**NORTH AMERICA, UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, VASILIKI TOWER, SOUTH FACE DIRECT, WINE SPIRES**

Publication Year: *1994.*

“Vasiliki Tower, South Face Direct,” Wine Spires. This is a two or three-pitch, well-protected climb (5.9). We started at the col between Vasiliki and Burgundy Spires with scrambling to a rightward-trending dihedral system below the south face. Instead of following the dihedrals on the normal route, we stepped left onto fifth-class cracks and up a single hand crack (5.7). This narrowed to a finger crack (5.8+) and to a belay where the crack narrowed to a seam. The second pitch began with a 15-foot traverse left (5.9) and up to a widening finger crack. We followed this 5.7 crack system for 50 feet rightward, aiming towards a large dihedral, which we followed to the top. Chris Dolejska and I did this on the same 18-hour day, August 8, as the Silver Star northwest ridge climb.

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**NORTH AMERICA, UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, MOLAR TOOTH, NORTH RIDGE AND TWO EAST FACE ROUTES, 1991-2**

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“Molar Tooth, North Ridge” and two East Face Routes, 1991-2. The Molar Tooth lies a mile north of Cutthroat Peak. Only when viewed from Cutthroat Lake does one see the nearly vertical 1000-foot east face. The first ascent of the Molar Tooth was made up the middle of this face by Alex Bertulis and party in the 1970s.

On October 11, 1991, [“The North Ridge”]: Eric Moeller and I climbed a new route, “The North Ridge.” We began in a little notch below the north ridge and followed a full pitch of airy skyline to a broad shoulder (5.8). The second pitch followed the shoulder at fourth class for 130 feet to where the ridge steepens again. The third and final pitch followed the ridge for 50 feet and traversed left onto the edge of the east face, where a rising traverse led to the summit (II, 5.8).

On October 28, 1991, [“Issue 119”]: Dave Suslo and I began climbing through a chimney 100 feet to the right of the huge cleft on the Molar Tooth’s east face. Two pitches of 5.6 chimneying brought us to a ledge. Pitch three was a rising fourth-class traverse towards a huge, light-colored water streak to the right. The last three pitches were easy, exposed face climbing up the broad water streak to the summit (III, 5.7+).

On July 31, 1992, [“Linear Accelerator”]: Keith Henson and I climbed a steep, deep, 600-foot ice couloir splitting the left side of the east face. We followed the couloir into the bowels of the peak and out the back onto the south face. Pitch five ascended a 5.7 crack and dihedral system for 100 feet toward a lone pine tree. The next pitch followed a discontinuous crack system into a wide chimney (5.9). The 5.6 chimney brought us to the summit (II, 5.9, rock and ice).

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