

**What Sand Writing**

**was against us**

**in Colossians 2?**



**A TEACHING  
FROM:**



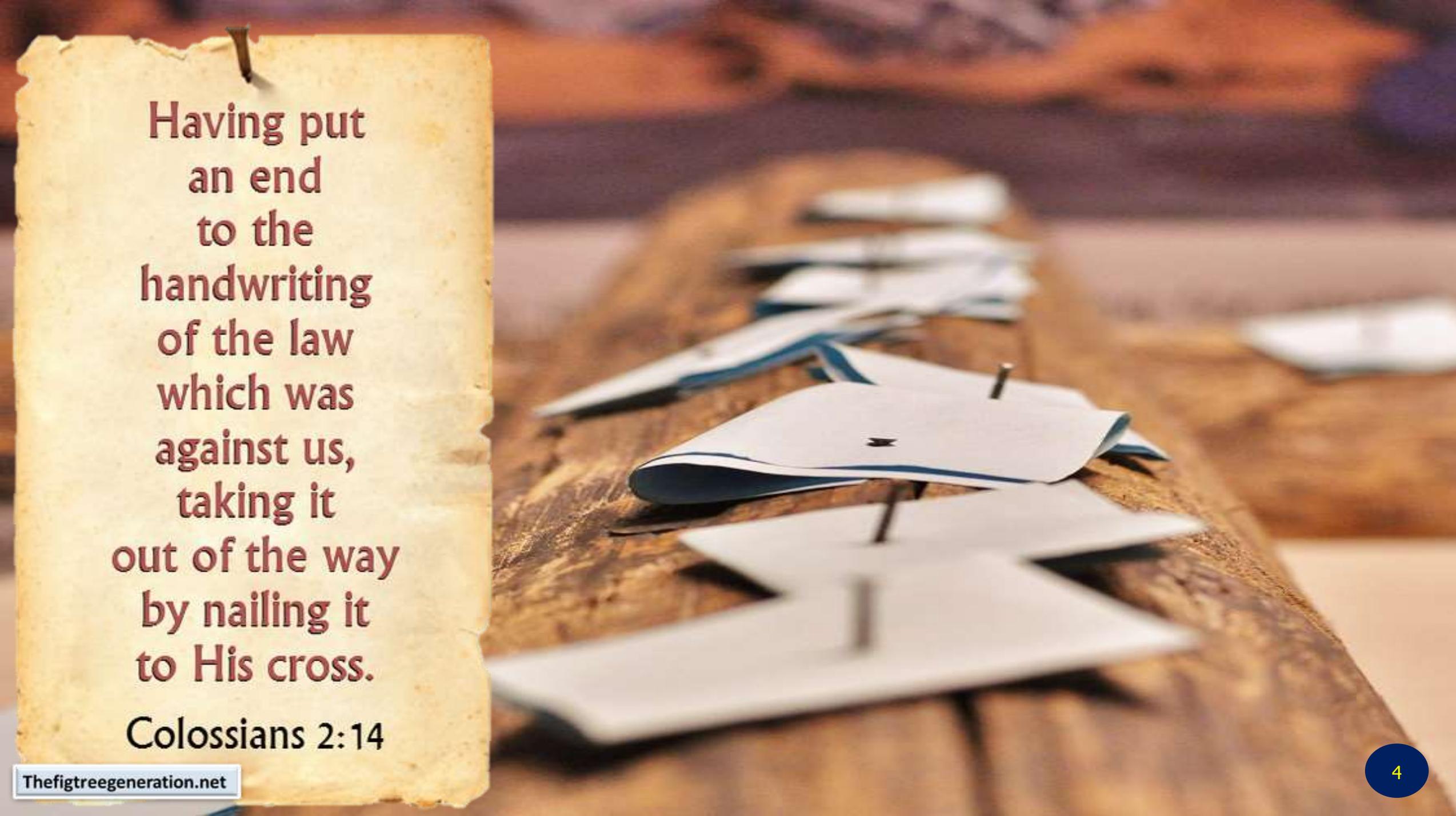
YAH'S  
COVENANT  
*Calendar*

A decorative key graphic with a circular emblem in the center of the shaft. The emblem features a landscape with a sun or moon over a horizon. The key is positioned vertically on the left side of the text.

**Addressing Yahuah's Feasts in Colossians 2**

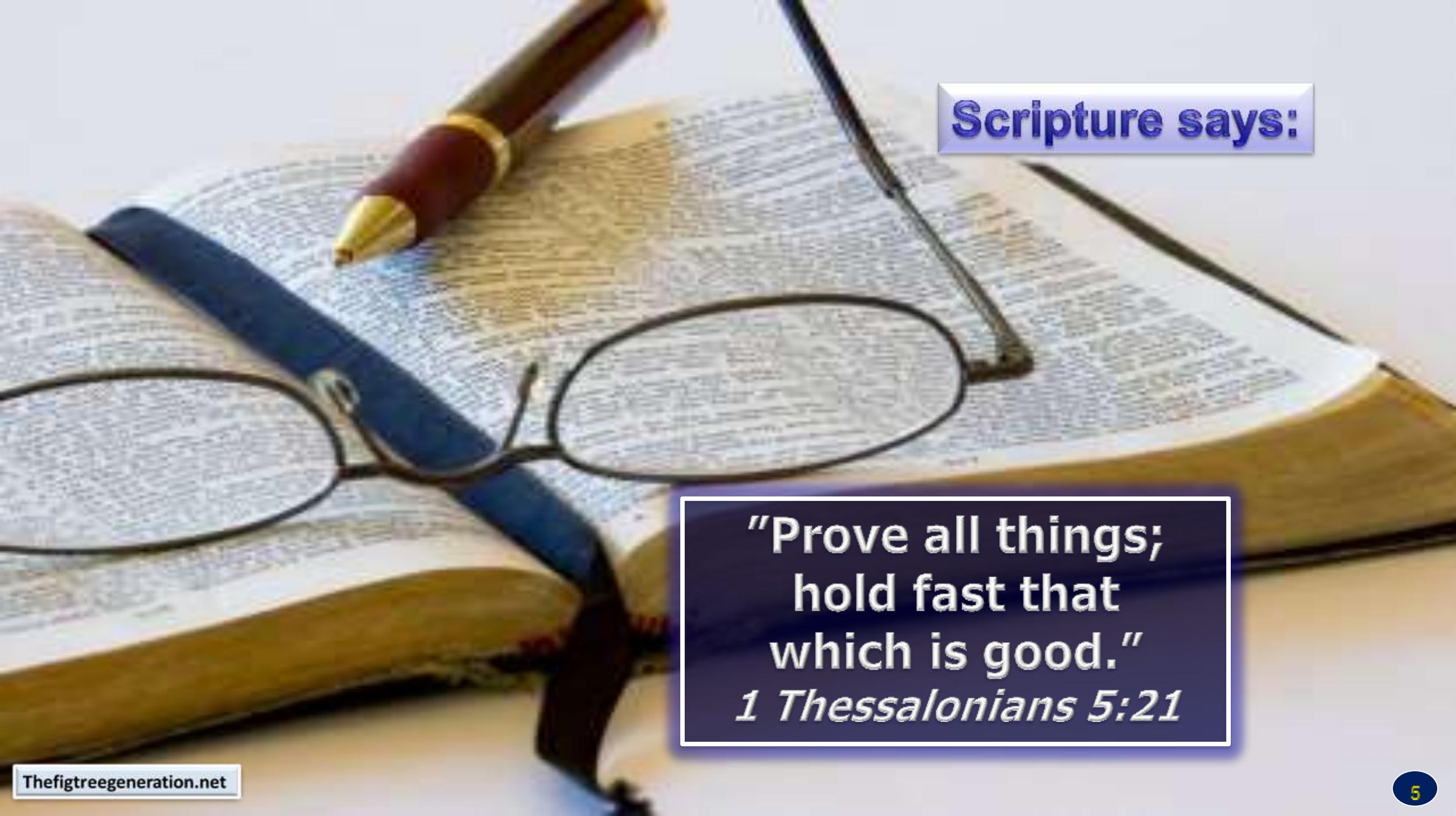
# JUST FOR CLARIFICATION:

In my presentations, I am using YHVH (Yahuwah) instead of LORD, which is a title and not a name. I also use Yahusha instead of Jesus, which is not a translation but a transliteration which really has no meaning, neither in Hebrew nor in English! YHVH (Yahuwah) and Yahusha are the actual original names and represent the true nature and character of our Creator.



Having put  
an end  
to the  
handwriting  
of the law  
which was  
against us,  
taking it  
out of the way  
by nailing it  
to His cross.

Colossians 2:14

An open book with a pen and glasses resting on it. The book is open to a page with text. A pen with a gold and maroon finish is resting on the page. A pair of round glasses is also resting on the page. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

**Scripture says:**

**"Prove all things;  
hold fast that  
which is good."  
*1 Thessalonians 5:21***

? ? ? ? ? ?

**What about  
Colossians  
2:14-17?**



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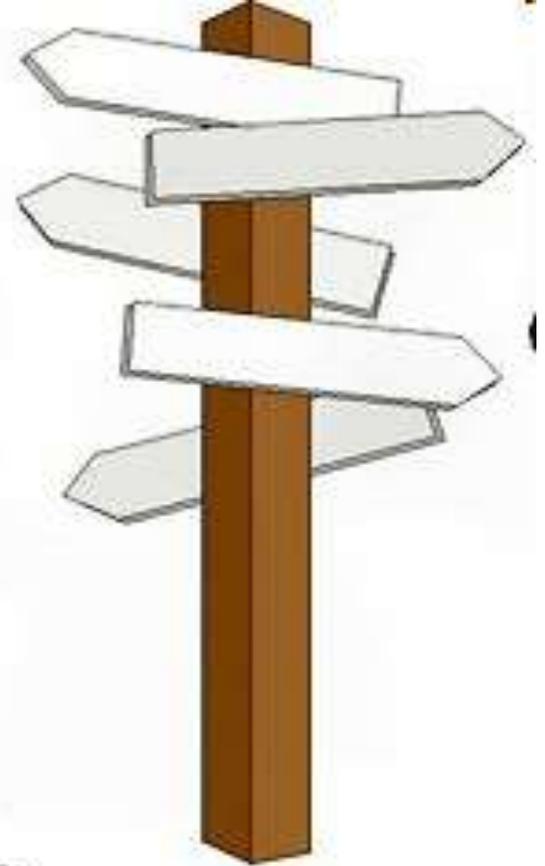
**Are the yearly  
feast days still  
binding for  
Christians today?**

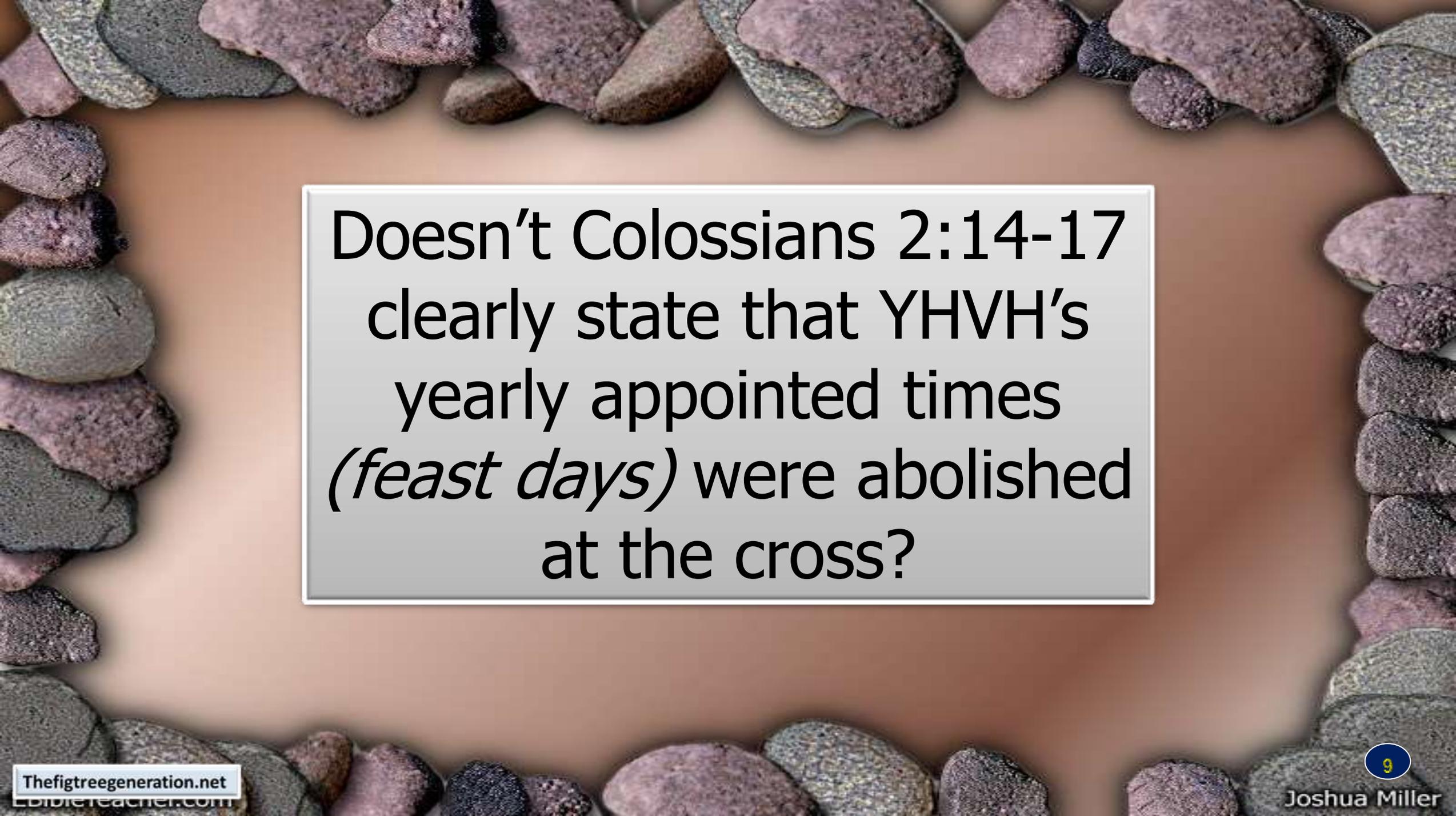


???

**Does the Creator  
allow Man to  
choose his own  
religious festivals  
according to his  
discretion?**

???





Doesn't Colossians 2:14-17  
clearly state that YHVH's  
yearly appointed times  
(*feast days*) were abolished  
at the cross?

**Let's look at Colossians Chapter 2 a little closer!**

This presentation is dedicated to the second chapter of Colossians, verses 14-17. We will also investigate various Bible translations.



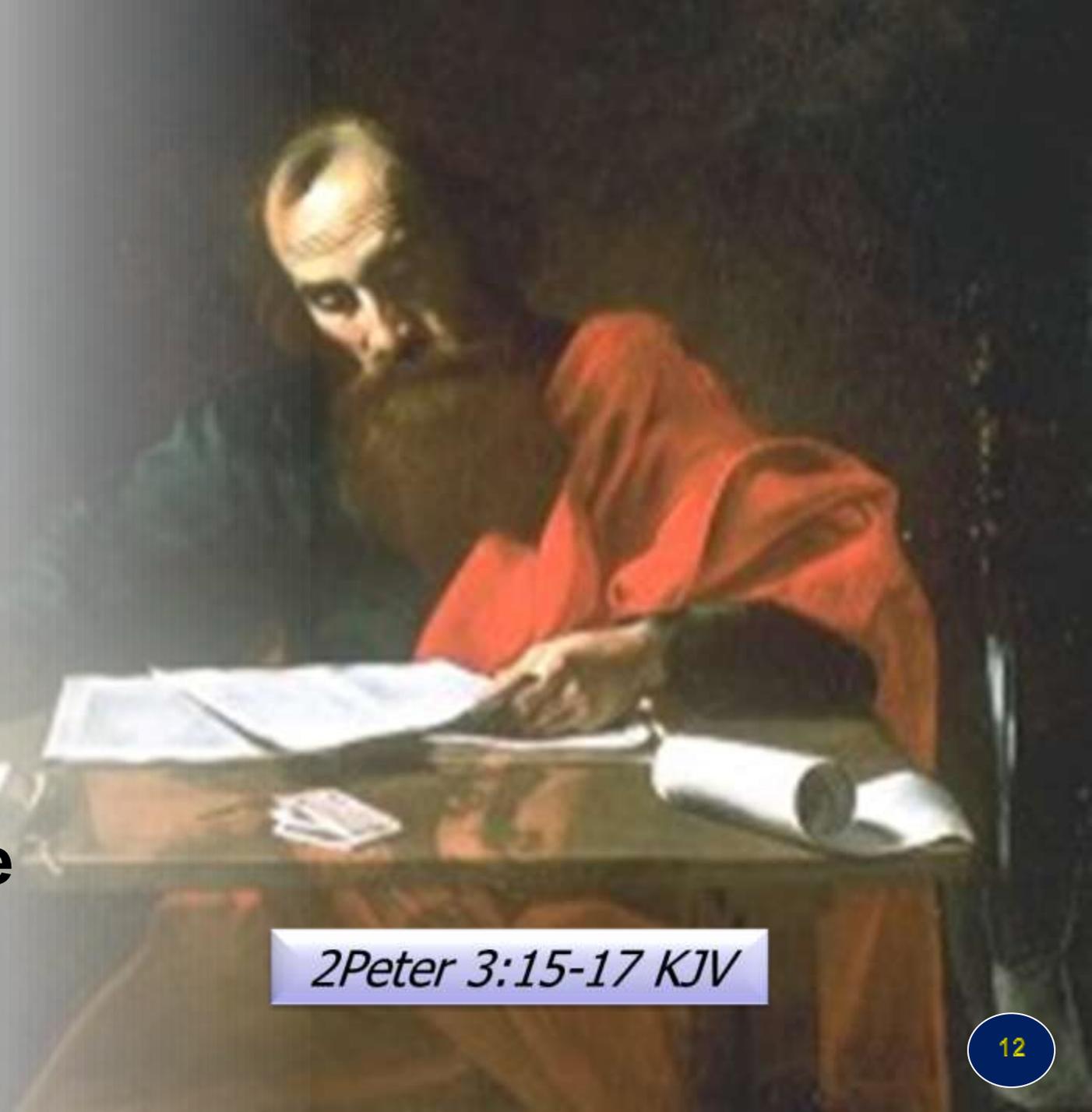
Why? Because honesty requires that we examine several translations of this text.

First the question:

**Could Colossians be one of the letters Peter is talking about in 2 Peter 3:15-17, where it says:**



“And account that the longsuffering of our Master is salvation; even as our beloved brother Paul also according to the wisdom given unto him hath written unto you; 16 **As also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things; which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, unto their own destruction.**”



*2Peter 3:15-17 KJV*

**Paul** was a Scholar!

**Peter** was a simple fisherman!

We can understand Peter's concern.

Some things that Paul wrote are very difficult to understand.

Paul was a Pharisee; he knew and understood the Hebrew Scriptures back and forth.



Before the Council,  
Paul stated in  
Acts 23:6

**"I am a Pharisee,  
the son of a  
Pharisee."**



Peter was a simple fisherman  
on the other hand.

And like most people today  
that are not so familiar with  
the Scriptures,  
Peter was no Scholar of the  
Old Testament Scriptures.  
There are many things in the  
Bible, that are not very  
familiar to us and  
sometimes some things  
do not make sense.



For that reason, we must read Paul's writings very carefully and not take them out of context and twist them **to our own destruction.**

How can we make sure that we do not twist Paul's writings?



We must **copy** the assembly of Berea (Acts 17:10-22) in that we daily search the Scriptures in order to know if the teachings of Paul agree with Scripture.

Is that a good idea?

# What Scripture did they research?

Was it the New Testament?

**No,** because that was not written yet.

They compared everything with the so-called Old Testament, the Hebrew Scriptures, the Torah, the Prophets and the Psalms.

If the teachings of Paul would have not agreed with those, they would have rejected his messages.



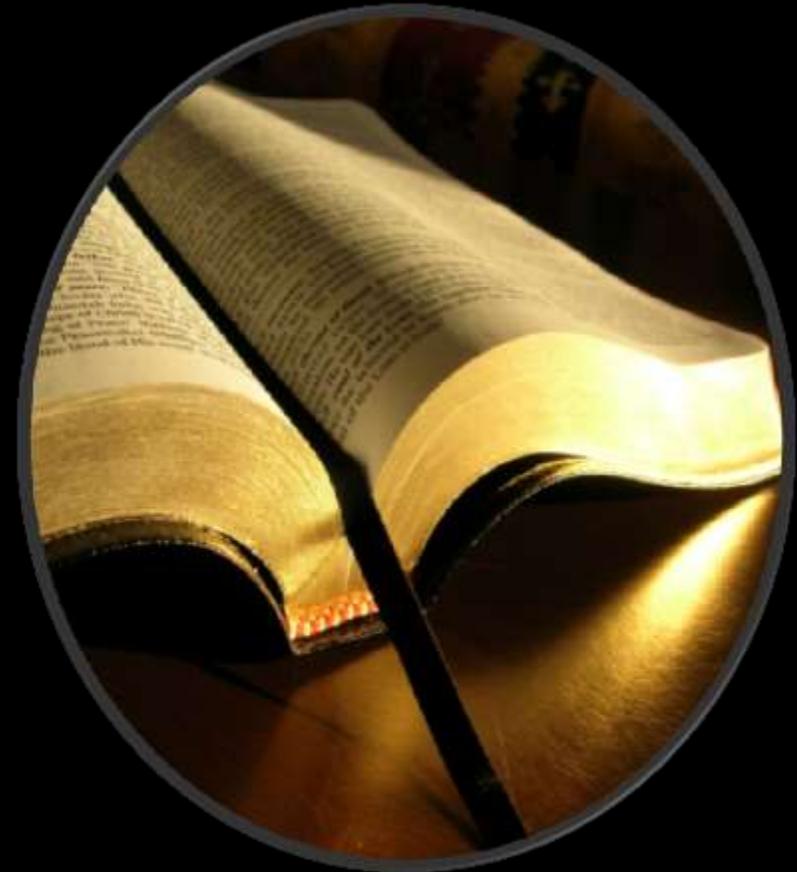
# Should we do the same today?

**Absolutely!** It is even more important today to prove everything. The Bible does not contradict itself, for that reason we must check out Paul's writings and every other preacher, including Ellen G White for SDA's. We must compare them with **the Torah.**

**That is our personal responsibility and our duty.**

Yahusha gives the same warning!

He states in  
Matthew 24:4,  
**“Take heed,  
that no man  
deceive you.”**



Someone is out to deceive us:

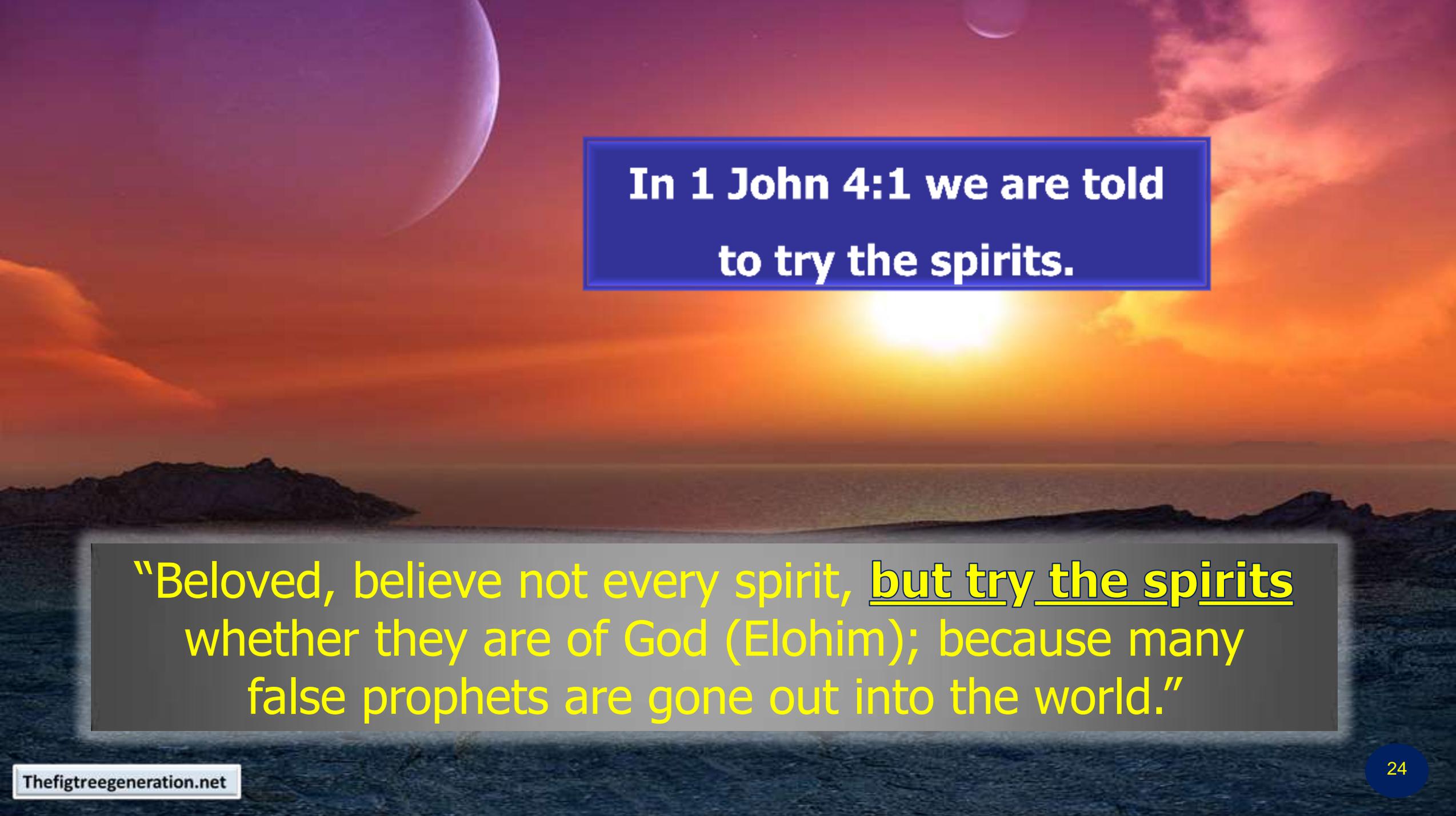
Peter stated clearly in 1 Peter 5:8 exactly who this “someone” is:

**“Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour.”**

## 2 Corinthians 11:14

**“Satan himself is transformed  
into an angel of light.”**

*That is why we are commanded in 1 Thessalonians 5: 21 to*  
**“Prove all things,  
hold fast that which is good!”**

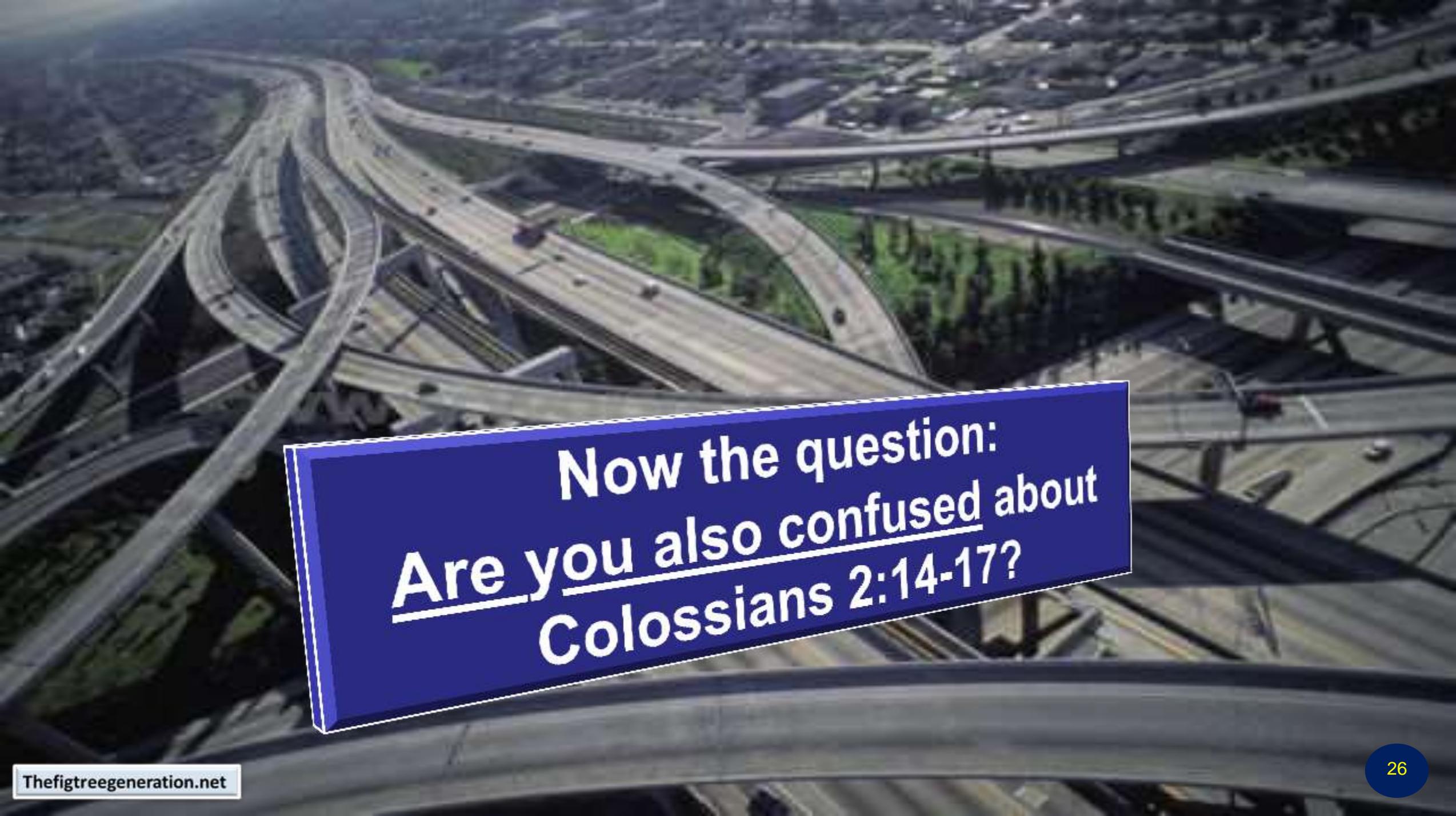


**In 1 John 4:1 we are told  
to try the spirits.**

“Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God (Elohim); because many false prophets are gone out into the world.”

Let's remember, Scripture is the test of all doctrines,  
**only** by it, beginning in Genesis 1:1 we can know  
what is truth and what is not!





Now the question:  
Are you also confused about  
Colossians 2:14-17?

Are the yearly feast days  
still binding for  
Christians today?

Doesn't Colossians 2:13-17  
make it clear that the feast days  
ended at the cross?

Colossians is one of the letters over  
which most Christians fall **to their  
own destruction**, like Peter said.



Let us read Colossians 2, starting in verse 13 to 17 in the KJV:

**13.** And you, being dead in your sins, and the uncircumcision of your flesh, hath he quickened together with him, having forgiven you all trespasses; **14. Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross.**

**15.** And having spoiled principalities and powers, he made a shew of them openly, triumphing over them in it.

**16. Let no man therefore judge you** in meat, or in drink, or **in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon [month], or of the Sabbath days.** **17.** Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body *is* of Messiah.”

**What was nailed to the cross?**

**It depends on who you ask and  
which Bible translation one reads!**

**Many read various translations  
and come to various conclusions!**

**That is sad, but it is the truth!**



In order to find out the truth, one must go back to the original Hebrew Scriptures, because YHVH wrote **only one Bible.**

י	ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א
Yod (Y)	Tet (T)	Chet (Ch)	Zayin (Z)	Vav (V)	He (H)	Dalet (D)	Gimel (G)	Bet (B/V)	Alef (silent)
ע	ס	נ	נ	מ	מ	ל	ך	כ	
Ayin (silent)	Samech (S)	Nun (N)	Nun (N)	Mem (M)	Mem (M)	Lamed (L)	Khaf (Kh)	Kaf (K/Kh)	
ת	ש	ר	ק	ץ	צ	ף	פ		
Tav (T)	Shin (Sh/S)	Resh (R)	Qof (Q)	Tsadeh (Ts)	Tsadeh (Ts)	Feh (F)	Peh (P/F)		

Most Christians claim that the sentence in the KJV:  
**“Handwriting of ordinances”** that “was against us,

**which was contrary to us”** refers to the law of Moses. Therefore, most come to the conclusion that the whole law, or part of it, ended at the cross, therefore claiming **these laws are no longer valid for Christians.**

- **That was verse 14.**



We will talk about that later.

Here are some examples of statements from other churches in reference to Colossians 2:16 and the following question:  
“Are the 10 Commandments abolished?”

“Jesus removed the ordinances, so, we need not keep the laws regarding foods, holy days, or the *Sabbath* (Col. 2:16). But the Sabbath was one of the Ten Commandments, hence, all the Old Testament laws were removed, including the Ten Commandments and the Sabbath.”

- Gospelway.com – “Old Testament Laws”



Here are some examples of statements from other churches in reference to Colossians 2:16 and the following question:  
“Are the 10 Commandments abolished?”

“Jesus removed the ordinances, so, we need not keep the laws regarding foods, holy days, or the

Sabbath  
was  
he

**IS THAT CORRECT?**

were removed, including the Ten Commandments and the Sabbath.”

- Gospelway.com – “Old Testament Laws”



**An important explanation must be inserted here:**

If we understand that we are dealing with two different Messiahs, we know that it is the Greek Christian Jesus, **(or the false messiah)**, who claims that the **10 Commandments are no longer binding for Christianity.**

However, the Hebrew Messiah by the name of Yahusha **did not do away** with any Commandments and Statutes in the **blood-ratified everlasting covenant!** **They are still binding for His followers as long as time should last.**

Here is another example: Question: Was the 7<sup>th</sup> Day Sabbath abolished? Bible.ca – “Sabbath Keepers Refuted”

*“The Sabbath commandment was stated to be abolished in Col 2:14-16.*

*This means that under the New Covenant law, 9 of the 10 Commandments have been carried forward and one is abolished.”*



**This Christian church comes to the same conclusion!**

# Was the 7<sup>th</sup> Day Sabbath abolished? Bible.ca – “Sabbath Keepers refuted”

*“The Sabbath commandment  
was stated to be abolished  
in Col 2:14-16*

*This means that the  
New Covenant has replaced the 10  
commandments. They have been  
put forward and  
one is abolished.”*

**But are they correct?**



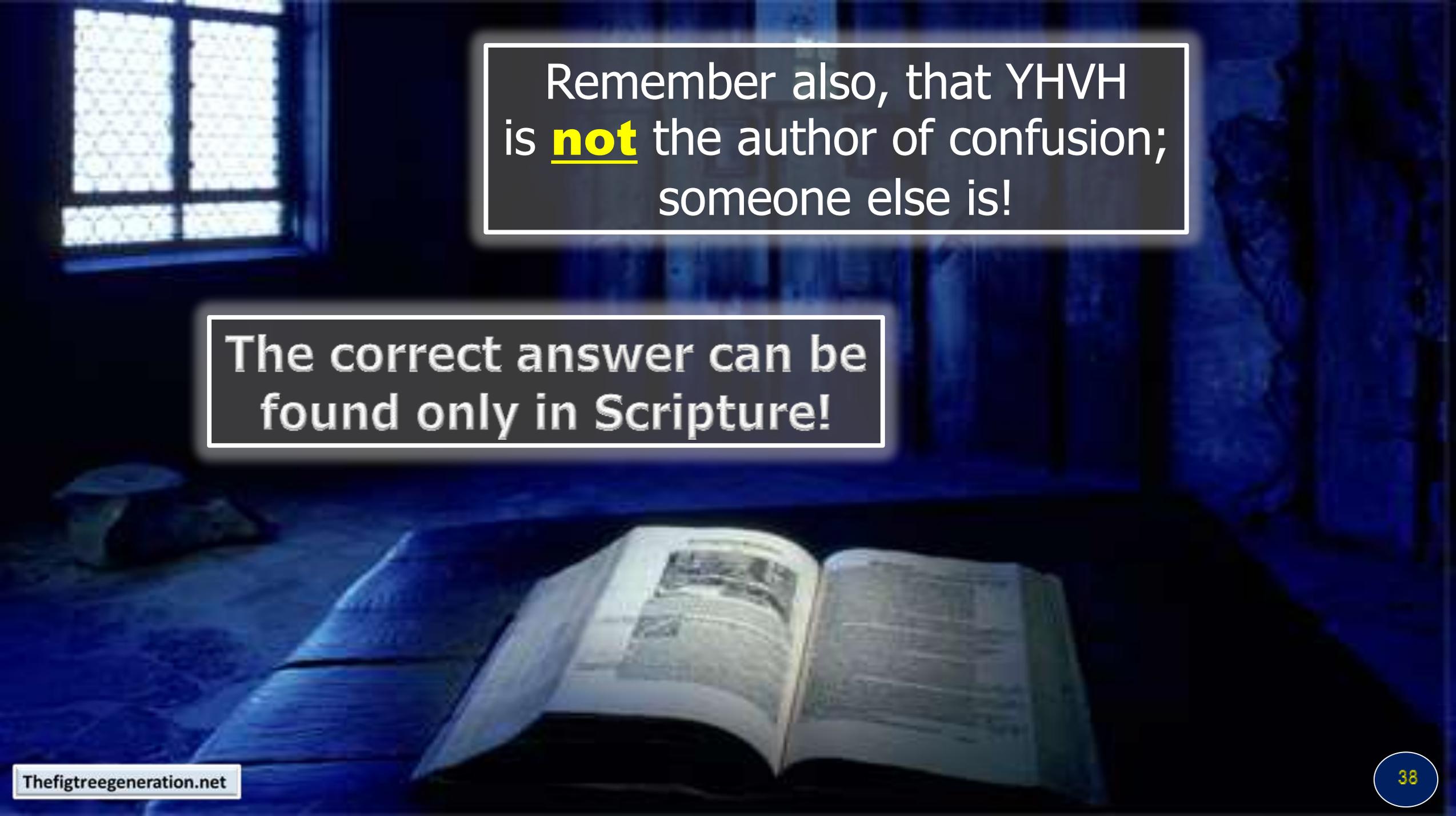
**This church comes to the same conclusion!**

**Now another denomination comes along, and they have a different opinion regarding Colossians 2:16!**

They state in their Bible Commentary, Volume 7, page 205: ***"Sabbath days cannot refer to the weekly Sabbath, designated by the fourth commandment, but must indicate the ceremonial rest days."***

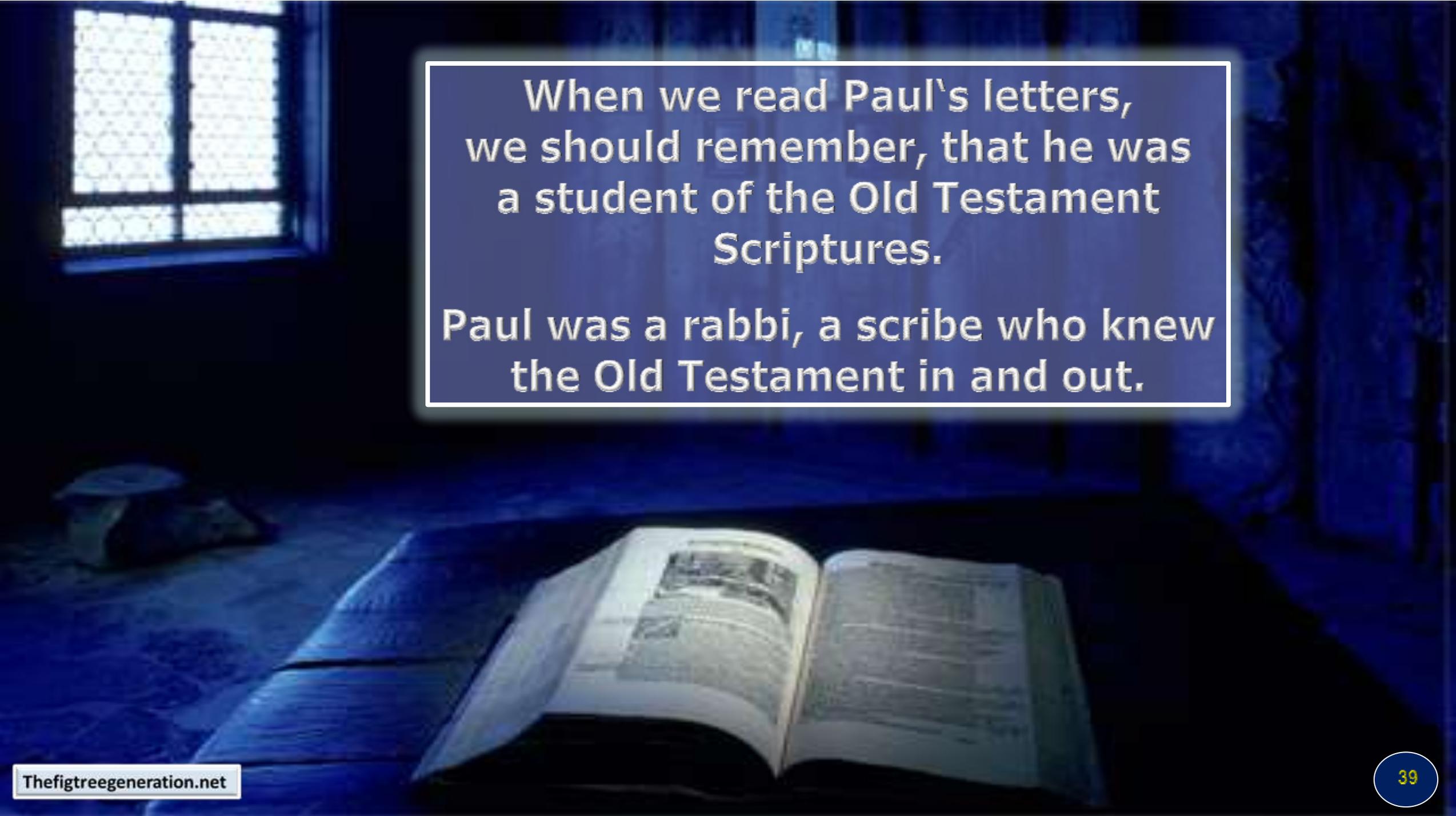


**Is that correct? Are they right?**

An open Bible lies on a bed in a dimly lit room. The room is bathed in a soft, blue light, likely from a window in the upper left corner. The Bible is open to a page with text and a small illustration. The background shows a window with a view of a bright, possibly snowy, outdoor scene.

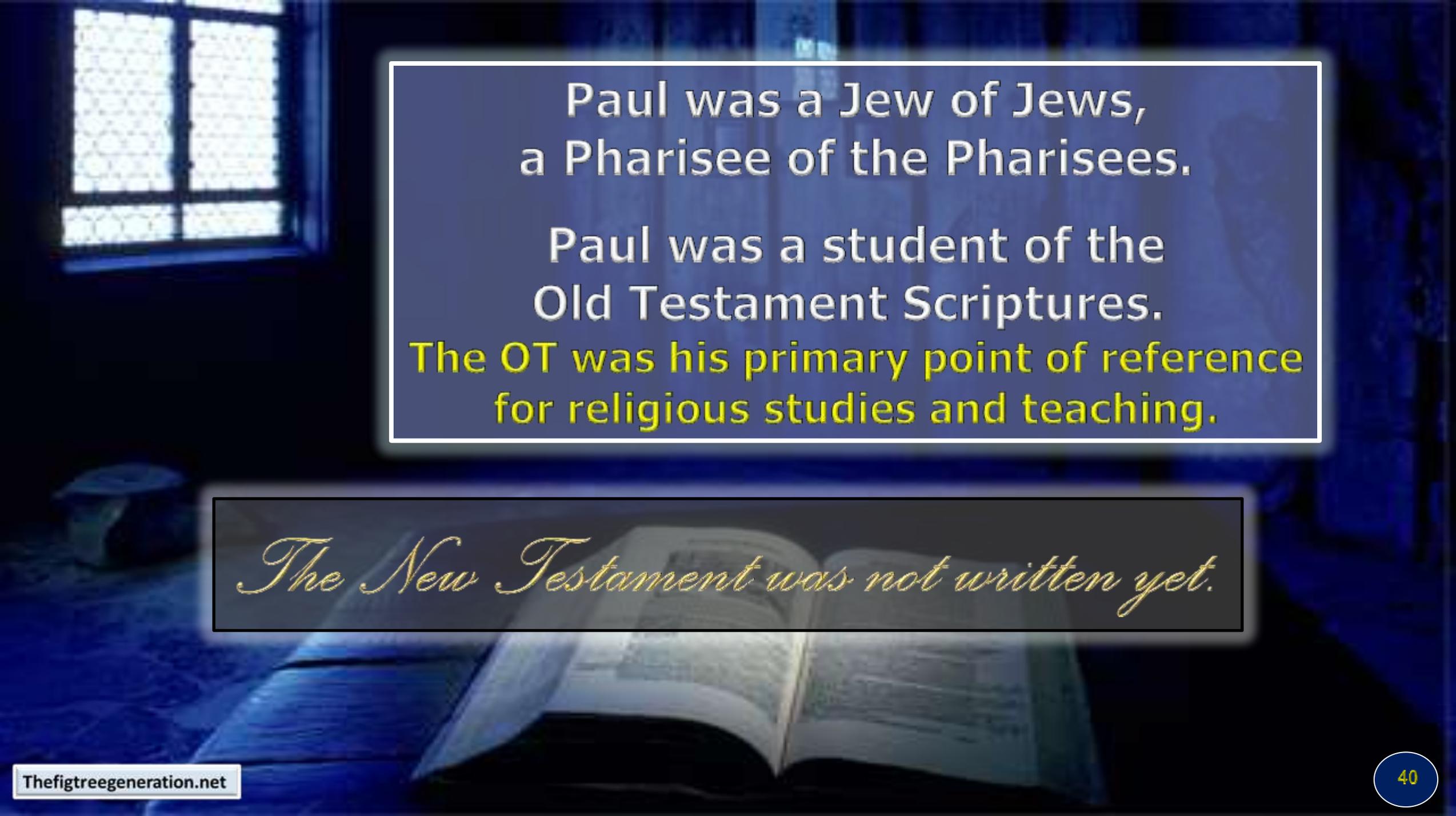
Remember also, that YHVH  
is **not** the author of confusion;  
someone else is!

The correct answer can be  
found only in Scripture!

An open Bible lies on a bed in a dimly lit room. The room is bathed in a soft, blue light, likely from a window in the upper left corner. The Bible is open to a page with text and a small illustration. The background shows a window with a grid pattern, possibly a stained glass window, and a dark, textured wall.

When we read Paul's letters,  
we should remember, that he was  
a student of the Old Testament  
Scriptures.

Paul was a rabbi, a scribe who knew  
the Old Testament in and out.



Paul was a Jew of Jews,  
a Pharisee of the Pharisees.

Paul was a student of the  
Old Testament Scriptures.  
The OT was his primary point of reference  
for religious studies and teaching.

*The New Testament was not written yet.*

*My question is:* "Where did Paul get this terminology holyday or of the new ~~moon~~ [month], or of the Sabbath [days] from?"

There are **several places** in the Scriptures where we find this terminology. The following passages will explain exactly where Paul learned this terminology.



**Note: the term "new moon" has been incorrectly translated. "New month" is the correct term.**

# Here is the sequence:

(Note: words in parenthesis are added.)

- Feasts or feast days (*yearly*)
- New Moons [new months] (*monthly*)
- Sabbaths (*weekly*)

Here are the Bible texts where Paul must have received this terminology:

## #1. 2 Chronicles 2:4

"Behold, I build an house to the name of YHVH my Elohim, to dedicate [it] to him, [and] to burn before him sweet incense, and for the continual showbread, and for the burnt offerings morning and evening, on *the Sabbaths* (weekly), and on *the new moons* [new months] (monthly), and on *the solemn feasts* (annually) of YHVH our Elohim. This *is an ordinance* for ever to Israel."

## #2. 2 Chronicles 8:13

“Even after a certain rate every day, offering according to the commandment of Moses, on *the Sabbaths* (weekly), and on *the new moons* [*new months*] (monthly), and on *the solemn feasts* (annually), three times in the year, [even] in the feast of unleavened bread, and in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of tabernacles.”

### #3. 2 Chronicles 31:3

“[He appointed] also the king's portion of his substance for the burnt offerings, [to wit], for the morning and evening burnt offerings, and the burnt offerings for *the Sabbaths (weekly)*, and for *the new moons [new months] (monthly)*, and for *the set feasts (annually)*, as [it is] written in the law of YHVH.”

## #4. Nehemiah 10:33

“For the showbread, and for the continual meat offering, and for the continual burnt offering, of *the Sabbaths*, (weekly) of *the new moons* [new months], (monthly) for *the set feasts*, (yearly) and for the holy [things], and for the sin offerings to make an atonement for Israel, and [for] all the work of the house of our God (*Elohim*).”

## #5. Ezekiel 45:17

“And it shall be the prince's part [to give] burnt offerings, and meat offerings, and drink offerings, in *the feasts* (annually), and in *the new moons* [new months] (monthly), and in *the Sabbaths* (weekly), in all solemnities of the house of Israel: he shall prepare the sin offering, and the meat offering, and the burnt offering, and the peace offerings, to make reconciliation for the house of Israel.”



**These weekly, monthly and annually  
set-apart times are **HIS** appointments.  
These are NOT Jewish or man-made dates!  
**The Creator invites us; we do not invite HIM.****

What must be the logical conclusion when looking at these Old Testament verses we just saw?

The same principle must be applied to Colossians 2:16, because Colossians 2:16 speaks about the yearly, monthly and weekly appointments - not the yearly, monthly and yearly appointments.



**Did Paul needlessly repeat himself?  
Did he know what he was saying?**

*Or did he have this in mind?*

“Let no man therefore judge you in meat,  
or in drink, or in respect of a yearly  
ceremonial Sabbath, or of the new month,  
or of the yearly ceremonial Sabbaths” ...??  
*(Colossians 2:16, NRPV)*

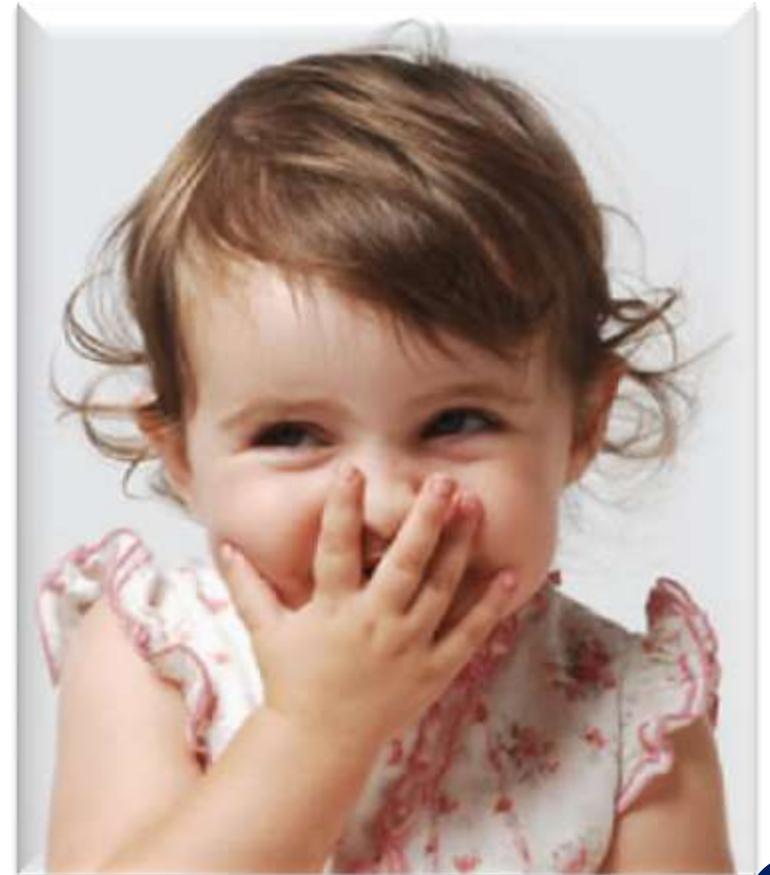


**We need to ask the question, “What version is the NRPV?”**

**NRPV = Needlessly Repetitive Paul’s Version**

Don't laugh! This is not funny, because this it is exactly what many denominations believe and teach their people (including Sabbath-keeping churches).

However, some Scholars don't go along with that teaching, because they do agree that **the 7<sup>th</sup> day Sabbath** is the intent of Paul's statement.



## Here is the proof:

**"... When Paul here refers to 'Sabbaths', if he meant the ceremonial (annual) Sabbaths, he was needlessly repeating himself."**

*Ministry Magazine, May 1997;  
Dr. Richardson, Andrews University.*

## Let's read Colossians 2:16 again:

“Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink,  
or in respect of an

- **Holiday** (*yearly*) or
- **New Moon/New Month** (*monthly*) or
- **Sabbath days** (*weekly*).”

We see here the same sequence as yearly, monthly  
and weekly as in all the other previous examples.

*Therefore, the word Sabbath in Colossians 2:16 refers **solely** to the weekly Sabbath and not to any yearly Sabbath as some theologians are teaching.*

**Is that correct or not?**

In this verse Paul is talking about:

- *Annual times of worship*
- *Monthly times of worship*
- *Weekly times of worship*

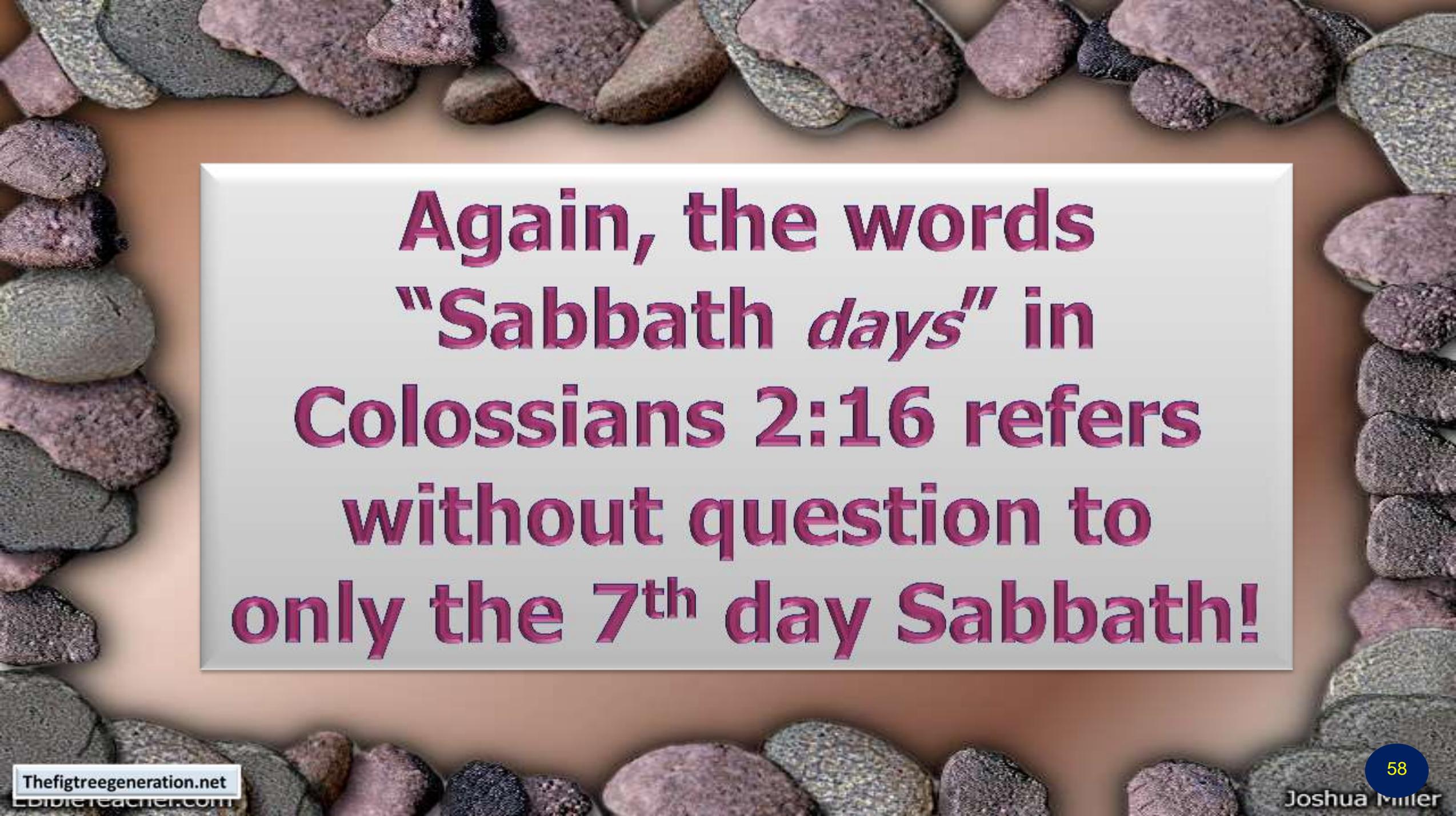
All three types of holy days  
stand or fall together.



We can not pick and choose!

A black and white photograph of a person kneeling on a sandy beach. The person's head is buried in the sand, and their hands are clasped in front of them. The background shows the texture of the sand and the gentle waves of the ocean.

**People that attempt to do away with the feast days,  
(or the appointed times), by their misuse of Colossians 2:16  
may be sincere, but unfortunately, they are also  
absolutely ignorant of the true meaning of this passage!**



**Again, the words  
"Sabbath *days*" in  
Colossians 2:16 refers  
without question to  
only the 7<sup>th</sup> day Sabbath!**



The phrase  
"Sabbath *days*"  
is found in the New  
Testament (KJV)  
nine (9) times.  
Every single time  
it refers to the  
weekly Sabbath  
including  
Colossians 2:16.

# Sabbath "Days"

Holy days, New Months, or of the Sabbath "*days*" ...

By the way, the word "*days*"  
was not in the original text.

It simply reads:

**"Holy days, or of the New Months,  
or of the Sabbath."**



Let's examine the first  
eight (8) Bible texts.  
#1 Matthew 12:5

"Or have ye not read in the Torah, how that on  
the Sabbath days the priests in the temple  
profane the Sabbath, and are blameless?"

Note: "Sabbath days" is G4521 "Sabbaton" which is  
the same as H7676 – a day of weekly repose.



#2 Matthew 12:10

#3 Matthew 12:12

*Matt 12:10* "And, behold, there was a man which had [his] hand withered. And they asked him, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the **Sabbath days** (*G4521*)? that they might accuse him."

*Matt 12:12* "How much then is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the **Sabbath days** (*G4521*)."



#4 Mark 3:4  
#5 Luke 4:31

*Mark 3:4* "And he saith unto them, Is it lawful to do good on the Sabbath days (G4521), or to do evil? To save life, or to kill? But they held their peace."

*Luke 4:31* "And came down to Capernaum, a city of Galilee, and taught them on the Sabbath days (G4521)."



#6 Luke 6:2

#7 Luke 6:9

*Luke 6:2* "And certain of the Pharisees said unto them, Why do ye that which is not lawful to do on the **Sabbath days** (G4521)?"

*Luke 6:9* "Then said Yahusha unto them, I will ask you one thing; Is it lawful on the **Sabbath days** (G4521) to do good, or to do evil ...?"



## #8 Acts 17:2

"And Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three Sabbath days (G4521) reasoned with them out of the Scriptures."

Now we go to #9: Colossians 2:16 ~

"Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday (*yearly*), or of the new month (*monthly*), or of the Sabbath (G4521 - weekly) [days]:"

Now the question remains ...

*Why do people, including Sabbath-keeping churches, use a different rule for Col 2:16 then in all of the foregoing Bible verses?*



## Why not be consistent?

The only reason seems to be, that they are trying to prove with this one text that **the yearly feasts of YHVH** (including the New Moons [months]) **have been nailed to the cross and are no longer binding.**

In order to be consistent with the rest of the New Testament, Col 2:16 refers to only the weekly Sabbath, never to the yearly Sabbaths! Any other interpretation is contrary to the uniform usage of the word Sabbath in the New Testament.

**Textually and contextually, “Sabbath *Days*” in Col 2:16 refers to only the **Weekly Seventh-day Sabbath.****

In the New Testament, there is basically no debate among many theologians that the weekly “Sabbath days” is found many times and understood exactly as the weekly Shabbat.

Why do some theologians **insist** Colossians 2:16 cannot refer to the weekly Sabbath?

In fact, the majority of Bible Commentaries known to man come to the same conclusion that the Greek word Sabbaton in Col 2:16 also refers to the weekly Sabbath – EXCEPT ...



... **EXCEPT** – **the SDA Bible Commentary!**

**This commentary states these  
“Sabbath *days*” positively refer  
to the annual Festival Sabbaths  
because of the phrase in  
vs 17 referring to “shadow of things to come.”**

**This cannot be, as the word “holyday” refers to  
the annual festivals – not the weekly “Sabbath.”**

**Is it possible that the added word "*days*" is the problem?**  
When this added word is removed, the context of the verse changes to:

**"an holyday** [annual festival Sabbath],  
**or of the new** moon **month, or of the** [weekly] **Sabbath."**

**Why would this make a difference?**

Because, IF the verse talked about [annual] holydays and [annual] Sabbaths, this is needless redundancy.

**Remember the "bundles" in the Old Testament**

**included: 1) the annual holy days;**  
**2) the new month; 3) and the weekly Sabbath.**

**Colossians 2 follows the same pattern!**

Is that strange?

Does it make sense?

Colossians 2:16-17 abolishes neither the weekly Sabbath nor the New Month nor the yearly divine appointments.

In fact, Colossians is the strongest proof of the entire Bible that the yearly festivals are still valid for Yahuwah's people.

Notice Paul's words again:

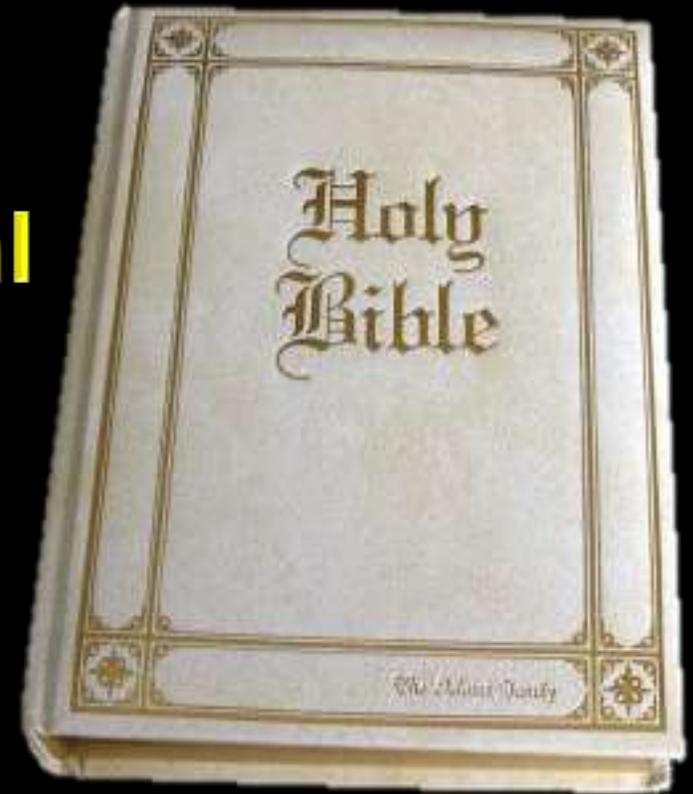
"So, let no one  
(or anyone)

judge you in food or in drink, or regarding [*Greek meros, meaning 'part,' or 'regarding any portion of'*] a festival or a new month or Sabbath, but the body of Messiah, which is the Church."

*Colossians 2:16*

## Let's put Paul's words in plainer English!

"Don't let **ANY ONE** judge you  
in food or in drink,  
**or regarding any part of a festival**  
or a new month or Sabbath,  
but only the Church  
*(the body of Messiah).*"  
*Col 2:16*



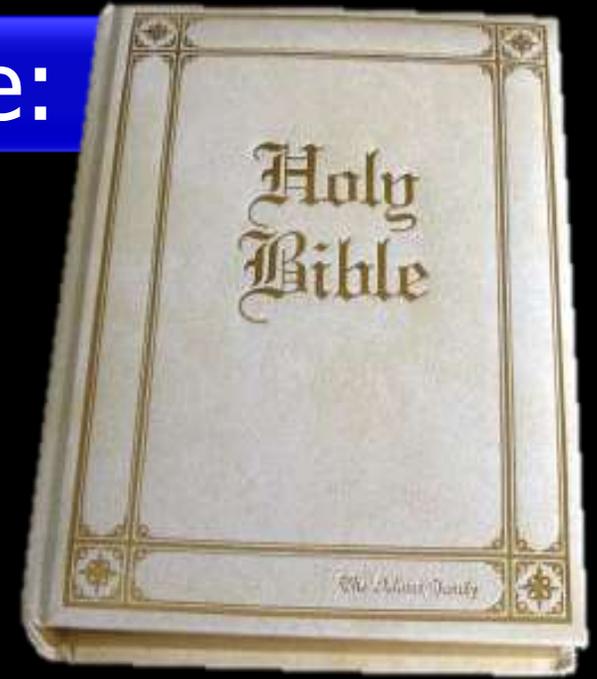
**First, “**anyone**” means **anyone**, like friends, relatives, church members, priests, preachers, civil rulers, or anyone else that tries to judge us.**

**Secondly, the word that has been translated as “regarding” or “in respect” of an holy day is the Greek word “meros.”**

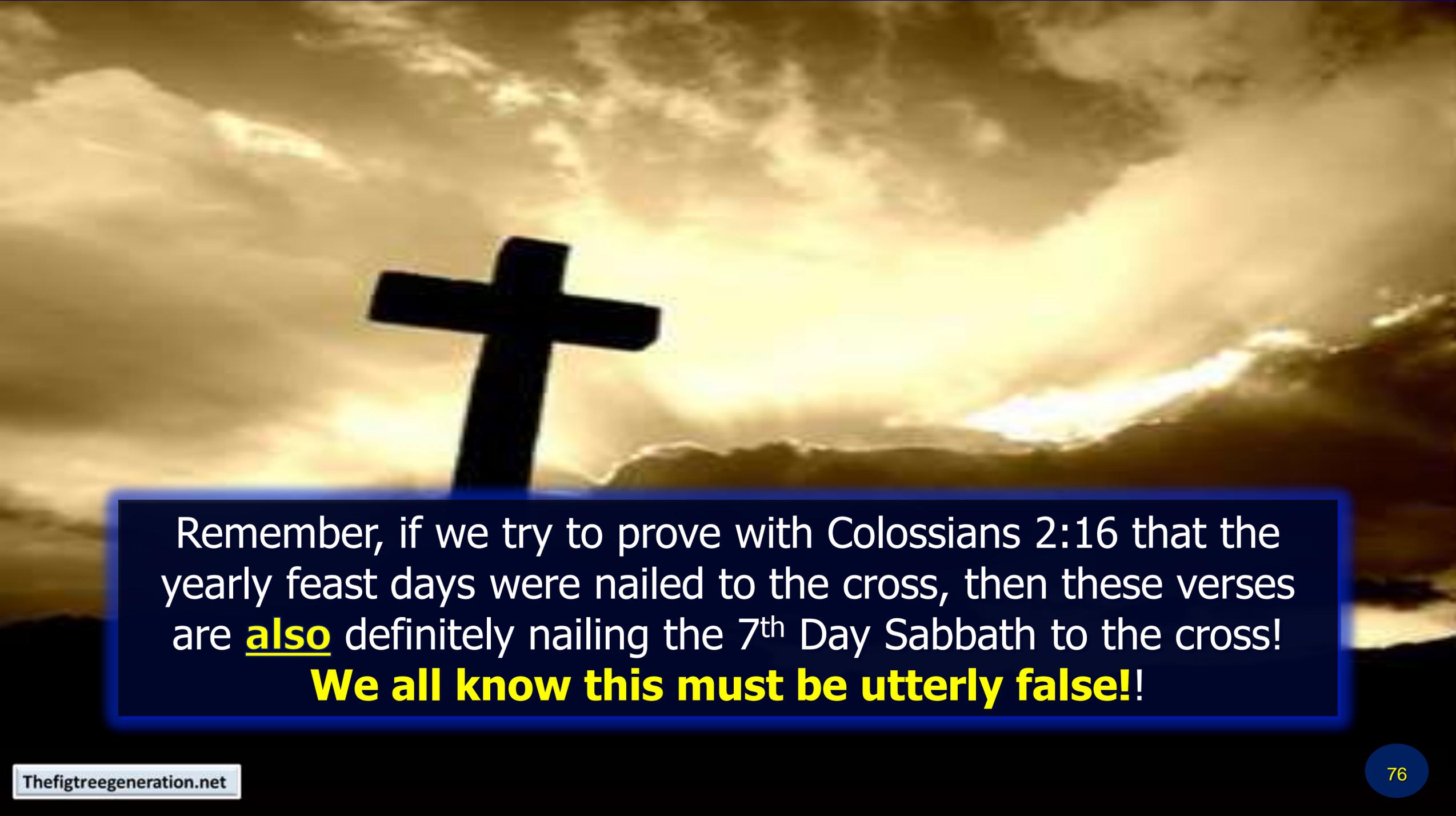
That word "**meros**" comes from an obsolete but more primary form of μείρομαι - meiromai *(to get as a section or allotment)*; a division or share (literally or figuratively, in a wide application): - behalf, coast, course, craft, particular (+ -ly), part (+ -ly), piece, portion, respect, side, some sort (-what).

Here is a better version of this verse:

“Allow no one (*no man, whoever he is*) regarding any details of how you (*or dictate to you how to*) keep the feasts, to confuse or to judge you, **but only the assembly, the congregation of Yahusha can do that.**



The question was not, if they should keep the feasts, but how they should keep the feasts.



Remember, if we try to prove with Colossians 2:16 that the yearly feast days were nailed to the cross, then these verses are **also** definitely nailing the 7<sup>th</sup> Day Sabbath to the cross!

**We all know this must be utterly false!!**



**Colossians 2:16 does not nail  
the 7<sup>th</sup> Day Sabbath, nor the  
yearly appointments to the tree!**

**It is that simple!**

**The Colossians were converts from paganism.**

How did they even know about the feast days,  
the first day of the new months,  
the Sabbaths or the health laws, unless Paul was  
teaching them these things from Scripture.

Why would he suddenly preach the opposite?

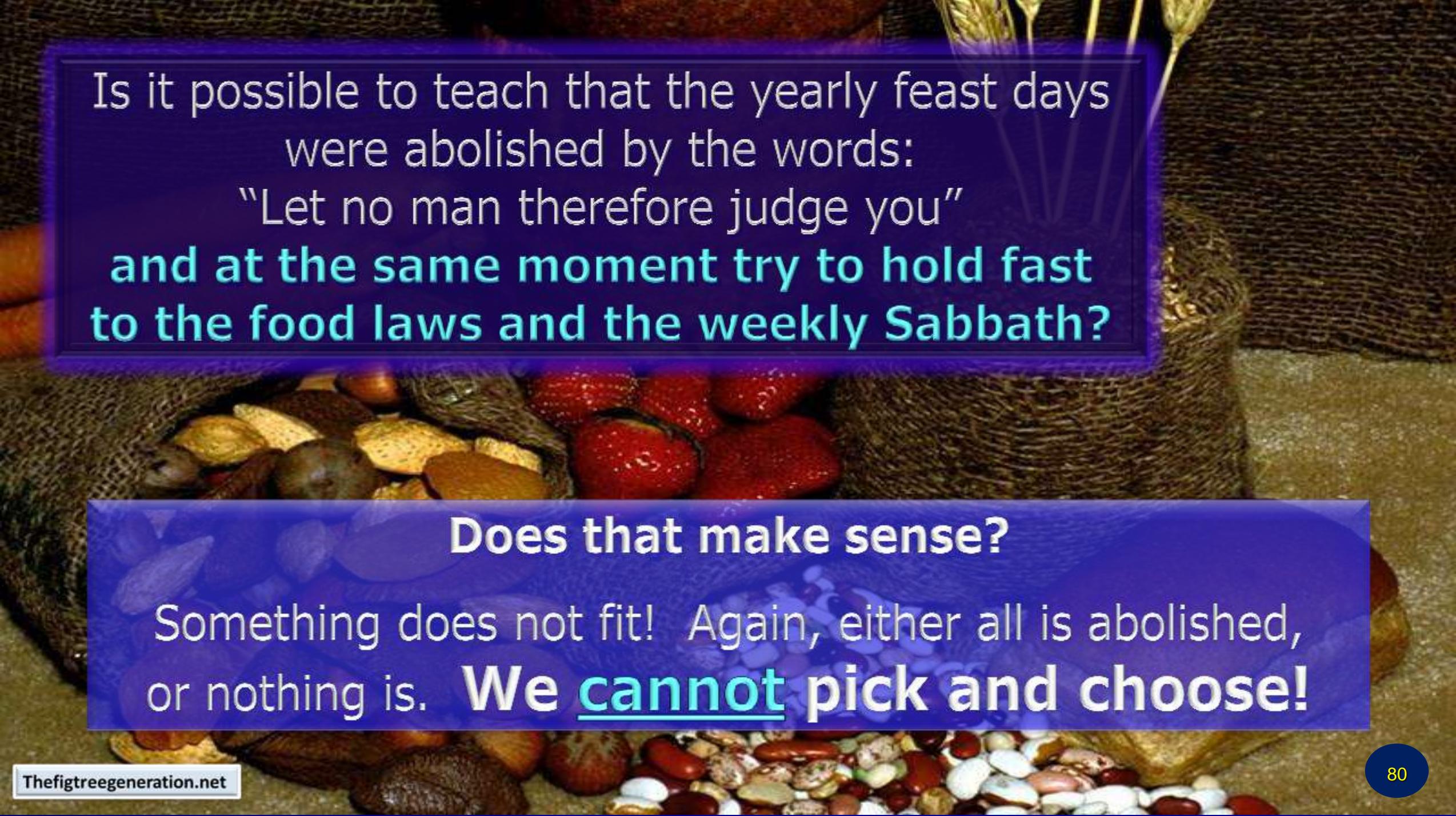
**How would he preach against something,  
that he himself was keeping?**

(Acts 16:13; 20:1-5, 16; 1 Cor 5:6-8;  
Acts 24:14 and 28:17)

## Does it make sense?

Would Paul, who knew the OLD Testament, preach against Moses or against the Torah?  
**If yes, would he have been a false prophet according to Deuteronomy 14:1-5?**





Is it possible to teach that the yearly feast days  
were abolished by the words:  
“Let no man therefore judge you”  
**and at the same moment try to hold fast  
to the food laws and the weekly Sabbath?**

**Does that make sense?**

Something does not fit! Again, either all is abolished,  
or nothing is. **We cannot pick and choose!**

**LET'S GO ONE STEP FURTHER!**

**What was really  
nailed to the  
cross?**

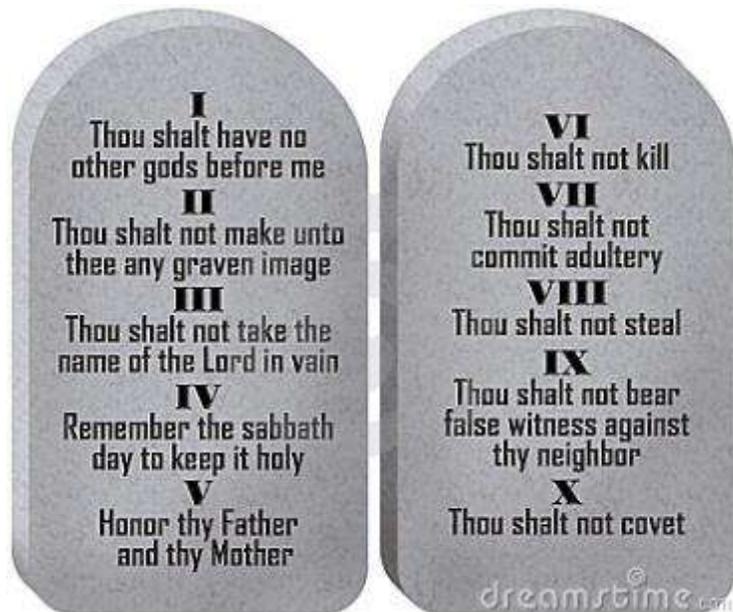


Let's look at Colossians 2:14

**"Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross."**

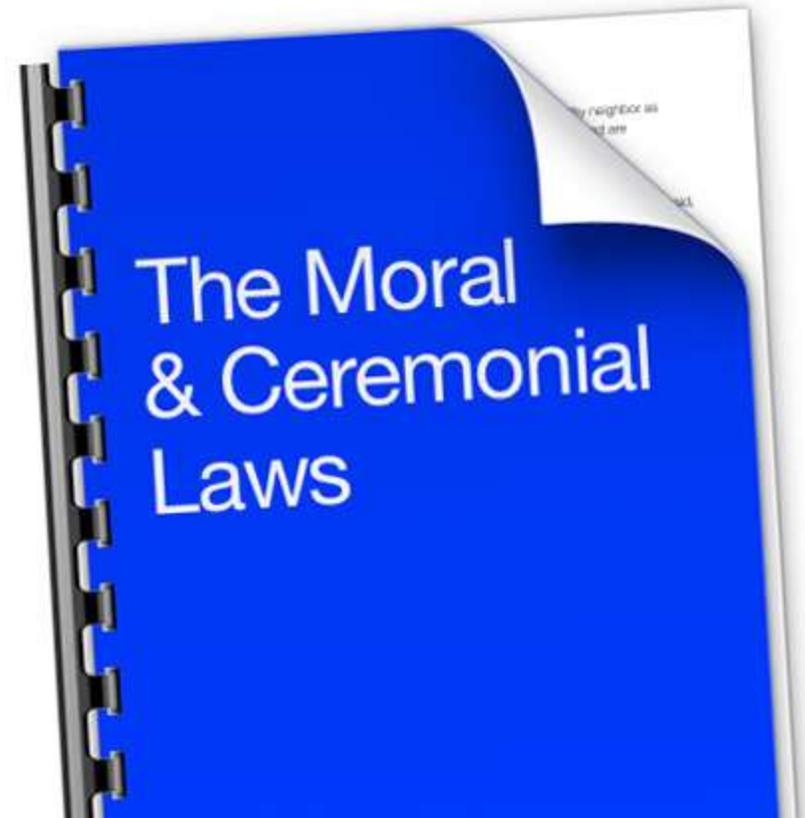


The entire Christian world seems in agreement that Col 2:14 must talk about **the law** that was nailed to His cross. Some believe the Torah was abolished and some even believe the same about the 10 Commandments, or ... at least that **ONE** of the 10 Commands is no longer valid.



**Some try to divide the law into two parts:  
the Moral Law and the Ceremonial Law.**

However, the words  
“**Moral Law**” or  
“**Ceremonial Law**”  
do not appear in  
Scripture!

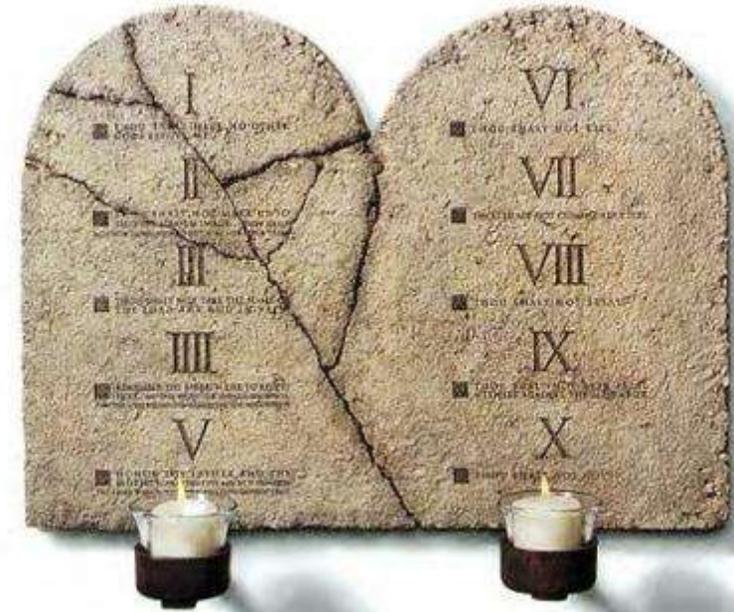


## How do we get the idea that Colossians 2:14 is nailing the law (Torah) to the cross?

Many believe Moses wrote the law on paper, in a book, and placed it in the side of the Ark (**which is true for one of the books**)! Next, they **assume** that “book of laws” most certainly included the feasts and festivals that were connected to many “ceremonies” like the sacrificial laws. **All laws connected to ceremonies were simply abolished at the tree (cross).**



**In other words:  
they have some  
important facts  
totally mixed up!**



**It is the Moral Law that was first written in the everlasting Book of the Covenant that includes the Feasts & Festivals. Yahuah then engraved those same words onto tablets of Stone – insuring they would be permanent and everlasting!**

# On the other hand:

The Ceremonial Law  
was only written on  
paper and called  
The Book of the Law.  
It was only temporary!



- ⦿ Some Sabbath keepers claim, that since the 10 Commandments (or Moral Law written on stone), cannot be nailed to the cross,
- ⦿ It must be the ceremonial laws, written in a book, that are nailed to the cross.
- ⦿ Their reasoning is: this saves the Seventh-day Sabbath (which is part of the 10 Commandments) from being done away with.

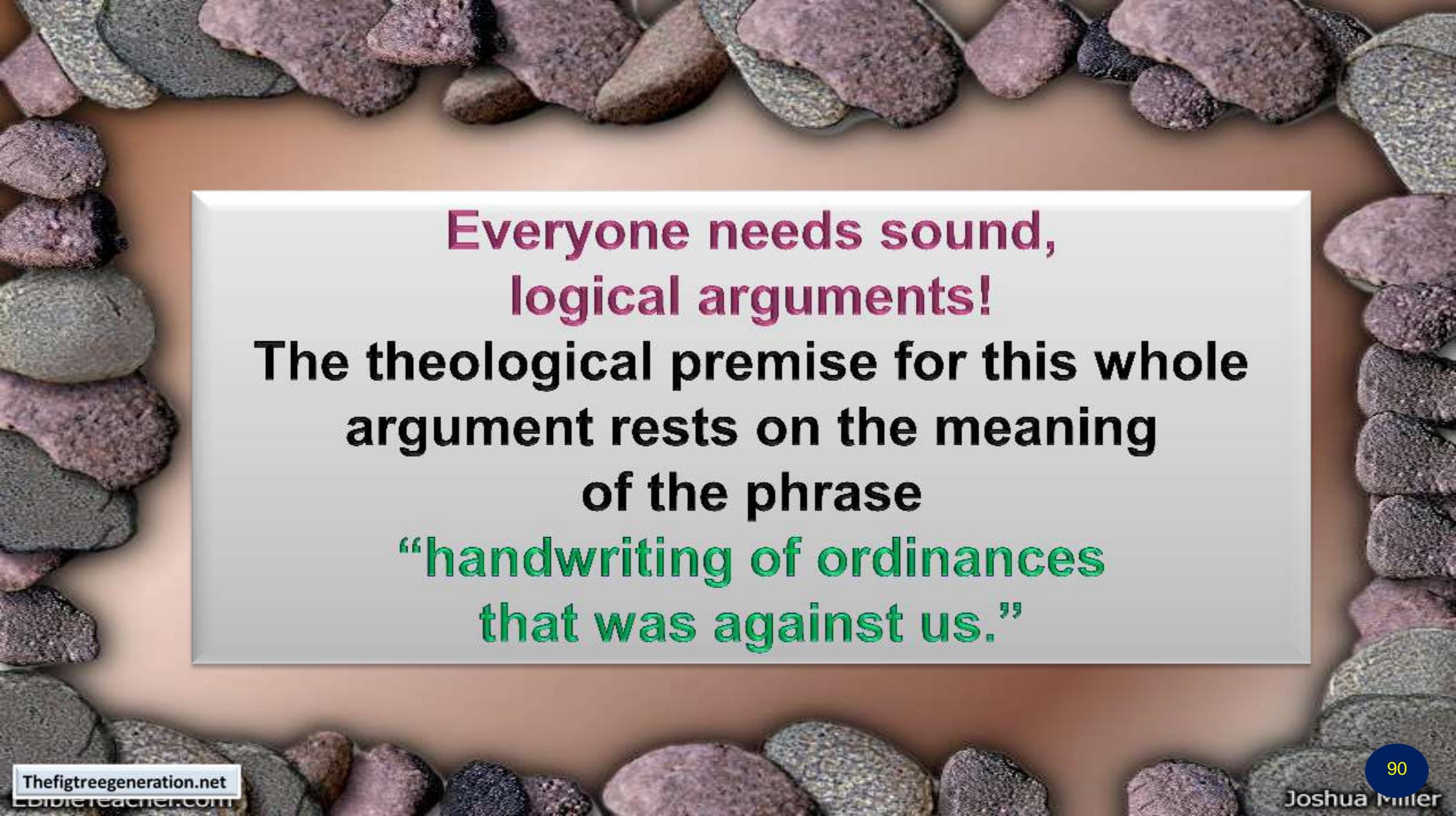
**Is that reasoning correct even though some of the information is correct?**

## The problem with this theory is:

- the grammar is ignored
- the linguistics is ignored
- the context is ignored
- the Greek is ignored
- the Bible is ignored
- All in the favor of a theological assumption!

## What are the consequences of this kind of reasoning?

- These theological assumptions blind many from the reality of the linguistics and the literal meaning of this text.
- Many will not be able to accept the clear letter of Scripture.
- This leads many Sunday keepers to say things like: **“Logic has never been a strong point with Seventh-day Adventists!”** - *Bible.ca*



**Everyone needs sound,  
logical arguments!**

**The theological premise for this whole  
argument rests on the meaning  
of the phrase**

**“handwriting of ordinances  
that was against us.”**

# Cheirographon Tois Dogmasin

- Handwriting of Ordinances in Greek is “Cheirographon Tois Dogmasin”
- Cheirographon = **Handwriting**
- Dogmasin (Dogma) = **Ordinances** (KJV)
- Now, we just need to prove that this is referring to what some people call the Ceremonial Law.
- But how do we find a Greek word in the Old Testament that is written in Hebrew?

No one can biblically prove that "handwriting of ordinances" is referring to the so-called Ceremonial Law. The word "Dogmasin," that the KJV translated as "ordinance" cannot be found in the Greek Torah.

The Greek Word for Torah (law) is "Nomos." This word "Nomos" appears 197 times in the New Testament.



... Interestingly enough, the word "Nomos" **does NOT appear even once in the book of Colossians.**

That means that the word "Dogmasin" refers to NEITHER the **Moral Law** nor to a **Ceremonial Law.**

**Paul wouldn't just invent random words for the law. If he's talking about a law found in the Torah, he would use the terms for that law as found in the Torah.**

Let's look at the word:  
**Cheirographon = Handwriting**

# Handwriting = Cheirographon

## Lexicon Results for *cheirographon* (Strong's G5498)

Greek for G5498

χειρόγραφον

Transliteration		Pronunciation
cheirographon		khā-ro'-grā-fon (Key)
Part of Speech		Root Word (Etymology)
neuter noun		from a compound of G5495 and G1125
TDNT Reference	Vines	
9:435,1309	<a href="#">View Entry</a>	

### Outline of Biblical Usage

- 1) a handwriting, what one has written by his own hand
- 2) a note of hand or writing in which one acknowledges that money has either been deposited with him or lent to him by another, to be returned at the appointed time

# Handwriting = Cheirographon

### Authorized Version (KJV) Translation Count — Total: 1

AV — handwriting 1

### Thayer's Lexicon (Help)

χειρόγραφον, -ου, τό, (χείρ and γράφω), a handwriting; what one has written with his own hand (Polyb. 30, 8, 4; Dion. Hal. 5, 8; al.); spec. a note of hand, or writing in which one acknowledges that money has either been deposited with him or lent to him by another, to be returned at an appointed time (Tob. v. 3; ix. 5; Plut. mor. p. 829 a. de vitand. aere al. 4, 3; Artem. oneir. 3, 40); metaph. applied in Col. ii. 14 [(where R.V. *bond*)] to the Mosaic law, which shows men to be chargeable with offences for which they must pay the penalty.\*

# Where did this word come from?



- A Receipt Spike
- Originated from the practice of canceling debts by driving a spike through the certificate of debt, after which it could no longer be held against the debtor.

*Cheirographon* means anything written by hand, but can more specifically apply to a legal document, bond, or note of debt.

What Paul is saying is, that by His death, Yahusha has justified us — brought us into alignment with His Law, His Torah, His instructions — and wiped out the note of guilt or debt that we owed as a result of our sins.

There are many Bible translations that have translated  
“Cheirographon Tois Dogmasin” correctly!

Here are some examples:

“He canceled the record of the charges against us and took it away by nailing it to the cross.”  
*(New Living Translation)*



“Elohim wiped out the charges that were against us for disobeying the Law of Moses. He took them away and nailed them to the cross.”  
*(Contemporary English Version)*

**Here it speaks about charges against us!**



18 They despise and contemptuously resist the righteous.

19 Oh how great is thy goodness, which thou hast hid from them that love thee; which thou hast hidden from them that thought wrong for them that trust in thee before the eyes of man.

20 Thou shalt hide them in the secret of thy presence from the pride of man: thou shalt keep them secretly in a pavilion from the strife of tongues.

21 Blessed be the LORD for he hath showed me his righteousness in a strong city.

22 For I said in my haste, I am cut off from before thine eyes: nevertheless thou hast heard the voice of my supplications when I cried unto thee.

23 O LORD, save the LORD, all ye his ministers for the LORD preserveth the righteous, and plentifully rewardeth the proud.

24 Be of good courage, and he shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the LORD.

19 Let us and their forefathers be righteous of my sin, for thou...

20 For this shall every one that is godly pray unto thee in time when thou comest to stand surely in the courts of great waters: they shall be saved with us, O LORD.

21 Thou art thy hiding place: thou shalt preserve us from trouble: thou shalt compass about with songs of deliverance for us, O LORD.

22 I will instruct the ungodly, and the simple shall be instructed: thou shalt give I will guide the wayward eye.

23 Be ye not as the horse, or as the mule, which have no understanding: whose mouth must be held in with bit and bridle, lest they come near unto thee.

24 Many waters shall be about the wicked, but he shall be troubled in the LORD, mercy shall compass him about.

25 Be glad in the LORD, ye righteous: and thank him for ever, all ye that are upright in heart.

19 He gathereth the waters of Lebanon together as unto a sea: he cometh up to the depth in rivers.

20 Let all the earth fear the LORD: let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of him.

21 For he speaketh, and it cometh to pass: he commandeth, and it standeth.

22 The LORD knoweth the thoughts of the fool: he knoweth the counsel of the wicked, and he shall bring them to nought.

23 The counsel of the LORD standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations.

24 Blessed is the nation whom the LORD chooseth: and the people whom he hath chosen for his inheritance.

25 The LORD looketh from heaven: he beholdeth all the sons of man.

26 From the place of his habitation he looketh upon all the inhabitants of the earth.

27 He looketh their hearts: he considereth all their ways.

28 Let thy mercy, O LORD, be gracious unto us, according as we hope in thee.

## PSALM 34

29 I will bless the LORD at all times: his praise shall continually be in my mouth.

30 My soul shall make boast in the LORD: the humble shall hear thereof, and be glad.

31 O magnify the LORD without ceasing, and let us exalt his name in all places.

32 I sought the LORD, and he heard me, and delivered me from all my fears.

33 They looked unto him, and were lightened, and their faces were not ashamed.

34 This poor man cried, and the LORD heard him, and saved him out of all his troubles.

35 The angel of the LORD encampeth about them that fear him, and delivereth them.

“having canceled out the certificate of debt...”

(New American Standard)

A footnote on one of the Bibles said  
“the record of all the sins we did.”

How can Paul, in this context, be speaking about the law (Torah) or any part of the Torah as being done away with? We are not forgiven by doing away with the Torah or any part of it.

The abolishing of the Torah doesn't make us sinless.

We need to think about this clearly!



**To confirm any interpretation of Scripture,  
it is always best to see if the rest of the Bible  
confirms or contrasts with the interpretation.**

**What does the rest of the Bible say  
Yahusha came to do,  
and about His relationship to the law?**

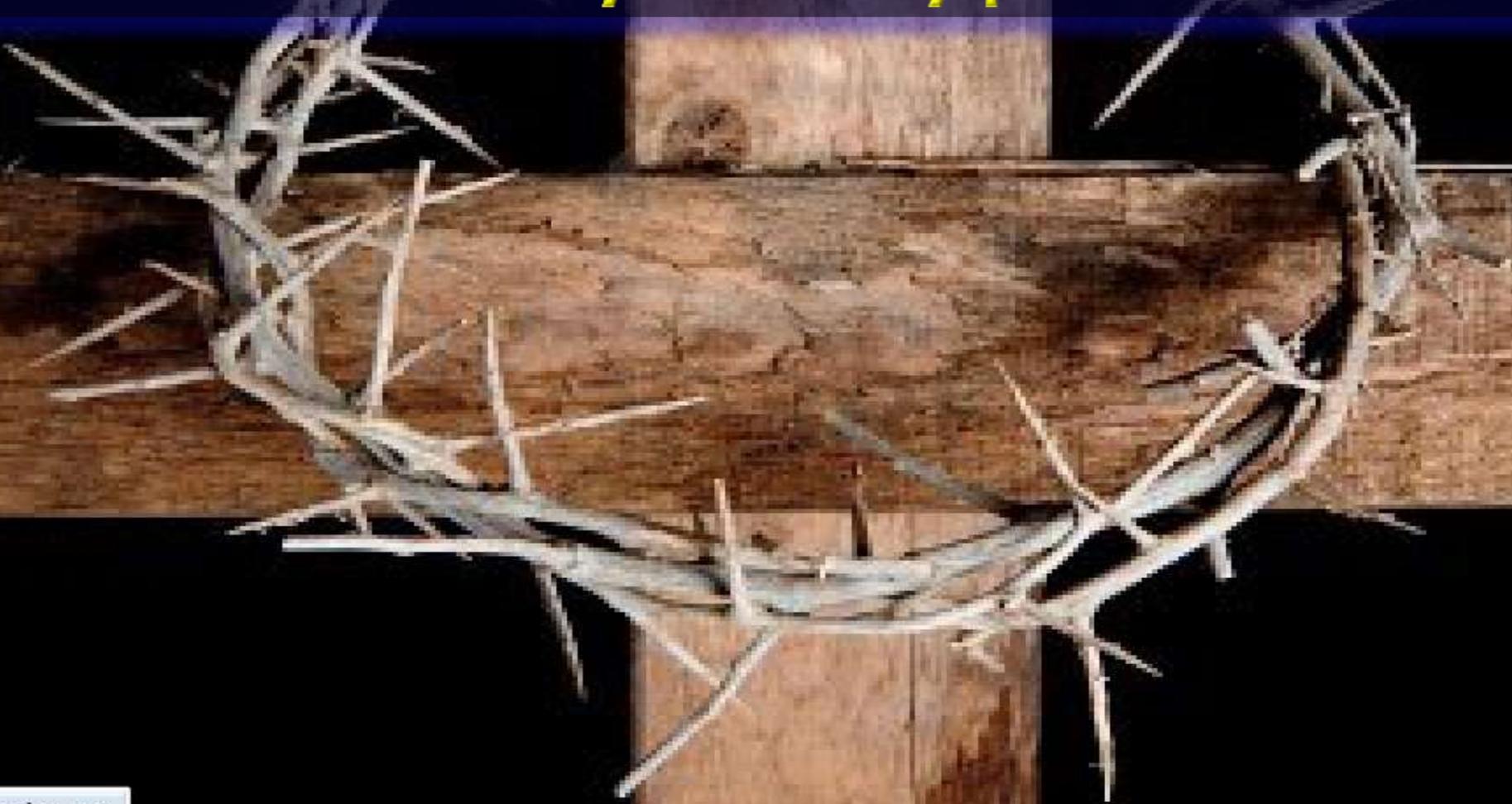
*From the lips of John the Baptist in John 1:29,  
“Behold the Lamb of Elohim who  
taketh away the sin of the world.”  
(Notice He does NOT “take away” the Law or Torah!)*



Isaiah 53:10 says that  
He will be  
“an offering for sin.”

Not an offering to do away  
with the Torah (law)!

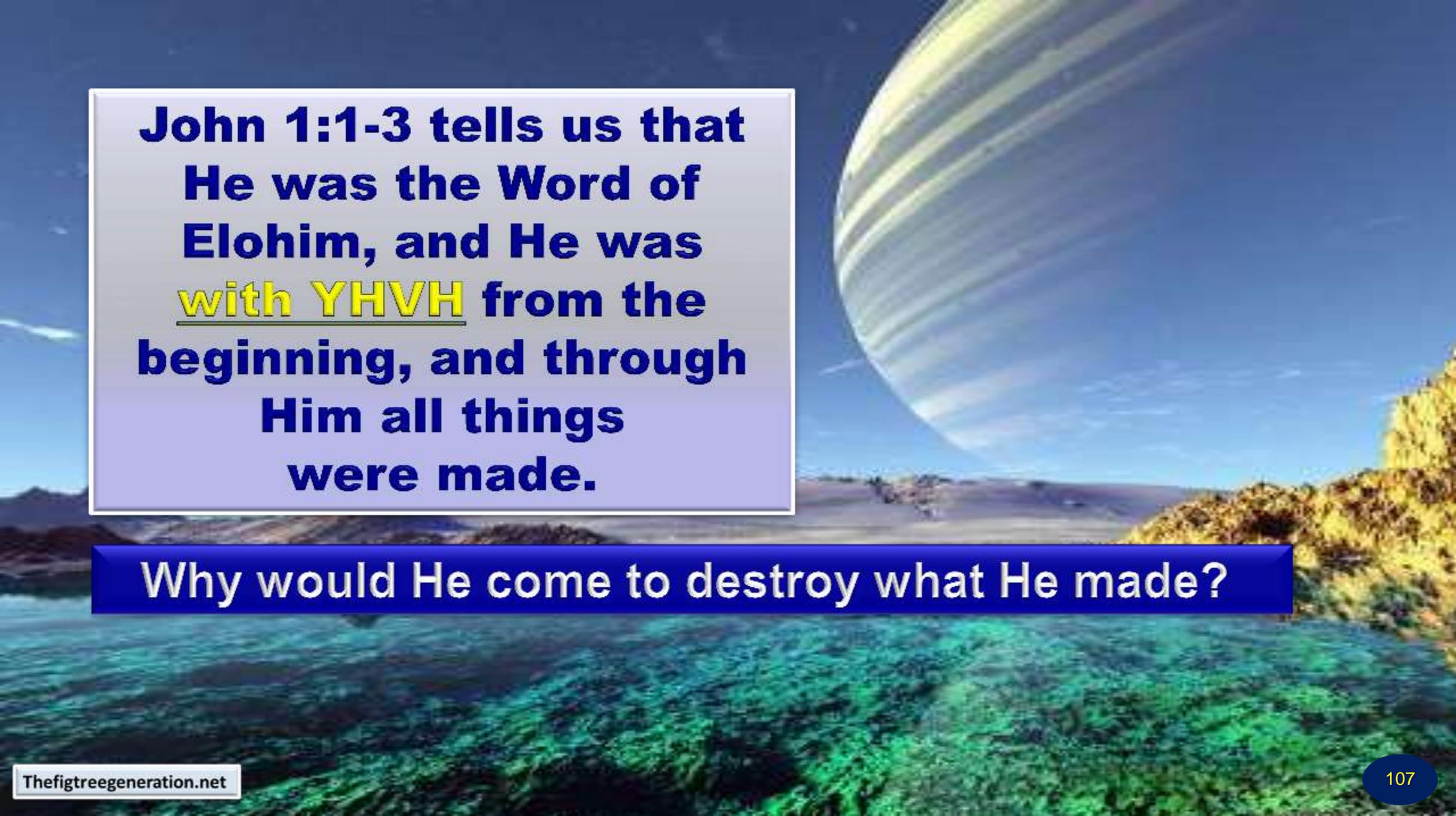
In Matthew 26:28 Yahusha Himself said that  
His blood was shed **“for the remission of sins.”**  
**Not to do away with any part of the Torah!**



*John 1:7 says that His blood  
“cleanses us from all sin;”  
1 John 3:5 says “he was manifested to  
take away our sins;” and  
Revelation 1:5 says He “washed us  
from our sins in his own blood.”*

There is no text, not even a hint, that says He came to do away with the Torah or any part of it. **THAT would contradict with the new covenant that the Torah will be written in our hearts.**

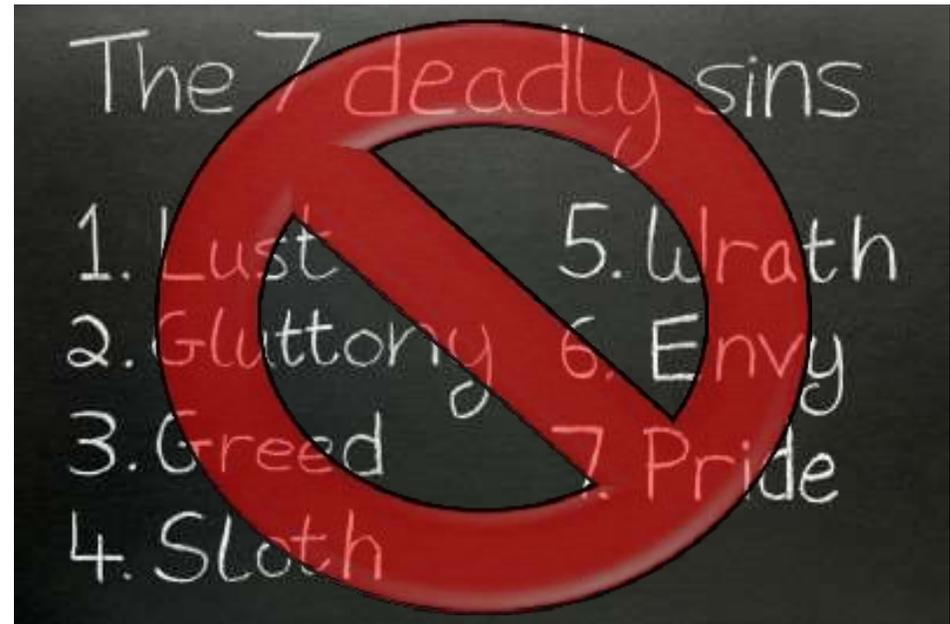
In fact, He confirms this in Matthew 5:17, saying:  
**“Think not that I have come to destroy the law** (*Nomos = Torah*), **but to fulfill”**  
*(to give them their full meaning or to make them come true).*



**John 1:1-3 tells us that  
He was the Word of  
Elohim, and He was  
with YHVH from the  
beginning, and through  
Him all things  
were made.**

**Why would He come to destroy what He made?**

Remember, Yahusha did not come to abolish the Torah or any part of it, which is righteous and holy, but to blot out the record of transgressing the Torah, which is our sin.





So what is  
the issue in  
Colossians 2:14  
about the  
handwriting that  
was against us?

- ① It speaks here about a “**certificate of indebtedness,**” an “**IOU**” or a “note” where our sins are registered!
- ① The “handwriting of ordinances” is **a record of our sins** (not the Torah of YHVH).
- ① It is our indebtedness due to the transgression of His Torah.
- ① It is a death certificate that is nailed to the cross!
- ① OUR “death” certificate, that is!

## To repeat it again...

The certificate of indebtedness, the list of our committed sins, which required our death were nailed to the tree.

**Col 2:14 in no way nails any Law to the tree.**

**In order NOT to be misunderstood:**  
The sacrifices and oblations ended at the stake!  
That is a fact! Col 2:14 cannot be used as a proof text to do away with the weekly Sabbath nor the yearly appointed times.

## WHY NOT?

**Because Colossians 2:14 speaks about a certificate of indebtedness, an “IOU” (*I owe you*), a list of our sins – not a list about Moral and/or Ceremonial laws.**

One can not call the yearly divine appointments a “death certificate” or a “certificate of indebtedness,” that ended at Calvary.

The yearly appointed feasts point to a “shadow of things to come in the future.” “They are a compacted prophecy of the plan of salvation!”

## This is brought out in Colossians 2:17!

- ① “Which are *(not were)* a shadow **of things to come**, but the body *is* of Messiah.”
- ② The word “are” is in the present tense and a promise of a future fulfillment, which is still ahead.

Why is Paul using present tense thirty (30) years after the crucifixion, IF the feasts, New Months, the Sabbath and the food laws were already fulfilled?

Because the Greek text is written in the present tense!

# What about the second half of Colossians 2:17?

“but the body *is* of Messiah.”

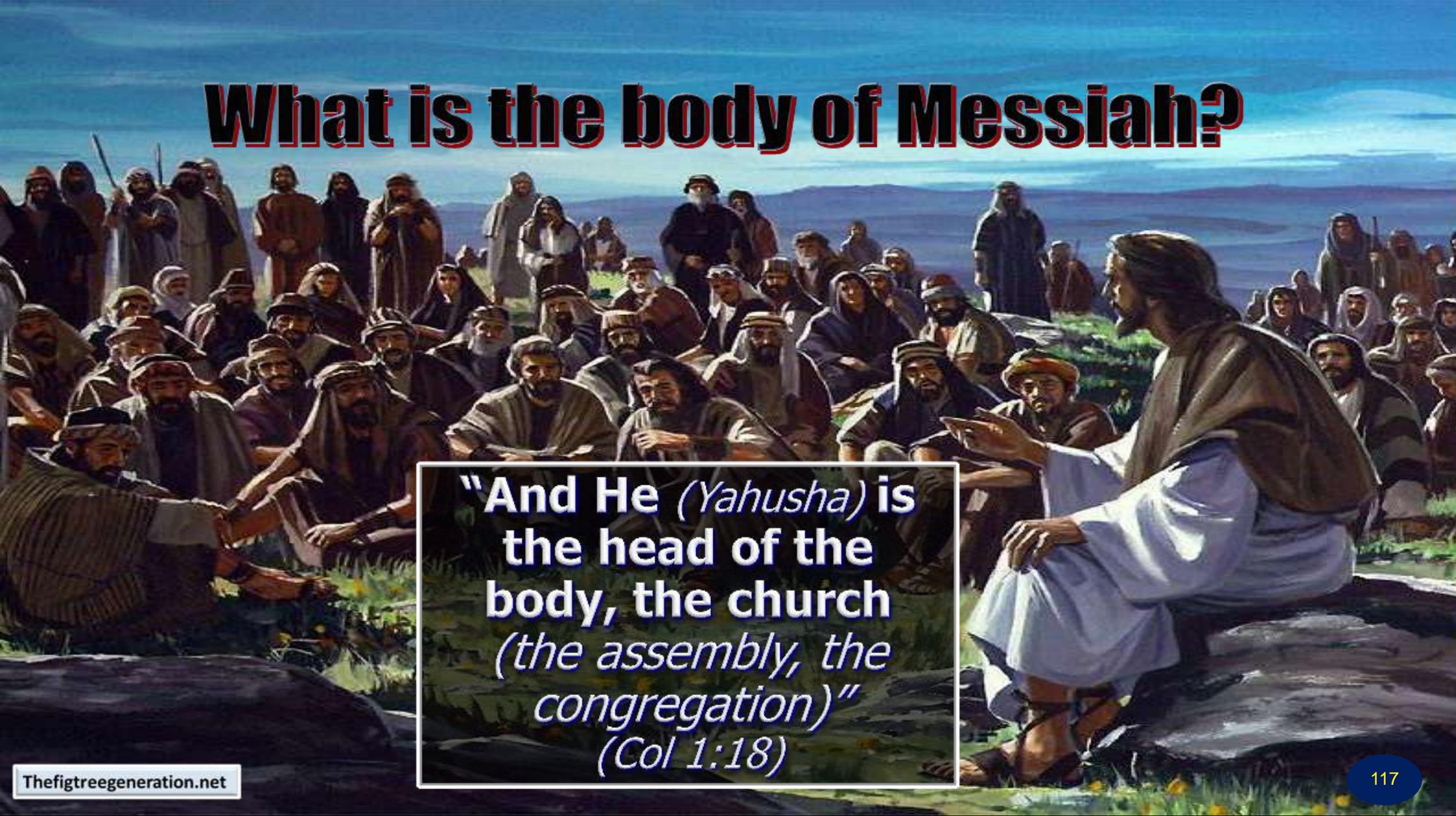
Does this sentence  
make sense?

What does that mean?

What is Paul trying to say?



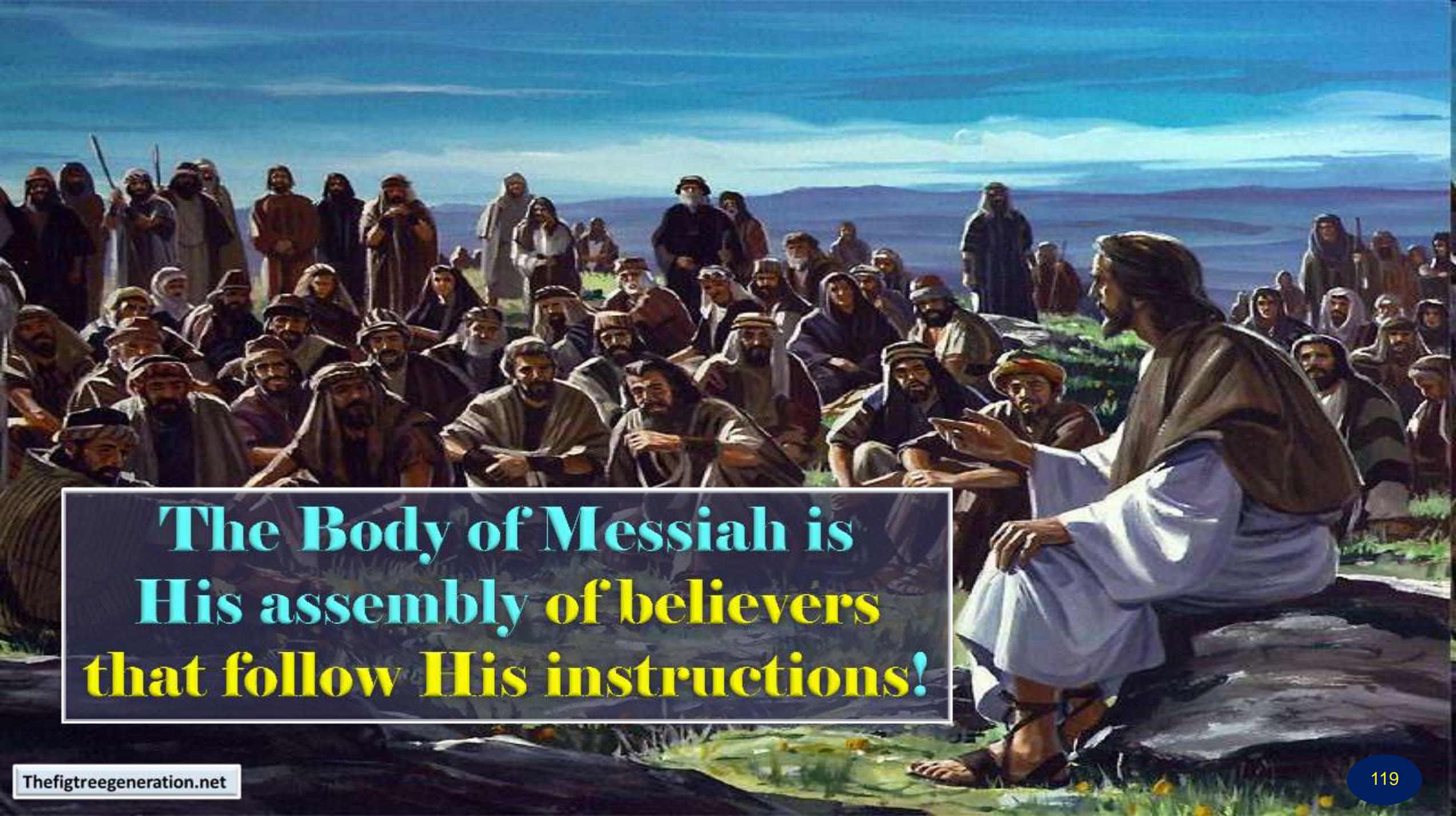
# What is the body of Messiah?

A large crowd of people, including men, women, and children, are gathered around Jesus. Jesus is sitting on a rock on the right side of the image, wearing a white robe and a brown sash. He is looking towards the crowd and gesturing with his right hand. The crowd is composed of many people, some sitting on the ground and others standing. They are all looking towards Jesus. The background shows a desert landscape with mountains in the distance under a blue sky.

**“And He (*Yahusha*) is the head of the body, the church (*the assembly, the congregation*)”  
(Col 1:18)**

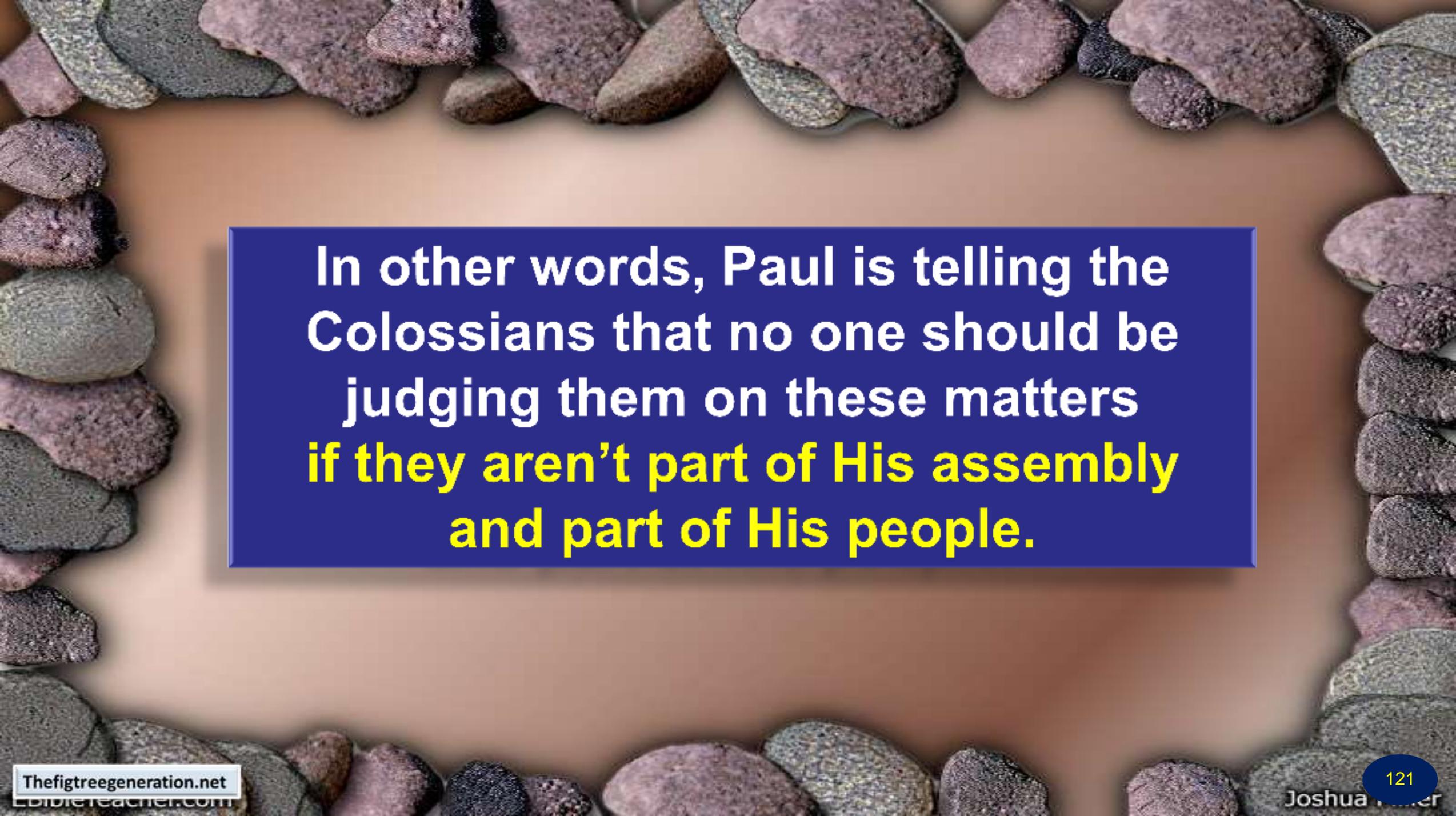


**“For His *[Messiah]*  
body's sake, which  
is the church”  
*(the assembly, the  
congregation in Col 1:24).***



**The Body of Messiah is  
His assembly of believers  
that follow His instructions!**

*The last part of Colossians 2:17 relates to verse 16, where it states:*  
**“Let no man therefore judge you...  
[in these matters]  
but the body of Messiah [judges]  
[which is the assembly].”**

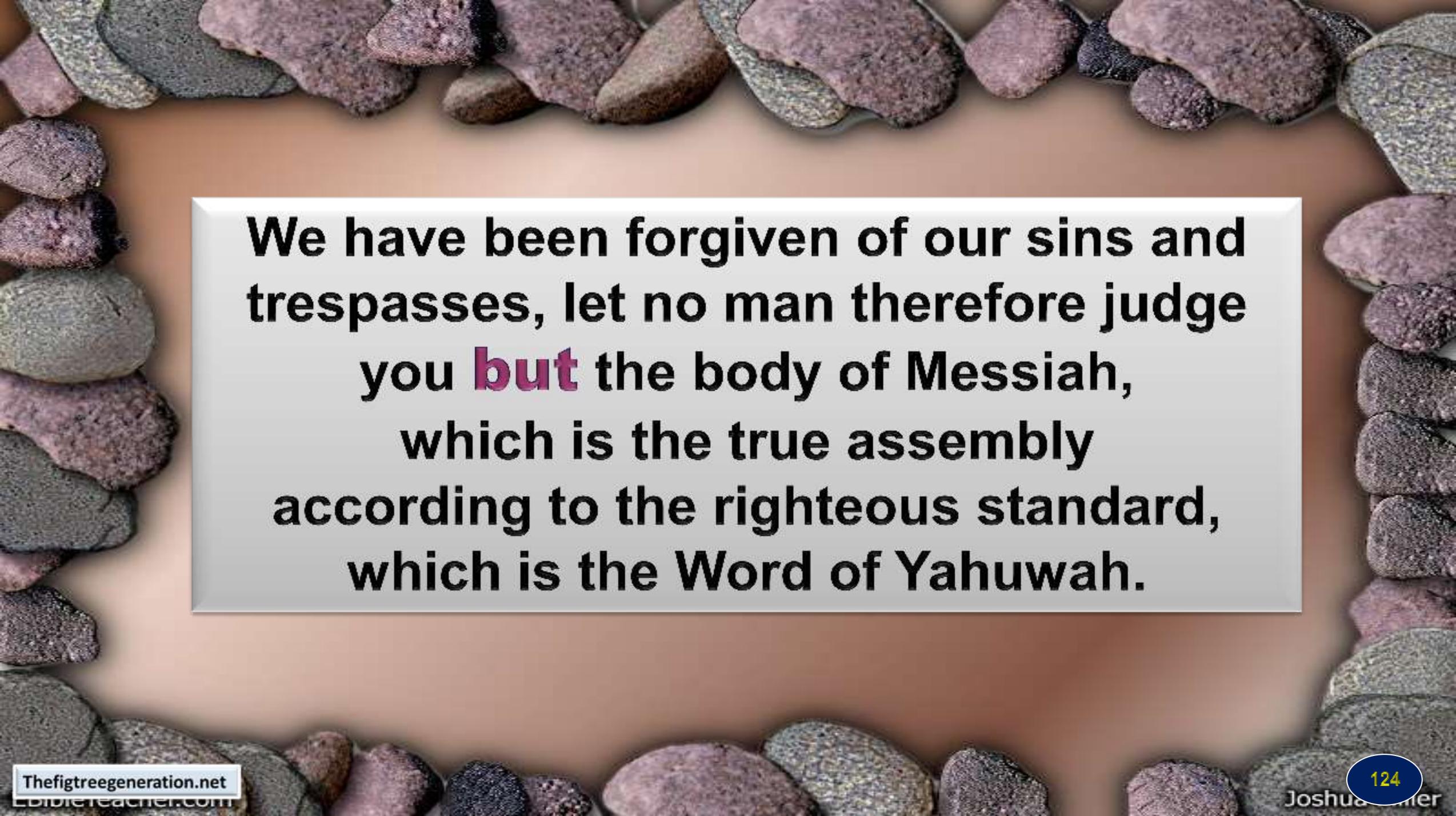


**In other words, Paul is telling the Colossians that no one should be judging them on these matters if they aren't part of His assembly and part of His people.**

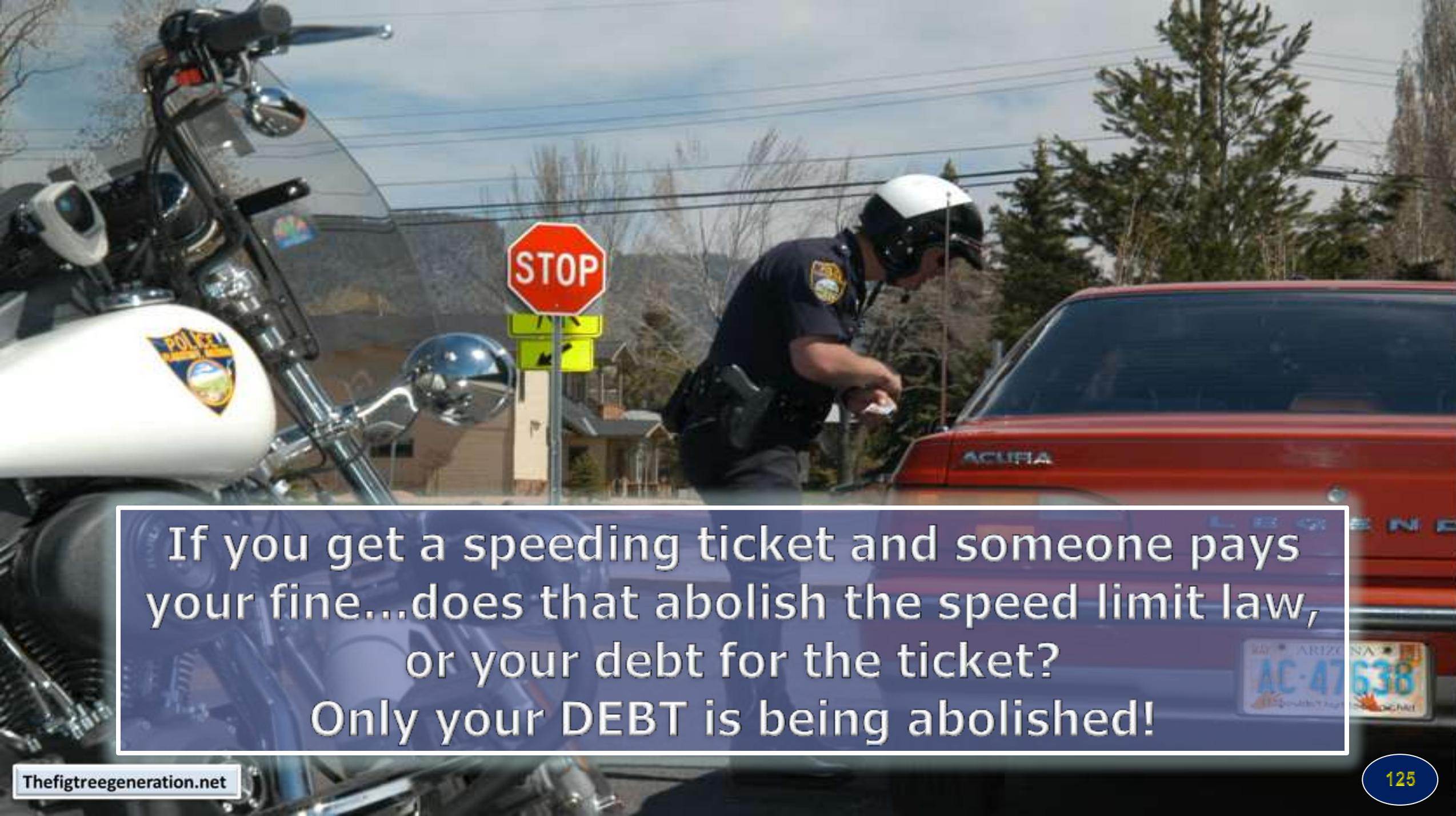
# Summary

**Paul (*in Colossians 2*) is not focusing on the Torah. But rather, he is focusing on Yahuwah's forgiveness and the completeness in Yahusha.**

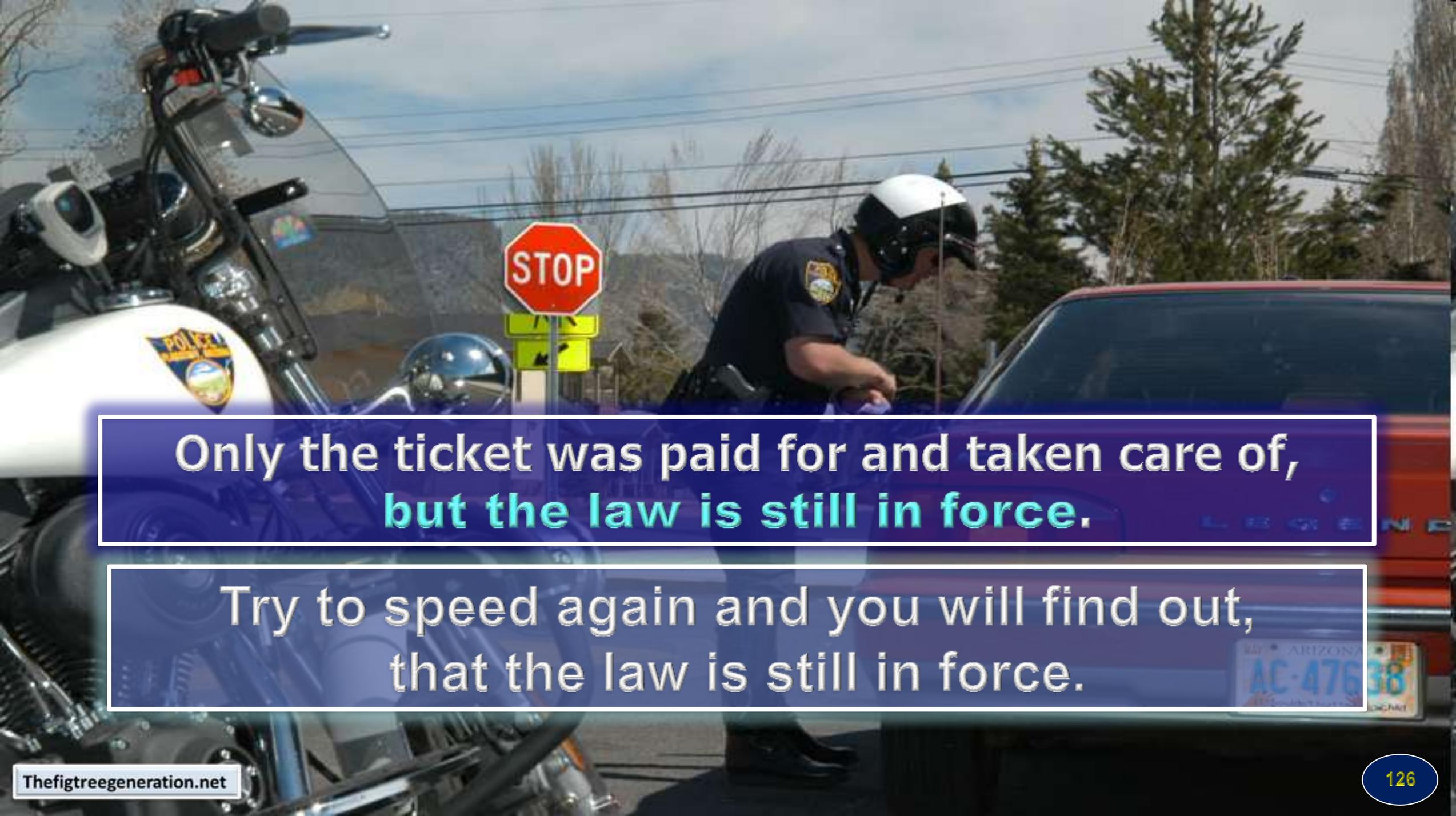
*Paul did NOT do away with any laws, because he says in Acts 25:8 “**Neither against the law of the Jews** (G3551 = Greek Nomos – Hebrew Torah), **neither against the temple,** **nor yet against Caesar,** **have I offended anything at all.”***



**We have been forgiven of our sins and trespasses, let no man therefore judge you **but** the body of Messiah, which is the true assembly according to the righteous standard, which is the Word of Yahuwah.**

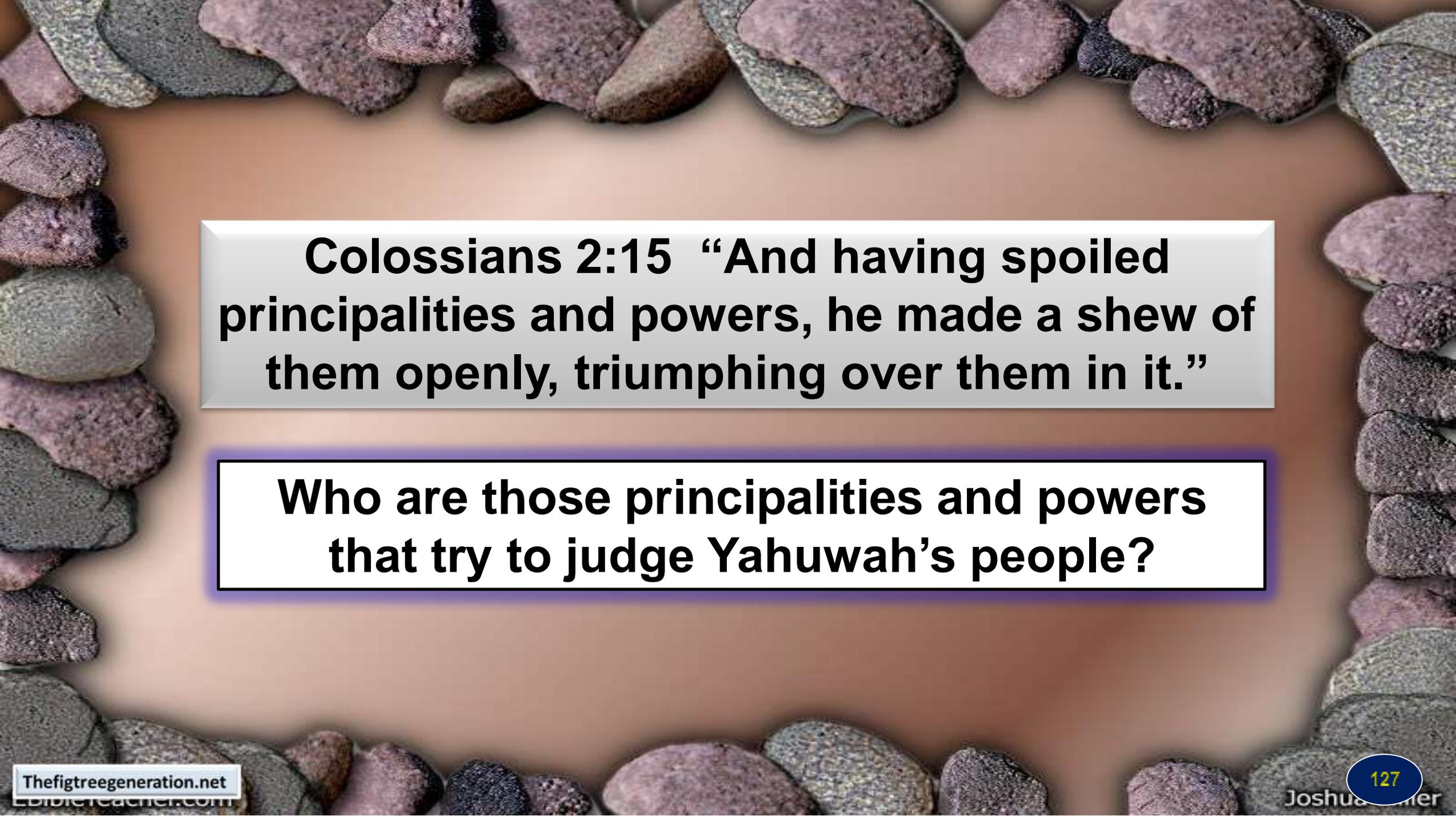


If you get a speeding ticket and someone pays your fine...does that abolish the speed limit law, or your debt for the ticket?  
Only your DEBT is being abolished!



Only the ticket was paid for and taken care of,  
**but the law is still in force.**

Try to speed again and you will find out,  
that the law is still in force.



**Colossians 2:15 “And having spoiled principalities and powers, he made a shew of them openly, triumphing over them in it.”**

**Who are those principalities and powers that try to judge Yahuwah’s people?**

**These terms refer to  
earthly rulers  
(see *Luke 12:11* & *Titus 3:1*)  
as well as to the  
powers of darkness,  
but Yahusha triumphed  
over all of them,  
specifically over Satan  
and his angels.**



## In other literature the “powers” are explained:

- ...to be the false Jewish leaders to destroy faith in Yahusha, and the “principalities” were the Roman civil magistrates such as governors, etc.



**At any rate, the principalities and powers are the enemies.**

- Therefore, the words of Paul: “Let no man, regardless of his position as a principality or power, judge you in regard to your religious beliefs.”





I rest my case!

A close-up photograph of a brown dog with long, floppy ears lying on a green lawn. A small, fluffy grey bird is perched on the dog's front paw. In the background, there is a wooden fence and a green hedge.

**SHALOM**

**THE END**

***Supreme Provider –  
Yahusha Ha Mashiach***

**Produced and Narrated  
by Walter Tschoepe  
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