

**What Sand Writing**  
**was against us**  
**in Colossians 2?**





**A TEACHING  
FROM:**

YAH'S  
COVENANT  
*Calendar*




**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 Bible with a blue ribbon bookmark is shown. A maroon and gold pen lies on the left page, and a pair of round-rimmed glasses rests on the right page. The text is in a traditional serif font.

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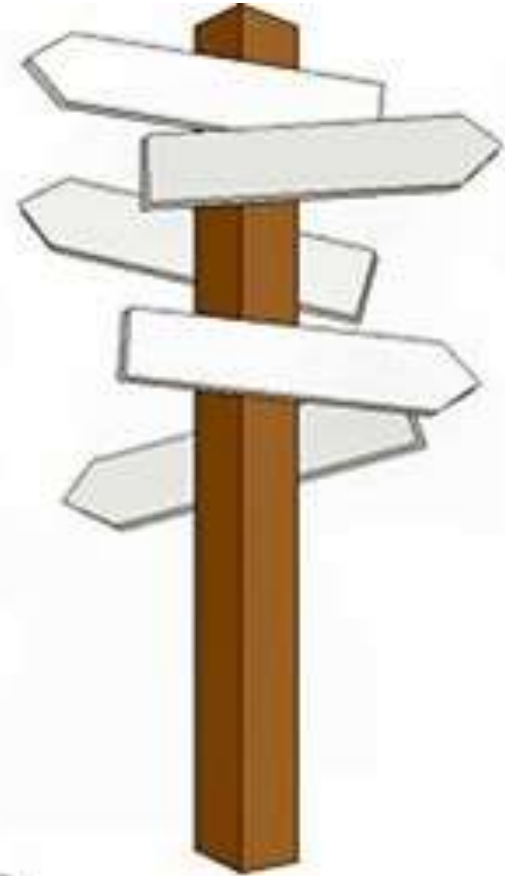
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**Are the yearly  
feast days still  
binding for  
Christians today?**





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

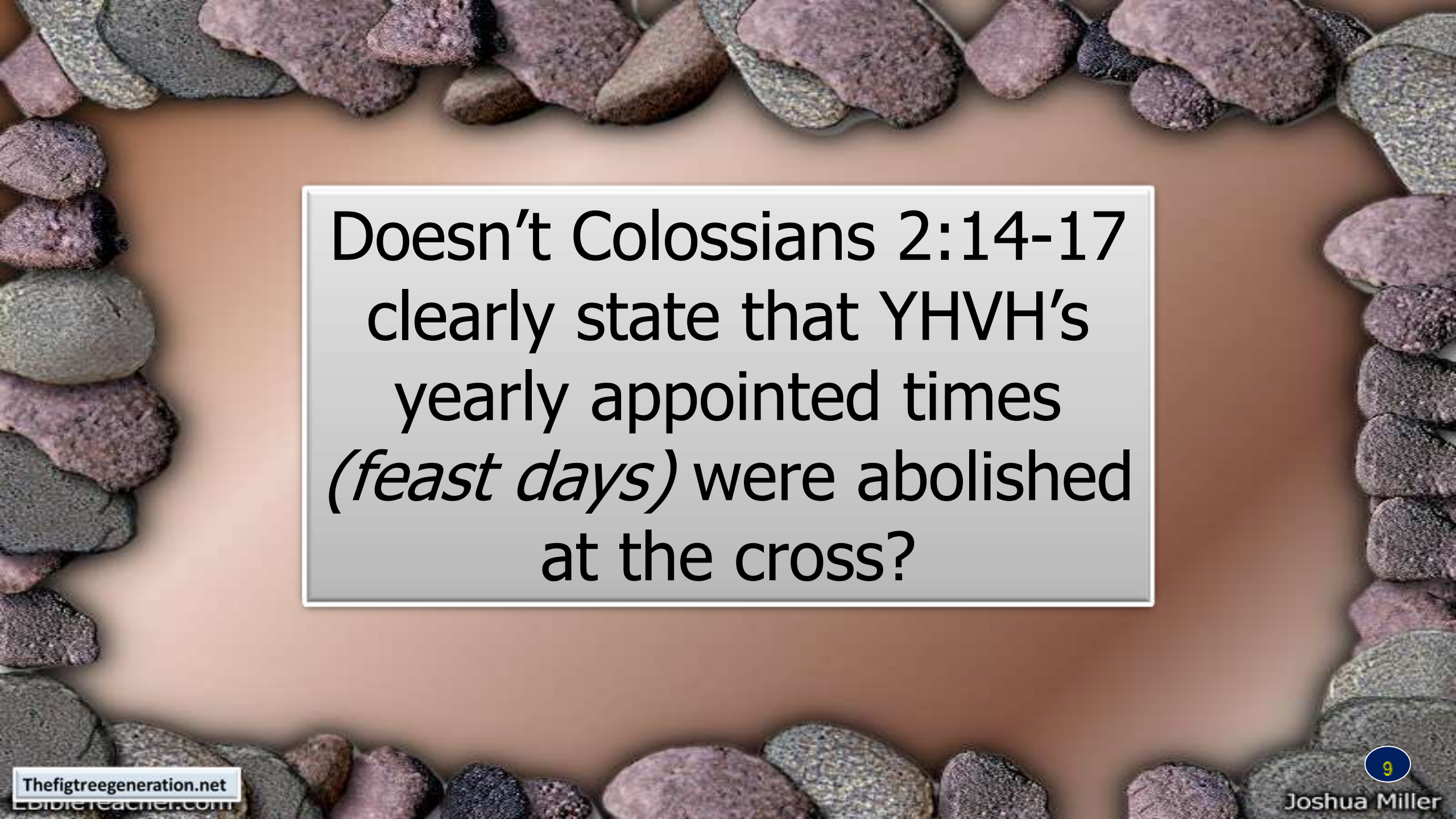
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Doesn't Colossians 2:14-17  
clearly state that YHWH's  
yearly appointed times  
(*feast days*) were abolished  
at the cross?



**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.

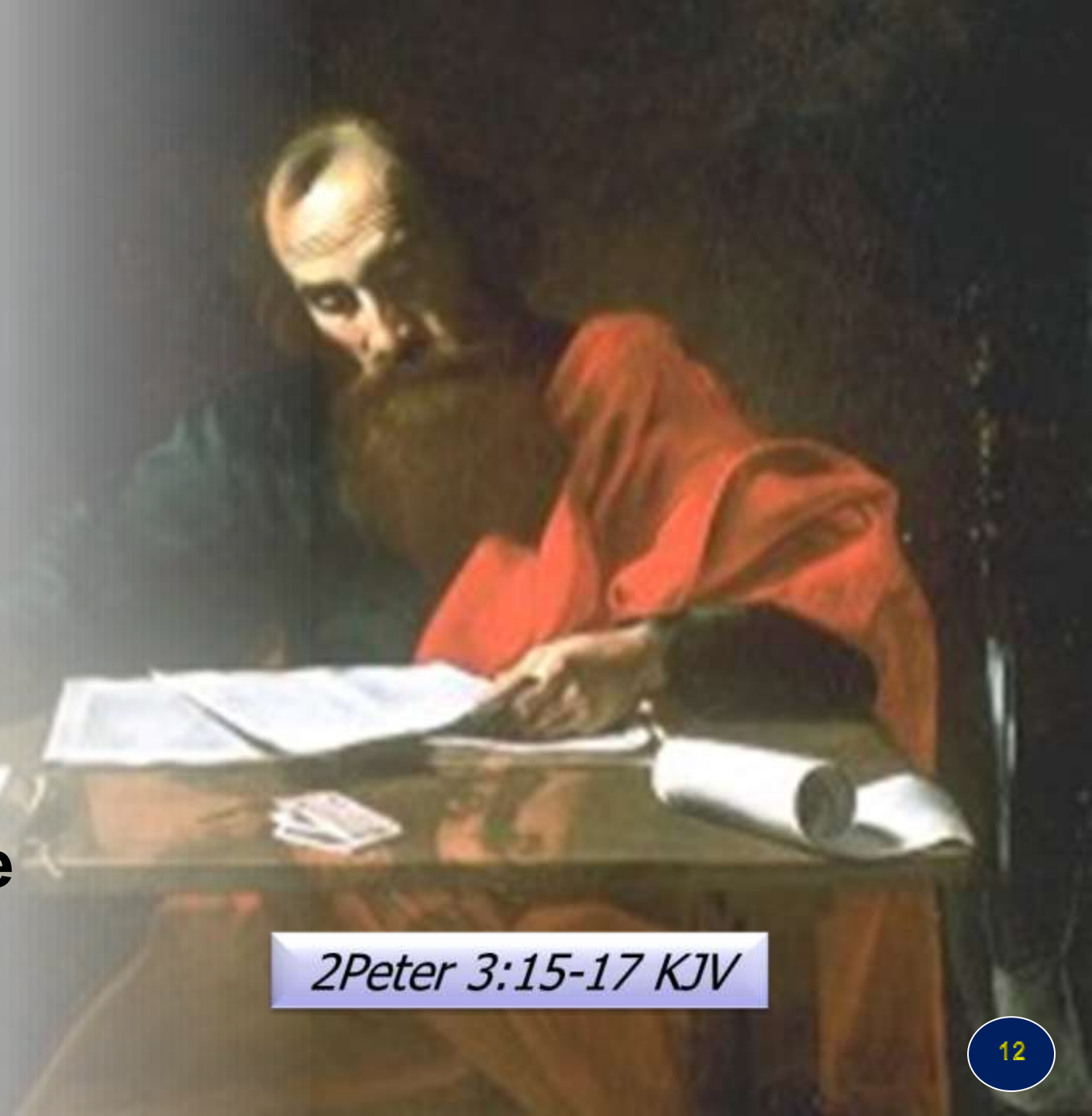
First the question:

**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.”**

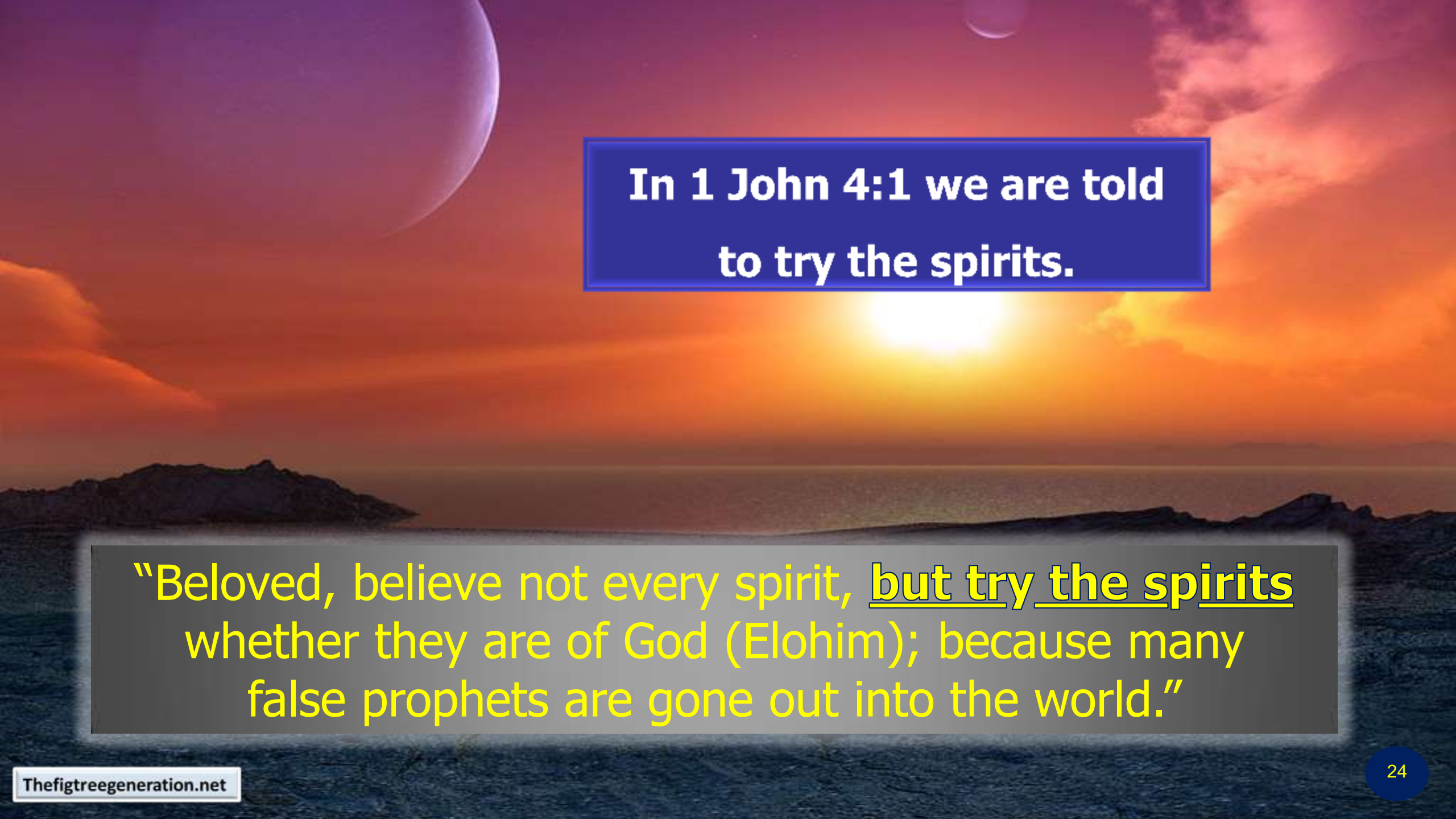


## 2 Corinthians 11:14

**“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.**

									
Yod (Y)	Tet (T)	Chet (Ch)	Zayin (Z)	Vav (V)	He (H)	Dalet (D)	Gimel (G)	Bet (B/V)	Alef (silent)
									
Ayin (silent)	Samech (S)	Nun (N)	Nun (N)	Mem (M)	Mem (M)	Lamed (L)	Khaf (Kh)	Kaf (K/Kh)	
									
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  
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“Are the 10 Commandments abolished?”

“Jesus removed the ordinances,  
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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. One has been  
taken forward and  
one is abolished."*

**But are they correct?**



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



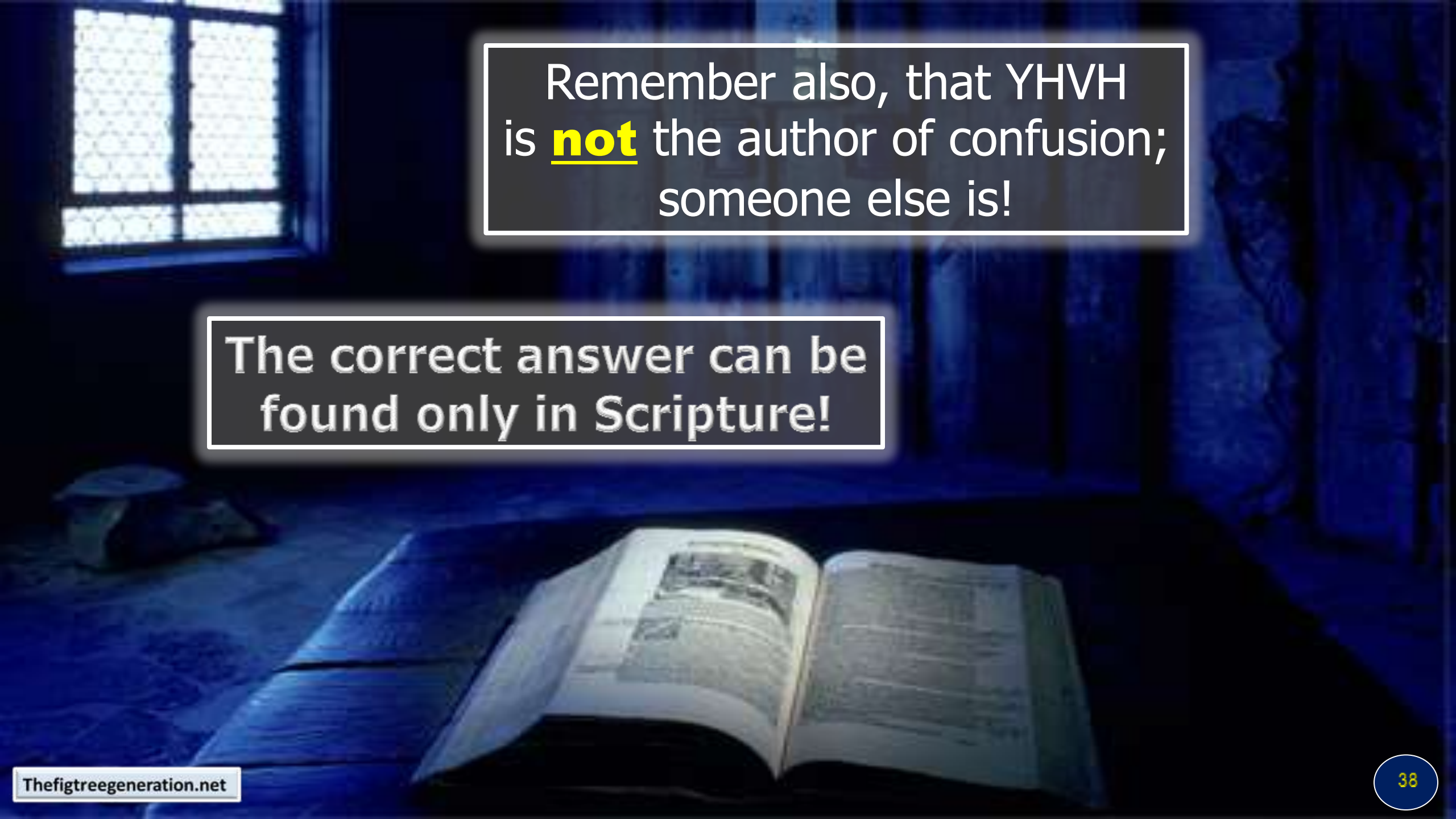
**Now another denomination comes along, and they have a different opinion regarding Colossians 2:16!**

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?**

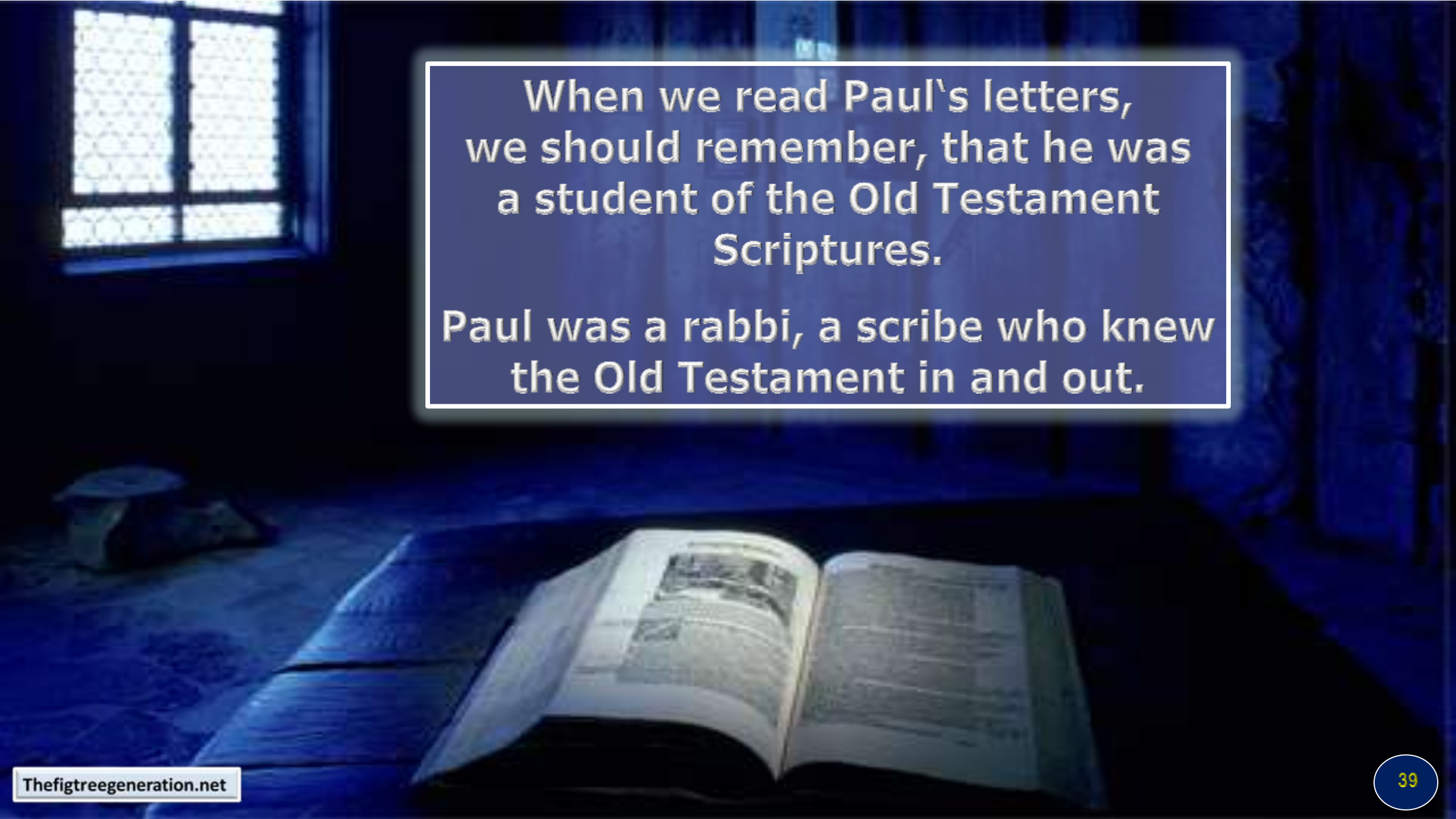




Remember also, that YHVH  
is **not** the author of confusion;  
someone else is!

The correct answer can be  
found only in Scripture!

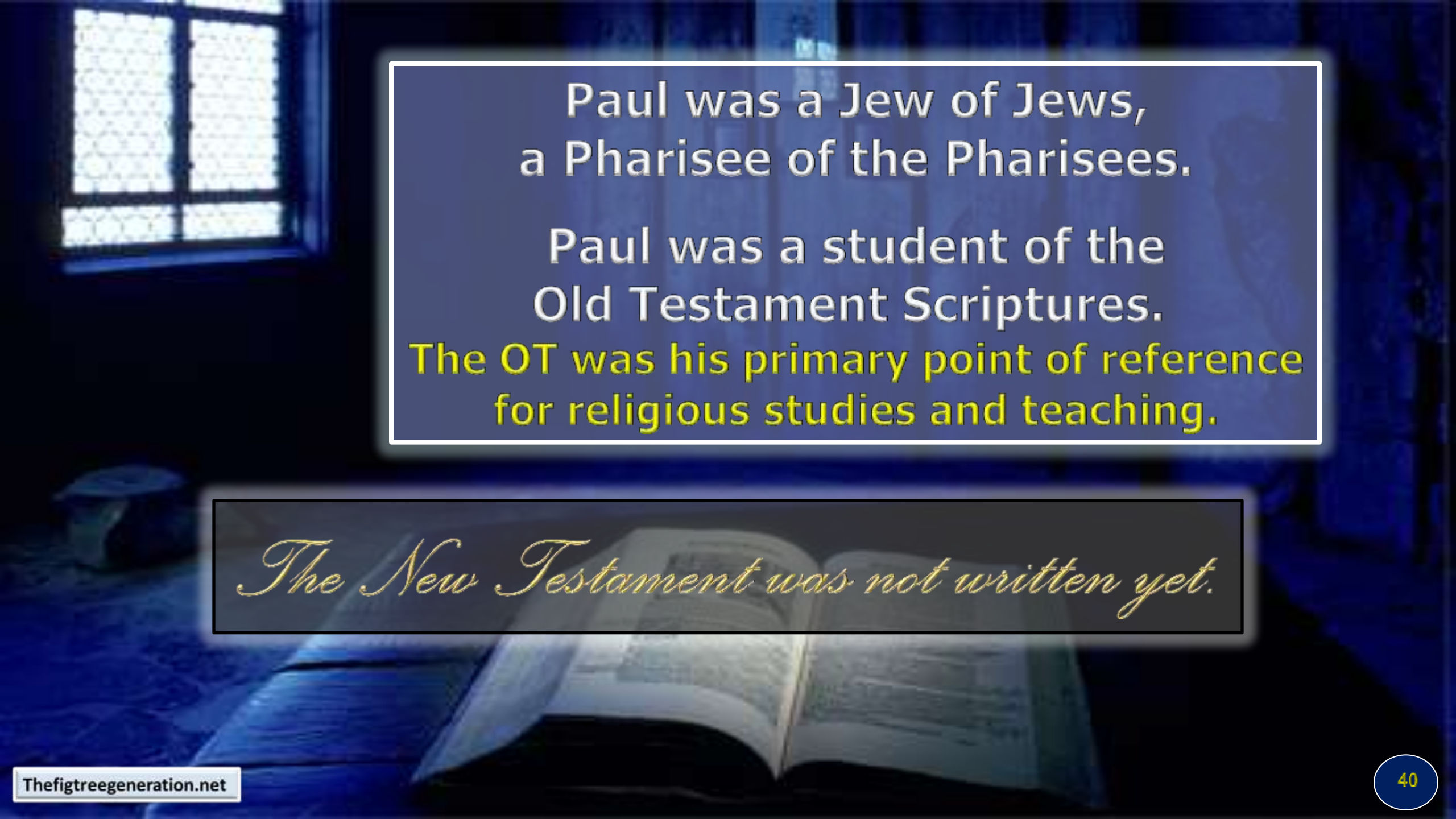


The background image shows an open Bible lying on a bed with a patterned blue blanket. In the upper left, a window with a white frame and multiple panes is visible, letting in bright light. The room is dimly lit, with the primary light source being the window and the light from the Bible's pages. The overall mood is quiet and contemplative.

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.



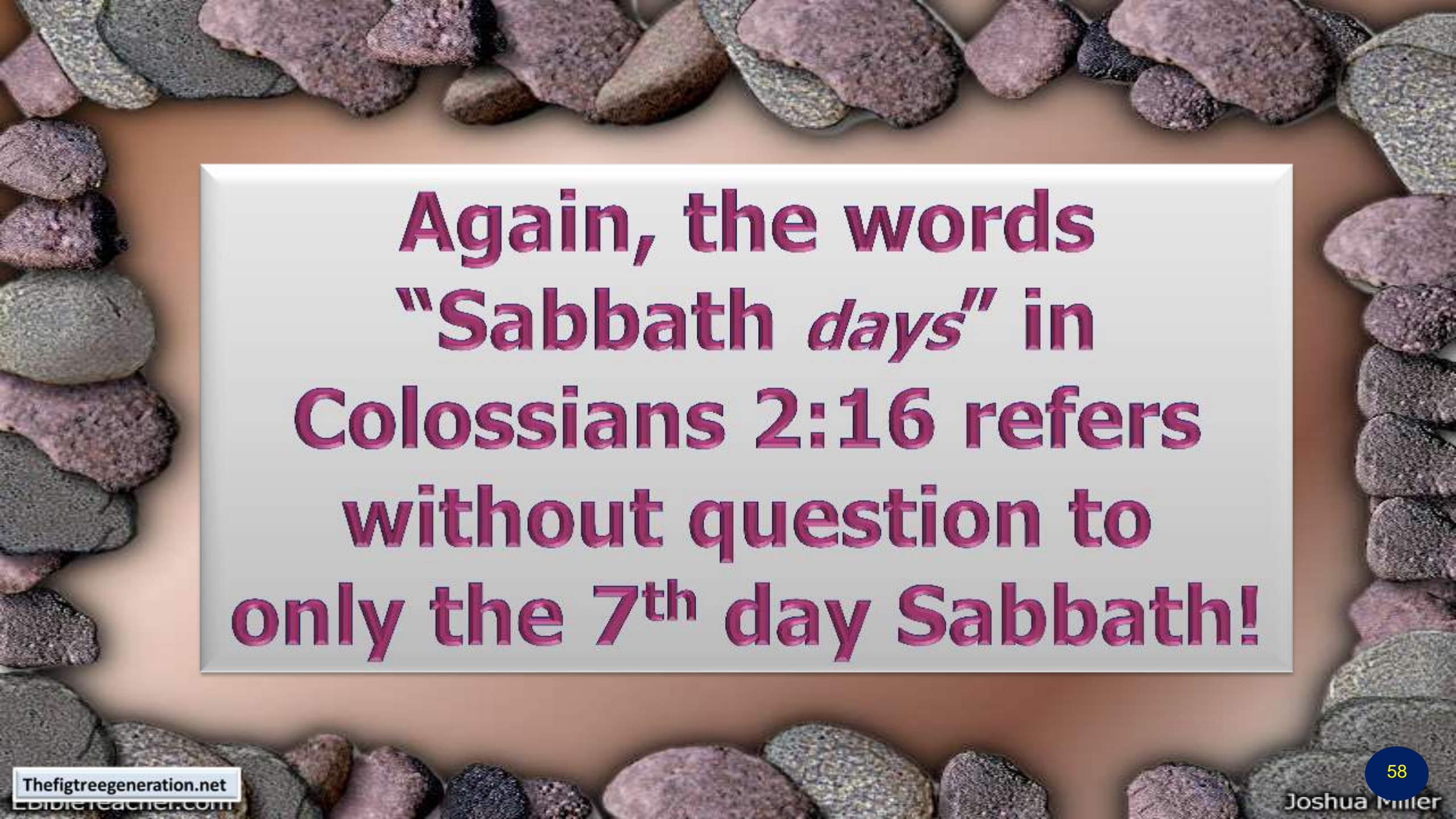
We can not pick and choose!






**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** (G<sub>4521</sub>)?"

*Luke 6:9* "Then said Yahusha unto them, I will ask you one thing; Is it lawful on the **Sabbath days** (G<sub>4521</sub>) 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** <sup>moon</sup> **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.

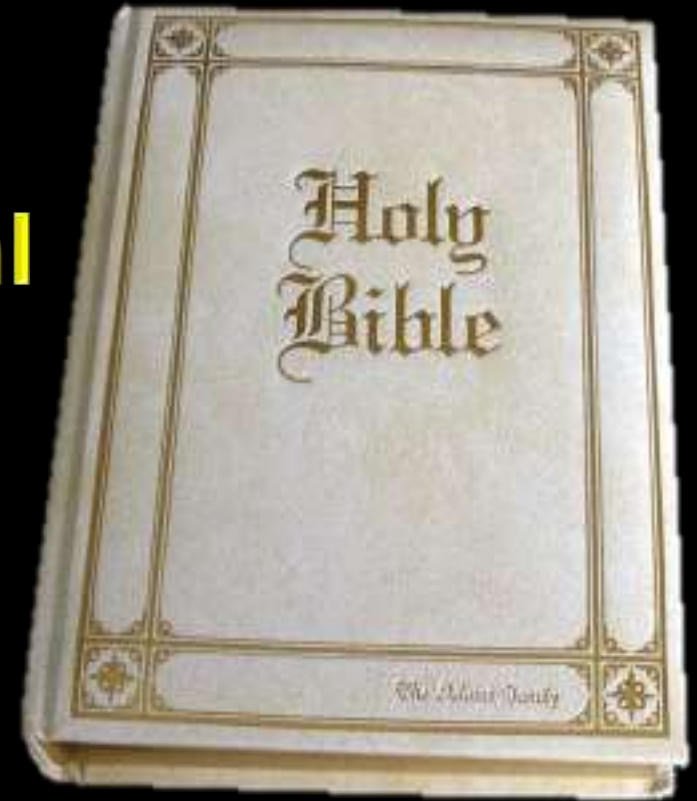
Notice Paul's words again:

"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*

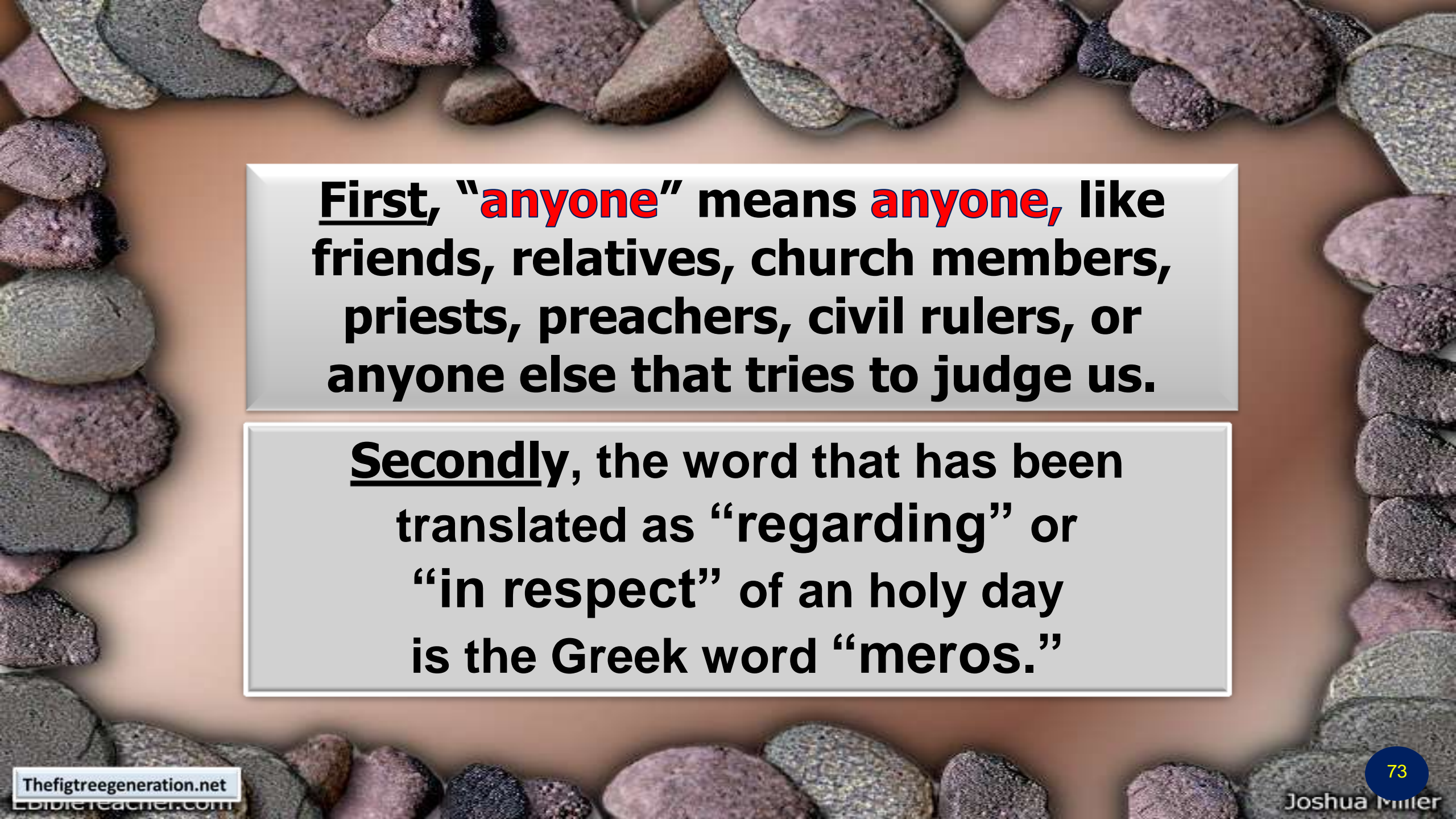


## Let's put Paul's words in plainer English!

"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.”**

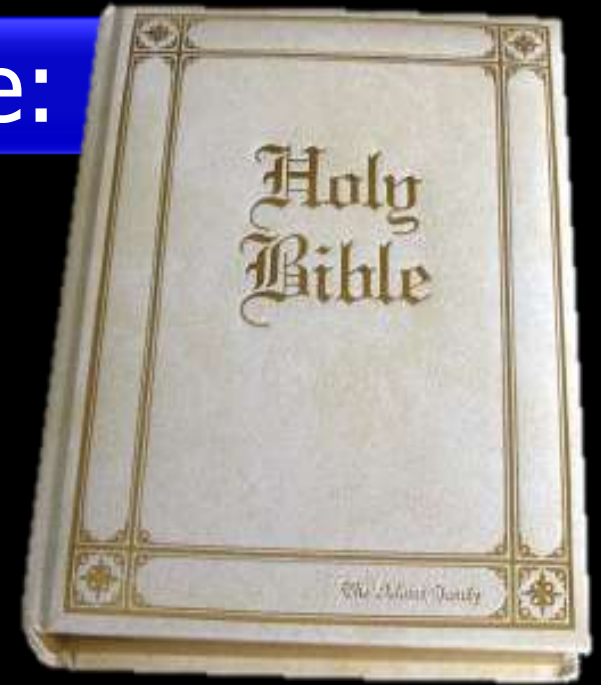


That word “**meros**” comes from an obsolete but more primary form of μείρομαι - meiromai  
*(to get as a section or allotment);*  
a division or share (literally or figuratively, in a wide application): - behalf, coast, course, craft, particular (+ -ly), part (+ -ly), piece, portion, respect, side,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



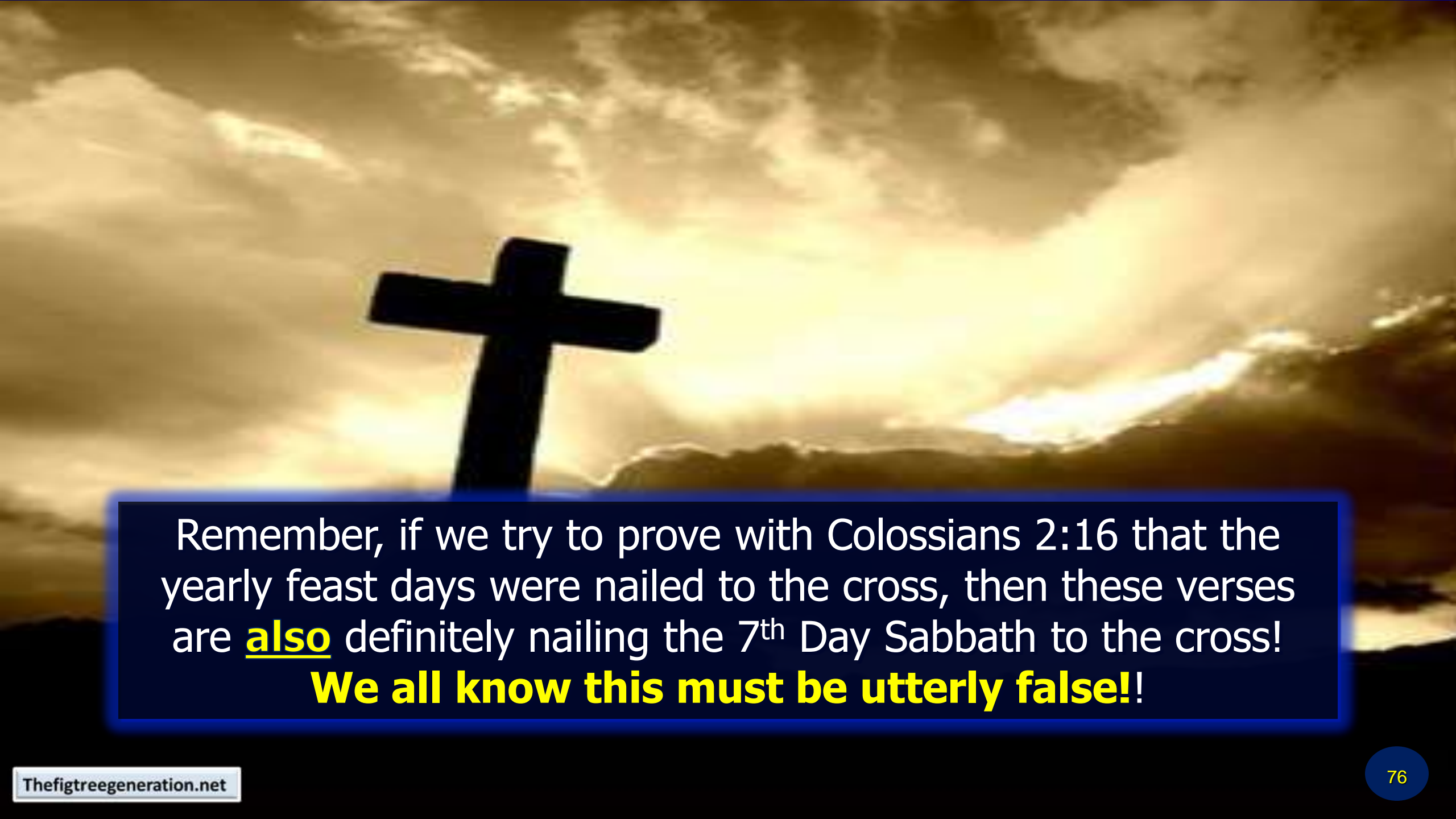
Here is a better version of this verse:

"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)

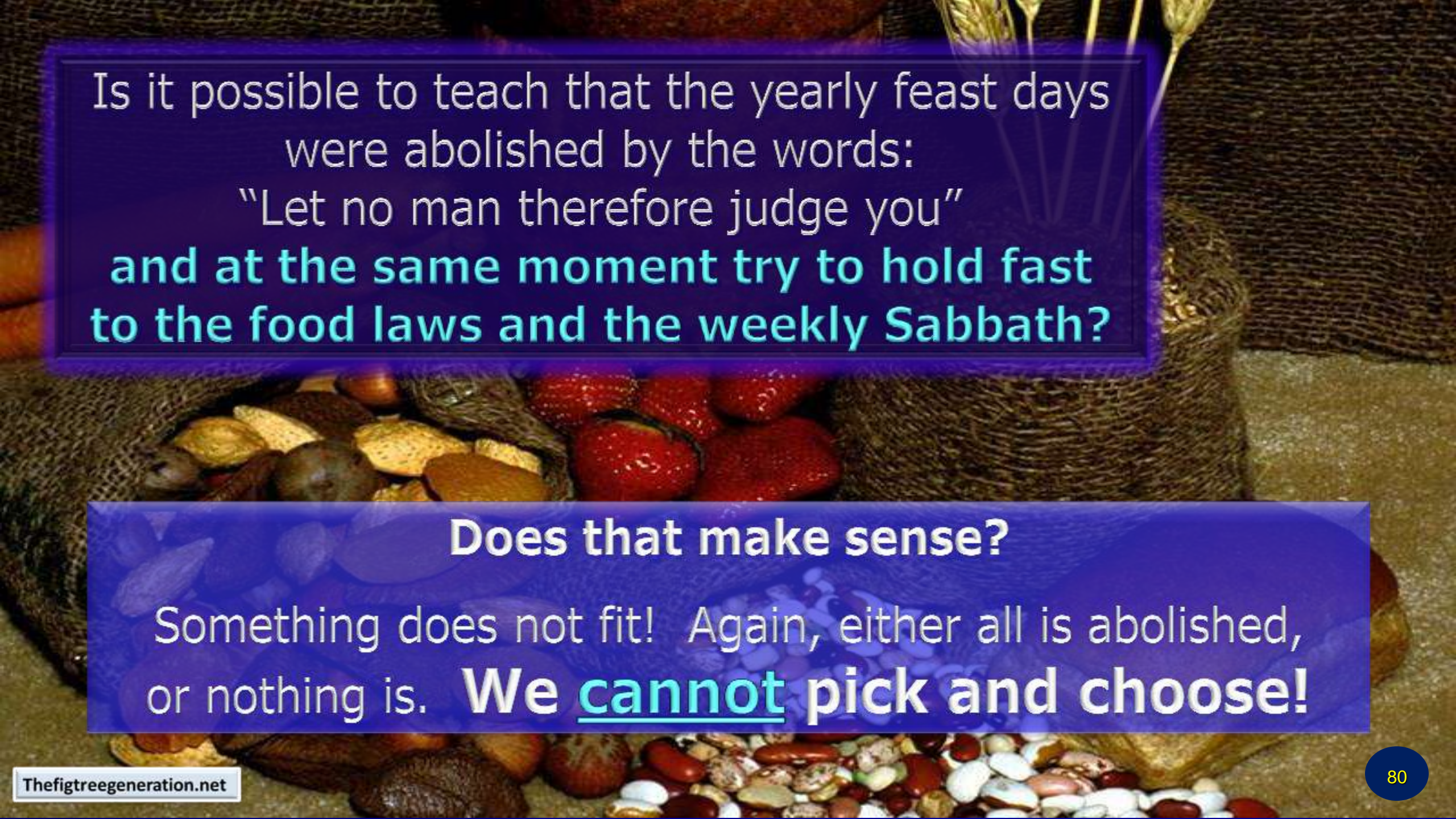


## Does it make sense?

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?**



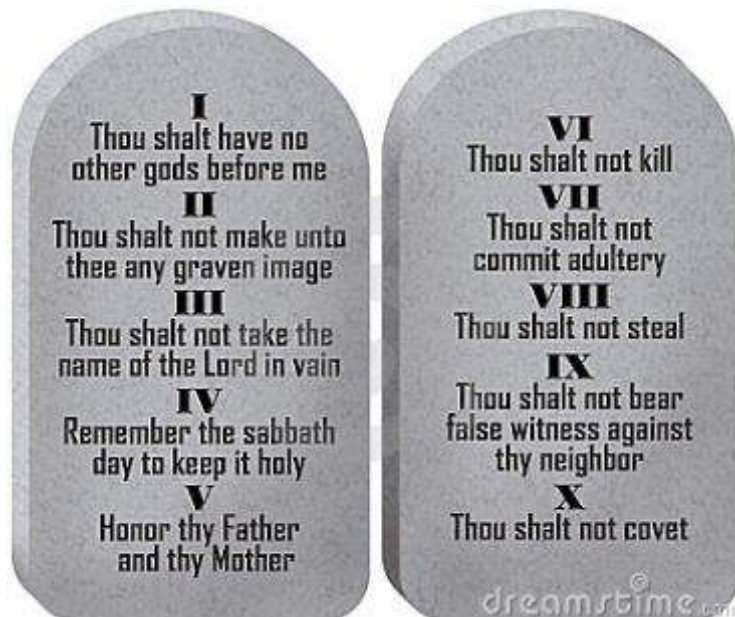
Let's look at Colossians 2:14

**"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."**





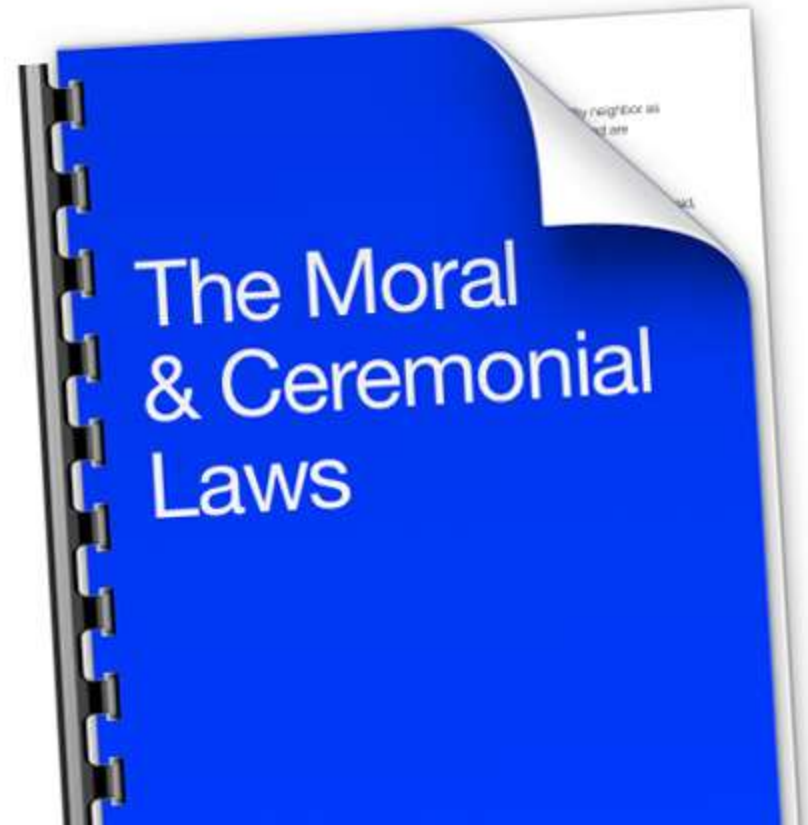
The entire Christian world seems in agreement that Col 2:14 must talk about **the law** that was nailed to His cross. Some believe the Torah was abolished and some even believe the same about the 10 Commandments, or ... at least that ONE of the 10 Commands is no longer valid.





**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!





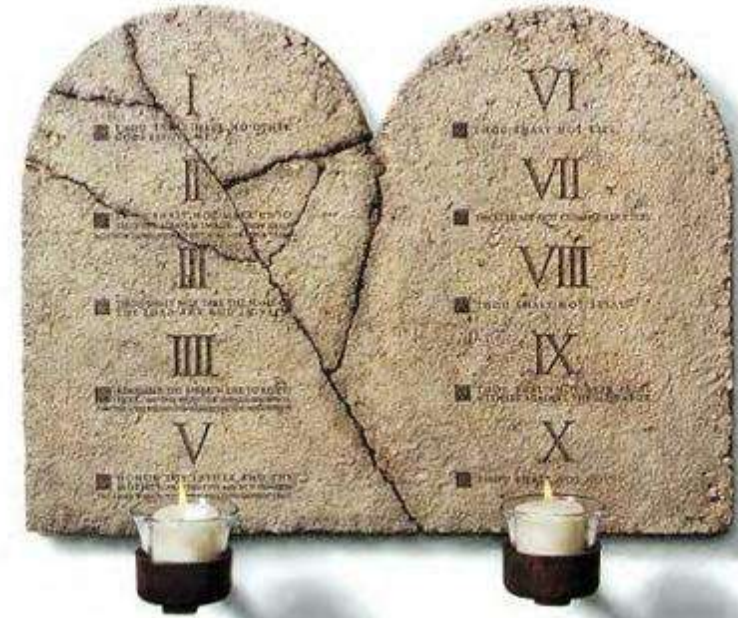
## How do we get the idea that Colossians 2:14 is nailing the law (Torah) to the cross?

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:

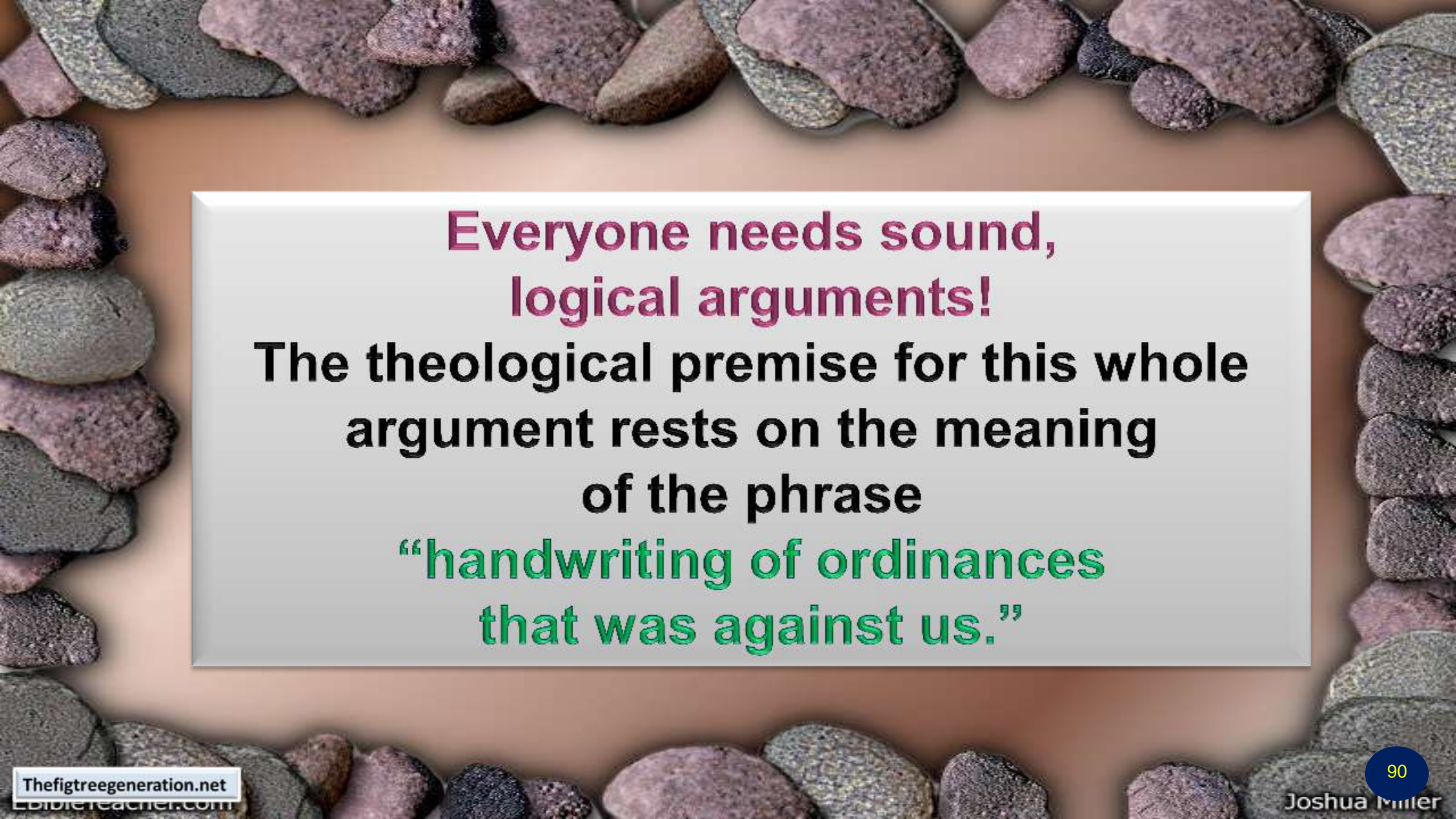
- ⦿ the grammar is ignored
- ⦿ the linguistics is ignored
- ⦿ the context is ignored
- ⦿ the Greek is ignored
- ⦿ the Bible is ignored
- ⦿ All in the favor of a theological assumption!



## 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!**





"having canceled the charge of our legal indebtedness, which stood against us and condemned us; he has taken it away, nailing it to the cross." (Today's NIV)

**The charge of our legal indebtedness.**



things popular and contemptible  
make room for the righteous.

19. On how great is thy goodness, which thou hast laid up for them that fear thee, which thou hast wrought for them that trust in thee before the eyes of men!

ye shall hide them in the secret of thy presence from the pride of man: thou shalt keep them secret in a pavilion from the stroke of tongue.

as illustrated by the Letter for his faith showed and his ever-  
valuable kindness in a strong  
city.

As far I said in my letter, I am not off from before. Your eyes nevertheless have heard the voice of my supplications when I cried unto thee.

Try O love the LORD, all ye his saints,  
for the LORD preserveth the faithful,  
and plentifully rewardeth the good.  
Open ye the doors of mercy,  
that the LORD may enter in.

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

Letter and then request to  
verify of my side, but to

is really very simple. They are  
some where there cannot be  
boarders nearly in the same  
great waters they stay in  
more with the sea.

7. Thou art my hiding place  
thou shalt preserve me from  
trouble: thou shalt compass  
about with strength deliverance  
S. 149.

8 I will instruct the ungodly  
there in the way which they  
shall go: I will guide the  
wicked also.

Do ye not see the hunger  
the cold, which have made  
standing: whose sweat  
be held in with fit and end  
but these come from the

lest they never hear with the  
so many astrawa shall be  
the wicked but be that test  
in the L&A, more shall be  
more like ahead.

14 Be glad in the Lord, ye  
just, ye righteous; and glorify  
his name: all ye that are merciful.

with gathering the wisdom of  
men together (as not being) to  
know the depth of their

I let all the evils from the  
land: let all the inhabitants  
of the world stand in awe of  
me.

4 I've let speak, and it was  
5 and; he astonished, and it  
6 and fast.

is The Lead through the  
small of the feather, to  
make the shaft the device  
of the effort.

is the counsel of the Lord  
anathema for ever, the thoughtless  
philistine to all generations.

to Brown is the belief that while  
Cable the LEPHC and the people  
who he hath chosen for his  
own inheritance.

is The 1993 booklets from  
having an exhibit all the  
size of wall.

14 From the plane of his high-  
ness he looks forth upon all the  
inhabitants of the earth.

44 Let Thy mercy, O Lord, be  
spread abroad, according as we hope  
in Thee.

A. Foulis of D.M., whom he charged his  
servants. Before I was thirty, when  
I was like a boy, and he like a man.

**I** WILL bless the Lord at all times: his praise shall ever be in my heart.

3. No word shall make its  
house in the LORD: The house  
shall have thereof, and be glad

10-pagely the Lash with me  
and left us with his name in  
the air.

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

5 They looked upon him, and  
were lightened, and their hearts  
were well comforted.

& This poor man cried, and in  
Loud lamentation, and wailed his  
out of all his trouble.

7 The angel of the LORD is  
merciful and full of compassion. He  
has been seen and delivered 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!**





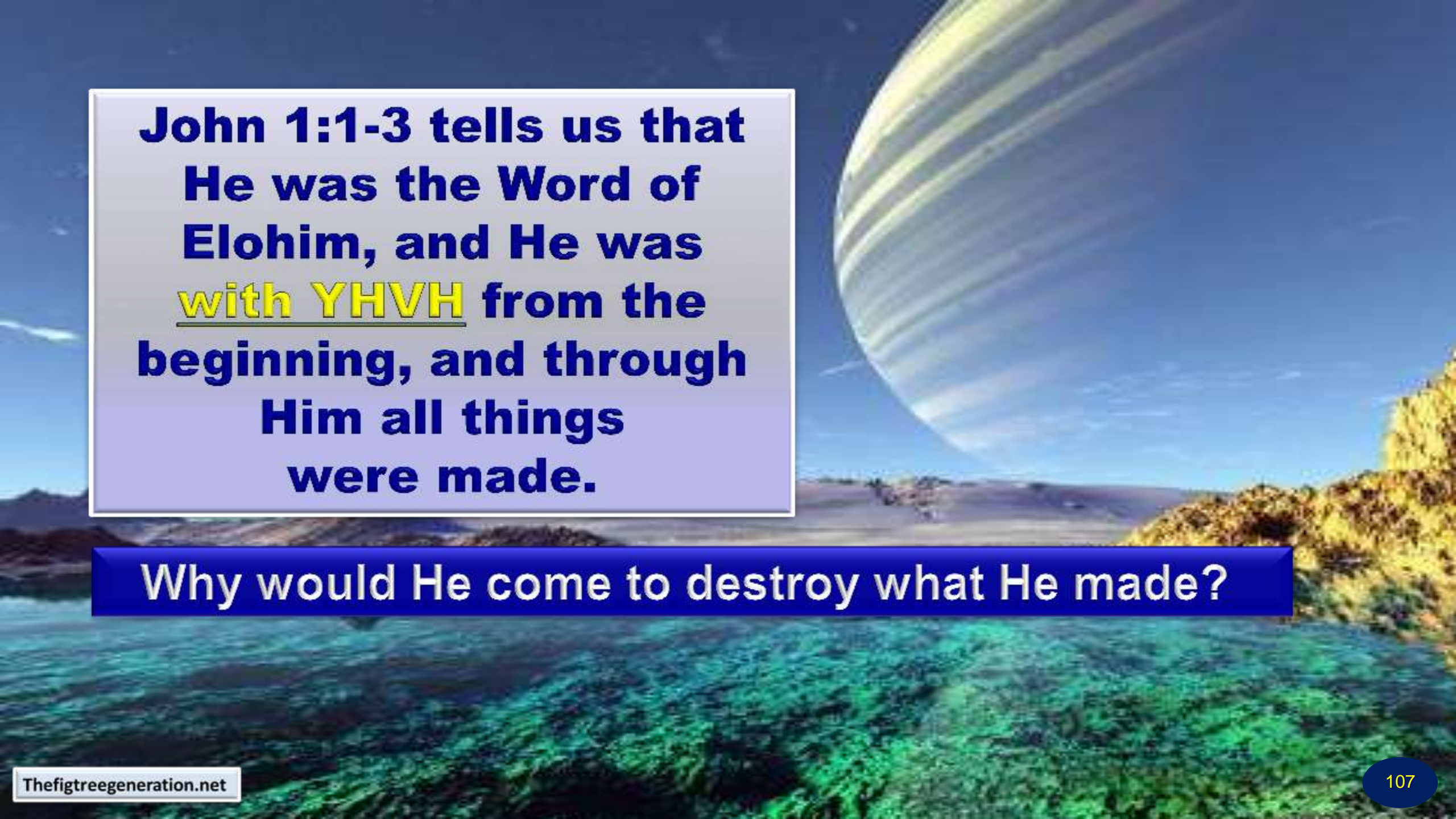
*John 1:7 says that His blood  
“cleanses us from all sin;”  
1 John 3:5 says “he was manifested to  
take away our sins;” and  
Revelation 1:5 says He “washed us  
from our sins in his own blood.”*



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).*



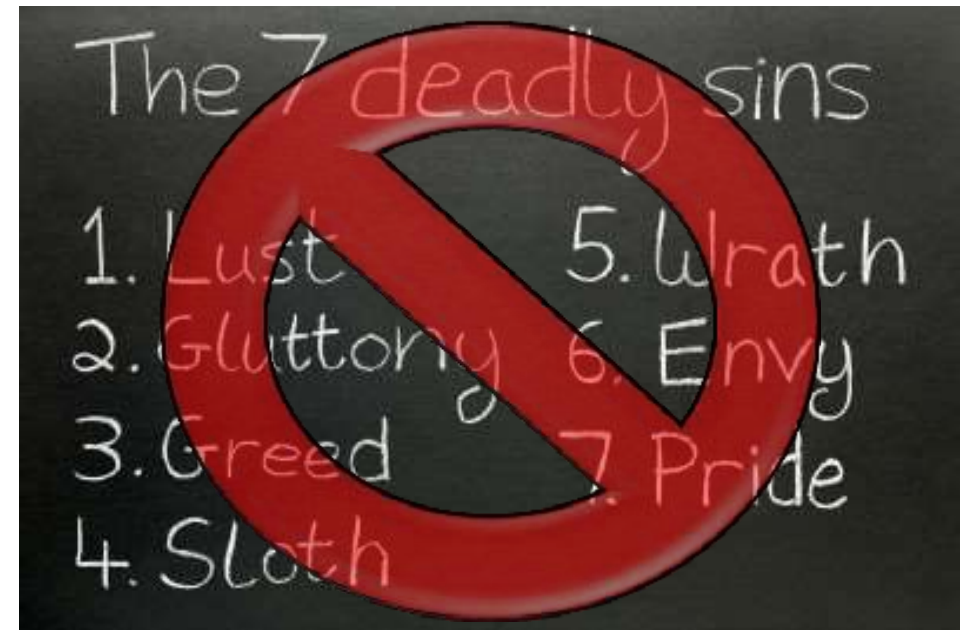


**John 1:1-3 tells us that  
He was the Word of  
Elohim, and He was  
with YHWH from the  
beginning, and through  
Him all things  
were made.**

**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?



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

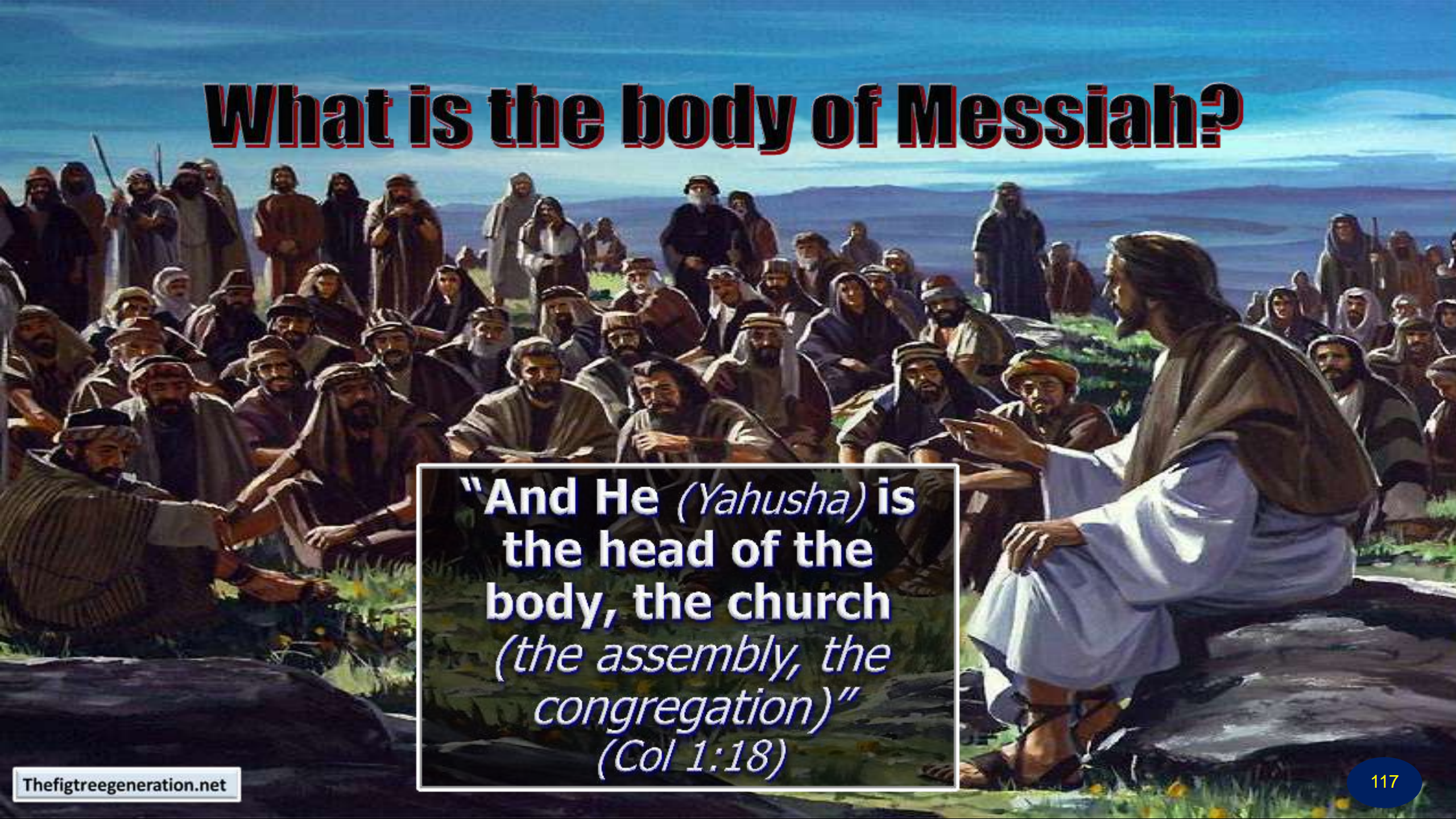
What does that mean?

What is Paul trying to say?





# What is the body of Messiah?

A detailed illustration of Jesus, with long brown hair and a beard, wearing a white robe and a brown sash, sitting on a large rock on the right side of the frame. He is gesturing with his right hand towards a large, diverse crowd of people gathered on a grassy hillside. The crowd consists of men, women, and children of various ages, all dressed in traditional Middle Eastern attire like robes and head coverings. Some people are holding staffs or weapons. The background shows a vast landscape with rolling hills and a clear blue sky. A white-bordered box with a black background and white text is superimposed over the lower center of the image.

**"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).***



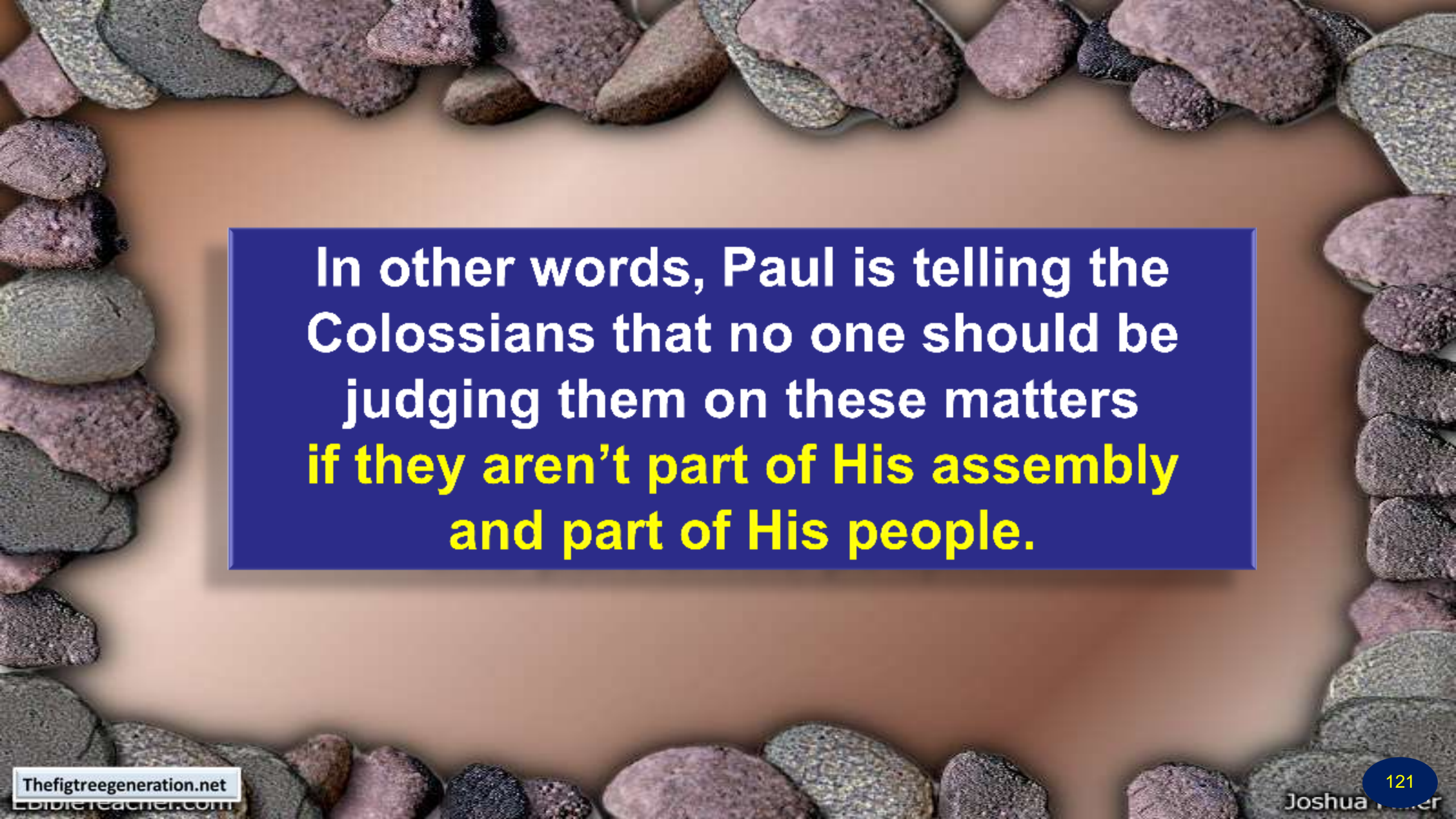
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**The Body of Messiah is  
His assembly of believers  
that follow His instructions!**



*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.**



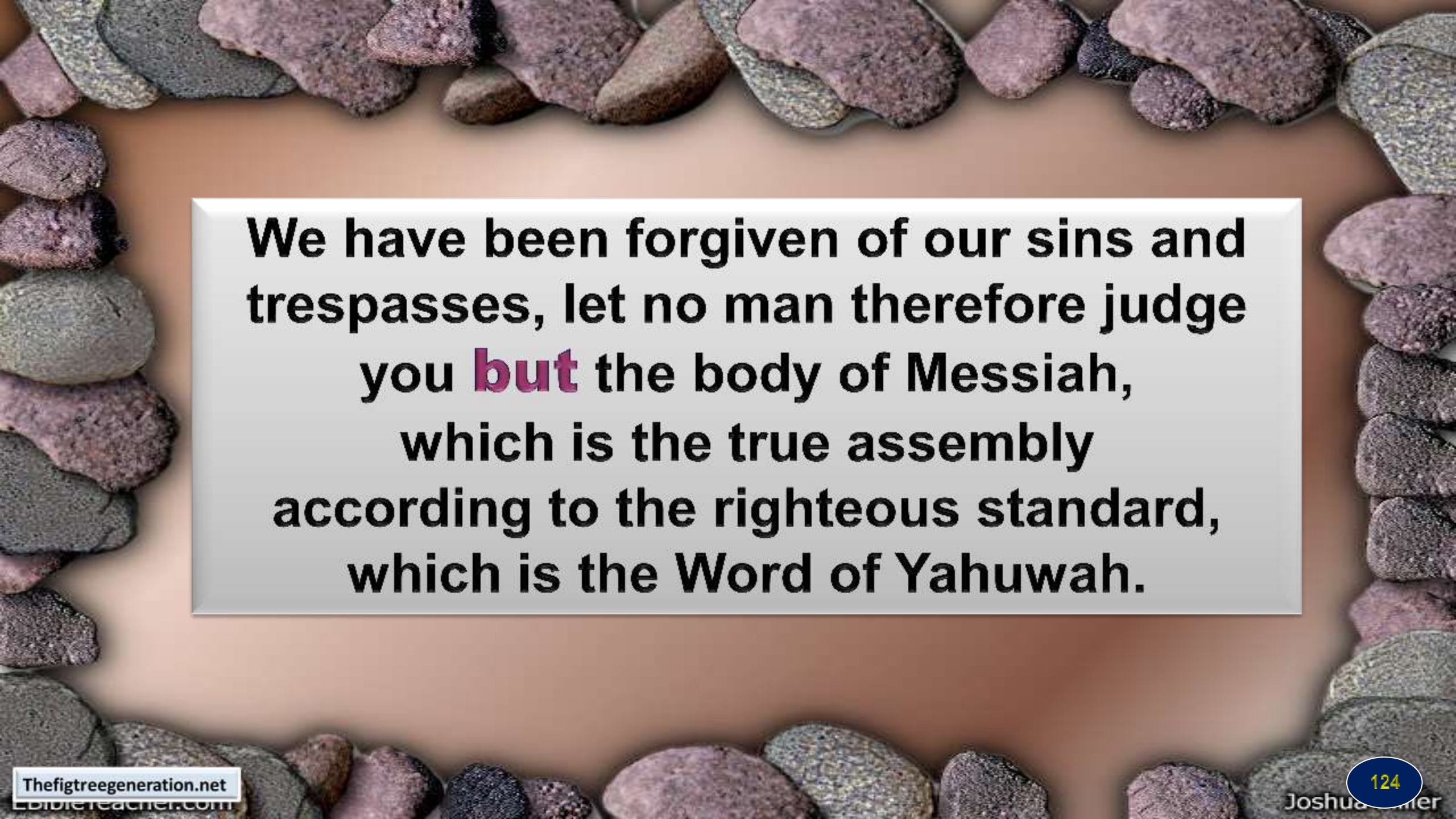
# Summary



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

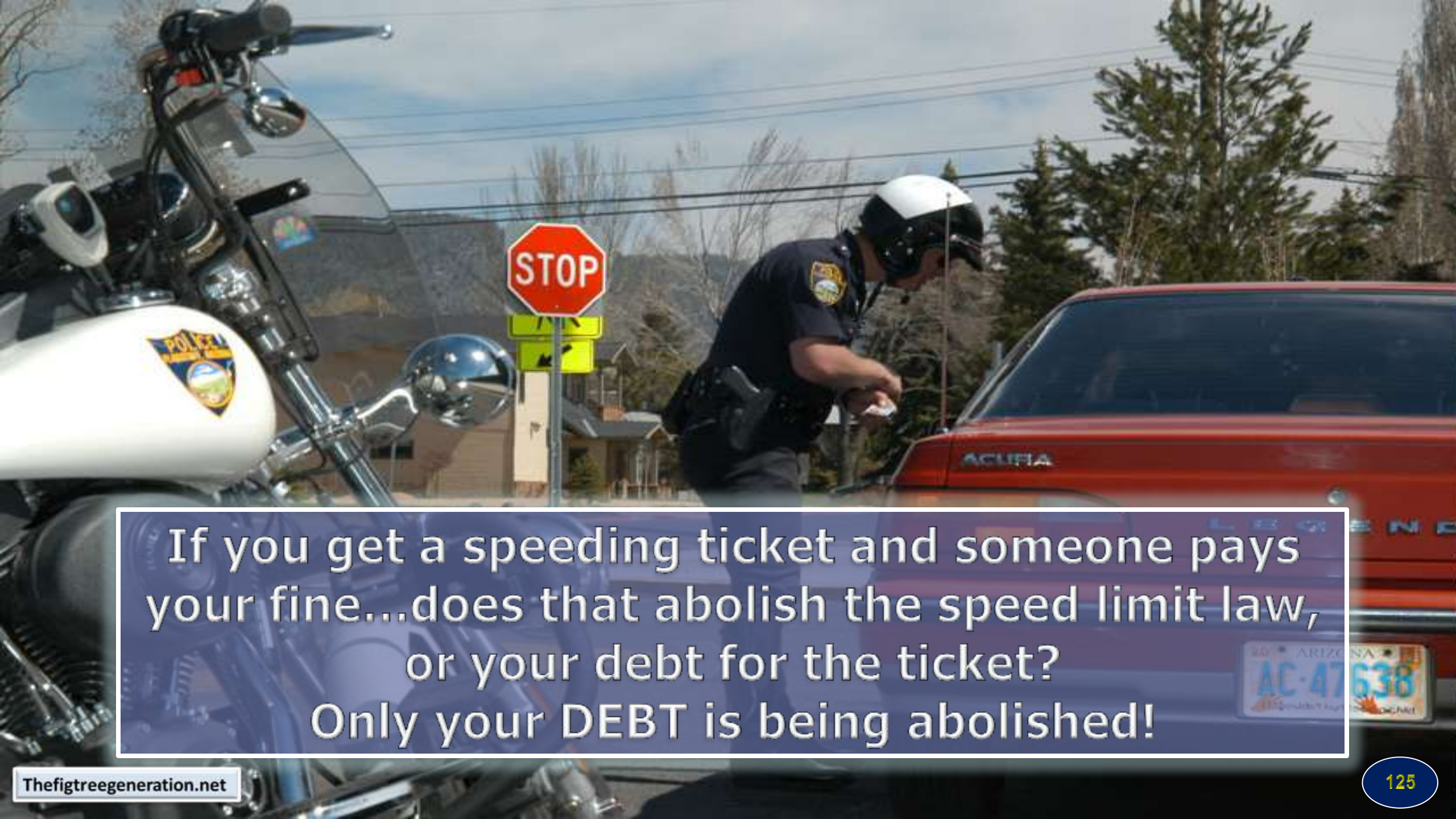
*Paul did NOT do away with any laws, because he says in Acts 25:8 “Neither against the law of the Jews (G3551 = Greek Nomos – Hebrew Torah), neither against the temple, nor yet against Caesar, have I offended anything at all.”*





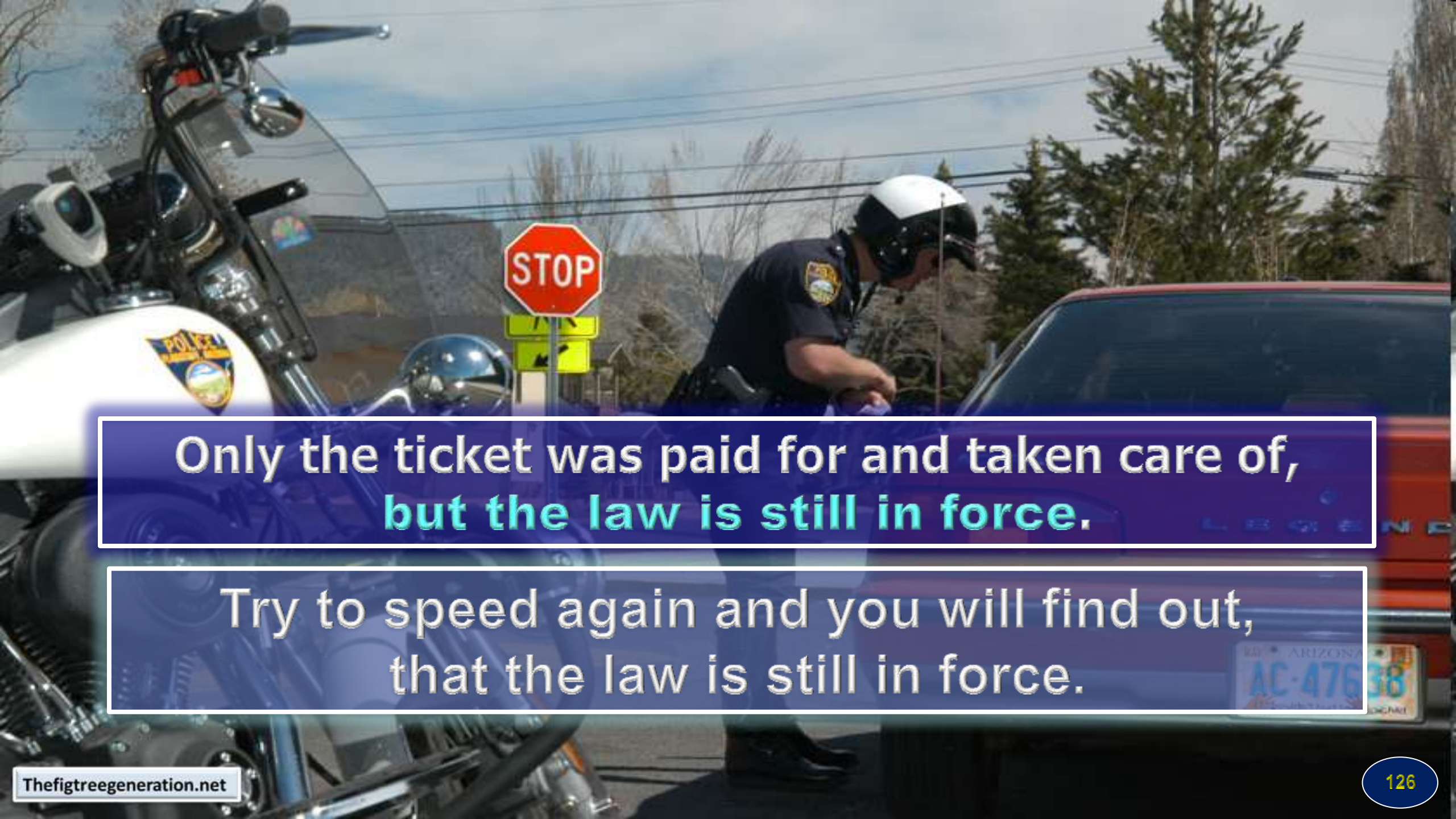
**We have been forgiven of our sins and trespasses, let no man therefore judge you **but** the body of Messiah, which is the true assembly according to the righteous standard, which is the Word of Yahuwah.**





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.”





A close-up photograph of a judge's hand holding a wooden gavel over a sound block on a wooden bench. The judge is wearing a black robe. In the background, other people in robes are visible but out of focus.

**I rest my case!**



A close-up photograph of a brown dog with long, floppy ears lying on a green lawn. The dog's head is turned slightly to the right, and its front paws are visible. A small, fluffy, greyish-brown bird is perched on the dog's front paw. In the background, there is a wooden fence and some greenery.

# SHALOM

THE END



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

**Produced and Narrated  
by Walter Tschoepe  
Malachi4.4@Reagan.com**

