations (which Paul himself did not understand completely; see 2 Corinthians 12.1-10) and unlike his knowledge of the Lord based on his experiences of spiritual gifts such as prophecies and tongues (see 1 Corinthians 14.18-19), Paul longed to be with his Lord and come to know him face to face. This was his hope; this was his prayer; this was the goal of his life in Christ (see Philippians 1.21-23; 3.12-14; cf. 2 Corinthians 5.1-10; 2 Timothy 4.6-8).

In light of this plain meaning of Paul’s *prosopon pros prosopon* by which he will come to a more complete knowledge of God,³⁹ it is difficult to see how anyone could read Paul and extract from 1 Corinthians 13 the idea that the apostle is talking about, as his main concern, the cessation of “extraordinary” spiritual gifts due to the passing of the apostles and the beginnings

³⁹This is the knowledge that God, who is *agape* (see 1 John 4.7ff.; cf. 1 Corinthians 8.3), possesses about all his creatures. See the discussion by Ernst Dieter Schmitz in Brown (1986), Volume 2, 402-403, where he says, “This being known is not the counterpart of some previous active comprehension of God by man, but rather of loving God (cf. 1 Corinthians 8.3). Full and real knowledge of God is part of the eschatological promise and expectation (1 Corinthians 13.12).” Levering (2016), 307, footnote 143, quotes Reinhard Hutter, who writes, “The Spirit and the Spirit’s works are precisely the guarantee that the knowledge of God, which we suffer by being engaged by them [i.e., by the Spirit’s works], is a knowledge neither at our disposal nor of our making, but the beginning of a final ‘clothing,’ a last ‘suffering’ that will include that knowledge of God of which the apostle Paul says: ‘Then I will know fully, even as I have been fully known’ (1 Corinthians 13.12).”

of a “canon” of New Testament writings (i.e., by way of circulation and collection among the churches).⁴⁰ According to Ralph Wilson, both the “canon” view and “maturity of the church” view of “that which is perfect” (KJV; Greek, *hotan de elthe to teleion*; 13.10)⁴¹ are post-Enlightenment readings of the text and date no earlier than the twentieth century.⁴² After his extensive study of “that which is perfect” by Christian interpreters from patristic, medieval, and modern periods, Rodney Decker concludes, “Both the canon view and the mature body view are recent interpretations that have developed out of the controversy over contemporary manifestations of the spiritual gifts. Both can be traced only to the mid or early twentieth century, though there were some antecedents to both in the nineteenth century.”⁴³ These views, at best, seem to be superimposed on and not derived from the text.⁴⁴ Yes, Paul says that prophecies, tongues, and knowledge will cease.⁴⁵ But he does not say when, except by way of

⁴⁰Hays (1997), 229, says, “It is sometimes claimed that ‘the complete’ (*to teleion*) in verse 10 refers to the completion of the New Testament canon, so that the charismatic gifts were only for the apostolic age and have now ceased to function in the church. This interpretation is simply nonsense.” Compare Fitzmeyer (2008), 498, who notes that “the perfect” while much debated can hardly be a reference “to the completion of the NT canon, as some have tried to take it; such an extraneous meaning is foreign to this context. . . . It seems, however, to express rather some sort of goal; it has undoubtedly something to do with the *eschaton* or what Paul calls ‘the Day of the Lord’ (1.8; 3.13; 5.5) or with the *telos*, ‘end’ (of the present era), as in 15.24.” The argument by Guild (1981), 171, and Ferguson (1995), 141-142, that Paul’s use of the neuter *to teleion* rules out any reference to the return of Jesus (i.e., since *Iesous* is masculine) is a non sequitur.

⁴¹The English translations of this phrase vary slightly: ESV, RSV, “but when the perfect comes”; GEINT, “but when comes the completion”; KJV, TNT, “but when that which is perfect is come”; NET, “but when what is perfect comes”; KNT, “when the time of fulfillment comes”; LNT, NIV, “but when completeness comes”; NKJV, “but when that which is perfect has come”; NRSV, “but when the complete comes”; REB, “when wholeness comes”; RNJB, “but once perfection comes”; TLO, “when perfection is come”.

⁴²Wilson (2022).

⁴³Decker (1994), 66.

⁴⁴See Carson (1987), 66-72.

⁴⁵See discussion by Garland (2003), 622-623.

inferring from his comments in chapter 13 that they will cease “when the perfect comes . . . then face to face . . . then I shall know fully, even as I have been fully known.”⁴⁶

What does this eschatological reading of Paul’s “then” versus “now” have to say about the cessation versus the continuation of spiritual gifts such as prophecies, tongues, and knowledge? There is probably nothing to be taken from 1 Corinthians 13 about such matters, except that, according to Paul, cessation of spiritual gifts will happen.⁴⁷ Just as with the *parousia* of the Lord,⁴⁸ the New Testament writers were certain and sure of its occurrence, but they do not set any sort of date, not even in their own lifetime, as some interpreters have presumed.⁴⁹ On this note, those who believe in the continuation of spiritual gifts during the present age have it right, according to Paul’s statements in 1 Corinthians 13. In his discussion of a noncessationist, or

⁴⁶Other uses of *teleios* (“complete, perfect”) in the NT indicate its relation to the heavenly Father (Matthew 5.48; cf. 19.21), to the will of God (Romans 12.2), to the power of God that produces maturity in believers in Christ (1 Corinthians 2.6; 14.20; Ephesians 4.13; Philippians 3.15; Colossians 1.28; 4.12; Hebrews 5.14; James 1.4; 3.2), to the “perfect tent” of Christ (Hebrews 9.11), to the gifts from the Father of lights (James 1.17), to the law of liberty that is from God (James 1.25), and to the love that comes from God (1 John 4.18). Compare uses of *teleiotes* (“completeness, perfection”) in Colossians 3.14 and Hebrews 6.1. See comments by Mare (1976), 269, and Reinier Schippers, Brown (1986), Volume 2, 61ff., who highlights the “eschatological function” and “heavy apocalyptic overtones” of *telos*, etc. in the NT. For a detailed argument on reading *teleios* in Paul’s writings as “maturity” (i.e., of the church), see McDougall (2010), 201-208. But McDougall fails to note that, for Paul, the maturity of the church will not be reached until the eschaton. For an *ad naseum* discussion of meanings of *to teleion* in 1 Corinthians 13.8-13, see Woods (no date), 1ff.

⁴⁷Compare comments by McDougall (2010), 211-213.

⁴⁸For occurrences of *parousia* (“arrival, coming”) in the NT, see Matthew 24.3, 27, 37, 39; 1 Corinthians 15.23; 16.17; 2 Corinthians 7.6, 7; 10.10; Philippians 1.26; 2.12; 1 Thessalonians 2.19; 3.13; 4.15; 5.23; 2 Thessalonians 2.1, 8, 9; James 5.7, 8; 2 Peter 1.16; 3.4, 12; 1 John 2.28.

⁴⁹See Fletcher (1981). Note too that this is what Beker (1982), 96ff., 111ff., struggles with in his interpretation of the delay of the *parousia*. Concerning spiritual gifts, Guild (1981), 170, quotes 1 Corinthians 13.8-9 and asserts that the apostle Paul “puts a deadline and dateline on the miraculous gifts.” To the contrary, however, Paul gives no date for the cessation of the gifts. Guild erroneously presumes such.

continuationist, reading of scripture, Craig Keener states, “Paul seems to assume that prophecy and tongues remain until we see Jesus face to face, partial knowledge being valuable until it is supplanted by perfect knowledge as we are known (1 Corinthians 13.8-12).”⁵⁰ One would be hard pressed to see it any differently based on 1 Corinthians 13 (cf. Acts 2.17-21).⁵¹ It would be presumptuous to assert today that we know more about the cessation of spiritual gifts than what the apostle Paul did during his life. And it would be presumptuous to so limit the work of God and the Holy Spirit among his people to only a part of this present age.⁵²

What is to be noted from the text itself, according to Paul, is that “now we see in a mirror dimly” (Greek, *blepomen gar arti di’ esoptrou en einigmati*).⁵³ Of course, there are nuances of

⁵⁰Keener, *Spirit* (2016), 55. See also Green (1975), 198. Keener (2005), 109, states, “The time of the gifts’ passing to which Paul refers is when believers see God ‘face to face’ (13.12; cf. LXX Genesis 32.30; Judges 6.22) and ‘know fully’ just as God knows them (13.12; cf. 8.2-3), that is, at Christ’s return (1.7-8; 15.43-44, 50-54).” Compare the discussion of spiritual gifts and the rationale for their continuation in the church today by Allison and Kostenberger (2020), 426-434. See also the brief section in Schatzmann (1987), 77-79.

⁵¹Most arguments for cessation of spiritual gifts, based on 1 Corinthians 13, focus on “that which is perfect” in verse 10 and say very little or nothing about “face to face” in verse 12. For example, see Lipscomb and Shepherd (1960), 200-203; cf. Woods (no date), 1ff.

⁵²Compare Paul’s recognition of the limits of our finite understanding when compared with God’s wisdom and knowledge in Romans 11.33-36. See also Job 5.9; 11.7-9; 15.8; 36.22; Psalm 92.5; 139.6; Ecclesiastes 8.17; Isaiah 40.13-14, 28; Jeremiah 23.18; 1 Corinthians 2.16.

⁵³English translations of verse 12a vary: GEINT, “for we see still through a mirror indistinctly”; KJV, “for now we see through a glass darkly”; KNT, “at present, we are looking at a confused reflection in a mirror”; LNT, “for now we see by a mirror, obscurely”; NET, “for now we see in a mirror indirectly”; NIV, “for now we see only a reflection as in a mirror”; NKJV, NRSV, RSV, “for now we see in a mirror, dimly”; REB, “at present we see only puzzling reflections in a mirror”; RNJB, “for now we see in a mirror, confusedly”; TLO, “for now we see through a glass obscurely”; TNT, “now we see in a glass even in a dark speaking”. Carl Heinz Peisker, in Brown (1986), Volume 2, 746, translates *ainigma* as “indistinct, enigmatic image.”

Two translations by members of a cappella Churches of Christ obscure 1 Corinthians 13.12 by omitting “face to face.” GBNT has: “At this time, we see only a blurred image in the *metal* mirror. At the time of maturity, we will see plainly—as one person looking at another’s face.” WNCV has: “Now we see as if we are looking into a dark mirror. But at that time, in the future, we shall see clearly.”

this “seeing” in the apostle’s writings, but this is a part of his eschatology. For the believer in Christ, eschatology indicates movement toward a goal (e.g., Philippians 3.14; cf. 1 Corinthians 9.24-27).⁵⁴ There is growth and progress,⁵⁵ but there is struggle with imperfection.⁵⁶ And there is frustration with the enigma of life, with the lack of clarity and seeing things, as it were, through a reflection in an old metal or dimly lighted mirror.⁵⁷ Finally, though, in Christ there is the

⁵⁴Danker (2009), 323, defines *skopos* (“goal”), used only in Philippians 3.14 in NT, as derived from the “racing imagery of having one’s eye or mind fixed on the point where one is declared a winner.”

⁵⁵See, for example, Romans 12.2; 2 Corinthians 3.18; Colossians 1.9-10; 3.10; 1 Thessalonians 3.12-13; 2 Thessalonians 1.3 (cf. 1 Peter 2.1-2; 2 Peter 1.5-8; 3.18), and note the correlation between growth in Christ and “completion” or “perfection” (from *teleios*, *teleiotes*, *teleioo*) in Ephesians 4.13-15; Philippians 1.6, 9-11; 3.12-15 (cf. Hebrews 5.12-14; 6.1; James 1.2-4).

⁵⁶From Paul, the classic passage is Romans 7.7-25.

⁵⁷It could be that both “canon” and “maturity” views of 1 Corinthians 13.8ff. suffer from a perfectionist mentality that the Corinthian believers were struggling with. See Guild (1981), 172, who states, “When Jesus’ revelation came [i.e., the completed canon of scripture], miraculous gifts ceased and we have today perfect knowledge and prophecy in quality and quantity.” Compare Robertson and Plummer (1914), 299, who aptly comment, “Our knowledge of divine things in this life cannot be direct; all comes through the distorting medium of human thought and human language, figures, types, symbols, etc. Even those who are illumined by the Spirit can give only a few rays of the truth, and those not direct, but reflected. Even the Gospel is a riddle, compared with the full light of the life to come. Here our knowledge is mediate, the result of inference and instruction; it is partial and confused; a piecemeal succession of broken lights. There it will be immediate, complete, and clear; a connected and simultaneous illumination. The imperfection of our knowledge, even of revealed truth, is not sufficiently recognized; and hence the rejection of Christianity by so many thoughtful people. Christians often claim to know more than it is possible to know. They forget how much of the Bible is symbolical.” Colin Brown, in Brown (1986), Volume 3, 335, suggests, “The Christian view of revelation maintains that the God who spoke and acted then [i.e., in biblical times] is the same God who speaks and acts now, and that the words, actions, and symbolism of the past are media through which God speaks today in our contemporary situation. Without media of some form or other there is no revelation. In this life we do not perceive God directly but only indirectly (1 Corinthians 13.12; cf. Matthew 5.8; Exodus 33.20ff.). Thus there is a sense in which revelation involves a veiling of God in the media of revelation in all their concreteness and historicity in the selfsame act as the unveiling (cf. K. Barth, *CD* I, 1, 188). Our knowledge of God in his revelation of himself depends in part therefore on our understanding of the concrete media of revelation.”

blessing of maturity to attain, the completion of a person's work in life (e.g., 2 Timothy 4.6-8), and the promise of seeing the Lord face to face and experiencing that lifting away of the fog, the solving of many riddles, and the fitting together of the pieces of the puzzle. As Wilhelm Mundle states:

First and foremost the New Testament looks forward to the coming Lord when Christ, the hidden life of Christians, shall appear, then they will appear with him in glory (Colossians 3.3f.). Then that knowledge which is here enjoyed only in part and which cannot lift the veil of God's hiddenness will no longer be obscure. It will no longer be a matter of seeing 'in a mirror dimly' (1 Corinthians 13.12), but will be turned into sight, face to face. To see the face of God is . . . the fulfilment of the Christian's joyful hope.⁵⁸

So just as Jesus pushed forward to complete the work that was given to him by his heavenly Father,⁵⁹ Paul likewise understands that he is pressing forward "toward the goal for the prize of the upward call of God in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 3.14; cf. verse 12).⁶⁰ Until then, while we await that time of "face to face," Paul encourages the Corinthians, and he encourages each of us, to follow the way of *agape*, which is the way of God and the way of his Christ. "And above all these put on love, which binds everything together in perfect harmony" (Colossians 3.14). This is Paul's eschatology in 1 Corinthians 13.12.

Another problem with the "canon" and "maturity" views of 1 Corinthians 13.8ff. is that it makes the written word of God or the Bible, which has been mediated to us through human agency, the same as a face to face encounter with the Almighty. If we come face to face with God through the Bible, then what do we have to look forward to (e.g., Paul's eschatology is rendered to be nothing different, nothing important)?

⁵⁸Brown (1986), Volume 2, 218. Compare the comments by Thiselton (2012), 170-174, on the "ambiguity in the present situation, which still awaits definitive clarification" (i.e., at the Last Judgment).

⁵⁹See Luke 13.32; John 4.34; 5.36; 17.4; 19.28, 30.

⁶⁰Paul uses *dioko* ("chase, go after, pursue") three times in this section of Philippians (3.6, 12, 14), but he intensifies the idea of forward progress toward a goal by interjecting the idea of "forgetting what lies behind" and "straining forward" (Greek, *epekteinomai*, "reach out toward, stretch forward to"; only here in NT). See Danker (2009), 99, 138.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bible Texts and English Translations

- Bible Gateway Online. "Bible Gateway." Zondervan / HarperCollins Christian Publishing, 2021. Online at: <www.biblegateway.com>. Accessed April 2022.
- Bible Hub Online. "Bible Hub." Online Parallel Bible Project (Glassport, PA), 2004-2021. Online at: <www.biblehub.com>. Accessed April 2022.
- BHS. *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia: A Reader's Edition*. Hebrew Bible Text, edited by Karl Elliger and Wilhelm Rudolph. Fifth Revised Edition, edited by Adrian Schenker. Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft & Hendrickson, 2014.
- ESV. *English Standard Version Archaeology Study Bible*. Editors, John D. Currid and David W. Chapman. Crossway, 2017.
- GBNT. *The Great Book: The New Testament in Plain English*. General Editor, Stanley L. Morris. Destiny Image, 2003.
- GEINT. *The New Greek-English Interlinear New Testament*. Editor, J. D. Douglas. Translators, Robert K. Brown and Philip W. Comfort. Tyndale House, 1990.
- GNT. *The Greek New Testament*. Fourth Revised Edition. Edited by Barbara Aland, Kurt Aland, Johannes Karavidopoulos, Carlo M. Martini, and Bruce M. Metzger. Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft & United Bible Societies, 1998.
- JPS. *Sacred Writings, Volume 1, Judaism: The Tanakh, The New JPS Translation*. Edited by Jaroslav Pelikan. Quality Paperback, 1992.
- KJV. *The Holy Bible, Authorized King James Version*. The Scofield Study Bible. Edited by C. I. Scofield. Oxford, 1945.
- KNT. *The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: A New Translation*. Translated by R. A. Knox. Sheed & Ward, 1953.
- LNT. *The New Testament*. Translated by Richmond Lattimore. North Point Press, 1996.
- LXX. *Septuaginta: A Reader's Edition*. 2 Volumes. Based on Second Revised Edition of Septuaginta by Alfred Rahlfs and Robert Hanhart. Edited by Gregory R. Lanier and William A. Ross. Hendrickson, 2018.
- NET. *New English Translation*. Thomas Nelson, 2019.

- NETS. *A New English Translation of the Septuagint and the Other Greek Translations Traditionally Included under that Title*. Edited by Albert Pietersma and Benjamin G. Wright. Oxford, 2007.
- NIV. *The New International Version Study Bible*. General Editor, Kenneth L. Barker. Zondervan, 2011.
- NIVR. *New International Version: Spirit of the Reformation Study Bible*. General Editor, Richard L. Pratt, Jr. Zondervan, 2003.
- NKJV. *New King James Version Study Bible*. Second Edition, Full-Color Edition. Thomas Nelson, 2014.
- NRSV. *The HarperCollins Study Bible: New Revised Standard Version, with the Apocryphal / Deuterocanonical Books*. General Editor, Wayne A. Meeks. HarperCollins, 1989.
- REB. *The Revised English Bible*. Oxford University Press & Cambridge University Press, 1989.
- RNJB. *The Revised New Jerusalem Bible Study Edition*. Henry Wansbrough, editor and translator. Image / Penguin Random House, 2019.
- RSV. *The Oxford Annotated Bible with the Apocrypha: Revised Standard Version*. Edited by Herbert G. May and Bruce M. Metzger. Oxford, 1965.
- TLO. *The Living Oracles*. Edited by Alexander Campbell. Reprint. Gospel Advocate, 1974.
- TNT. *Tyndale's New Testament*. Translated by William Tyndale. Edited by David Daniell. Yale University Press, 1989.
- WNCV. *The Word: New Century Version New Testament*. Sweet Publishing, 1984.

Greek and Hebrew Language Tools

- Brown (1986). *The New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology*. General Editor, Colin Brown. 3 Volumes. Zondervan, 1986.
- Danker (2009). Frederick William Danker. *The Concise Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament*. University of Chicago Press, 2009.
- Gesenius (1949). *Gesenius' Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon to the Old Testament Scriptures*. Edited by Samuel Prideaux Tregelles. Reprint. Eerdmans, 1949.
- Harris, Archer, and Waltke (1980). R. Laird Harris, Gleason L. Archer, Jr., and Bruce K. Waltke, editors. *Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament*. 2 Volumes. Moody Press, 1980.

Holladay (1971). William L. Holladay, editor. *A Concise Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament*. Eerdmans & E. J. Brill, 1971.

Kittel and Friedrich (2006). *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*. Editors, Gerhard Kittel and Gerhard Friedrich. Translator, Geoffrey W. Bromiley. 10 Volumes. Reprint. Eerdmans, 2006.

Moulton and Geden (1978). W. F. Moulton and A. S. Geden, editors. *A Concordance to the Greek Testament*. Fifth Edition. Revised by H. K. Moulton. T. & T. Clark, 1978.

Moulton and Milligan (1980). James Hope Moulton and George Milligan. *The Vocabulary of the Greek Testament illustrated from the Papyri and Other Non-Literary Sources*. Reprint. Eerdmans, 1980.

Vincent (1946). Marvin R. Vincent. *Word Studies in the New Testament*. Volume III, The Epistles of Paul. Reprint. Eerdmans, 1946.

Other Works Cited in Paper

Allison and Kostenberger (2020). Gregg R. Allison and Andreas J. Kostenberger. *The Holy Spirit*. Theology for the People of God. Editors, David S. Dockery, Nathan A. Finn, and Christopher W. Morgan. B&H Academic, 2020.

Barclay (1975). William Barclay. *The Letters to the Corinthians*. The Daily Study Bible Series. Revised Edition. Westminster, 1975.

Barrett (1968). C. K. Barrett. *A Commentary on the First Epistle to the Corinthians*. Harper's New Testament Commentaries. General Editor, Henry Chadwick. Harper & Row, 1968.

Beker (1980). J. Christiaan Beker. *Paul the Apostle: The Triumph of God in Life and Thought*. Fortress, 1980.

Beker (1982). J. Christiaan Beker. *Paul's Apocalyptic Gospel: The Coming Triumph of God*. Fortress, 1982.

Bornkamm (1969). Gunther Bornkamm. *Early Christian Experience*. Translated by Paul L. Hammer. Harper & Row, 1969.

Bruce (1971). F. F. Bruce. *1 and 2 Corinthians*. New Century Bible Commentary. General Editor, Matthew Black. Eerdmans, 1971.

Burrows (1946). Millar Burrows. *An Outline of Biblical Theology*. Westminster, 1946.

Carson (1987). D. A. Carson. *Showing the Spirit: A Theological Exposition of 1 Corinthians 12–14*. Baker Books, 1987.

- Ciampa and Rosner (2007). Roy E. Ciampa and Brian S. Rosner. "I Corinthians." *Commentary on the New Testament Use of the Old Testament*. Edited by G. K. Beale and D. A. Carson. Baker Academic, 2007.
- Collins (1999). Raymond F. Collins. *First Corinthians*. Sacra Pagina Series, Volume 7. Editor, Daniel J. Harrington. Liturgical Press, 1999.
- Cullmann (1964). Oscar Cullmann. *Christ and Time: The Primitive Christian Conception of Time and History*. Translated by Floyd V. Filson. Westminster, 1964.
- Decker (1994). Rodney J. Decker. "A History of Interpretation of 'That Which Is Perfect' (1 Corinthians 13.10) With Special Attention to the Origin of the 'Canon' View." Minneapolis, MN: Central Baptist Theological Seminary, 1994. Online at: <www.ntresources.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2009/03/perfectpaper94.pdf>. Accessed 26 April 2022.
- Delitzsch (1950). Franz Delitzsch. *Biblical Commentary on the Proverbs of Solomon*. Volume II. Translated by M. G. Easton. Reprint. Eerdmans, 1950.
- Dunn (1990). James D. G. Dunn. *Unity and Diversity in the New Testament: An Inquiry into the Character of Earliest Christianity*. Second Edition. SCM Press & Trinity Press International, 1990.
- Ferguson (1995). Gordon Ferguson. *Prepared to Answer*. Discipleship Publications International, 1995.
- Fletcher (1981). David W Fletcher. "The Second Coming of Christ—Past or Future?" *Gospel Advocate*, Volume 123, Number 15 (August 6, 1981): 460, 463.
- Findlay (1970). G. G. Findlay. "St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians." *The Expositor's Greek Testament*. Volume II. Edited by W. Robertson Nicoll. Reprint. Eerdmans, 1970.
- Fitzmeyer (2008). Joseph A. Fitzmeyer. *First Corinthians: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*. The Anchor Yale Bible. General Editors, William Foxwell Albright and David Noel Freedman. Yale University Press, 2008.
- Garland (2003). David E. Garland. *1 Corinthians*. Baker Exegetical Commentary on the New Testament. Editors, Robert W. Yarbrough and Robert H. Stein. Baker Academic, 2003.
- Green (1975). Michael Green. *I Believe in the Holy Spirit*. Eerdmans, 1975.
- Guild (1981). Claude A. Guild. "Miracles of Bible Times No Longer Available." *Introducing the Church of Christ: Distinctives of the Church of Christ Discussed by Over Fifty of Her Ministers*. Edited by Alvin Jennings. Star Bible Publications, 1981.
- Guthrie (1981). Donald Guthrie. *New Testament Theology*. Inter-Varsity, 1981.

- Harvey (1998). John D. Harvey. *Listening to the Text: Oral Patterning in Paul's Letters*. ETS Studies. Editor, David W. Baker. Baker Books & Apollos, 1998.
- Hays (1997). Richard B. Hays. *First Corinthians*. Interpretation: A Bible Commentary for Teaching and Preaching. Editor, James Luther Mays. John Knox Press, 1997.
- Hodge (1976). Charles Hodge. *Commentary on the First Epistle to the Corinthians*. Reprint. Eerdmans, 1976.
- Hoekema (1979). Anthony A. Hoekema. *The Bible and the Future*. Eerdmans, 1979.
- Hollander (2010). Harm Hollander. "Seeing God 'In A Riddle' or 'Face to Face': An Analysis of 1 Corinthians 13.12." *Journal for the Study of the New Testament*, Volume 32, Number 4 (June 2010): 395-403.
- Johnson (2009). Luke Timothy Johnson. *Among the Gentiles: Greco-Roman Religion and Christianity*. The Anchor Yale Bible Reference Library. General Editor, John J. Collins. Yale University Press, 2009.
- Keener (2005). Craig S. Keener. *1-2 Corinthians*. New Cambridge Bible Commentary. General Editor, Ben Witherington III. Cambridge University Press, 2005.
- Keener, *Mind* (2016). Craig S. Keener. *The Mind of the Spirit: Paul's Approach to Transformed Thinking*. Baker Academic, 2016.
- Keener, *Spirit* (2016). Craig S. Keener. *Spirit Hermeneutics: Reading Scripture in Light of Pentecost*. Eerdmans, 2016.
- Knowles (2008). Michael P. Knowles. *We Preach Not Ourselves: Paul on Proclamation*. Brazos, 2008.
- Kugelman (1968). Richard Kugelman. "The First Letter to the Corinthians." *The Jerome Biblical Commentary*. Volume II: The New Testament and Topical Articles. Edited by Raymond E. Brown, Joseph A. Fitzmyer, and Roland E. Murphy. Prentice-Hall, 1968.
- Lenski (1961). R. C. H. Lenski. *The Interpretation of St. Paul's First and Second Epistles to the Corinthians*. Augsburg, 1961.
- Levering (2016). Matthew Levering. *Engaging the Doctrine of the Holy Spirit: Love and Gift in the Trinity and the Church*. Baker Academic, 2016.
- Lincoln (1981). Andrew T. Lincoln. *Paradise Now and Not Yet: Studies in the Role of the Heavenly Dimension in Paul's Thought with Special Reference to His Eschatology*. Society for New Testament Studies, Monograph Series 43. General Editor, Robert McLachlan Wilson. Cambridge University Press, 1981.

- Lipscomb and Shepherd (1960). David Lipscomb. *A Commentary on the New Testament Epistles: Volume II, First Corinthians*. Edited With Additional Notes by J. W. Shepherd. Reprint. Gospel Advocate, 1960.
- McDougall (2003). Donald G. McDougall. "Cessationism in 1 Corinthians 13.12." *Master's Seminary Journal*, Volume 14, Number 2 (Fall 2003): 177-213.
- McFadyen (1909). John Edgar McFadyen. *The Epistles to the Corinthians and Galatians*. The Interpreter's Commentary on the New Testament, Volume VI. A. S. Barnes, 1909.
- Mare (1976). W. Harold Mare. "1 Corinthians." *The Expositor's Bible Commentary*. Volume 10 (Romans–Galatians). General Editor, Frank E. Gaebelein. Zondervan, 1976.
- Meeks (1983). Wayne A. Meeks. *The First Urban Christians: The Social World of the Apostle Paul*. Yale University Press, 1983.
- Meeks (1993). Wayne A. Meeks. *The Origins of Christian Morality: The First Two Centuries*. Yale University Press, 1993.
- Moffatt (1930). James Moffatt. *The First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians*. The Moffatt New Testament Commentary. Edited by James Moffatt. Harper and Brothers, 1930.
- Montague (1976). George T. Montague. *Holy Spirit: Growth of a Biblical Tradition*. Hendrickson, 1976.
- Morris (1985). Leon Morris. *1 Corinthians*. Revised Edition. Tyndale New Testament Commentaries. General Editor, Leon Morris. Inter-Varsity & Eerdmans, 1985.
- Murray (1977). John Murray. *Collected Writings of John Murray*. Volume Two: Select Lectures in Systematic Theology. Edited by Iain H. Murray. Banner of Truth Trust, 1977.
- Oster (1995). Richard E. Oster. *The College Press NIV Commentary: 1 Corinthians*. New Testament Series Editors, Jack Cottrell and Tony Ash. College Press, 1995.
- Patterson (2007). Richard D. Patterson. "Face to Face With God: Human Images of God in the Bible." Bible.org. Biblical Studies Foundation (Richardson, TX), 2007. Online at: <www.bible.org/series/face-face-god-human-images-god-bible>. Accessed 25 May 2022.
- Perkins (2012). PHEME Perkins. *First Corinthians*. Paideia Commentaries on the New Testament. General Editors, Mikeal C. Parsons and Charles H. Talbert. Baker Academic, 2012.
- Ridderbos (1975). Herman Ridderbos. *Paul: An Outline of His Theology*. Translated by John Richard de Witt. Eerdmans, 1975.

Robertson and Plummer (1914). Archibald Robertson and Alfred Plummer. *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians*. Second Edition. The International Critical Commentary. Editors, S. R. Driver, Alfred Plummer, and C. A. Briggs. T. & T. Clark, 1914.

Schatzmann (1987). Siegfried S. Schatzmann. *A Pauline Theology of Charismata*. Hendrickson, 1987.

Thiselton (2012). Anthony C. Thiselton. *Life after Death: A New Approach to the Last Things*. Eerdmans, 2012.

Thiselton (2016). Anthony C. Thiselton. *A Shorter Guide to the Holy Spirit: Bible, Doctrine, Experience*. Eerdmans, 2016.

Thompson (2006). James W. Thompson. *Pastoral Ministry According to Paul: A Biblical Vision*. Baker Academic, 2006.

Wilson (2022). Ralph F. Wilson. “Excursus on the Meaning of “That Which is Perfect” (1 Corinthians 13.10).” Jesus Walk Bible Study Series: 1 Corinthians, Discipleship Lessons From A Troubled Church. Joyful Heart Renewal Ministries (Loomis, CA), 2022. Online at: <www.jesuswalk.com/1corinthians/12_excursus-meaning-of-perfect-1cor13_10.htm>. Accessed 25 April 2022.

Witherington (1995). Ben Witherington III. *Conflict and Community in Corinth: A Socio-Rhetorical Commentary on 1 and 2 Corinthians*. Eerdmans, 1995.

Woods (1972). Clyde M. Woods. *People’s Old Testament Notes: Volume 1, Genesis - Exodus*. Woods Publications, 1972.

Woods (no date). Andy M. Woods. “The Meaning of *the Perfect* in 1 Corinthians 13.8-13.” Online at: <https://faithconnector.s3.amazonaws.com/chafer/files/the_meaning_of_the_perfect.pdf?r=25671561>. Accessed 28 March 2023.

Works Not Cited in Paper

Alford, Henry. *The New Testament for English Readers*. Reprint. Moody Press, n.d.

On 1 Corinthians 13.10, Alford comments, “Chrysostom and others understand the two first futures, **shall be done away, and shall cease**, of the time when, the faith being every where dispersed, these gifts should be *no longer needed*. But unquestionably the time alluded to is that of *the coming of the Lord* (see verse 12), and this applies to *all these*, not to the last only (*knowledge*).” On **in an enigma** in verse 12, he writes, “We are almost obliged in an English version to take the words adverbially—*enigmatically* (so Authorized Version, *darkly*), but the strict propriety of the expression is thus disguised. “*In an enigma*” means “*in a dark discourse*,” viz. *the revealed word*, which is *dark*, by comparison with our future *perfect knowledge*. **Then**, i.e., “*when that which is perfect is come*,” verse 10, “*at the Lord’s coming, and after*.” **Face to face**, i.e., by immediate intuition (so Genesis 32.30).”

Bassett, Samuel E. “1 Corinthians 13.12, *blepomen gar arti di’ esoptrou en ainigmati*.” *Journal of Biblical Literature*, Volume 47, Number 3/4 (1928): 232-236.

From extrabiblical uses of *ainigma*, Bassett argues for a positive instead of a negative meaning of Paul in 1 Corinthians 13.12 (e.g., “image, reflection” versus “dark saying, riddle”).

Boles, H. Leo. *The Holy Spirit: His Personality, Nature, Works*. Reprint. Gospel Advocate, 1999.

The chapter by Boles on “Gifts of the Holy Spirit” (171-177) labors under the difference between “extraordinary” (or “miraculous”) and “ordinary” gifts of the Holy Spirit, a distinction that is made nowhere in the New Testament. The former were gifts during the apostolic age to confirm the spoken/written word, and once the word had been confirmed, they ceased to exist, as per 1 Corinthians 13.8. Of course, Boles is unclear on several key points (e.g., the exact time when those gifts ceased). But he states emphatically: “We have a perfect record of these gifts which were bestowed to help confirm the preaching of the word; there was no need for a continuation of them after the full gospel had been revealed and confirmed and a record made to preserve it. The church is older than the New Testament; it was some years after the church was established before the first line of the New Testament was written. The early stages of the church, before there was a written copy of the word, needed these spiritual gifts. However, after the early stage of the church, they were not needed, hence they ceased. All claims to miraculous spiritual gifts today are false, and contradict the New Testament in its claim that the word has been confirmed” (175). Boles conveniently overlooks the fact that the formation of the New Testament canon was a process that extended over hundreds of years. Further, his argument contradicts Hebrews 2.1-4, which he uses to try to prove his point, in that the writer of Hebrews alludes to the confirmation of the message of the Lord and eyewitnesses by signs, wonders, and powers, gifts of the Holy Spirit, at a time when those gifts still were operative (unless Boles dates Hebrews very late). Of interest, however, are the liberal comments by Boles on “ordinary gifts” (e.g., seemingly very inclusive and still operative today; 176-177). But while he maintains a distinction—“there was a multiplicity of gifts of the Holy Spirit in the ‘extraordinary’ list; there is a great number of gifts of the Holy Spirit in the ordinary workings of individual Christians”—he does not define any of these gifts specifically.

Chester, Stephen J. “Divine Madness? Speaking in Tongues in 1 Corinthians 14.23.” *Journal for the Study of the New Testament*, Volume 27, Number 4 (June 2005): 417-446.

Corley, Jeremy. “The Pauline Authorship of 1 Corinthians 13.” *The Catholic Biblical Quarterly*, Volume 66, Number 2 (2004): 256-274.

Cox, Stephen L. “1 Corinthians 13—An Antidote to Violence: Love.” *Review and Expositor*, Volume 93, Number 4 (Fall 1996): 529-536.

Danker, Frederick W. “Postscript on 1 Corinthians 13.12.” *The Catholic Biblical Quarterly*, Volume 26, Number 2 (April 1964): 248.

Danker appeals to the monograph by Norbert Hugué, *La Metaphore du Miroir dans les Epîtres de saint Paul aux Corinthiens* (Neuchâtel and Paris, 1957), as well as David Gill’s article

cited below, to critique the view that “Paul is speaking of seeing ‘dimly’ (RSV) or in an ‘obscure manner’ (CCD) or ‘puzzling reflections’ (NEB).”

Fee, Gordon D. *The First Epistle to the Corinthians*. The New International Commentary on the New Testament. General Editor, F. F. Bruce. Eerdmans, 1987.

Fishbane, Michael A. “Through the Looking Glass: Reflections on Ezekiel 43.3, Numbers 12.8, and 1 Corinthians 13. *Hebrew Annual Review*, Volume 10 (1986): 63-75.

Fisher, Sarah E. “Panim/Paneh: Seek My Face.” Hebrew Word Lessons: Understanding the Hebrew Bible One Word At A Time. Sarah E. Fisher, 2020. Available at: <www.hebrewwordlessons.com/2020/08/23/panim-paneh-seek-my-face/>. Accessed 11 June 2022.

This is a thorough overview of uses of the Hebrew words for “face” in the Old Testament.

Gardner, Paul. *1 Corinthians*. Zondervan Exegetical Commentary on the New Testament. General Editor, Clinton E. Arnold. Zondervan, 2018.

Gill, David H. “Through a Glass Darkly: A Note on 1 Corinthians 13.12.” *The Catholic Biblical Quarterly*, Volume 25, Number 4 (October 1963): 427-429.

Gill highlights Plutarch’s *Isis and Osiris* 76.382, which uses *ainigma* and *esoptron*, as a possible parallel to Paul’s use in 1 Corinthians 13.12. He suggests that Paul’s meaning for *ainigma*, rather than “riddle” or “something that is utterly baffling,” should be construed as “indistinct divine revelation” or “reflection of the divine.”

Guzik, David. “1 Corinthians 13–Agape Love.” The Enduring Word Bible Commentary (Goleta, CA), 2018. Online at: <www.enduringword.com/bible-commentary/1-corinthians-13/>. Accessed 11 June 2022.

This is a brief, well-reasoned exposition of the entire chapter of 1 Corinthians 13 that keeps *agape* in relation to the spiritual gifts as the main focus of the apostle.

Holladay, Carl. *The First Letter of Paul to the Corinthians*. The Living Word Commentary. Editor, Everett Ferguson. Abilene Christian University, 1984.

In comments on 1 Corinthians 13.8-13, Holladay suggests that Paul’s remarks are “allusive” and “impressionistic rather than realistic” with ample use of “metaphors and figures of speech.” He also believes that “Paul’s language here is ambiguous, perhaps intentionally so” and “attempts to lend precision and clarity to it are automatically rendered dubious, if not presumptuous” (173). Accordingly, Holladay waffles on how best to interpret *katargeo* (“pass away”), the now/then contrast in verse 12, the language of “knowing,” and *to teleion* (“the perfect”). He makes no comment at all on “face to face.”

Houghton, Myron J. "A Reexamination of 1 Corinthians 13.8-13." *Bibliotheca Sacra*, Volume 153 (July-September 1996): 344-356.

Houghton argues for a cessationist reading of the passage. He strains, however, to dissociate Paul's reference to "face to face" from Numbers 12.6-8 by a distinction between "personal fellowship" with God and "revelation" from God (i.e., preferring the latter as the proper understanding of the phrase). By way of application for today, he believes, wrongly I think, that "face to face" describes "the clear and direct revelation of oneself which believers today possess when they look into the mirror of the Scriptures, God's completed revelation" (353).

Kistemaker, Simon J. *New Testament Commentary: Exposition of the First Epistle to the Corinthians*. Baker Books, 1993.

Lohfink, Gerhard. *Is This All There Is? On Resurrection and Eternal Life*. Translated by Linda M. Maloney. Liturgical Press, 2020.

Lohfink's work is compelling at many points, but on "face to face" see his chapter titled "The Ultimate Encounter with God" (133-143).

MacArthur, John F. *1 Corinthians*. The MacArthur New Testament Commentary. Moody Press, 1984.

MacArthur believes "the perfect" in 1 Corinthians 13.10 to be the eternal state, not the completion of Scripture, not the rapture, not the maturing church, not the second coming (364-366). He also says, "The cessation of tongues took place a short while after Paul wrote this letter, but the gifts of prophecy and knowledge have not yet been **done away**, because **the perfect** has not yet come. Like tongues and all other gifts, those two gifts are temporary, but they are less temporary than tongues" (362).

McGarvey, J. W., and Philip Y. Pendleton. *Thessalonians, Corinthians, Galatians and Romans*. Reprint. The Standard Bible Commentary. Standard Publishing Foundation, n.d.

McGarvey, in comments on 1 Corinthians 13.8-12, seems to be ambivalent on the contrast between "now" and "then" in the text, that is, taking the latter to refer to both the maturity of the church and the coming of Christ (131-132).

Olbricht, Owen D. "Face to Face." *Gospel Light*, Volume 69, Number 7 (July 1999): 107.

Olbricht attempts unconvincingly to explain "face to face" in connection with Paul's use of the mirror image in 1 Corinthians 13.12. He writes, "In these passages Paul was not referring to the heavenly state. He used 'now' to mean at the present the church was in the mirror stage. Seeing face to face would eliminate any incomplete details because of flaws in a mirror. By writing 'then,' he meant when revelation was complete, the church would be able to comprehend without any deficiencies in its understanding. The church would have access to complete knowledge of God's will the same as if they were looking into their own face instead of a mirror that did not reflect a complete image." Olbricht also tries to explain Paul's expression—"know as

I am known”—on a human to human level (i.e., Paul’s knowledge of himself versus what others know about him), but this interpretation is not consistent with Paul’s use of this wording elsewhere (e.g., knowledge of God versus God’s knowledge of us; see 1 Corinthians 8.3; Galatians 4.9).

Osburn, Carroll D. “Difficult Texts in 1 Corinthians Reconsidered: ‘That Which Is Perfect’ (1 Corinthians 13.10 Revised).” Abilene Christian University Lectures 58 (2 January 1976). *Lectureship and Summit Audio Collection* 3578 (1992). Online at: <www.digitalcommons.acu.edu/sumlec_audio/3578/>. Accessed 12 June 2022.

Osburn states in this lecture that the “completed canon view is simply not a consideration. What it [i.e., ‘that which is perfect’] does not mean is a completed canon.” But he does not believe that Paul’s “face to face” is with God (i.e., on the basis that “with God” is not stated explicitly). He argues instead for a “maturation in love” view of the text.

Roberts, Robert Lee, Jr. “That Which Is Perfect—1 Corinthians 13.10.” *Restoration Quarterly*, Volume 3, Number 4 (Fourth Quarter 1959): 199-204.

Rowe, Arthur J. “1 Corinthians 12–14: The Use of a Text for Christian Worship.” *Evangelical Quarterly: An International Review of Bible and Theology*, Volume 77, Number 2 (April 2005): 119-128.

Sanders, Jack T. “First Corinthians 13: Its Interpretation Since the First World War.” *Interpretation*, Volume 20 (April 1966): 159-187.

Schweizer, Eduard. “The Service of Worship: Exposition of 1 Corinthians 14.” *Interpretation: A Journal of Bible and Theology*, Volume 13, Number 4 (October 1959): 400-408.

Seaford, Richard. “1 Corinthians XIII.12.” *The Journal of Theological Studies*, Volume 35, Number 1 (1984): 117-120.

Stoffel, Benjamin. “Reducing Groupthink: An Exegetical Research Analysis of 1 Corinthians 13.11–14.25.” *Emerging Leadership Journeys*, Volume 10, Issue 1 (2017): 53-69.

This is an interesting application of the Corinthian passage to modern-day psychological / sociological outcomes. It appeared in the journal of Regent University’s School of Business and Leadership. For biblical exegetical studies, the bibliography is helpful.

Stott, John R. W. *Baptism and Fullness: The Work of the Holy Spirit Today*. Second Edition. InterVarsity, 1975.

Stott concludes his work with comments on 1 Corinthians 13 (116-117). “Although the *charismata* are all given for service, for the edification of Christ’s body, yet they must be exercised in love if they are to have their intended effect. For without love all gifts, however spectacular, are worthless (13.1-3). So love is the ‘still more excellent way’, more valuable than even the highest gifts (12.31). Yet there should be no need for us to choose between gifts and love, for in God’s purpose they belong together. True love always expresses itself in service, and

not least in using the gifts bestowed on us to enable us to serve. In fact, if love and truth go together, and love and gifts go together, so do love and service, since true love always expresses itself in service. To love is to serve. We are left, then, with these four aspects of Christian life forming a ring or a circle which cannot be broken—love, truth, gifts and service. For love issues in service, service uses the gifts, the highest gift is the teaching of the truth, but truth must be spoken in love. Each involves the others, and wherever you begin all four are brought into operation. Yet ‘the greatest of these is love’ (13.13).”

Swete, Henry Barclay. *The Holy Spirit in the New Testament*. Reprint. Baker Books, 1964.

In his Appendix (361ff.), see his notes on “The Gift of Prophecy,” “The Gift of Tongues,” “The Inspiration of Sacred Books.”

Thielicke, Helmut. *The Evangelical Faith*. Volume Three: Theology of the Spirit. Translated and edited by Geoffrey W. Bromiley. Reprint. Smyth & Helwys, 1997.

Of faith as “our comfort and hope,” Thielicke writes, “We hope because this aeon with its separation is coming to a close, because being far from the Lord will have an end and will be terminated at his Parousia by eternal union with him. Even faith will cease one day when the brokenness of our being, of which it is a part, will be ended. The eschaton gives that ‘face to face’ quality, that directness of fellowship and vision, in which love alone still abides (1 Corinthians 13.12f.)” (29).

On our lack of personal righteousness in this life, he says that the “state of ontic righteousness is reserved for the eschaton when we shall see God face to face, whereas now we see through a glass darkly (1 Corinthians 13.12) and are exposed to temptation. We are already apprehended by Christ but our own apprehending is still in process (Philippians 3.12). We are already known by God but are only on the way to the goal of knowing him (1 Corinthians 13.12b)” (40).

On the question of eternal life, the “as we thought” (*taliter*) versus “other than we thought” (*aliter*) of two medieval monks who deliberated about death and the future state, Thielicke notes “the inconceivability of what we wait for, the cutting across all the lines that our postulates draw between the here and the hereafter, the now and the then. But the difference is transcended and sustained by an analogy between walking in the here and now and being with the Lord of the dead on whom perpetual light shines. What we now have as a deposit of the Spirit we shall then know in its fulness. What we now see in a mirror and an obscure word we shall then see face to face (1 Corinthians 13.12). What is now by faith will then be by sight (2 Corinthians 5.7; 1 John 3.2). The one who has now led us by his spirit will then beyond the grave be manifest in his identity. We shall recognize him who after the resurrection still carried the nailprints and yet was quite different. Coming out of the shadows of the world of death we shall enter into his ineffable light. The voice of the good news which reached us in the dark valleys of blindness, deafness, lameness, and death (Matthew 11.4-6) will still be familiar to us in the very different landscape of light. The Spirit, the Word, and the Lord will still be the same” (407).

Concerning the tension between our existence or life in Christ and history, Thielicke says, “Although we have eternal life here and now, we only have its commencement, the firstfruits of the Spirit. Although we are justified here and now and are right with God, we still live as both saints *and* sinners. Although we are certain of the God of salvation, his government of the world

and life is hidden from us and contradicts appearances. We now see through a mirror ‘dimly,’ but then face to face. We now know in part but then we shall know as we are known (1 Corinthians 13.12; 2 Corinthians 5.7)” (419).

About the limits to our understanding of the Parousia and the Last Judgment, he observes, “The epistemological limits to what we can say are indicated indirectly by Paul when he tells us that our knowledge is now partial (*ek merous*) and that we only have the promise of a knowledge that matches our being known (1 Corinthians 13.12). What is able to cross the limits of what we can say is neither knowledge nor even faith, which will be lost in sight, but only love (1 Corinthians 13.8). This is the continuum which unites my here and now with the first and second comings of the Lord” (438).

On judgment and rewards, Thielicke notes, “One may thus state that the kingdom does not consist of what we acquire but of what we come to be. This ‘being’ is not characterized by a material something which is increased by a reward. It consists of seeing what we have believed (1 Corinthians 13.12; 2 Corinthians 5.7). We shall be delivered from mediacy to God, from indirect access by way of the dark mirror, and we shall be set in immediacy to him. We shall have as our reward, not something, but God himself. If we want a separate reward, something that is given by God and is thus distinct from him, we shall be disappointed, for the reward is identical with God and with the fellowship that binds us to him” (444-445).

Thiselton, Anthony C. *The First Epistle to the Corinthians: A Commentary on the Greek Text*. The New International Greek Testament Commentary. Editors, I. Howard Marshall and Donald A. Hagner. Eerdmans, 2000.

See his excellent comments about “face” in 1 Corinthians 13.12 and intimacy (1070).

Tomlin, Chris, Jesse Pryor Reeves, Matthew James Redman, and Matthew G. Maher. “All To Us.” Hallal Music (Franklin, TN), 2011.

This hymn from Hallal Music concludes: “When this passing world is over, we will see you face to face, and forever we will worship. Jesus, You are all to us.” This seems to be a clear reference to the eschatological “face to face” of Paul in 1 Corinthians 13.12.

Young, Ken. “Faithful Love.” Hallal Music (Franklin, TN), 1993.

Young’s chorus on this hymn states: “Faithful love from above came to earth to show the Father’s love. And I’ll never be the same, for I’ve seen faithful love face to face, and Jesus is His name.” It would be interesting to know if Young’s reference of “face to face” is to 1 Corinthians 13.12 or to 2 Corinthians 4.6.

Walvoord, John F. *The Holy Spirit: A Comprehensive Study of the Person and Work of the Holy Spirit*. Third Edition. Zondervan, 1958.

See his three chapters on “The Nature of Spiritual Gifts,” “Permanent Spiritual Gifts,” and “Temporary Spiritual Gifts” (163-188).

Wessner, Mark D. "Toward a Literary Understanding of 'Face to Face' (*panim 'el- panim*) in Genesis 32.23-32." *Restoration Quarterly*, Volume 42, Number 3 (Third Quarter 2000): 169-177.

Wessner, Mark D. "Toward a Literary Understanding of Moses and the Lord 'Face to Face' (*panim 'el- panim*) in Exodus 33.7-11." *Restoration Quarterly*, Volume 44, Number 2 (Second Quarter 2002): 109-116.

APPENDIX ONE: “FACE TO FACE” IN THE BIBLE⁶¹

Genesis 32.30

“So Jacob called the name of the place Peniel, saying, ‘For I have seen God **face to face** [Hebrew, *panim ’el- panim*; LXX (32.31), *prosopon pros prosopon*], and yet my life has been delivered.’”

Exodus 33.11

“Thus the Lord used to speak to Moses **face to face** [Hebrew, *panim ’el- panim*; LXX *’enopios ’enopio*], as a man speaks to his friend. When Moses turned again into the camp, his assistant Joshua the son of Nun, a young man, would not depart from the tent.”

Numbers 12.8

“‘With him I speak **mouth to mouth** [Hebrew, *peh ’el- peh*;⁶² LXX, *stoma kata stoma*; NET, NIV, NKJV, NRSV, REB, RNJB, ‘face to face’], clearly, and not in riddles, and he beholds the form of the Lord. Why then were you not afraid to speak against my servant Moses?’”

Numbers 14.14

“‘And they will tell the inhabitants of this land. They have heard that you, O Lord, are in the midst of this people. For you, O Lord, are seen **face to face** [Hebrew, *’ayin be ’ayin*;⁶³ LXX, *’ophthalmois kat ’ophthalmous*; JPS, ‘in plain sight’; NETS, ‘eyes by eyes’], and your cloud stands over them and you go before them, in a pillar of cloud by day and in a pillar of fire by night.’”

Deuteronomy 5.4

“‘The Lord spoke with you **face to face** [Hebrew, *panim bepanim*; LXX, *prosopon kata prosopon*; NETS, ‘face-to-face’] at the mountain, out of the midst of the fire.’”

Deuteronomy 34.10

“And there has not arisen a prophet since in Israel like Moses, whom the Lord knew **face to face** [Hebrew, *panim ’el- panim*; LXX, *prosopon kata prosopon*; NETS, ‘face-to-face’].”

⁶¹Adapted from entries for “face to face” in the ESV at “Bible Gateway” Online with Hebrew/Greek text and variant English translations noted in brackets.

⁶²See Holladay (1971), 289.

⁶³On *’ayin* (“eye”) used for the face, see Gesenius (1949), 623.

Judges 6.22

“Then Gideon perceived that he was the angel of the Lord. And Gideon said, ‘Alas, O Lord God! For now I have seen the angel of the Lord **face to face** [Hebrew, *panim ’el- panim*; LXX, *prosopon pros prosopon*; NET, ‘face-to-face’].”

Proverbs 27.19

“As in water **face reflects face** [Hebrew, *happinim lappinim*; LXX, *prosopa prosopois*; JPS, KJV, RSV, ‘face answers to face’; NIV, NKJV, NRSV, RNJB, ‘water reflects the face’; NET, ‘as in water the face is reflected as a face’; REB, ‘as someone sees his face reflected in water’],⁶⁴ so the heart of man reflects the man.”

Isaiah 52.8⁶⁵

“The voice of your watchmen—they lift up their voice; together they sing for joy; for **eye to eye** [Hebrew, ‘*ayin be ’ayin*’; LXX, ‘*ophthalmoi pros ’ophthalmous*’; JTS, ‘every eye’; NET, ‘with their very own eyes’; NETS, ‘eyes shall look at eyes’; NIV, REB, RNJB, ‘with their own eyes’; NRSV, ‘in plain sight’] they see the return of the Lord to Zion.”

Jeremiah 32.4

“Zedekiah king of Judah shall not escape out of the hand of the Chaldeans, but shall surely be given into the hand of the king of Babylon, and shall speak with him **face to face** [Hebrew, *piw ’im- piw*; LXX (39.4), *stoma ’autou pros stoma ’autou*; KJV, ‘mouth to mouth’; NETS (39.4), ‘his mouth . . . to his mouth’] and see him eye to eye.”

Jeremiah 34.3

“You shall not escape from his hand but shall surely be captured and delivered into his hand. You shall see the king of Babylon eye to eye and speak with him **face to face** [Hebrew, *upihu ’et-pika*; LXX (41.3), *to stoma ’autou meta tou stomatos sou*; KJV, ‘mouth to mouth’; NETS omits]. And you shall go to Babylon.”

⁶⁴For Proverb 27.19, Delitzsch (1950), 214, translates, “As it is with water, face correspondeth to face, so also the heart of man to man.” NETS, which translates the LXX rendering, has “As faces are not similar to other faces, so neither the hearts of people.”

⁶⁵Moffatt (1930), 202, says about this verse, “Rabbis sometimes thought that the end of the present world was implied in the prophet’s prediction that the redeemed of Israel would see the Lord **face to face**, as he returned to Zion (Isaiah 52.8). It was an expression of devout longing in apocalyptic (Revelation 22.3) as well as in the mysticism of the Isis cult.”

Ezekiel 20.35

“And I will bring you into the wilderness of the peoples, and there I will enter into judgment with you **face to face** [Hebrew, *panim 'el- panim*; LXX, *prosopon kata prosopon*; NETS, ‘face-to-face’; REB, ‘confront’].”

Acts 25.16

“I answered them that it was not the custom of the Romans to give up anyone before the accused met the accusers **face to face** [GNT, *kata prosopon*; NET, ‘face-to-face’; NIV, ‘faced’; KNT, REB, NRJB, ‘confronted’; LNT, ‘before his face’; TNT, ‘before him’] and had opportunity to make his defense concerning the charge laid against him.”

1 Corinthians 13.12

“For now we see in a mirror dimly, but then **face to face** [GNT, *prosopon pros prosopon*].⁶⁶
Now I know in part; then I shall know fully, even as I have been fully known.”

2 Corinthians 10.1

“I, Paul, myself entreat you, by the meekness and gentleness of Christ—I who am humble when **face to face** [GNT, *kata prosopon*; GEINT, ‘according to appearance’; KJV, NKJV, ‘in presence’; NET, TLO, TNT, ‘present’; RNJB, ‘facing’] with you, but bold toward you when I am away!”

Colossians 2.1

“For I want you to know how great a struggle I have for you and for those at Laodicea and for all who have not seen me **face to face** [GNT, *to prosopon mou 'en sarki*; GEINT, ‘the face of me in (the) flesh’; KJV, NKJV, TLO, ‘my face in the flesh’; KNT, ‘in person’; LNT, ‘in the flesh’; NIV, ‘personally’; REB, ‘set eyes on’; RSV, ‘my face’; TNT, ‘my person in the flesh’].”

1 Thessalonians 2.17

“But since we were torn away from you, brothers, for a short time, in person not in heart, we endeavored the more eagerly and with great desire to see you **face to face** [GNT, *to prosopon 'umon*; GEINT, ‘the face of you’; KJV, NKJV, TLO, ‘your face’; NET, ‘in person’; NIV & REB omits; TNT, ‘personally’].”

⁶⁶Of the fifteen or so English translations of the NT that I surveyed for this study, the only ones that did not translate *prosopon pros prosopon* in 1 Corinthians 13.12 as “face to face” were the two by members of the a cappella Churches of Christ—GBNT and WCNV. See footnote 53.

1 Thessalonians 3.10

“As we pray most earnestly night and day that we may see you **face to face** [GNT, *‘umon to prosopon*; GEINT, KJV, NKJV, TLO, ‘your face’; NET, ‘in person’; NIV & REB omits; TNT, ‘presently’] and supply what is lacking in your faith.”

2 John 12

“Though I have much to write to you, I would rather not use paper and ink. Instead I hope to come to you and talk **face to face** [GNT, *stoma pros stoma*; GEINT, TNT, ‘mouth to mouth’; KNT, ‘by word of mouth’; RNJB, ‘in person’], so that our joy may be complete.”

3 John 14

“I hope to see you soon, and we will talk **face to face** [GNT, *stoma pros stoma*; GEINT, TNT, ‘mouth to mouth’; KNT, ‘by word of mouth’; RNJB, ‘in person’].”

APPENDIX TWO: 1 CORINTHIANS 13.12⁶⁷

In 13.12 Paul alludes to Numbers 12.6-8, which contrasts Moses' prophetic experience with that of all other prophets. Whereas other prophets receive revelation through visions and dreams (12.6; cf. Joel 2.28), Moses experiences the presence of the Lord face to face (*stoma kata stoma*), not indirectly (*ou di ainigmaton*) and sees his form (LXX: "glory"): "With him I speak face to face, clearly, and not in riddles, and he beholds the form of the Lord." Paul says, "Now we see in a mirror [*di esoptrou*] indirectly [*en ainigmati*], but then face to face [*prosopon pros prosopon*]. Now I know in part; then I shall know fully, even as I am fully known.

According to *Leviticus Rabbah* 1.14, there was a debate regarding the difference between Moses and the other prophets based on Numbers 12.8. Both sides held that Moses, like the other prophets, saw the Lord through a mirror (reading the word for "appearance" [*mar'eh*] in Numbers 12.8 as though it meant "mirror," another meaning of the word used for "vision" [*mar'a*] in Numbers 12.7 [cf. Exodus 38.8]). Some thought that the difference was that the other prophets saw the Lord through a series of mirrors rather than just one, while others thought that Moses saw the Lord through a polished mirror while the other prophets saw him through a blurred one. . . . Paul's reference to a mirror in the context of an allusion to the same text would be a strange coincidence if he does not share some interpretive tradition with its authors.

Paul suggests that Christians now share the experience of seeing God indirectly, in a mirror (presumably analogous to his understanding of the prophets' experience), but one day will see him face to face (as did Moses). *Leviticus Rabbah* 1.14 goes on to quote Isaiah 40.5 and say that although only a few in this age were able to see God the way Moses did, in the age to come "all flesh shall see the glory of the Lord" (as Moses did).

The contrast between this age and the age to come matches Paul's thinking precisely. The reference to the vision of "the glory of the Lord" (in the citation from Isaiah 40.5) brings us to the LXX translation of Numbers 12.8. Whereas the Hebrew text says that Moses saw the "likeness" or "form" (*temuna*) of the Lord, the LXX says he saw the "glory" (*doxa*) of the Lord. The LXX both affirms Moses' face-to-face experience with the Lord and interprets it as a vision of his glory (cf. 2 Corinthians 3.18).

Paul's alteration of *stoma kata stoma* ("mouth to mouth") in Numbers 12.8 (LXX) to *prosopon pros prosopon* ("face to face") may reflect the influence of Deuteronomy 34.10, which refers to Moses as a prophet whom the Lord "knew" (*egno*) "face to face" (*prosopon kata prosopon*). . . . Deuteronomy 34.10 not only provides a closer parallel to Paul's wording for "face to face," but also supplies another link to the motif of "knowing" and "being known" (see also Numbers 12.6 [LXX]: *auto gnosthesomai*), which is prominent in 13.12 (cf. 13.8).

Paul's allusion to Numbers 12.8, then, is consistent with early Jewish interpretations in understanding that in the age to come all God's people will have an experience similar to that which distinguished Moses from the other prophets. We already see the Lord as through a mirror (imperfectly) and know him as well as that experience allows (cf. 2 Corinthians 3.18), but the day is coming when we will see him as Moses did, face to face, an experience of knowing him fully, as we are already fully known by him.

⁶⁷Ciampa and Rosner (2007), 739.

APPENDIX THREE: QUOTES ON 1 CORINTHIANS 13.10-12

“In this life Paul feels we see only the reflections of God and are left with much that is mystery and riddle. We see that reflection in God’s world, for the work of anyone’s hands tells us something about the workman, we see it in the Gospel and we see it in Jesus Christ. Even if in Christ we have the perfect revelation, our seeking minds can grasp it only in part, for the finite can never grasp the infinite. Our knowledge is still like the knowledge of a child. But the way of love will lead us in the end to a day when the veil is drawn aside and we see face to face and know even as we are known. We cannot ever reach that day without love, because God is love and only he who loves can see him.”⁶⁸

“10. *When the end comes the partial will pass away.* The ideas of being only partial and being limited in time come together in Paul’s principal clause, ‘the partial will pass away’ (*to ek merous katargethesetai*). Some textual witnesses (D, the medieval manuscripts, and the Syriac versions) accentuate the contrast between this limited situation and ultimate finality by putting ‘then’ (*tote*) before the principal clause. Even without the additional adverb the contrast is clear. *To teleion* provides a sharp contrast with *to ek merous*, ‘the partial.’ In English *to teleion* can be rendered as ‘the end’ or ‘the perfect.’ Given the eschatological thrust of the pericope, it seems useful to render the Greek by ‘the end.’ It is clearly a reference to the eschaton.”⁶⁹

“12. *Now I know in part; then I will know just as I have been known.* Repeating the now-then (*arti-tote*) contrast of verse 12a, Paul spells out the implication of his use of the metaphor of the mirror. Paul had previously written about the relative value of partial knowledge in comparison with loving and being known by God in 8.1-3. Now he returns to the theme of knowledge possessed by human beings, including himself (13.2; 14.6). The gift of knowledge is limited in time (12.8; 13.8); it is not possessed by everyone (8.7; cf. 12.11); it is not full knowledge. It is only partial (*ek merous*, 13.9, 12). This partial knowledge contrasts with the knowledge of the eschatological future. In the *tote* clause that speaks of that future, ‘Paul compares his eschatological future with his having been known by God before the foundation of the world and, equally, at the time of his historical call’ (Jan Lambrecht, *Pauline Studies* 101). The passive ‘have been known’ (*epignosthen*) is clearly a divine passive. To be known by God, to have the divinely-initiated experience of God, is paramount in the religious experience of any charismatically gifted person (cf. 12.6).”⁷⁰

“The ancient mirrors were of imperfectly polished metal, and the reflection which they gave was very obscure. *Darkly*, literally, *in an enigma*. This may be taken adverbially, as by our translators, *we see enigmatically*, i.e. obscurely; or the idea may be that we see divine things as it were wrapped up in enigmas. We do not see the things themselves, but those things as set forth in symbols and words which imperfectly express them. The reference seems to be to Numbers

⁶⁸Barclay (1975), 125-126.

⁶⁹Collins (1999), 486.

⁷⁰Ibid., 487.

12.8. Of an ordinary prophet God said, ‘I will make myself known unto him in a vision, and speak to him in a dream’; but of Moses he says, ‘With him will I speak mouth to mouth, even apparently, and not in dark sayings’; i.e. in enigmas. (The Septuagint version is *di’ ainigmaton*). The clearest revelation of the things of God in words is as an enigma, when compared to sight. Every thing is comparative. The revelations made to Moses were clear in comparison to the communications made to others by visions and dreams. Paul says the writings of Moses were enigmas compared to the revelations contained in the gospel, 2 Corinthians 3.12-13. And the gospel itself is obscure compared to the lucid medium through which we shall see hereafter. *But then face to face*, i.e. no longer through a mirror, but immediately. Compare Genesis 32.21; Numbers 12.8. The word of God is a mirror wherein even now we behold the glory of the Lord (2 Corinthians 3.18), but what is that to seeing him face to face!”⁷¹

“This expression [“face to face”] of eschatological hope in terms of a knowledge of God is unique in Paul’s writings, although it is a common Jewish theme (4 Ezra 7.98; Apocalypse 22.3-4; Matthew 5.8). In comparing the knowledge we have of God in this world (now) with that hoped for in the world to come (then), Paul employs two metaphors—one borrowed from the OT, ‘in an enigma’ (Numbers 12.6), the other from the popular Cynic-Stoic philosophy, ‘in a mirror.’ The first contrasts the privileged revelations given to Moses with those given to the prophets. Not even Moses could see God ‘face to face’ in this world (Exodus 32.20). The second refers to the indirect vision of an object seen in a mirror. One sees not the object itself, but its reflection. Since the passage occurs in a context devoted to a consideration of spiritual gifts, the Apostle is comparing with the ‘face to face’ vision of God the knowledge possessed through the charismatic gifts of gnosis and prophecy.”⁷²

“Paul illustrates the temporary nature of these gifts of the church by the analogy of childhood: when that age is surmounted, its interests and activities are transcended. **When I was a child, my speech was a child’s** (there is here just the suspicion of an allusion to the speaking with tongues), **my mind was a child’s**; but **now that I have become a man, I have done away with the things of the child**, and for me they are permanently abolished (*katergeka*, perf.). So the church, in the present age is in its minority, and its gifts are suitable to its condition; but, in the age to come, she will have attained, and the ways and the helps of her childhood will be left for ever behind. There is a great contrast between the *now*, with its partial states, and the *then* with its perfection (verse 10). **For NOW we see through** (or *by means of*) **a mirror**, the metallic mirror of the ancients, which did not reflect well; this fact illustrates the *en ainigmati*, **in a riddle**, probably *in a baffling way*, without clearness or sharpness of outline: the phrase is almost certainly suggested by the description of Moses in Numbers 12.8 where the Septuagint uses the same word (A.R.V. ‘in dark speeches’). The ‘seeing’ referred to is, as the context suggests, more particularly the union of God. But **THEN**, when Christ comes, our **face** will be turned directly **to God’s face**, and our knowledge of Him will be immediate, which is impossible now: for **now my knowledge is gradual** (*-sko*) and **partial**, but **then I shall know God well**,

⁷¹Hodge (1976), 274.

⁷²Kugelman (1968), 271-272.

even as I was also well known of Him, on the ever-memorable day of my conversion to Christ (cf. 8.3).”⁷³

“Mirrors today give a rather faithful reflection of the individual who looks at himself in one. Not so in ancient times, for the mirrors were not well polished, and they were usually concave or convex, so that the image was both dim and distorted. Corinth was famous for the mirrors manufactured there. They were often used for divination. The person would look into the water or into the mirror and gaze intently until some kind of image appeared in terms of the future or of something hidden or unknown in the present. The story of Narcissus gazing at an image of himself, falling in love with himself and being transformed into the flower, was well-known. The world itself was thought to be a mirror through which one can arrive at some knowledge of God, as the Jew Philo taught. Paul himself will stress this in Romans 1.20, that God is knowable not directly but through his creation. But the use of the expression ‘indistinctly,’ which is the NAB’s translation of the Greek *en ainigmati*, points us to the biblical roots of Paul’s conception here. In Numbers 12.6-8, the Lord declares that he made himself known to prophets in visions and spoke to them in dreams, but to Moses he spoke mouth to mouth plainly and not in riddles (the same Greek word used here in Paul’s text). Now the charismatic gifts of communication operative at Corinth resemble these imperfect revelations of the Old Testament. However marvelous they may be in their means of communication, they are essentially imperfect and obscure. However necessary they may be for the present life, they cannot compare with the face to face encounter (the expression replaces *mouth to mouth* of Numbers 12.8 and alludes instead to Exodus 33.20, which assures man that he cannot see God face to face in this present mortal life).”⁷⁴

“‘Then I shall know even as I am known.’ It is obvious that our knowledge even of the world around us has an obscurity and an imperfection about it. But of no knowledge is this obscurity so characteristic as of our self-knowledge and self-understanding. We know how energizing it is to come to an insight into ourselves through a dream or by the reflection which a friend gives us upon ourselves. Even this, of course, is partial, since no other human being knows us perfectly either. Who then does? Only God—and one of the promised joys of the future life is to know ourselves as God knows us, that is, to see in him not only the mystery of his own nature but also everything else that he sees and knows, particularly the mysterious depths of our self. In the present life our depths are known only by God. But if we live in charity and love we have an assurance of being known by God as the special object of his elective love: ‘If anyone loves God he is known by God’ (1 Corinthians 8.3). Thus the perfect knowledge into which we may enter in the future life is the sharing of God’s own knowledge, but in this life the sharing of God’s life is done more by love than it is by clear knowledge.”⁷⁵

⁷³McFadyen (1909), 91-92.

⁷⁴Montague (1976), 171.

⁷⁵Ibid., 171-172.

“13.10 perfection. The context (especially v. 12) suggests strongly that the apostle here was referring to the second coming of Christ as the final event in God’s plan of redemption and revelation. In comparison with what believers will receive then, the present blessings are only partial and thus imperfect. It was therefore a sign of immaturity for the Corinthians to attach so much significance to and take so much pride in the temporary, incomplete gifts of the Spirit. The view that Paul may be referring to the complete revelation contained in the New Testament Scriptures—a view that makes prophecy and other revelatory gifts obsolete—has little support from the context. Still other understandings of ‘perfection’ have been suggested, such as the maturity in love for which the Corinthians were to aim, the maturing of the early church, and the death of the individual Christian.”⁷⁶

“13.12 I shall know fully, even as I am fully known. Perhaps because the Corinthians liked to boast of how much they knew (see note on 8.1), Paul concluded by stressing the partial character of our present knowledge. The shift from the active (‘know’) to the passive (‘am . . . known’) is found elsewhere in the apostle’s letters and serves to emphasize believers’ dependence on God’s grace (8.3; Galatians 4.9; cf. 1 Corinthians 14.38). Paul did not suggest here that believers’ knowledge of God would one day be comprehensive, for that would be impossible. Instead, he focused on the intimacy and immediacy of God’s knowing, which believers will someday share.”⁷⁷

“Paul retains a tension between what believers can achieve in this world and the perfection that will be realized when God’s reign is fully realized. The Corinthians may have treated such gifts as speaking in tongues and prophecy as evidence that those who exercised them were already perfect. Paul’s second example, looking at one’s own image in a mirror, underlines the imperfection in our self-knowledge. By inserting the contrast between **now . . . see dimly . . . know partially** and **then face to face, know as I am known [by God]** (13.12), Paul indicates that no corrective measure transcends the limitations of this life. Contrary to Corinthian expectations, spiritual gifts do not provide direct access to heavenly immortality (W. Schrage, *Der Erste Brief an die Korinther*, Volume 3, 1999, 305).”⁷⁸

“It is simply impossible to imagine or to predict what being ‘face to face’ with God (1 Corinthians 13.12) in the *fullest* sense will mean. Admittedly this revelation will not come as a complete surprise, since the New Testament writers see Jesus Christ as ‘the reflection of God’s glory and the exact imprint of God’s very being’ (Hebrews 1.3). Stephen ‘gazed into heaven and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing at the right hand of God’ (Acts 7.55; i.e., standing as God’s honored executive authority). . . . Yet even though Christ is the definitive revelation of God, we cannot claim that to know Christ in this life is thereby to know the *inexhaustible* depths of God. Any language about ‘glory for me’ does not denote some ‘external’ personal reward, but

⁷⁶NIVR, 1862.

⁷⁷Ibid.

⁷⁸Perkins (2012), 155.

the inestimable privilege of full access to the wonder and beauty of God, namely, to God's glory."⁷⁹

"Holiness under the conditions of this world, where God can be seen only by faith, and where temptations abound, differs from holiness when we come face to face with God, leave temptations and earthly attractions behind, see the interconnectedness of all things and their true significance, and are totally open to the power of the Holy Spirit, overshadowed by divine glory and the resurrection side of the cross."⁸⁰

"God's glory . . . is not a triumphalist glory of sheer power as such, but a glory of God's humility, centered on the *cross*. The God whom we shall encounter when *we meet face to face* in the post-resurrection life is God *in Christ*, or, as one writer calls it, 'The *Christlikeness* of God.' If Christians have as their goal to be like Christ, what a face-to-face meeting that will be! A *Christlike* God will meet and embrace us, yet offering *inexhaustible depths* of further discovery. Paul writes, 'How unsearchable are his judgments, and how inscrutable his ways! For who has known the mind of the Lord?' (Romans 11.33-34)."⁸¹

"The praise of God, Moltmann insists, 'has no purpose, no utility.' It is the sheer joy of celebration. Many devotional writers have urged that worshippers should be more ready to 'waste time,' in this sense, in pure adoration. But . . . Christians will see, after the resurrection, the relative worthlessness of the created order in comparison with God himself. This is not to belittle the beauty of creation; it is to take up the faultless logic of Augustine and Athanasius that, in spite of the beauty of what God creates (his 'creatures'), their beauty cannot compete with that of the God who created them. We shall be face-to-face with the One whose infinite beauty and resourcefulness created the beautiful things from which we were reluctant to part as we faced death.

To cite Moltmann again, after the resurrection, '*self-love* must become the creative love for the other, that is to say, *selfless love*' (his italics). Everything will be in God. But does this mean that friends, historic figures, and beautiful objects cease to play any part in our thoughts? We can only speculate. But if believers are "face-to-face" with God, this must in some sense include access to, and knowledge of, *the mind of God*. Hence we can be certain that part of the purpose of resurrection, rather than the pagan notion of 'immortality' (as in Plato and some Eastern religions), is God's preservation of recognizable and communicable individuality. One of the best treatments on which we draw, as we noted, was that of Ernst Kasemann on the 'body' as the visible expression of Christ's lordship, involving also human 'ability to communicate' and 'personal shape.' But this implies that God will cherish the recognizable forms of individuals. Through him, we shall enjoy God's affirmation of them in Christ. If, as is probable, we shall still value friendships and human love, this will all be seen, to use a phrase borrowed from Paul and the Reformers, as 'clothed in the righteousness of Christ.'

⁷⁹Thiselton (2012), 185-186.

⁸⁰Ibid., 132-133.

⁸¹Ibid., 189-190.

. . . No one can describe the conditions of being *face-to-face with God* with certainty, except insofar as these rest on the promises of the faithful God, as revealed in Christ. But this does unfold all the main themes of ‘glory.’ If the main or first meaning of ‘glory’ is the visible manifestation of the presence of God, the Old and New Testaments offer two further ways of conceiving of this ‘presence.’ First in Hebrew, *presence* uses the very same word as that which regularly translated also as ‘face,’ namely, *panim*. Sometimes a different Hebrew word, *’ayin*, can also be translated both as *presence* and *eyes*.

David Ford has shown us much of the significance of *face*. He writes, ‘It conjures up past events, stories, associations, a world of meaning. . . . Each face is uniquely individual, yet it is also a primary focus for relating to others. . . . The face as relating, welcoming, incorporating others, is fundamental to social life. . . . Face can interanimate each other and at the same time each seems to become more fully and distinctively itself.’ Ford speaks of ‘the inexhaustibility of the face of the beloved.’ In Revelation 1.16 we read, ‘His face was like the sun shining with full force.’ What inexhaustible depths, what experiences of God ‘as he is in himself,’ what welcome, what meeting, there will be when we are face-to-face with God! Ford comments, ‘Seeing his face in worship is here the picture of unsurpassable joy and perfection.’”⁸²

⁸²Ibid., 190-192.

APPENDIX FOUR: BORNKAMM ON *GNOSIS* IN 1 CORINTHIANS 13.12⁸³

“The attempt has repeatedly been made to derive the correspondence between knowing and being known from the concepts and terminology of Hellenistic mysticism. It actually offers striking parallels for this change of ‘to know’ and ‘to be known.’ Thus supposedly the expression in 1 Corinthians 13.12—like the similar passages in 1 Corinthians 8.2 and Galatians 4.9—means the inner mystical union of the knower with God. ‘*Gnosis* (knowledge) is the union with God’ (Lietzmann on 1 Corinthians 8.2). But if Paul could speak in this way of *gnosis* it would not be justifiable to say that he attributed so low a value to it. Moreover, it is precisely the purpose of 1 Corinthians 8.2 to show love toward God (and not knowledge) as the relationship that corresponds to being-known-by-God. However, the second passage (Galatians 4.9), which dutifully and shamingly reminds the Galatians of their conversion, has nothing else in mind than that the preaching of the gospel had encountered them and that they had believed. Finally, 1 Corinthians 13.12 simply says that a real correspondence of knowing and being known is for the time being denied to us (2 Corinthians 4.18; 5.7). Thus nowhere is there an indication that knowledge—as Hellenistic mysticism understands it—leads to deification. For this reason the Pauline passages, not by chance, differ from the mystical ones in the simple fact that, as far as I am aware, mysticism always describes knowing and being known in the same tense, while for Paul everything depends on the pre-temporality of being known, i.e., ‘to be known’ has the sense of election. Thus all the cited sentences of Paul describe the prevenient grace of God that first makes the faith, love and hope of the congregation possible at all.”

⁸³Bornkamm (1969), 185-186.