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THE DISCOVERIES OF V154 IN M 3

In March 1899 E. E. Barnard discovered one of the brighter stars very near the center of the globular cluster M 3 to be variable, and eventually he published (Barnard 1906) a chart and visual light curve with a period of 15.8 days for it. The star is listed as variable No. 154 in this cluster by Sawyer (1939).

This object was considered by Barnard to be new since it was not contained in Bailey's (1902) extensive list of variables in M 3, and it has generally been termed Barnard's variable (Greenstein 1935 and Joy 1940, 1949).

It is an interesting fact, however, that this star had already been discovered to be variable by E. C. Pickering almost ten years before Barnard's discovery, from four plates taken by the Harvard expedition to Mount Wilson in the summer of 1889, though the announcement (Pickering 1889) did not provide either a chart or light curve. The variability of this important object, which is the first pulsating variable to be discovered in any globular cluster, was thus a Harvard discovery, though its nature was first recognized at Yerkes.

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