The Double Double  
\textit{\textbf{QUADRUPLE STAR IN LYRA}}  
\small{$\epsilon^{1,2}{\text{Lyrae}}$}  
SAO 67309, 67315  
HIP 91919, 91926  
LX200 Star 334, 335  
NexStar Star 4374, 4376  

Prominent object. Epsilon Lyrae consists of two stars 210$''$ apart, each of which is a close double; all four form a single system in space. These stars are a good test of telescope optics. In steady air, a well-collimated 9-cm (3.5-inch) or larger telescope will show each pair clearly distinct, with a distinct gap between the adjacent Airy disks.

61 Cygni  
\textit{\textbf{DOUBLE STAR IN CYGNUS}}  
SAO 70919  
HIP 104214  
LX200 Star 346  
NexStar Star 4980  

This handsome double star was this first star whose distance was measured by parallax (by Bessel in 1838). At one time it was known as \textit{Piazzi’s Flying Star} because of its large proper motion (which has also created cross-indexing problems in some computerized star catalogues). Both components are yellowish, with a color index of about 1.

Sinnott 10  
\textit{\textbf{TRIPLE STAR IN CYGNUS}}  
\small{$21^h35.1^m +38^\circ07'$}  
SAO 71480, NexStar Star 5071, mag. 5) and slewing half a degree to the south.

The most perfect equilateral triple star in the heavens, according to Roger W. Sinnott, who discovered it by doing a computer search of the Hipparcos and Tycho catalogues; not previously noted as a multiple star. Find it by right ascension and declination, or by going to 72 Cygni (SAO 71480, NexStar Star 5071, mag. 5) and slewing half a degree to the south.

The triple star looks like a nebulous patch at 50$\times$; higher power reveals its true nature.