

**Representative Commentaries on Colossians Chapter 2**  
**by Sunday Christians**  
**Explaining the Passage as Having Reference to ‘Ceremonial Sabbaths’**

“There is no intimation here that the Sabbath was done away, or that its moral use was superseded, by the introduction of Christianity. I have shown elsewhere that, Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy, is a command of perpetual obligation, and can never be superseded but by the final termination of time. As it is a type of that rest which remains for the people of God, of an eternal bliss, it must continue in full force till that eternity arrives: for no type ever ceases till the antitype be come. Besides, it is not clear that the apostle refers at all to the Sabbath in this place, whether Jewish or Christian; his sabbaton, of Sabbaths or weeks, most probably refers to their feasts of weeks, of which much has been said in the notes of the Pentateuch.” – **Adam Clarke (Methodist)**, ‘The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.’

“The annual sabbaths have come to an end with the Jewish services to which they belong the weekly Sabbath rests on a more permanent foundation, having been instituted in paradise to commemorate the completion of creation in six days.” – **Jamison, Faucett, and Brown**, ‘Commentary on Colossians chapter 2’

“The word Sabbath in the Old Testament is applied not only to the seventh day, but to all the days of holy rest that were observed by the Hebrews, and particularly to the beginning and close of their festivals. There is doubtless, reference to those days in this place, as the word is used in the plural number, and the apostle does not refer particularly to the Sabbath properly so called. There is no evidence from this passage, that he would teach that there is no obligation to observe any holy time, for there is not the slightest reason to believe that he meant to declare that one of the Ten Commandments had ceased to be binding on mankind... he had his eye on the great number of days which were observed by the Hebrews as festivals, as part of their ceremonial and typical law, and not on the moral law, or the Ten Commandments. No part of the moral law – No one of the Ten Commandments could be spoken of as “a shadow of good things to come.”

These commandments are from the nature of moral law, of perpetual and universal obligation.” – **Albert Barnes (Presbyterian)**, Commentary on Colossians chapter 2

“Colossians 2:14-17 has reference to the ceremonial law only.” – **C.I. Scofield (Dispensationalist)**, ‘Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth’

