

1. The divinely-given character of Scripture as originally given.
  - infallible and inerrant
  - adequate
  - perspicuous
2. The apographs are documents of integrity and while not exact replicas of the autographs are essentially trustworthy.
  - The Spirit who inspired the Word aided the transmitters
  - The transmitters were interested in health and accuracy, not in destroying or garbling the message...
  - In places of divergence we are still able to determine the more correct text with a very high degree of probability.
3. The Holy Spirit is the infallible teacher
  - the Spirit enables us to compare spiritual things with spiritual
  - interpreting, in the New Testament, matters from the Old Testament, in correct order and thereby giving us adequate guidelines
  - our reason is sufficient to be enlightened by the Spirit when an attitude of yieldedness and trust is evidenced.
4. The absolute authority of the whole Word of God
5. That the broader areas of hermeneutics will be appropriate for our study of the whole:
  - Scripture is a unity
  - Passages agree as per length and nature
  - Difficult texts are best studied in the light of understood texts. Unknown matters may be aided by the illumination of known ones.
  - No doctrine is completely studied until all relevant Scripture is expounded
  - The standard is Scripture interpreting Scripture
  - Nothing in the text is irrelevant
  - Our understanding is only final in areas where the Word of God requires finality.