

Deacon Qualifications

1 Timothy 3:8-13

I. Outline of the Qualifications

- A. Men: Specific Behavior (1 Tim 3:8-10)
- B. Women: Specific Behavior (1 Tim 3:11)
- C. Men: Family Life (1 Tim 3:12-13)

The elder qualification study (class notes, 224) noted that a man's *desire* to be an elder must precede any official evaluation (1 Tim. 3:1a) since if he does not *want* to become an elder, it matters little whether he qualifies. Although not expressly stated in the following passage on deacon qualifications, the same truth applies here. Thus, implicitly, a man's desire to be a deacon would have to precede or accompany any evaluation of his life.

As to the origin of the deacon office in the Church, this is not given in Scripture nor recorded for us in the extra-biblical writings. While the appointment of "the Seven" in Acts 6 in AD 34-35 may perhaps serve as a model, nowhere are these seven men ever called deacons. Over twenty years after their appointment (AD 57), Philip is still called one of "the Seven" (Acts 21:8), not "one of the Jerusalem deacons." However, in AD 62, Paul addressed his letter to Philippi's "elders and deacons" (Phil. 1:1), so the office was certainly known by this time.

As to the nature (i.e., responsibilities) of the office, this is also never laid out as with the elders (cf. Acts 20:28, 35; 1 Pet. 5:1-4). However, the term "deacon" literally means serving in a menial capacity, such as waiting on tables, so these persons fulfilled a role subservient to the elders. Elders were responsible for teaching and hospitality, which were never required of deacons.

II. Examination of the Qualities Individually

A. Men: Specific Behavior (1 Tim 3:8-10)

1. Worthy of Respect (σεμνούς v. 8) means "worthy of respect or honor, noble, dignified, serious" (BDAG 747a 1a). This quality was required of older men in general (Tit. 2:2). A respectable man shows a maturity that avoids personal excesses that may offend others, especially weaker saints. A church whose leaders do not earn respect will have difficulty.
2. Sincere is the positive way of saying "not double-tongued" (μη διλόγους v. 8; BDAG 198d; cf. NASB) and means one who is consistent in what he says. He is not a "double-talker" who says "one thing to one man and a different thing to the next" (Kelly, *Pastoral Epistles*, 81). Deacons, being responsible for many servant tasks, must be men who can keep a tight rein on the tongue backed by integrity of heart.
3. Not Indulging in Much Wine (μη οἴνω πολλῷ προσέχοντας v. 8; cf. elder qualification #9 "not addicted to wine" or "not (one who lingers) beside (his) wine" [μη πάροινον] in Tit. 1:7; 1 Tim. 3:3) means one who is not "occupying oneself with, devoted or applying oneself to" wine (BDAG 714d 1c; cf. 1 Tim. 4:13). Temperate (νηφάλιον 1 Tim. 3:2) has the same idea, "literally temperate in the use of alcoholic beverages, sober, clear-headed, self-controlled" (BDAG 538d). An alcoholic or heavy drinker must never be considered for the office of deacon. Ideally, a deacon should be an abstainer and, at the most, one who drinks with great moderation.
4. Not Pursuing Dishonest Gain (μη αἰσχροκερδεῖς v. 8, is an alternate form of elder qualification #12 μη αἰσχροκερδῆ Tit. 1:7) means "not fond for dishonest gain, greedy for money" (BDAG 25a). He makes an honest living and is upright in all his business dealings since he is "not given to filthy lucre" (KJV). Free from the Love of Money (ἀφιλάργυρον 1 Tim. 3:3b) used for elders describes this characteristic positively. A man who gambles, hoards his money, or pursues the deacon office for financial gain is disqualified. Also, his giving record reveals whether he loves God or loves money. Deacons are often entrusted with large sums of money in the congregation (offerings, alms, etc.) and must show restraint before appointment.
5. Keep[ing] Hold of the Deep Truths of the Faith with a Clear Conscience (ἔχοντας τὸ μυστήριον τῆς πίστεως ἐν καθαρᾷ συνειδήσει v. 9) refers to adhering to "the mystery of the

faith,” or doctrine received by special revelation (cf. Eph. 3:2-6). Today, “mystery” denotes something concealed, but in the NT, it means a secret revealed in the NT. A deacon must be firmly grounded in the basic, revealed scriptural teachings and live in harmony with them. He need not be “able to teach” as required of an elder, but he must hold firm personal convictions. This disqualifies those who lack assurance of salvation or have doubts about inerrancy, Christ’s virgin birth, his substitutionary death, Christ’s resurrection, etc.

6. Tested to See if There is Nothing Against Them (δοκιμαζέσθωσαν πρῶτον v. 10; elder qualification #1 in 1 Tim. 3:2a; Tit. 1:6) means to be “proved...blameless” (KJV) or “irreproachable” (BDAG 64b) so that no one can point a finger at his character or behavior with an accurate accusation—not perfect but has a good reputation. “Tested” means “to put to the test, examine” (BDAG 202c 1), but *how* to conduct this test is not specified. “Some have thought that a probationary period or a formal examination is envisaged, and either or both are possible” (Kelly, 83). Also, a candidate should have first proven himself responsible in *other* ministries in the church before being considered to be a deacon (cf. Matt. 25:21). This requirement to be blameless excludes one guilty of sin in his past that the church would need to discipline (e.g., divorce, immorality, criminal offenses) that would adversely affect his present reputation.

B. Women: Specific Behavior (1 Tim 3:11)

Verse 11 gives traits simply of women whose identity has long perplexed the Church, partly because the word here (γυναικὸς) can be legitimately translated as “women” or “wives.” At least six views on this phrase prevail: (1) women in general, (2) wives of both elders and deacons, (3) deaconesses with equal authority to male deacons,¹ (4) a group functioning like deacons but ranking under them,² (5) deacon wives,³ or (6) deacon wives who are *called* deaconesses.⁴

The first view (women in general) contradicts the context addressing qualifications for an office. The second (wives of both elders and deacons) is unlikely as verse 11 falls in the section on deacons (vv. 8-13). The third has weaknesses, as explained below, while the fourth and fifth are most likely. The sixth view differs little from the fifth except for the names of these wives.

Some translations and scholars render the unclear word ambiguously as simply “women” (NASB, RSV, Amplified, TEB).

However, most English translations and scholars argue they are deacon wives (view #5). I hold this view (or possibly view #4) for the following reasons:

- Verse 11 about women divides the male deacon qualifications into two sections (vv. 8-10 and 12-13), so it makes sense that the women are closely related to the male deacons. Their wives would be the closest relationship possible, so they are the most likely referent.
- Deaconesses served the church around AD 115 (Pliny to Trajan *Eps.* 10.96-97; cf. others in Kelly, 84), but whether this happened in the first century is debatable (Earle, *EBC*, 11:368).
- Paul prohibited women from exercising authority over men (1 Tim. 2:12), so at best, he advocated a group of women with equal authority as male deacons (view #3 above).

A few translations and many scholars give arguments that they are woman deacons (view #3):

¹ 和合本。新國際版; NIV footnote, Williams; James B. Hurley, *Man and Woman in Biblical Perspective*, 229-33; J. N. D. Kelly, *A Commentary on the Pastoral Epistles*, Thornapple Commentaries (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1981), 83; Newport J. D. White, in *Expositor’s Greek Testament*, 4:115-16; J. H. Bernard, *The Pastoral Epistles*, 58-59; Walter Lock, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Pastoral Epistles*, ICC, 40-41.

²“They are a group by themselves, not just the wives of the deacons nor *all* the women who belong to the church.... On the other hand, the fact that no special and separate paragraph is used in describing their necessary qualifications, but that these are simply wedged in between the stipulated requirements for deacons, with equal clarity indicates that these women are not to be regarded as constituting a third order in the church, the office of ‘deaconess,’ on par with and endowed with authority equal to that of deacons” (William Hendricksen, *Pastoral Epistles*, NTC, 346; cf. Donald Guthrie, *Pastoral Epistles*, 85).

³NIV, KJV, NKJV, GNB, Beck, LB, Phillips; Wiersbe, 51-52; Earle, *EBC*, 11:368; Litfin, *BKC*, 2:238 says the view has a “slim advantage.”

⁴Wiersbe, 52, cites this as a second possibility.

1. It seems unusual for Paul to prescribe qualifications for wives of deacons but not for elders (who occupied a more influential position), so they probably are not deacon wives.

Response: While elders may be sworn to secrecy in the private affairs of the church so that they would not even inform their wives, deacons often serve in conjunction with their wives; thus, wives of deacons would need to have tighter control of their tongue than wives of elders. Also, mentioning a trait for deacons but not for elders does not *exclude* it for elders (e.g., elders are not required to be “tested” as this is assumed).

2. Nothing about the office of deacon would exclude women (viz., they do not teach or exercise authority over men; cf. 1 Tim. 2:12).

Response: This argument from silence argues neither for nor against being deaconesses.

3. If deacon wives were meant, Paul could have been more explicit by writing either “*having wives*” (cf. “having children...” in v. 4) or “*their wives*” or at least “*the women*.”

Response: This also argues from silence and thus carries little weight. Adding either word would have cleared up the problem, but evidently, Paul felt he was already clear. Since it is in the context of deacons, he felt a qualifying word was unnecessary.

4. Phoebe is a biblical example of a woman who was a deaconess (Rom. 16:1). The masculine form of the word is used there (διάκονος *diakonos*) since no feminine form existed at the time. The masculine form was also used for women.

Response: The word can mean “servant” rather than designate an office. The NT never clearly uses *diakonos* of women in the *office* of deacon, but it does refer to *men* having this role. Therefore, explicit texts should inform unclear ones, such as Romans 16:1, and not vice versa. In other words, we can be sure that men were deacons, but we can’t be sure whether women held this position in the first century.

5. The word “likewise” in verse 8 sets apart deacons as a different office from the preceding elder qualifications (vv. 1-7). In the same way, “likewise” reappears in verse 11 to indicate another class of persons. Thus, “Paul chose to introduce the women in a manner which set them parallel to the elders and deacons, implying a new, similar class of persons. He said, “Women, likewise...”” (Hurley, *Man and Women in Biblical Perspective*, 230).

Response: If Paul meant to set the women apart as a *separate office*, it would seem strange to do so in the middle of his deacon qualifications. The more natural sequence would be to finish the deacon qualifications first, *then* explain deacon requirements for women.

Conclusion: One cannot be dogmatic about this difficult passage, but the two best views indicate either deacon wives or women deaconesses unrelated to the deacons. While the deacon wives view may have the most to commend it, since women did not exercise authority over men in the church (1 Tim. 2:11-12), nothing would eliminate them from serving equally with men in servant roles in NT times. (However, in some modern churches, the title “deaconess” refers to a woman in a helping role with no authority over men, but the NT never used this term coined in the second century.) The best we can argue is that women served in capacities under the leadership of the elders, perhaps at the same level as male deacons, but never over them.

However, let’s not “miss the forest through the trees.” The point of the verse is that the proper conduct of *women*, not just men, is vital to the proper functioning of the church. Women are typically more relational than men, which has advantages and disadvantages. One advantage is that they are more available to meet counseling needs in the church. Still, the disadvantage is that being trusted with such information requires respectable behavior and restraint of the tongue to prevent gossip.

Whether women can have the title of “deaconess” is irrelevant. They can serve in the church in hundreds of ways without holding an office. Also, the guidelines in verse 11, while not directed at all women generally, are still a good model for any woman to pursue.

One final observation may be noteworthy: the four qualifications of women closely parallel the first four requirements of deacons (cf. adapted from Hurley, 231):

Deacons (v. 8)

worthy of respect (#1)
(*semnous*)
not double-tongued (#2)
(*me dilogous*)
not given to much wine (#3)
(*me oino pollo prosechontas*)
not pursuing dishonest gain (#4)
(*me aischrokerdeis*)

Women (v. 11)

worthy of respect
(*semnas*—the feminine form of *semnous*)
not slanderers
(*me diabolous*)
sober/temperate
(*nephalious*)
trustworthy in all things
(*pistas en pasin*)

deacon quality #7

deacon quality #8

deacon quality #9

deacon quality #10

“The qualifications are point-for-point parallel. The final item in each list has to do with trustworthiness. In the case of the deacon, it looks to his business life. In the case of the women, it looks to their handling of daily affairs and relationships, perhaps because few women were involved in business affairs” (Hurley, 231). The significance of these parallel features is left up to the reader.

C. Men: Family Life (1 Tim 3:12-13)

11. The Husband of One Wife (μῑᾱς γυναικὸς ἄνδρες is equivalent to elder qualification #4; 1 Tim. 3:2; Tit. 1:6) emphasizes a man's control in sexual restraint and a faithful relationship to his wife. If he is not faithful in this second most important relationship, he should not be trusted in the church's affairs. This qualification excludes any husband unfaithful to his wife or one guilty of pornography, homosexuality, incest, and other sins of the flesh. (See the detailed evaluation of this requirement before this study on deacon qualifications).
12. Must Manage His Children and His Household Well (τέκνων καλῶς προϊστάμενοι καὶ τῶν ἰδίων οἴκων) is parallel to elder qualifications #5-6 where an elder is to “manage his household well, keeping his children under control with all dignity” (1 Tim. 3:4; cf. Tit. 1:6). No charge should exist against a deacon's children for riotous living or insubordination, but instead they should be disciplined and restrained (able to accept authority). A deacon candidate whose children are rebellious or excessive (drugs, sex, drunkenness, etc.) should get his family under control before serving as a church leader (cf. 1 Tim. 3:5).

Two results of serving well as a deacon are provided in verse 13:

- (1) A good reputation before people and God (perhaps “promotion” to pastor or elder is in view)
- (2) Increased confidence in dealing with other people (Tom Constable, Dallas Seminary class notes, 24)

III. For Further Study

- A. Dresselhaus, Richard L. *The Deacon and His Ministry*. Springfield, MO: Gospel Pub., 1977.
- B. Green, Michael. *Called to Serve*. Philadelphia: Westminster, 1964.
- C. Hiebert, D. Edmond. “Behind the Word ‘Deacon’: A New Testament Study.” *Bibliotheca Sacra* 140 (April-June 1983): 151-62.
- D. Strauch, Alexander. *The New Testament Deacon*. Littleton, CO: Lewis & Roth, 1992. 192 pp. pb. US\$10.

IV. Summary

To review, let's compare the 20 traits required for elders with the 12 traits for deacons. Similar characteristics appear in parallel columns in the following chart. Trait numbers in parentheses correspond with the numbers in the preceding trait studies. For the third column, the elder trait translation and trait number appear first, followed by the deacon translation and trait number. Also, similar but not precisely parallel qualifications match horizontally across the chart (e.g., respected = blameless, children believe = children obey, teach = holds doctrines, and deacon wife traits 7-10 parallel deacon traits 1-4).

Unique to Elders	Unique to Deacons	Required of Both Offices
Respected by non-Christians (3)	<u>Deacon Wife Qualities:</u>	Blameless (1)/tested as above reproach (6)
Not a new believer (13)	Wife respectable (7)	Respectable (2/1)
Not quick-tempered (8)	Wife not a slanderer (8)	Not quarrelsome (11)/ not deceptive (2)
Self-controlled (19)	Wife temperate (9)	Temperate (9)/not addicted to wine (3)
Not a lover of money (12b)	Wife trustworthy (10)	Not pursuing dishonest gain (12a/4)
Children believe or faithful (5)		Children obey (6)/managed well (12)
Able to teach (20a)		Holds basic doctrines (20b/5)
Not self-willed (7)		Husband of one wife (4/11)
Gentle/not violent (10)		
Hospitable (14)		
Loves what is good (15)		
Sensible/prudent (16)		
Just/fair (17)		
Devout/holy (18)		

Observations

1. More requirements apply to elders (20) than to deacons (12) since elders hold the higher office.
2. The deacon traits in the third column fall into two basic categories: four parallel wives and elders and four parallel elders alone.
3. While no traits for elder wives are listed, four traits are given for deacon wives. This does not mean that an elder's wife is unimportant; it probably indicates that whereas elder wives are not privy to information shared in elder meetings, deacons serve with their wives, so these women must hold similar traits as the men themselves. The requirements of their wives are the only requisites expected of deacons that are not expressly required of elders.
4. Nearly all traits address character rather than ability. Exceptions include both teaching ability and household management.

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Qualifications for Elders/Overseers and Deacons

Self-controlled	ELDER	ITi 3:2; Tit 1:8	Husband of one wife	ELDER DEACON	ITi 3:2; Tit 1:6 ITi 3:12
Hospitable	ELDER	ITi 3:2; Tit 1:8	Temperate	ELDER DEACON	ITi 3:2; Tit 1:7 ITi 3:8
Able to teach	ELDER	ITi 3:2; 5:17; Tit 1:9	Respectable	ELDER DEACON	ITi 3:2 ITi 3:8
Not violent but gentle	ELDER	ITi 3:3; Tit 1:7	Not given to drunkenness	ELDER DEACON	ITi 3:3; Tit 1:7 ITi 3:8
Not quarrelsome	ELDER	ITi 3:3	Manages his own family well	ELDER DEACON	ITi 3:4 ITi 3:12
Not a lover of money	ELDER	ITi 3:3	Sees that his children obey him	ELDER DEACON	ITi 3:4-5; Tit 1:6 ITi 3:12
Not a recent convert	ELDER	ITi 3:6	Does not pursue dishonest gain	ELDER DEACON	Tit 1:7 ITi 3:8
Has a good reputation with outsiders	ELDER	ITi 3:7	Keeps hold of the deep truths	ELDER DEACON	Tit 1:9 ITi 3:9
Not overbearing	ELDER	Tit 1:7	Sincere	DEACON	ITi 3:8
Not quick-tempered	ELDER	Tit 1:7	Tested	DEACON	ITi 3:10
Loves what is good	ELDER	Tit 1:8			
Upright, holy	ELDER	Tit 1:8			
Disciplined	ELDER	Tit 1:8			
Above reproach (blameless)	ELDER DEACON	ITi 3:2; Tit 1:6 ITi 3:9			

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