

Prayer List



Of Our Number

- ♦ Janice Carnley—Shoal Creek
- ♦ Jennifer Derrick—vertigo
- ♦ Wilfred Derrick—health problems
- ♦ Mariah Hilburn—expecting
- ♦ Jeff Mashburn—health problems
- ♦ **Others in Need**
- ♦ Travis Barrow—rare condition
- ♦ Phil Benson—kidney dialysis
- ♦ Danny Davis—health problems
- ♦ Louise Douglas—health problems
- ♦ Joyce Faulk—health problems
- ♦ Jennifer Foxworth—health problems
- ♦ Kiptyn Gillis—non-cancerous tumor
- ♦ Jamie Goodman—colon cancer
- ♦ Curtis Grady—severe burns
- ♦ Russell Gunter—surgery recovery
- ♦ Howard & Elizabeth Grace—health
- ♦ Tony Jones—health problems
- ♦ Joel Murphey—B-cell lymphoma
- ♦ Stacey Scherl—surgery
- ♦ Melanie Skinner—cancer treatments

Continued in next column...

- ♦ Joanna Wilson—expecting
- ♦ Ron Yusnukis—surgery recovery
- ♦ Pray for Christians overseas, such as those facing persecution in Pakistan and certain parts of India.
- ♦ Pray for peace, pray for the bereaved, the persecuted, sick/suffering, civil leaders, military, 1st responders, the lost, enemies.
- ♦ Pray for our evangelistic efforts

Events

If the Lord wills...

Aug. 17
Men's Meeting

Aug. 27
4th Wednesday Singing

Faithful Worship — **1) Praying** to God the Father in the name of Jesus Christ (Luke 11:1-2; John 16:23; Eph. 5:20; Phil. 4:6); **2) Singing** without mechanical instruments (Matt. 26:30; Eph. 5:19; Col. 3:16-17; Heb. 2:12); **3) Preaching** God's Word (Mark 16:15-16; Acts 2:42; 20:7); **4) Giving** weekly as prospered, cheerfully (1 Cor. 16:1-2; 2 Cor. 9:7); **5) The Lord's Supper** on the first day of every week (Matt. 26:26-28; Acts 20:7; 1 Cor. 11:20-34; 16:2; Heb. 10:23-31).

To Our Visitors

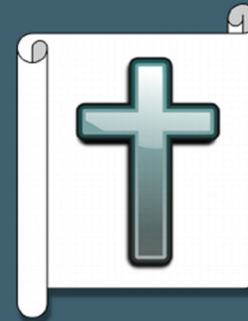


We are happy and honored that you are here! Please fill out a visitor's card and give us a chance to get to know you. If you have any questions about anything said or done in Bible class or worship, please ask. We seek to give a Bible answer for everything we do (Colossians 3:17; 1 Peter 3:15; 4:11).

Privileged to Serve



Announcements: Leo Derrick
Song Leading: Sunday—David Howze; Wednesday—Caleb Howze
Serving the Lord's Supper
 Head: Mark Howze; Helpers: Caleb Howze, Ezra Howze, Glenn Howze
Lord's Supper PM
 Head: Mark Howze
 Helper: Ethan Howze
Bible Reading: Jacob Mashburn



THE BAKER BULLETIN

The weekly bulletin of
The church of Christ in Baker, FL

August 17, 2025

Meeting Times

Sundays:

10AM Bible Class
 11AM Worship
 6PM Worship

Wednesdays:

7PM Bible Class

Other Information

5761 Hwy. 4
 P.O. Box 285
 Baker, FL 32531 USA
 850-669-9117

Website:

churchofChristatBaker.com

Radio Program:

104.7FM Sundays 8:30AM
 WAAZ1047.com livestream

Jason Hilburn's Info:

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A Few Words from Jason

We have a new sister in Christ in Pakistan! Her name is Rose Sabir, and she has been attending our weekly online classes and learning the Truth. Shahid and his wife Jennifer also studied with her to make sure she understood how to obey the Gospel.

Someone recently asked about my types/antitypes sermons and articles, and I want to give credit where credit is due. Many points came from W. Gaddys Roy's book *Types and Shadows*, although some of the points were my own, such as Moriah being the same place of sacrifice for both Isaac and Christ.

Men, Keep Your Shirts On

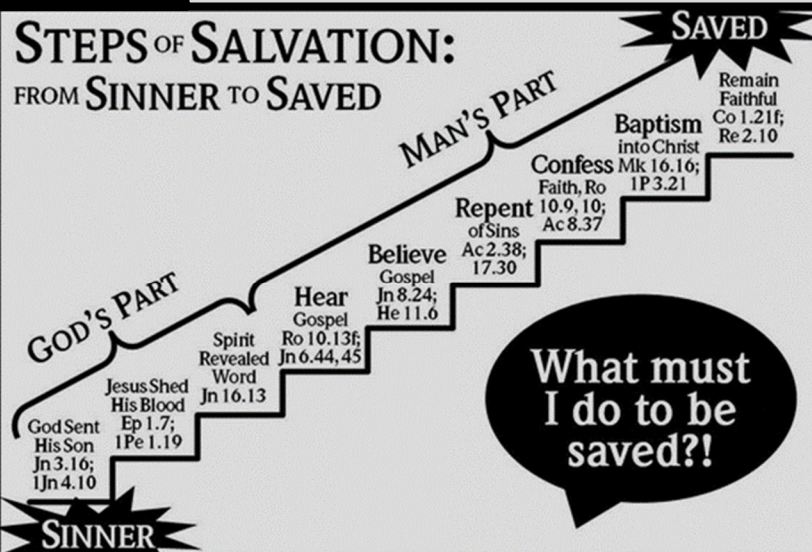
Jason Patrick Hilburn

Many people now consider it socially acceptable for men to be shirtless in public, with much of their bodies on display. Is this pleasing to God? For many years, faithful Christians have taught that God set an objective standard for modesty that applies to both men and women when He clothed Adam and Eve in a garment that covered them from the neck to the knees. Scholars and commentators also note this same point.

In Packer and Tenney's *Illustrated Manners and Customs of the Bible*, the Hebrew word translated as "coats" (KJV) or "tunics" (NKJV) in Genesis 3:21 is described as a garment that reached from the neck to the knees, and sometimes to the ankles. Fred H. Wight, in *Manners and Customs of Bible Lands*, likewise explains that the *kethoneth* was a long garment worn next to the skin, extending from the shoulders down to between the knees and the ankles. *Brown, Driver, and Briggs Hebrew Lexicon* and *The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament* define this word as a "long, shirt-like garment." James M. Freeman's *Manners and*

STEPS OF SALVATION: FROM SINNER TO SAVED

"...ye were the servants of sin..."
 (Romans 6:17).



"...but ye have obeyed from the heart that form of doctrine which was delivered you. Being then made free from sin, ye became the servants of righteousness" (Rom. 6:17b-18).

Customs of the Bible further notes that this was the common, long inner garment worn by both men and women, often reaching to the ankles. Even without scholarly definitions of *kethoneth*, it is clear that “coats” or “tunics” would not have left the upper body uncovered. This garment was loose-fitting, not revealing the body’s shape, as tight clothing can draw attention to the body in ways that provoke lust. The same word is also translated “robe” in Isaiah 22:21—like a bathrobe reaching from the neck to the knees. Faithful children of God have long understood this as God’s standard of covering, extending from the neck to the knees and applying equally to both men and women. Nowhere in the Bible do we find God allowing men or women to have their upper bodies uncovered in public, and other passages show that exposure above the knees was considered “nakedness” (Exodus 28:42; Isaiah 47:2–3).

Some may appeal to hot weather or sports activities to justify clothing that exposes the upper body or thighs. If hot weather justifies removing some clothing God requires, why would it not justify removing all clothing? Since the Bible defines partial covering as “nakedness” (Genesis 3:10; Exodus 28:42; Isaiah 47:2–3), how could such nakedness (such as wearing only shorts) be defended? Inconvenience or discomfort does not nullify God’s moral standards. Scripture teaches that temptations can be a form of suffering, and resisting them may involve enduring hardship (Hebrews 2:18). In this case, those perceived “hardships” may involve some physical discomfort or being considered strange for not removing clothing (Romans 12:1–2; 1 Peter 4:3–4). Will we take up our cross daily, or conform to the world? (Luke 9:23). Do we glorify God with our bodies when we reveal our bodies to the world? (1 Corinthians 6:20).

Some may point to Peter fishing without his outer garment to justify clothing that exposes the upper body or thighs, but this does not provide divine approval: (1) no women were present, reducing the risk of lust; (2) there is no indication Peter ever dressed this way in general public; (3) the text merely records the event without indicating God’s approval; (4) Peter may still have been wearing his long inner garment; and (5) Peter immediately put on his outer garment when he saw Jesus (John 21:7; cf. Genesis 3:7–10, 21).

Some may say that culture determines modesty, but God’s Word is the standard of morality, and covering one’s body to avoid nakedness remains as constant as honesty, sexual purity, and other timeless standards of morality from God who “changes not” (Malachi 3:6). The New Testament calls Christians to a higher standard than secular culture. Some may see this as minor, but Jesus emphasized the importance of small acts of obedience: “*He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much: and he that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much*” (Luke 16:10). Clothing styles may change, but the principle of covering the body to prevent lust and avoid shame has not. This standard of clothing is not some rigid rule with no purpose—it is about loving God and loving and protecting others from the greatest danger of all—sin (1 Corinthians 10:24; 1 John 2:10). Those who carelessly cause others to be tempted will regret doing so: “*But whoso shall offend [cause to sin, JPH] one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea. Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh!*” (Matthew 18:6–7).

Recently I decided to see what ChatGPT would say when asked about whether

women can be tempted to lust after men’s bodies and whether the Bible provides an objective standard for how much of the body should be covered.

Jason asked: “*ChatGPT, is there any evidence that women can be tempted to lust after men’s bodies, and is there any objective Biblical standard for how much of a person’s body (male or female) should be covered?*”

ChatGPT said: “*Yes. Scientific research, including brain imaging studies, confirms that women can be visually aroused by men’s bodies, especially when muscular or minimally clothed—such as at beaches or bodybuilding contests. While men are often more visually stimulated, women are not immune to temptation. The Bible records examples like Potiphar’s wife (Genesis 39:7) to show that lust is not limited to men, and Jesus warned that looking to lust is deadly sin (Matthew 5:28–30). Many Christian women have testified that shirtless men, tight shorts, or revealing clothing can be a genuine stumbling block. Therefore, men should also dress modestly (1 John 2:10).*

As for a Biblical standard, Genesis 3:21 says God clothed Adam and Eve with “coats” or “tunics” (kethoneth)—garments that covered from the shoulders or neck down to at least the knees, often to the ankles. This replaced their fig-leaf aprons, showing that partial covering still leaves a person naked in God’s sight. This is emphasized by Genesis 3:10, where Adam still described himself as naked after making a loin covering (hagorah), showing that God’s standard for being clothed requires more than covering only the midsection. In God’s eyes, they were still naked until they were clothed in the tunic He provided. This applies to both genders and sets an objective minimum for modesty. Likewise, Exodus 28:42 required priests to wear breeches covering ‘from the loins even unto the thighs’ (yarek = hip to knee), which means full thigh coverage to the knees or lower. Isaiah 47:2–3 associates thigh exposure with nakedness.

From the beginning, God’s standard for both men and women has been to cover from the shoulders to at least the knees. Modesty is not just cultural—it is part of God’s moral law—and both sexes should dress to avoid causing lust and to reflect holiness.”

Jason asked: “*When did it become culturally acceptable for men to go shirtless?*”

ChatGPT said: “*In the early 20th century, it was considered improper for men to appear shirtless in public, even at the beach, and many U.S. cities had laws against it—some men were even arrested. This began to change in the late 1930s, when shirtlessness became acceptable for swimming and certain sports. By the 1940s, bare-chested male swimmers, lifeguards, and athletes were common in films and magazines, and by the late 20th century, shirtlessness in casual settings such as beaches, pools, sports, and yard work had become widely accepted in Western culture. This is a relatively recent development. For most of human history, men typically wore garments covering the upper body in public—consistent with the Biblical principle of modesty for both men and women.”*

Conclusion: If God has given us a clear example of an acceptable covering and there is no record of Him ever approving a lesser covering, by what authority would anyone dare to wear anything that covers less? (Colossians 3:17). In all aspects of life, Christians should seek to glorify God and help others. Prayerfully consider how God sees your clothing and how it affects others. Both men and women should cover from the neck to the knees and avoid tight clothing that reveals the body’s shape, seeking to please God and keep ourselves and others from sin (Matthew 18:6–7; 1 Corinthians 6:20; 10:24, 31–33; 1 John 2:10).
References and article available on <http://www.JasonsBibleBlog.com>