



<https://sternwheeler.com/>

The Columbia Gorge Sternwheeler

[\(855\) 766-3682](tel:8557663682) Sternwheeler@jettylight.com

[299 SW Portage Rd., Cascade Locks, OR 97014](#)

<https://sternwheeler.com/the-sternwheeler/>

Sternwheeler Stats

Built in Hood River by Nichols Brothers boatbuilders

Launched in 1983

Built and operated as a replica of the sternwheelers that plied the Columbia beginning in the 1850's

Length: 145 feet

Draft (Depth): 6 feet

Diameter of Paddlewheel: 17 feet

Maximum Passengers: 599

Horsepower: 400 hp

Gross Tons: 92

✔ Storytelling rich with local history



<https://www.fs.usda.gov/r06/columbiarivergorge>

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

Welcome to Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

The Columbia River Gorge is a spectacular river canyon, 80 miles long and up to 4,000 feet deep, that meanders past cliffs, spires, and ridges set against nearby peaks of the PNW's Cascade Mountain Range. Explore

The Columbia River Gorge is so much more than just a natural wonder - it is a critical transportation corridor and vibrant community of more than 75,000 people living in fertile countryside and 13 urban areas spanning two states and six counties. The Columbia River itself is the Gorge's centerpiece, a lifeline of water and the only sea level route through the Cascade Mountain Range. The Cascades' geology creates a rain shadow effect, causing a dramatic precipitation difference that distinguishes the lush conifer forests in the West end of the Gorge from the grasslands of the Gorge's East end.



Just as in days of old, join us aboard the replica sternwheeler Columbia Gorge for a truly impressive cruise along the picturesque Columbia River.

Sternwheeler Columbia Gorge operates dining and sightseeing cruises along the Columbia River with departures from Cascade Locks Marine Park.

<https://sternwheeler.com/parking-and-directions/> The Port of Cascade Locks oversees parking for the entire port area. More Ways to Pay:

- **Online: <https://ppprk.com/>**
- **By Phone: 541-287-7424**
- **Cash Dropbox at Marine Park Entrance**



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbia_River_Gorge

Extending roughly from the confluence of the Columbia with the [Deschutes River](#) (and the towns of [Roosevelt, Washington](#), and [Arlington, Oregon](#)) in the east down to the eastern reaches of the [Portland metropolitan area](#), the [water gap](#) furnishes the only navigable route through the Cascades and the only water connection between the [Columbia Plateau](#) and the [Pacific Ocean](#). It is thus that the routes of [Interstate 84](#), [U.S. Route 30](#), [Washington State Route 14](#), and railroad tracks on both sides run through the gorge.

The Columbia River Gorge marks the state line between Oregon and Washington, and its wide range of elevation and precipitation makes it an extremely diverse and dynamic place.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourist_sternwheelers_of_Oregon

Since the early 1980s, several non-[steam](#)-powered sternwheel [riverboats](#) have been built and operated on major waterways in the [U.S. state of Oregon](#), primarily the [Willamette](#) and [Columbia Rivers](#), as [river cruise](#) ships used for [tourism](#). Although configured as sternwheelers, they are not [paddle steamers](#), but rather are [motor vessels](#) that are only replicas of paddle steamers. They are powered instead by [diesel engines](#).

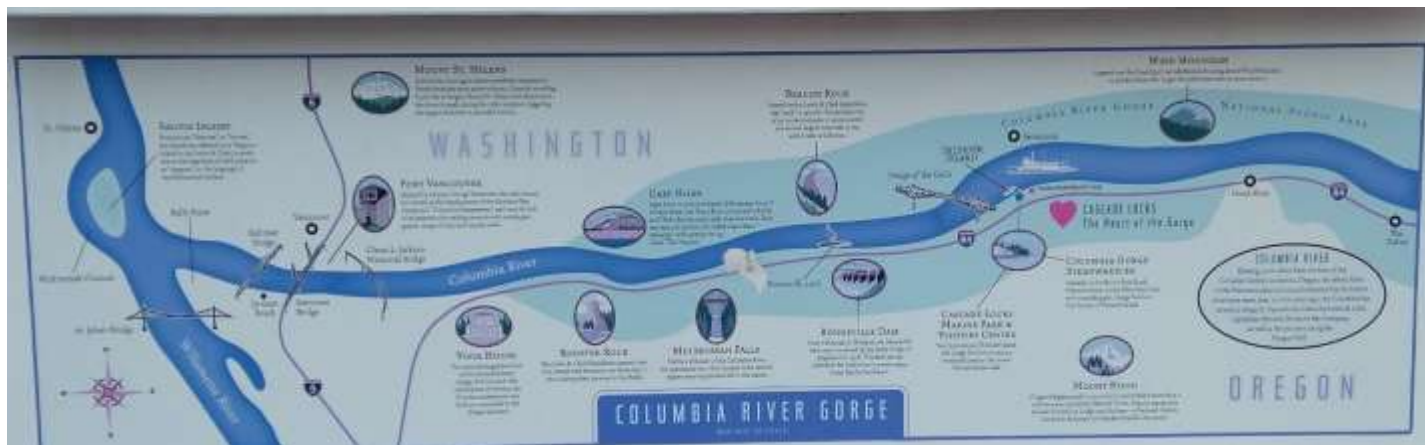
In the case of the 1983-built M.V. *Columbia Gorge*, the construction and operation of a tourist sternwheeler was led by local government officials who viewed the idea as potentially being a major tourist attraction, giving an economic boost to their area, [Cascade Locks, Oregon](#).



The Columbia River Gorge began forming as far back as the [Miocene](#) (roughly 17 to 12 million years ago), and continued to take shape through the [Pleistocene](#) (2 million to 700,000 years ago). During this period the [Cascade Range](#) was forming, which slowly moved the Columbia River's delta about 100 miles (160 km) north to its current location.

Although the river slowly eroded the land over this period of time, the most drastic changes took place at the end of the [last ice age](#) when the [Missoula Floods](#) cut the steep, dramatic walls that exist today, flooding the river as high up as [Crown Point](#).^[4] This quick erosion left many layers of [volcanic rock](#) exposed.

COLUMBIA GORGE





Celebrating my 80th birthday with grand-daughters Leah (11) and Evie (15).



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourist_sternwheelers_of_Oregon

The **M.V. Columbia Gorge** is a 145-foot (44 m) sternwheeler in service on both the Columbia and Willamette Rivers. She was built in Hood River by Nichols Boat Works and was launched on August 30, 1983. The motors driving her 17-foot (5.2 m) paddle wheel are diesel-powered. She was partially modeled on the 1890-built **Bailey Gatzert** and is named for the **Columbia River Gorge**. She was built for the Port of **Cascade Locks**, at a cost of around \$2.5 million, of which \$1.1 million was funded by federal grants secured by U.S. Senators **Mark Hatfield** and **Bob Packwood**, with a goal of boosting tourism in the area.



The gorge has supported human habitation for over 13,000 years. Evidence of the [Folsom](#) and [Marmes](#) people, who crossed the [Bering land bridge](#) from [Asia](#), were found in [archaeological digs](#). Excavations near [Celilo Falls](#), a few miles east of [The Dalles](#), show humans have occupied this [salmon](#)-fishing site for more than 10,000 years.





The gorge has provided a transportation corridor for thousands of years. [Native Americans](#) would travel through the gorge to trade at Celilo Falls, both along the river and over [Lolo Pass](#) on the north side of [Mount Hood](#). In 1805, the route was used by the [Lewis and Clark Expedition](#) to reach the Pacific.^[6]



80th birthday celebration with family.



The Gorge was crafted over eons, even before the Cascades rose, and its cataclysmic history of volcanic eruptions, massive floods, and landslides is still evident today. The Gorge's formation began 40 to 60 million years ago, when molten lava pressure pushed up granite to frame the Columbia Basin.

Between 6 to 17 million years ago, ancient volcanoes erupted, streaming more than 20 massive basalt flows into the area that's now the Gorge. They formed rock layers up to 2,000 feet thick, cutting the canyon and becoming most of the rocks in the Gorge today.

Then glacial Ice Age floods sculpted the canyon into a gorge. About 40 Missoula floods — the planet's largest known floods during the last two million years — generated water flows 10 times the total flow of all Earth's rivers. They transformed river tributaries into the world's largest concentration of waterfalls: about 80 named falls, including famous 620-foot [Multnomah Falls, the United States' second-highest year-round waterfall](#).

The Columbia River, the only sea-level route through the Cascades, still carves canyon walls that can soar 4,000 feet. Rock pillars jut from the river, monoliths perch atop cliffs, and smaller canyons branch off from the Gorge.

<https://gorgefriends.org/wonders-of-the-columbia-gorge/>



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bridge_of_the_Gods_\(modern_structure\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bridge_of_the_Gods_(modern_structure))

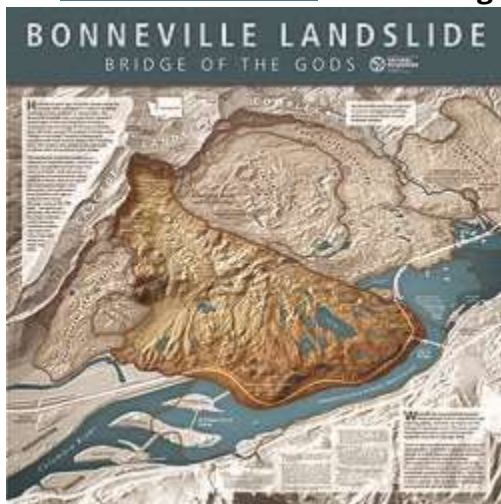
The Bridge of the Gods is a steel truss cantilever bridge that spans the Columbia River between Cascade Locks, Oregon, and Washington state near North Bonneville. It is approximately 40 miles (64 km) east of Portland, Oregon, and 4 miles (6.4 km) upriver from Bonneville Dam. It is a toll bridge operated by the Port of Cascade Locks.





[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bridge_of_the_Gods_\(land_bridge\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bridge_of_the_Gods_(land_bridge))

The Bridge of the Gods was a natural dam created by the Bonneville Slide, a major landslide that dammed the Columbia River near present-day Cascade Locks, Oregon in the Pacific Northwest of the United States. The river eventually breached the bridge and washed much of it away, but the event is remembered in local legends of the Native Americans as the *Bridge of the Gods*.



Read about the Native American legend.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20120206223937/http://www.theoutlaws.com/indians4.htm>



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonneville_Dam

Bonneville Lock and Dam **/ˈbɒnəvɪl/** consists of several **run-of-the-river dam** structures that together complete a span of the **Columbia River** between the **U.S. states** of **Oregon** and **Washington** at River Mile 146.1. The dam is located 40 miles (64 km) east of **Portland, Oregon**, in the **Columbia River Gorge**. The primary functions of Bonneville Lock and Dam are **electrical power generation** and river navigation. The dam was built and is managed by the **United States Army Corps of Engineers**. At the time of its construction in the 1930s it was the largest water impoundment project of its type in the nation, able to withstand flooding on an unprecedented scale.





In 1896, prior to this damming of the river, the [Cascade Locks and Canal](#) were constructed, allowing ships to pass the [Cascades Rapids](#), located several miles upstream of Bonneville.

Prior to the [New Deal](#), development of the [Columbia River](#) to provide [flood control](#), [hydroelectricity](#), [navigation](#), and [irrigation](#) was deemed to be important. In 1929, the [US Army Corps of Engineers](#) published the Columbia River 308 Report that recommended ten dams on the river, but no action was taken until the [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) administration and the [New Deal](#). During this period, America was in the [Great Depression](#), and the dam's construction provided jobs and other economic benefits to the [Pacific Northwest](#). Inexpensive [hydroelectricity](#) gave rise to a strong [aluminum](#) industry in the area (which has totally shut down since then). With funding from the [Public Works Administration](#) in 1934, two of the larger projects were started, the [Grand Coulee Dam](#) and the Bonneville Dam. Working in non-stop eight-hour shifts, 3,000 laborers from the relief or [welfare](#) rolls were paid 50 cents an hour for the work on the dam and raising local roads for the reservoir.



<https://www.nwcouncil.org/reports/columbia-river-history/indianfishing/>

Indians of the Columbia River Basin were salmon fishers. Salmon spawned as far inland as the headwaters of the Columbia River, 1,200 miles from the ocean and were an important food to the people who lived along the river, and also to those who traveled far to trade for fish at established fisheries like those at [Kettle Falls](#) and [Celilo Falls](#).

By about 1,500 years ago, Northwest Indians were arranged in tribes and identified themselves with specific areas or watersheds. Salmon was an important resource for many of the tribes, particularly those in the lower reaches of the Columbia River west of the Cascades, where salmon and steelhead were more plentiful than in rivers east of the mountains. The annual return of salmon and steelhead from the ocean had spiritual and cultural significance for tribes, and the fish had economic importance as a trade and food item. Tribes developed elaborate rituals to celebrate the return of the first fish. These [first-salmon ceremonies](#) were intended to ensure that abundant runs and good harvests would follow.



At the time of the first contacts with Europeans, in the late 1700s and early 1800s, Columbia River Indians had well-established fisheries using nets and traps. Particularly in the lower river, from Celilo Falls to the ocean, the abundant salmon runs supplied a reliable and abundant source of protein in the Indians' diet.

Indians were able to fish the salmon runs heavily and still enjoy multitudes of salmon year after year because they practiced a form of management in the form of rules and rituals that limited the catch at the same time it supplied their needs.

In 1957, Washington and Oregon closed the fishery above Bonneville Dam, the fishing area designated by the states as Zone 6, to all commercial fishing. Indian-only fisheries occurred in Zone 6 between 1957 and 1968, but these were for ceremonial and subsistence purposes, not commercial purposes, and were regulated by the treaty tribes, not by the states.



In February 1977, the four Columbia River treaty tribes — Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce — and the states of Washington and Oregon completed negotiations on “A Plan for Managing Fisheries on Stocks Originating from the Columbia River and its Tributaries Above Bonneville Dam.” For five years, the 1977 Plan, as it was called, was the basis for salmon harvest management decisions in the tribal-only fishing zone between Bonneville and McNary dams.



The Bonneville Dam Historic District was designated a [National Historic Landmark District](#) in 1987. A National Historic Landmark District (NHL) is a geographical area that has received recognition from the United States Government that the buildings, landscapes, cultural features and archaeological resources within it are of the highest significance and worthy of preservation.



<https://www.usgs.gov/geology-and-ecology-of-national-parks/ecology-columbia-river-gorge-national-scenic-area> The Columbia River Gorge has a unique set of protections that preserve its scenic, natural, cultural, and recreational resources. The designation of the Gorge took place on November 17, 1986, when the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act was signed into law.





Stop at nearby Multnomah Falls.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multnomah_Falls



90-year-old brother at Multnomah Falls.





The largest fish hatchery in Oregon, called Bonneville Fish Hatchery, is located next to Bonneville Dam. It is a tourist destination that is often connected to Bonneville Dam tourism. <https://myodfw.com/bonneville-hatchery-visitors-guide>



- ***Sturgeon Pond*** - There is one outdoor pond that has young sturgeon in it. White sturgeon will eat live prey items and things that have died. Their mouth is like a vacuum tube and is especially good at eating food off the bottom of the pond. White sturgeon are prehistoric, having evolved over 200 million years ago. They are a cartilaginous fish which means they have no bones – similar to a shark or a Pacific lamprey.
- ***Sturgeon Viewing Center*** - Beyond the outdoor sturgeon pond there is a small white building that you can walk into. This is the Sturgeon Viewing Center, which was built in 1998. Herman the Sturgeon is located in the Sturgeon Viewing Center and is approximately 10' long, 500 pounds and over 80 years old.



Directions: Take I-84 to exit 40. The hatchery is located about 40 miles east of Portland.

Address and phone:

Bonneville Hatchery
70543 NE Herman Loop
Cascade Locks, OR 97014



at hatchery gift shop

Bigfoot, also known as Sasquatch, is a mythical, ape-like creature believed to inhabit North American forests, particularly the Pacific Northwest.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot>

Indigenous Myths:

Stories of large, wild, hairy men are found in the lore of various Indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest and beyond. The specific term "Sasquatch" is derived from the Halq'emeylem word Sasq'ets, which translates to "wild man" or "hairy man".



80th Birthday Columbia River Cruise



Paul J. Wigowsky
190 subscribers

Analytics

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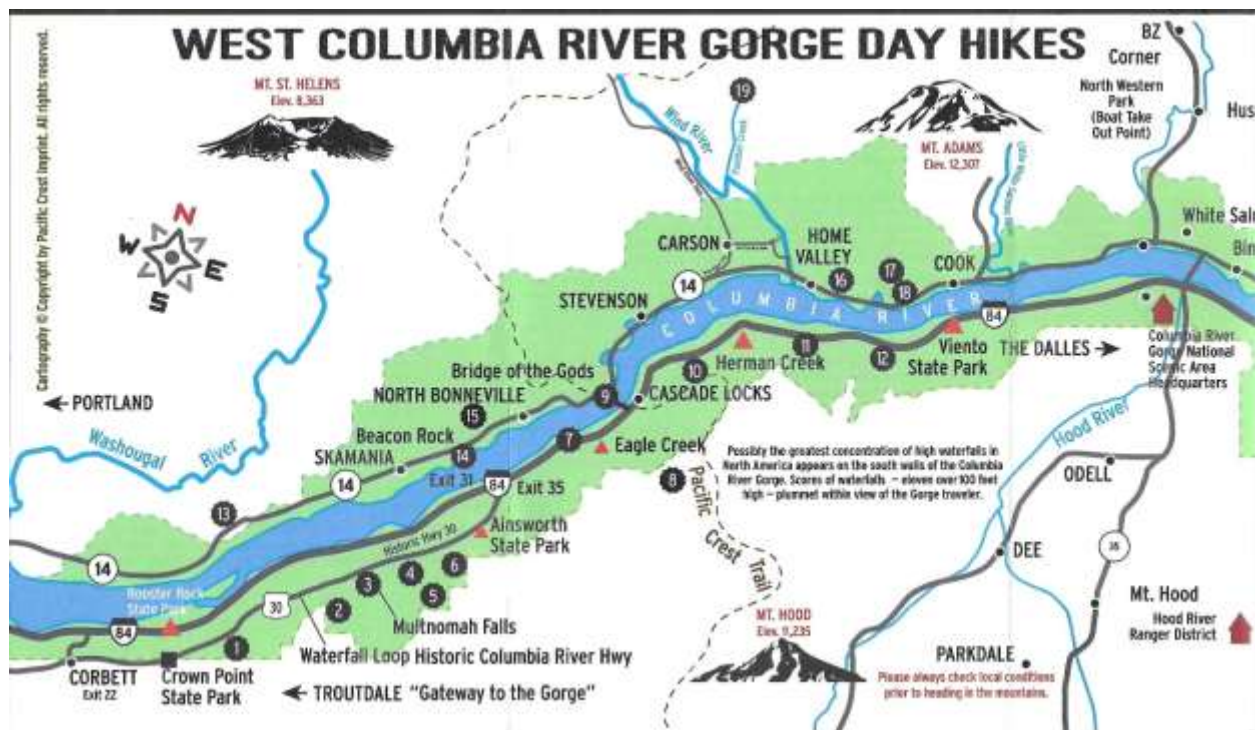
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2 views · 3 minutes ago

Start at Cascade Locks Marine Park, Cascades Lock, Oregon

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SAM82TtntDA>



- 1 **LATOURELL FALLS TRAILHEAD:** Easy, family-friendly 2.4-mile loop with stunning two-tiered, 224' ribbon-like falls. The main trail along the creek crosses four small wooden bridges and then comes to Upper Latourell Falls. Return to the trailhead across the bridge, or follow the stairs to Guy Tabet Park. The lichen-covered columnar basalt formations around the falls steal the show. Beginning from the Latourell Falls Trailhead, follow the paved viewpoint trail, Multnomah Falls Waterfall Loop.
- 2 **WAHKEENA FALLS TRAIL LOOP:** Moderate five-mile loop. A waterfall lover's paradise with eight named waterfalls including Fairy Falls, Wahkeena Falls, Ecote Falls, Weisenburger Falls, and Multnomah Falls. Enjoy many rewarding viewpoints along the way. See stonework, bridges, Wahkeena Canyon, and awesome river views. Hike Wahkeena Trail #420 from Historic Highway, Multnomah Falls Waterfall Loop.
- 3 **MULTNOMAH FALLS:** Multnomah Falls is Oregon's most visited outdoor destination. This magnificent, 620-foot, two-tiered waterfall flows year-round. Located on the Columbia Gorge Historic Highway. From I-84, Multnomah Falls has its own highway exit with parking.
- 4 **ONEONTA GORGE:** Spectacular mossy slot canyon with waterfalls. This botanical area has unique aquatic and woodland plants. The hike is an easy 1.5-mile loop and family-friendly for older children. This is the only hike featured that requires wading through a river. The moderate to difficult stream scramble (waist-deep water to traverse when water is low) adds a challenge. Just east of the Oneonta tunnel on the south end is the trail entrance. Multnomah Falls Waterfall Loop. (Closed until further notice)
- 5 **HORSETAIL-ONEONTA WATERFALLS LOOP:** Easy family-friendly 2.7-mile loop with stunning waterfalls, canyons, and viewpoints. Includes Horsetail Falls, Ponytail Falls, and Lower Oneonta Falls. You can walk behind Ponytail Falls and a bridge takes you over Oneonta Gorge. Start at the Oneonta Gorge entrance. Follow Gorge Trail #400 on the Historic Highway to the junction for Horsetail Falls Trail #435. Multnomah Falls Waterfall Loop.
- 6 **ELONAH FALLS:** Moderate 3.5-mile hike with little-known major 227' falls, sweeping gorge views. Year-round flow but best in the late winter and spring. Colorful yellow-green lichen highlights the cliffs on either side. Access via parking lot near MP 36 on old Hwy 30. Multnomah Falls Waterfall Loop.
- 7 **BONNEVILLE DAM:** A fun family day trip. Fish viewing windows and sturgeon ponds. "Herman the sturgeon" is 12 feet long and can be viewed from viewing windows. Feed steelhead and rainbow trout. Hatchery with educational center and gift shop. Off I-84 east of Multnomah Falls. Follow signs to the Visitor Center.
- 8 **EAGLE CREEK:** Moderate, 1.5 miles to Punchbowl Falls or continue for a six-mile adventure. The gorge's most "classic hike," with a stunning canyon plus gorgeous Punchbowl, Wetlaka, and Tunnel Falls. Accessible only from I-84 east. Exit #41. I-84 west, travelers will need to turn around at Exit 40 and travel back east to Exit 41. Turn right at bottom of the ramp, and travel 0.5 mile to the end of the road. Pass the footbridge to a large parking lot.
- 9 **BRIDGE OF THE GODS:** Modern-day cantilevered steel bridge crosses the Columbia River connecting Oregon and Washington. The ancient land bridge of legend was formed by a giant landslide 1,000 years ago. The natural dam formed an inland sea into Idaho. Eventually, the river eroded the dam, collapsing the land bridge and creating the Cascade Rapids. On Hwy 14 West, cross the Bridge of Gods into Oregon. After the toll booth make a quick left at the Bridge of the Gods Trailhead parking lot. Two hikes are available.
 - **1 PACIFIC CREST TRAIL 2000:** Directly across the road from parking lot. This is the southern leg of the PCT that eventually reaches Mexico. Trail branches to Dry Creek Falls or continues for a wide range of hiking options.
 - **2 GORGE TRAIL #400:** Hike down from the parking lot to WakaPa St. Cross the street and look for the trailhead just west of the bridge. This is a leg of the Historic Columbia River Highway to Eagle Creek. Easy flat trail suitable for families or bikes.
- 10 **DRY CREEK FALLS:** Moderate two-mile section of the Pacific Crest Trail. Towering 250-foot columnar basalt with a 70-foot waterfall spilling from a narrow slot. I-84 East, exit Cascade Locks. Park at the Bridge of the Gods parking lot near the toll booth. Bridge of the Gods trailhead across the road (Pacific Crest Trail).
- 11 **GORTON CREEK FALLS:** Three-quarter mile creek bed rock-hopping to an 80 foot cascading hidden waterfall. I-84 east from Cascade Locks. Turn at Wyeth Exit St. Proceed to Wyeth Campground. Straight ahead to the trailhead parking lot. Get on the trail, go straight. Trail dead-ends at a basalt rock impasse. Take to the creek and traverse 200 yards to the waterfall.
- 12 **STARVATION CREEK FALLS:** Easy 100-yard hike to a towering, impressive, two-tiered 190' waterfall. Information panels with history information along the way. Easy, family-friendly hike with restrooms. The waterfall is directly off I-84, Starvation Creek exit.
- 13 **CAPE HORN TRAIL:** Moderate to difficult 11-mile loop "showpiece trail" with rocky crags, dazzling cliffs, plus two waterfalls. Newer trail and the closest trail to Portland metro area. Notable views include Beacon Rock, Multnomah Falls, Fallen Tree Viewpoint, and the summit of Cape Horn. The parking lot for the trail is a bit east of MP 26.5, Salmon Falls Road.
- 14 **BEACON ROCK:** Difficult mile-long hike to the summit at 848'. The monolithic core of an ancient volcano. A Gorge landmark, rising above the Columbia River with spectacular views of the river and gorge. Washington Hwy 14 to MP 35, 6.5 miles west of Bridge of the Gods. Easy parking directly off Hwy 14.
- 15 **HAMILTON MOUNTAIN LOOP HIKE:** Difficult 7.5-mile loop (with shorter options). Sheer ridge looming 2,400 above the Columbia River. Epic views with everything you want in a challenging gorge hike. One creek and three named waterfalls. Limited views of Hardy Falls, plus railed lookout to view Pool of the Winds and Rodney Falls. From Hwy 14, located off MP 35 across from Beacon Rock parking lot. Turn up the access road, 3 mile to the first parking lot.
- 16 **WIND MOUNTAIN:** Moderate to difficult 1.75-mile trail (one way). 360-degree summit views of Columbia River and Gorge. Historic site with views of the famous volcano Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Adams on clear days. Washington Hwy 14 east from Bridge of the Gods to MP 50.5, turn uphill to Wind Mountain Road. Go 1.3 miles, then right on Girl Scout Rd., then another 2 mile to a flat gravel parking area.
- 17 **DOG MOUNTAIN:** Difficult 7-mile loop. Easy access from the Gorge. 2,948-foot challenging summit with breathtaking views. A wildflower paradise in May and June. Fall hikes are also beautiful. Washington Hwy 14 east from Bridge of the Gods to MP 53.5, huge signed parking lot on the north side of the highway.
- 18 **DOG CREEK FALLS:** Easy 100-foot hike to falls. Additional rock climbing adventures are available. Easy view of falls and a picnic stop. Continue from Dog Creek Falls for a splendid series of waterfalls upstream. East on Washington Hwy 14 to MP 56, a signed pull-off just east of Dog Mountain.
- 19 **PANTHER CREEK FALLS:** Five-star waterfall. A hidden gem. Two thundering waterfall combinations drop over a hundred feet over a basalt rock face. Viewing platform to enjoy a spectacular gorge scene. Take Wind River Hwy north through Carson. At the 4-way blinking light, drive straight 4.7 miles. Take #2 Old State Road, turn right then immediately left to the campground. Set odometer here and continue 7.2 miles and park at the right side quarry rock dirt pullout. Backtrack on foot approximately 50 yards to the trailhead.

📍 Please meet us at:

299 SW Portage Rd
Cascade Locks, OR 97014

[Get directions >](#)

Details

Adult	\$95.00
Senior / Military / Native American / Person with Disabilities	\$85.00
Senior / Military / Native American / Person with Disabilities	\$85.00
Senior / Military / Native American / Person with Disabilities	\$85.00
Teen	\$75.00
Teen	\$75.00
Check this box to acknowledge and agree to the following: Yes	
Gratuities: 1	\$75.00
CC Processing Fee: 1	\$17.25
Subtotal	\$592.25
Fees	\$35.54
Total	\$627.79

We are looking forward to seeing you!

Step aboard the iconic Sternwheeler, nestled in the Heart of the Gorge, for an unforgettable dining experience meticulously prepared by the skilled culinary team. As you dine, be treated to the absolute best panoramic views, local craft beers, wine and signature cocktails, while immersing yourself in the breathtaking beauty of the Columbia Gorge.

Whether you're joining us solo or in a group, rest assured that we can accommodate your party comfortably.















Included

- ★ Two- Hour Cruise in the heart of the Columbia River Gorge
- ★ Brunch Buffet
- ★ Coffee, Tea, Soda, and Water
- ★ Bottomless Mimosas
- ★ 15% Gratuity

Menu

 Description of image

What to expect

-  Online tickets - no need for paper
-  Easy-access parking
-  A warm welcome from our team
-  Board our beautiful paddleboat, The Sternwheeler
-  On-time departures
-  Stunning sights of the Gorge
-  Excellent meals and service
-  Storytelling rich with local history
-  A drive home with a happy family
-  Modest business casual attire
-  A wait staff serving you a delightful Sunday brunch
-  Storytelling that will make your family smile
-  Experiences that create lasting memories
-  Wheelchair accessible - including bathroom and main deck bar area.

To A Super
Dad On Your
80th
Birthday

Sent With All My *Love*





Sveta Vygovska
Active now



Павло!
Вітаємо Вас з Днем народження!
Бажаємо Вам міцного здоров'я, достатку і благополуччя,
наповнене і любові.
Нехай кожен день Вас радує приємними подіями,
позитивними емоціями і гарними спогадами.
Побільше подорожуйте, щоб ми з задоволенням
переглядали Ваші світлинки і читали цікаві описи
ваших подорожей.



Нехай у житті все складеться якнайкраще))) 🍷❤️



Sveta Vygovska
Active now

End-to-end encrypted



Profile



Mute



Search

Chat info

Customize chat

Media & files

Privacy & support

Ukrainian Russian **English**

Paul!

Happy Birthday!

We wish you good health, prosperity and well-being,
inspiration and love. 🍷❤️

May every day bring you pleasant events, positive emotions and good
memories.

Travel more so that we can enjoy looking at your photos and reading
interesting descriptions of your travels.

May everything in life turn out as well as possible))) 🍷❤️

Sveta



29