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IS THE NEW, VERY RED VARIABLE, THE COMPANION IN THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST DIRECTION TO THE SUSPECTED VARIABLE BD+51°762 A MOST REMARKABLE STAR ?

Some months ago I got acquainted with the star BD+51°762 supposed to be a red variable. I observed the star on more than 350 photographic plates of the Harvard College Observatory Collection and a few photovisual plates. Almost at once the star was a disappointment. But then, persisting and curious still I was rewarded second to none: I found another star - the companion to BD +51°762 which fulfilled two most important prerogatives for the variable stars - a distinct variability of brightness and its periodicity or at least an obvious cyclicity. Moreover, the star showed not one variation but three. A unique phenomenon among the red variables of any kind. I write them:

Duration	Amplitude of variation	Period or Cycle (not irregular!)
Longest	$10^{m}.98 - 12^{m}.04$	5300days ± 250 days
Medium	10.95 - 12.00	475 " ± 35 "
Short	10.85 - 11.35	0.26 day

There is only one out of some 500 N Sp. Variables which has two definite variations of brightness, with two corresponding periods: 2450 and 212 days. It is important though the Creator may smile at it that their mutual ratios are almost identical 11.2 and 11.5. This with the triplet variation suggesting three body problem only accentuets the possibility that this new N or Carbon Variable belongs to the 42 Most Remarkable Stars established during the Golden Age of Stars i.e. between 1920 and 1953.
The magnitudes are approximately on the International system with the Zero point obviously more uncertain than the Scale.The Palomar-Mine Color Index is ≈ 5 mg!

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