3. The third and the vastest borrowing period occurred after the Adoption of Christianity in the 6th century and the appearance of monasteries and churches. It resulted in a great number of church-word borrowing that entered the language. Here are some examples provided: an altar from O.E., altaria from L. altus — a burnt offerings, but influenced by L. altus — high. These words were mainly borrowed through books, by people who knew Latin well and tried to preserve the Latin form of the word. Here are the examples: an antenna — antenna appeared in 1646, from L. antenna — a sail yard, the long yard that sticks up on some sails, translation of Gk. keraiai — insects. The words were mainly borrowed through books, by people who knew Latin well and tried to preserve the Latin form of the word. Here are the examples: an antenna — antenna appeared in 1646, from L. antenna — a sail yard, the long yard that sticks up on some sails, translation of Gk. keraiai — insects. The present book is a revision of my Latin Grammar originally published in 1895. Wherever greater accuracy or precision of statement seemed possible, I have endeavored to secure this. The rules for syllable division have been changed and made to conform to the prevailing practice of the Romans themselves. In the Perfect Subjunctive Active, the endings -ēs, -ēmus, -ētis are now marked long. The theory of vowel length before the suffixes -gnus, -gna, -gnum, and also before j, has been discarded. In the Syntax I have recognized a special category of Ablative of Association, and have abandoned the A. Latin Grammar, considered as a science, has for its object the investigation of laws which govern the forms and the construction of the language. When destined for the practical purposes of instruction, it becomes the art of learning to read, write, and speak the Latin language with correctness. B. The letters of the Latin alphabet are twenty-five: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.