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POSTAL HISTORY OF LETHBRIDGE AND DISTRICT, ALBERTA

by Dale Speirs

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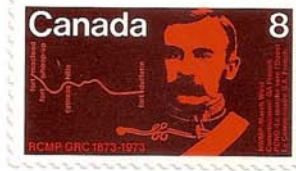
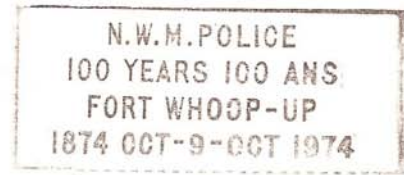
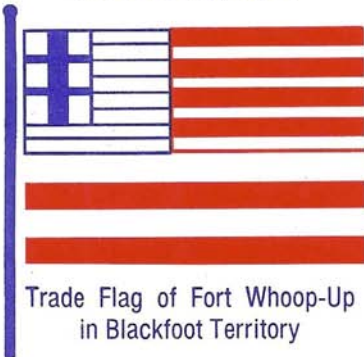
Unless stated otherwise, the postmaster names and dates of service are from the postal archives [1].

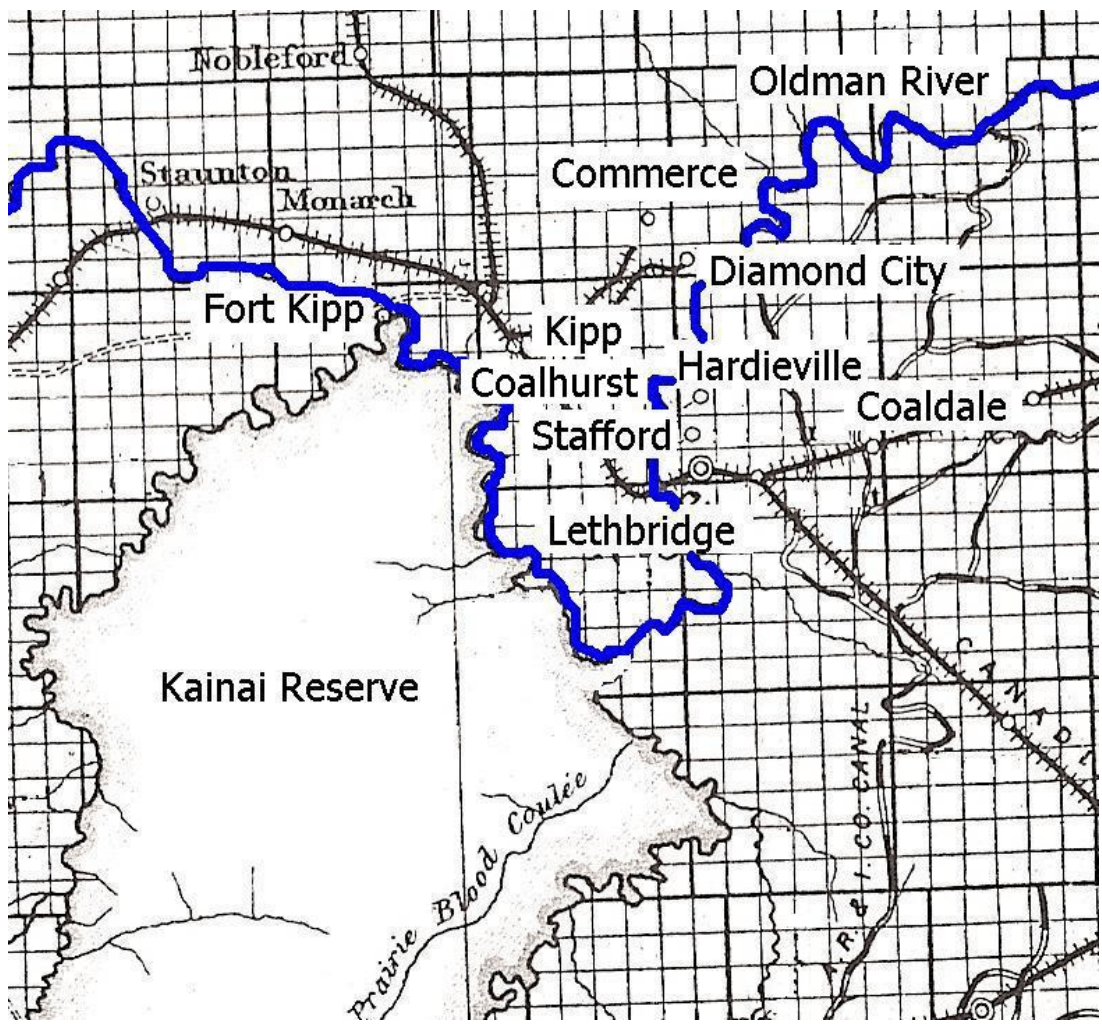
In The Beginning.

When the North West Mounted Police, as the Mounties were then known, arrived in 1874 in what is now southern Alberta, organized settlement by Europeans had not yet begun. The few people present had their mail carried by favour of friends. The NWMP carried mail as a courtesy, mainly because it allowed them to keep tabs on the population under friendly circumstances.

The Mounties had been sent west to eradicate whiskey traders and prevent the Americans from claiming the land. In the Lethbridge district, their first target was Fort Whoop-Up but the whiskey traders had already fled after hearing the law was on its way.

CENTENARY of ARRIVAL
of the
N.W.M. POLICE
at
FORT WHOOP-UP
OCTOBER 9, 1874





Map of pioneer post offices, modified from a 1922 map. The blue line is the Oldman River.

The small squares are sections, which are 1 mile on a side. Homesteaders were entitled to a quarter-section.



A 2024 Google map of Lethbridge. Stafford Village and Hardieville are now suburbs of North Lethbridge with no independent existence.

LETHBRIDGE

Once More In The Beginning.

Elliott Galt, son of Father of Confederation Sir Alexander Galt, was traveling in what is now the Lethbridge district when he noticed bituminous coal seams being worked by a pioneer settler. The Canadian Pacific Railway would not cross into southern Alberta until 1883 but everyone knew they were coming. The CPR would need lots of coal, so Elliott convinced his father to establish the North Western Coal and Navigation Company [3]. William Lethbridge was the first president of the company, after whom the city was named [2].

A mining camp called Coal Banks or Coalbanks was established. The name was a translation of the Blackfoot name. They had long noted the cliffs of black rocks that burned. The settlement that grew up there was also known as Coaldale or Coalhurst [3]. This will confuse the unwary postal historian because both of those names were in use in 2024 as post offices. Coaldale is about 15 km east-northeast of Lethbridge and Coalhurst is about 10 km northwest of the city.

In east-central Alberta, east of Red Deer, there was a post office called Coal Banks from 1904 to 1912 when it changed its name to Ardley. It was no relation whatsoever [1].

The population of Lethbridge grew and in 1891 the settlement was incorporated. Elliott Galt is considered the father of Lethbridge. Coal, railroads (several lines from all directions), irrigation, and a university have ensured the city's prosperity. As of 2024, the population was 107,000. The city is the de facto capital of southwestern Alberta.

In 1925 an airport was established. The first airmail service began on 1931-01-15 but was intermittent. Not until 1938 did regular airmail commence. From 1942 until 1944 the Royal Canadian Air Force operated an airbase near Lethbridge which had its own post office, known as MPO 1304.

The Post Office Opens.

Prior to the post office opening, the mails were handled as a courtesy by clerks of the North Western Coal and Navigation Company. This was the largest coal mine operator in an area where coal was king. The Lethbridge post office opened on 1885-10-01 in the Company's building. Their assistant manager Howard F. Greenwood was the first postmaster, although he delegated the duties to a clerk [4].

The Higinbotham Era.

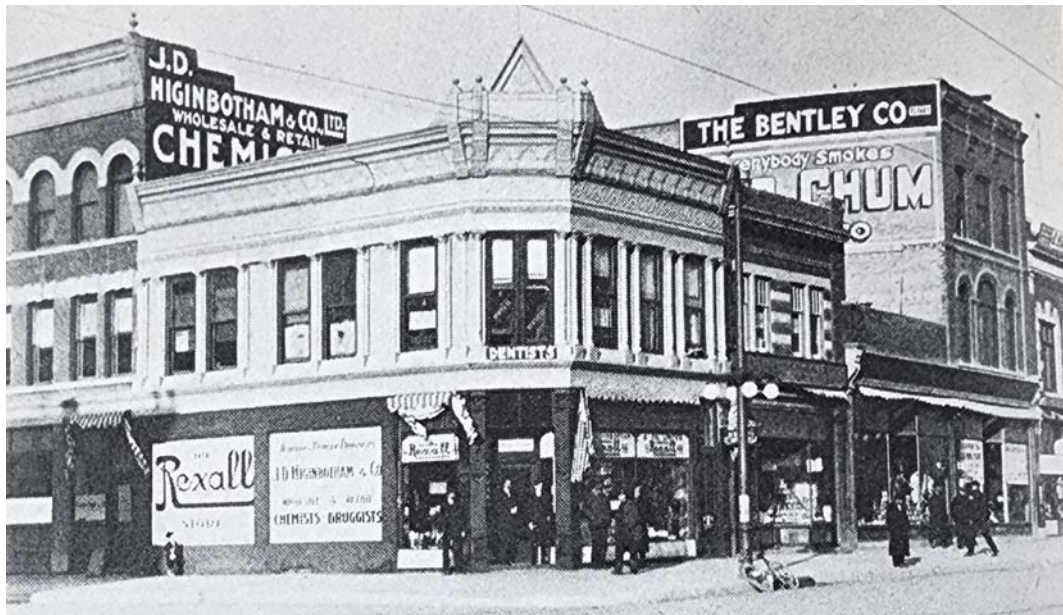
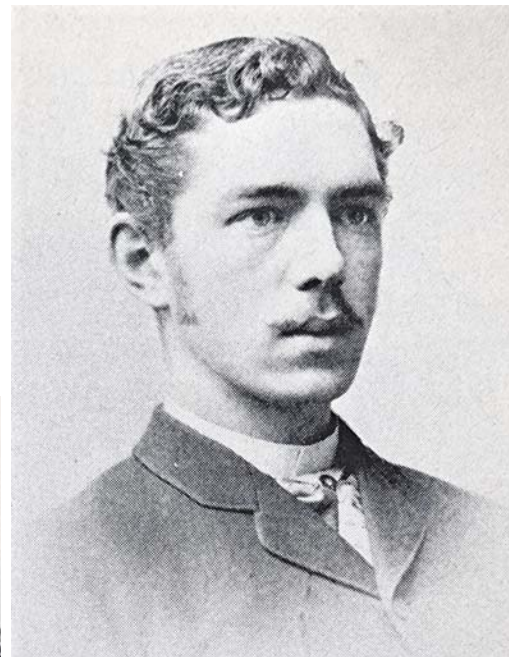
John D. Higinbotham and his brother Edward arrived in Lethbridge in October 1885 to open a drug store. On 1888-05-01, the post office moved to the drug store and John became the postmaster. It wasn't until after the post office had been up and running for three months that John wrote to the Postmaster General and asked what the salary would be.

The PMG replied that \$10 a year sounded about right, to be increased if the cash flow of the post office warranted it. Lest anyone think John was on starvation wages, there were other sources of revenue. Lock boxes were installed at the store's expense, the original cost of which was paid for by the first year's rentals, leaving subsequent years' revenues as pure profit. John also tendered successfully to carry the mails between the post office and the railway station.

In his autobiography, John wrote about the trials and tribulations of running a pioneer post office [4]. The Lethbridge mails arrived and departed mostly at night, which meant very long hours. Incoming mail had to be sorted into lock boxes before 08h00, and outgoing mail ready for despatch by stagecoach for rural villages at that same time. Mail for "back East" left at noon on the train.

On one occasion, the deadline was missed, a very serious offence in the Post Office Department in those days, and John was frantic about what to do. He hired the Lethbridge Bicycle Club to carry the mails to Medicine Hat to intercept the train. Five riders left within the hour, and pedalled non-stop the 175 kilometre distance during the night, arriving at 08h00 the next morning a few minutes before the train left eastbound. This, remember, was in the late 1800s, where the roads were glorified cattle trails and night travel was an ordeal.

At right is John Higinbotham as he was in 1887. Below is the drug store and post office in 1912. Both photos are from his autobiography [4].



From 1891 until 1893 there was a conflict over whether the Lethbridge post office should open on Sundays. A petition asking for the Sunday opening was circulated and the Canadian Post Office therefore directed the postmaster to do so. John didn't like the idea, the majority of citizens didn't care, and a few zealots campaigned against Sunday openings. The arguments reached Ottawa, whose bureaucrats said to let John decide. He wanted a day of rest so the post office was closed Sundays thereafter [4].

There was a toe-to-toe shouting match in the post office lobby between the Post Office Inspector, who favoured Sunday opening, and a local Presbyterian minister. In his autobiography, Higinbotham wrote: *“After an exchange of greetings, the two Highland Scotsmen were soon engaged in a fierce dispute, and were drawing a large gallery. I therefore left my duties, went out and suggested that they adjourn to my back office, where they might argue without molestation. To this they agreed. Having finished my task, I went to breakfast as usual and, returning an hour later, found the two still hotly engaged, and a large table covered with correspondence dealing with the situation.”*

Lethbridge was a railroad terminal and having lots of coal miners sending money back home to families, the post office did a lot of money order business. John mentioned he often got hand cramps on mine paydays from writing so many money orders.

John became active in politics and on 1910-02-08 resigned and handed the postmastership to his brother Edward. The latter avoided politics but ran afoul of partisans. In those days, postmasterships were appointed positions which could be used as part of the political spoils system. On 1914-10-05, Edward was evicted from the post office for no fault of his [4].

The post office then moved into a standalone building with Major Alvin Ripley as the new postmaster. Presumably he voted with the right caucus. He served until his death in 1917 in combat during World War One. There is a two-year gap in the postal records, until Donald A McKillop served as postmaster from 1919-10-03 until his death on 1930-11-18.



The standalone building still serves as the main post office as of 2024, 110 years later. This photograph was taken by the author's father Cecil Speirs in 1988. The building has changed little since then.

Ironically the building is now known as the John D. Higinbotham Building despite its namesake never having operated the post office there. Since he was actively involved in a wide variety of community endeavours, that was the reason for the naming.

Below are proof strikes of postmarks from the territorial era (Alberta did not become a province until 1905) and the provincial era.

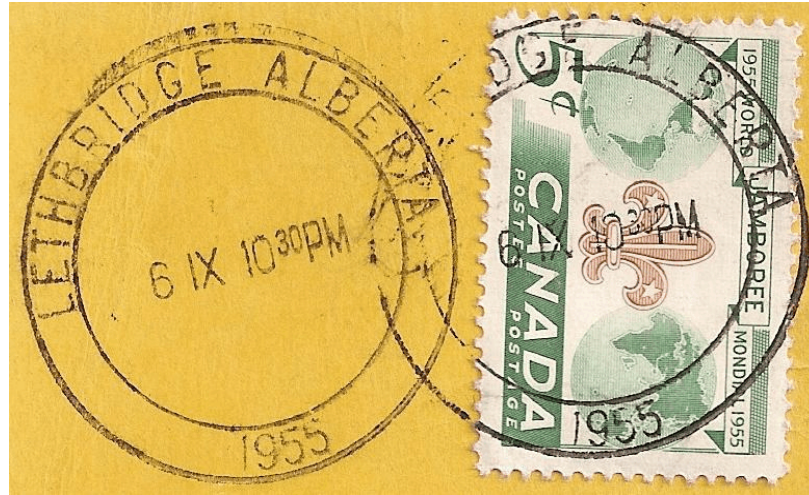


A lettercarrier force was organized in 1911 as the city grew [7].



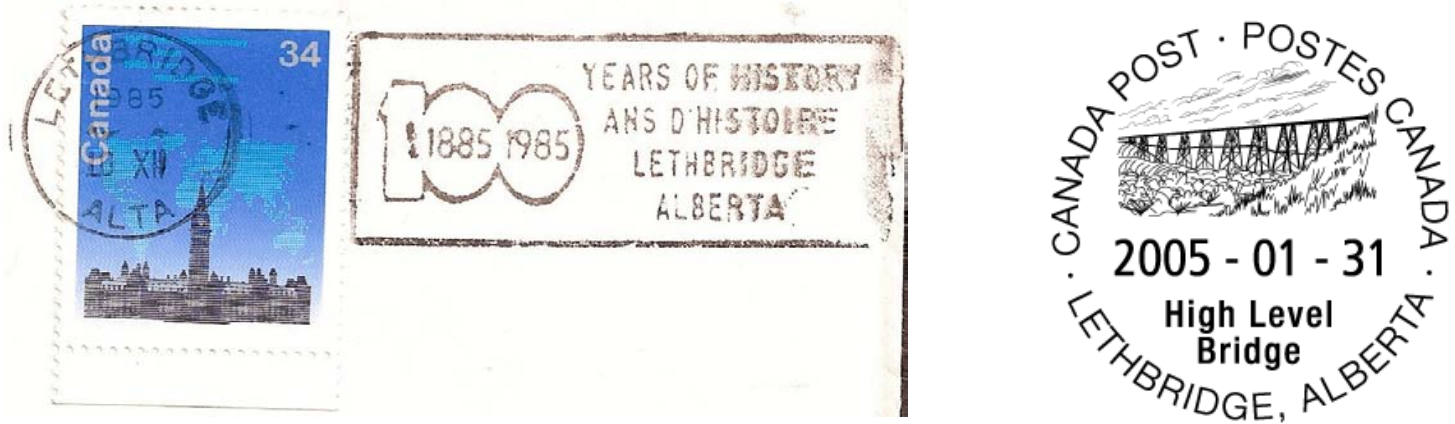
The city had grown enough that in 1918 the first sub-post office was opened. These and their postmarks are listed in Appendix A.

After Donald A McKillop died in 1930, the next postmaster was R.W. Ward, also a long-server who retired on 1945-11-01. Arnold Darlington succeeded him and served until 1956-01-23. During his tenure, the Canadian Post Office experimented with very large postmarks known as barrel cancels. These were intended for parcels but were used by staff elsewhere. The example below is graphically cropped from a parcel tag.



W.A. Cook took over and according to Canada Post records was still there as of 1964, but subsequent listings are absent due to privacy laws. Hughes listed four more postmasters to 1998 and no doubt many more have come and gone [6].

There are a myriad of Lethbridge postmarks, as might be expected from any city more than a century old. Two examples are illustrated here. The first was a machine slogan cancel to celebrate the centennial of Lethbridge. The second was a handstamp for Alberta's centennial in 2005. That one illustrates the world's highest and longest viaduct still in use as of 2024, which takes railway traffic across the Oldman River valley.



Beginning 2013-04-15, Lethbridge mail was no longer sorted locally, whether in town or outbound. All mail deposited in Lethbridge was shipped north to Calgary for sorting, then returned by truck [12].

Stafford Village.

Stafford Village, as the post office was known, was named after the Stafford family who settled the district [8]. William, Jane, and their children settled in what was then Coalbanks, now Lethbridge, in 1883. William was a mine superintendent. The post office had only one postmaster during its brief existence. George Williams served from 1910-10-01 until 1915-10-12. The subsequent vacancy finally led to the post office being closed permanently on 1918-08-31.

The hamlet was on the northwest corner of Lethbridge, so close that it was annexed by the city in 1913. The suburb of Stafford Village carries on that name within the city. Below is the proof strike of the first postmark.



Hardieville.

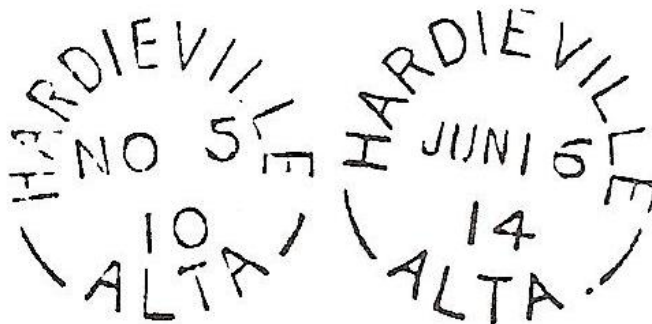
This was a hamlet due north of Lethbridge a few kilometres. The settlement was annexed by the city in 1913 and is now a northern suburb. The post office was named after W.D.L. Hardie, a coal mine supervisor [2]. The post office was opened on 1910-11-01 in the general store of James M. Greep with himself as first postmaster.

The post office then became part of the Godfrey grocery store. H.C. Godfrey was postmaster from 1914-05-28, just after annexation, until 1923-09-29, when he handed over to H.L. Godfrey. Mrs Gwendoline Violet O'Connell succeeded as postmaster on 1936-02-05 and served until 1941-09-22. Two placeholders came and went before the post office was closed on 1942-08-31.

A decade went by before the Hardieville post office re-opened. Since residents were living in a suburb of Lethbridge, they would not have been severely inconvenienced. The post office re-opened on 1953-07-02 with Mrs Josephine Close as the new postmaster. She served until 1956-08-31. Mrs Agnes Armour then held the position until 1957-09-04, after whom came Mrs Eveline Kathleen Pickles until 1960-01-18.

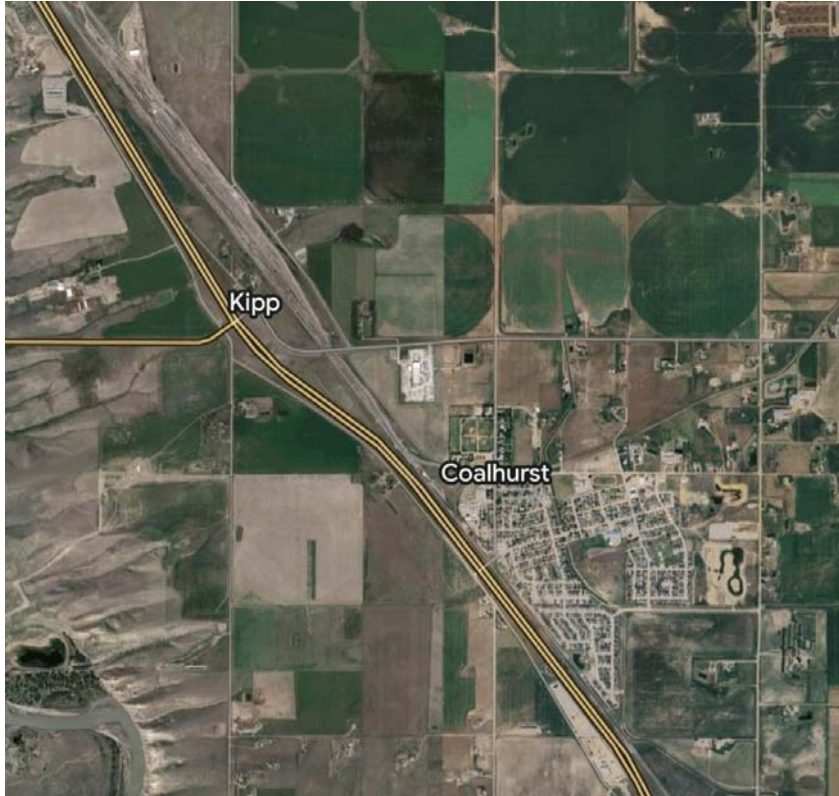
The final postmaster was Mrs Mary Clarbel Wastle, who served until 1965-03-12, at which point Canada Post records cut off. However, Hughes [6], while listing her as the final postmaster, records that the post office was open until 1981-06-06.

The postmark proof strikes below are from the first two postmasters tenures, Greep (at left) and Godfrey (at right).



Coalhurst.

The name of this post office refers to the coal mines that were the reason for its existence. There are some erroneous references which say Coalhurst was the original name for Lethbridge but they are wrong. That city was originally called Coalbanks.



Coalhurst began as a mining settlement in 1910. It grew steadily until a combination of a mine disaster and the Great Depression finished it in 1936 and most of the population left.

From then until 1979 it was an unincorporated hamlet within the County of Lethbridge, not to be confused with the City of Lethbridge. In 1979, Coalhurst was re-incorporated as a village and by the 2000s was a commuter suburb of the big city.

Refer to page 5 for a map showing the geographical location relative to Lethbridge. The 2023 Google Map satellite map at left shows how the village exists now.



The initial settlement was adjacent to the CPR viaduct. When the post office was to be opened, the name Bridgend was proposed but rejected by the Canadian Post Office [9]. Instead the post office opened on 1912-09-01 with the name Coalhurst in honour of its only industry. The first postmaster was J.J. Beaton but he only stayed a few months and resigned on 1913-01-03. The proof strike of the first postmark is shown at left.

James I. McDermott was the next postmaster until 1953-01-22. The post office was in his hardware store until Coalhurst, like so many other prairie settlements, had its Great Fire on 1934-12-19. No Christmas mail that year; everything was lost. The fire wiped out the entire business district which, like most of the kind elsewhere, consisted of wooden buildings shoulder-to-shoulder with no hydrants or water lines [9].

By that time the mining business was dwindling rapidly. McDermott moved the post office into an abandoned bank building for the next two decades. The mail courier was a one-legged man Hugh McLeod, who hand-carried the mails twice a day to and from the train station. On 1953-04-01, Frederick Lamont McLaren became postmaster, moving the post office into his house. His wife Anne was the postal clerk [9].

By this time Coalhurst was in terminal decline as the coal age ended and trains switched to diesel. As yet, the distance to Lethbridge was still too far for easy commuting. Frederick retired on 1972-10-13 and was succeeded by his daughter-in-law Geraldine. At this point, Canada Post records cut off due to privacy laws. However a local history book reported that the post office moved to Geraldine's house. She served until September 1983 when Dick Thompson took over. His parents had the post office at nearby Kipp, so the operation was not totally unknown to him. The post office then moved into a standalone building. Hughes records that sometime after him the postmaster in 1998 was Shannon van Seters [6].

The author's mother Betty Speirs at the Coalhurst post office in 1988.



A selection of postmarks from the early 2000s.

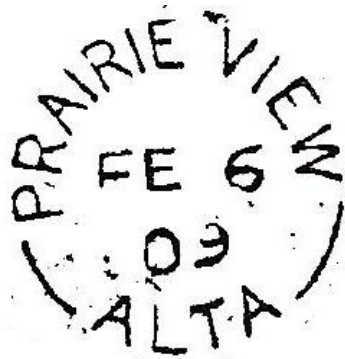


The Canada Post website records the Coalhurst post office open in a shopping plaza at 201 - 51 Avenue in 2024.

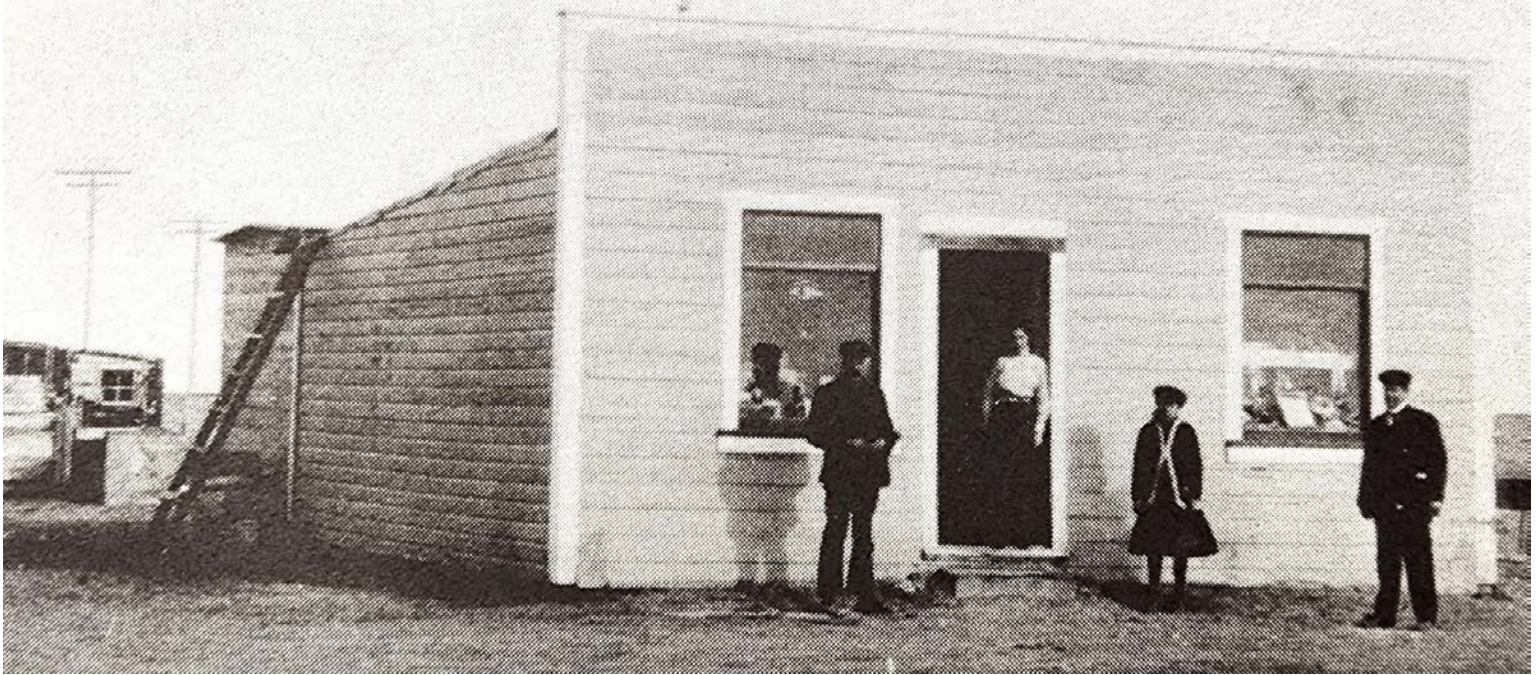
Prairie View / Kipp.

The place name of Kipp is on the prairies east of the junction of the Oldman and Belly Rivers, just northwest of Coalhurst. This settlement should not be confused with Fort Kipp, which was several kilometres to the west on the opposite side of the river junction. Both places were named after Joseph Kipp, a whiskey trader in 1874 just before the arrival of the North West Mounted Police [2]. The postal history of Fort Kipp was discussed in JAPH #12.

A post office called Prairie View opened on 1909-02-01 with James Hannon Watson as the first postmaster. The building was originally on a homestead a few kilometres south of the Kipp townsite. It was hauled to the present settlement after the railroad came through. The post office became Kipp at its new home on 1910-08-01. Below are the proof strikes for the post office under both names.



Watson was a Scottish immigrant. If the weather was dry, he would announce mail call by parading in front of the post office with his bagpipes. He served as postmaster until 1915-03-18 when he sold out and moved to nearby Wigan. Below is a photo of the Watson store and post office [10].



The Fuller brothers bought the store and post office, with Herbert as postmaster and various relatives taking turns as assistants. Herbert gave up the job on 1927-06-27. The post office moved to the store of Ernest Lounnee, also known as Ernest Lourme or Ernest Phillippe (his stepfather's surname). He lived with his mother above the store and post office. He ended his service as postmaster on 1929-04-11 when he sold out to James Muir Hendrie, a lettercarrier in Lethbridge.

Hendrie held the position until 1949-01-15. Canada Post records indicated that the building was destroyed by fire on 1939-02-09 but the contents were saved.

The post office moved into the Thompson family store. Lawrence Thompson was postmaster until he retired on 1972-12-11. His wife Svea then served in that job until 1975-12-27. In turn, her son Richard succeeded her. Privacy laws kick in at this point for Canada Post records, but Hughes recorded Richard in the job until 1984-01-28, when the post office closed. The 1947 photo on the next page shows the Thompson store and post office [10].

As of 2020, the population of Kipp was 2, in a single house. The settlement is not even a hamlet anymore in law but only a place name. The reason for its decline was that almost all of it was expropriated by the Alberta Ministry of Transportation for expansion of Highway 3, the major east-west route in southern Alberta [11]. Since Coalhurst is a stone's throw away, there seems little likelihood that any future residential or industrial development would occur.



Commerce.

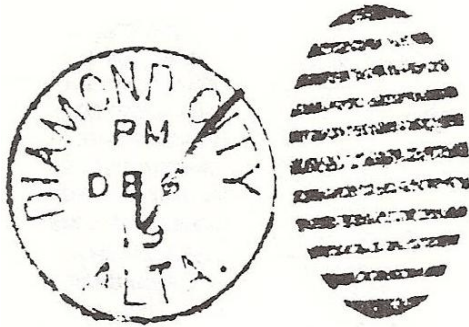


This settlement was named by settlers in the futile hope that it would foretell growth [2]. The Commerce post office opened on 1913-02-01 in the general store of its first postmaster W.M. Glasgow. The proof strike of the first postmark is shown at left.

Glasgow sold the store and post office on 1926-07-13 to Wesley Thomas Rogers who lasted until 1931-02-27. Good roads, close proximity to larger towns, and drought finished off the hamlet.

Diamond City.

The proposed name for this settlement was Black Diamond in reference to the coal deposits but the name had already been taken by a post office southwest of Calgary. Therefore the postmaster went with Diamond City [2]. The post office opened on 1908-02-01 in the store of Edward E. Reynolds but he only stayed a short while.



Charles J. Wyatt succeeded on 1908-11-02, operating the post office in a telephone exchange. He served until his death on 1939-05-24. The village declined and in 1937 was dissolved, becoming a hamlet within Lethbridge County.

No proof strike of the first postmark could be found but the proof books did have a later postmark from Wyatt's tenure, a duplex shown at left.

Harry Bernard Roe became the next postmaster until his death on 1949-06-13. John Sheridan Danielson took over, at which point Canada Post records cut off, suggesting that he was still in office by the 1970s.

Hughes lists two more postmasters until the closure of the post office on 1992-05-21, the final one being Eva Hemsley. The post office then became a retail outlet [6]. The RePo operated until at least 1998, after which I have not been able to find any listings.

Nor have I been able to determine when the RePo closed, due to lack of printed records in the 2000s and the absence of permanent records on the Internet. Canada Post did not list a RePo on its website in 2023.

References.

- 1] National Library and Archives of Canada (downloaded 2024-04-17) Post offices and post masters .
<https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/collection/research-help/postalheritage/pages/post-offices-postmasters-canada.aspx>
(In the search field, type RG3, then the name of the post office. RG3 is the database of post offices and postmasters. Without it, you will receive a large number of citations unrelated to post offices.)
- 2] Karamitsamis, Aphrodite (1992) PLACE NAMES OF ALBERTA. VOLUME 2: SOUTHERN ALBERTA Published by University of Calgary Press. Pages 17, 28 to 30, 37, 50, 56, 67, 70 to 71, 130
- 3] Johnston, Alex (1997) LETHBRIDGE: FROM COAL TOWN TO COMMERCIAL CENTRE Published by Lethbridge Historical Society, Alberta. Pages 2 to 5, 55
- 4] Higinbotham, John D. (1933, reprinted 1978) WHEN THE WEST WAS YOUNG Published by The Herald Printers, Lethbridge (reprint edition). Pages 106 to 107, 111 to 112, 131 to 140
- 5] ALBERTA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (downloaded 2024-04-17) www.hermis.alberta.ca
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- 8] Peat, Annie (1985) NINETEENTH CENTURY LETHBRIDGE Published by Whoop-Up Country Chapter, Historical Society of Alberta, Lethbridge. Pages 3 to 7

- 9] various authors (1984) OUR TREASURED HERITAGE Published by Coalhurst History Society, Lethbridge. Pages iii, 4 to 5, 37, 43 to 44, 429 to 431, 538 to 539
- 10] various authors (1976) SONS OF WIND AND SOIL Published by Nobleford-Monarch History Book Club, Nobleford, Alberta. Pages 30 to 33, 204, 364 to 366, 387 to 388
- 11] Oldman River Regional Services Commission (2020) HAMLETS OF CHIN AND KIPP: GROWTH STUDY Published by Lethbridge County, Alberta. Pages 21 to 27
- 12] Anonymous (2013-04-24) Mail problems feared. LETHBRIDGE SUN TIMES, page 2
- 13] Bergen, Bob (1999-02-15) Safeway pulls out of postal service. CALGARY HERALD, page B4

Appendix A: Lethbridge Sub-Offices and Retail Postal Outlets

Modern records are difficult to find for retail postal outlets (RePOs). Most details are on websites that scrub older information when updated. This listing is the best available with the resources available to me.

Sub Post Offices.

Sub #1: The first sub-office opened on 1918-11-21 in McCaffrey's Drug Store at 418 - 13 Street North. W.H. McCaffrey served as postmaster until 1956-04-06, when he handed over to his son Jack. Canada Post records indicate Jack was there in 1961 but then cut off due to privacy laws. Shown below are various postmark proof strikes.



According to Google Street View in 2023, there is still a drug store at this location under a different name but it does not have a RePO.

Sub #2: There was a three-decade gap before the next sub-office opened on 1950-05-19. George Munroe was the first postmaster until 1968-08-25. The sub was located in Munroe's Pharmacy at 540 - 13 Street South on the corner of 6 Avenue. The proof strike of the first postmark is shown below.

E.K. Richardson then took over and served until 1973-06-24 when G.W. Westwood succeeded him. At that point Canada Post records cut off due to privacy laws.



Sub #3: This sub opened on 1950-08-28 in Stubbs Pharmacy at 1506 - 9 Avenue South, with Oswald Charles Stubbs as postmaster. The proof strike of the first postmark is shown below.

Sub #3 was later converted into a RePO, still at Stubbs, and was listed as a RePO until at least 2013. The pharmacy discontinued its RePO sometime before 2023.



Sub #4: This sub-office moved back and forth on Mayor Magrath Drive several times between different stores. The first postmaster was Alwyn G. Hagson when the Sub opened on 1955-01-15. The proof strike of the postmark is shown below. Hagson resigned on 1957-11-27 and was succeeded by David Beveridge Thompson.

According to Canada Post records, the Sub then closed on 1959-03-16 but then re-opened a few days later on 1959-03-24 with Miss Hazel Marie Bennett as the next postmaster. She served until 1963-12-20, then passed the job to Wilfred Brian Hallifax (with two 'l's, not a typo). On 1968-03-01, Mrs Melba Edna Heppler took over.

William Mathias served as postmaster from 1968-04-17 until 1975-07-27. The final postmaster was Paul B. Shaw until 1976-04-08, when the Sub closed permanently.



Sub #5: Urias B. Gingrich was the first postmaster when the Sub opened on 1955-10-06 in his store at 1016 - 20 Street South. The proof strike of the first postmark is shown below. He resigned on 1957-05-21, after which a brief placeholder came and went. The Sub was officially closed on 1957-08-20.

The Sub then re-opened in a new location on 1958-04-11 at 1017 Mayor Magrath Drive, with Gordon Winfred Hoselton as the new postmaster. He served until 1960-06-01, after which Miss Hazel Marie Bennett took over. From 1963-10-01 the next postmaster was Edward Knight Richardson, after which Canada Post records cut off due to privacy laws.



Sub #6: This Sub opened on 1961 -08-01 in the store of Douglas Wayne Steed at 1418- 17 Street South. He resigned on 1967-05-31 and the Sub was officially closed. The Sub re-opened a few months later on 1967-09-11 in the business of Hong (Joe) Wong a few doors away at 1402 - 17 Street South. The Sub then closed again on 1969-03-11, this time permanently.

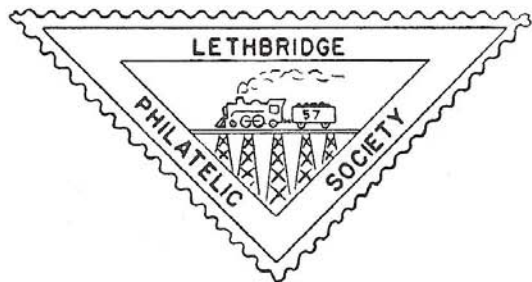


Sub #7: The Sub opened on 1966-11-01 at 723 - 23 Street North with Alfrons Krol as first postmaster. The proof strike of the first postmark is shown below. Krol served until 1973-06-10, after which Ernest Dudley took over. Canada Post records cut off after this date due to privacy laws.



Subs Et Seq: Proof strikes of the postmarks for Sub #8 to Sub#14 are missing from the proof books.

Sub #8: This Sub opened on 1966-09-15 in Thriftway Drugs at 702 - 13 Street North. Douglas Wayne Steed was the first postmaster. There are no subsequent Canada Post records due to privacy laws. However I did locate a cover from the Lethbridge Philatelic Society postmarked at Sub #8 in 1977.



LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA



Sub #9: This Sub opened on 1969-06-11 with B.B. Tucker as the first postmaster. No other details are in the Canada Post records.

Sub #10: Gordon Winfred Hoselton was the first postmaster when this Sub opened on 1969-09-04. No other details are in the Canada Post records. Hoselton had previously served as postmaster of Sub #5 from 1958 to 1960.

Sub #11: Harold E. Webb was postmaster when this Sub opened on 1971-01-18. No other details are in the Canada Post records.

Sub #12: This Sub opened on 1972-03-13 in the Centre Village Shopping Mall, with Jeanine D. Hansen as the first postmaster. No other details are in the Canada Post records. Hughes indicates this was a Shoppers Drug Mart in 1993 when RePO conversions began [6].

Sub #13: This Sub opened in the University of Lethbridge campus on 1971-10-01 with Thomas F. Cuthbert as first postmaster. He was succeeded on 1975-04-17 by Mrs Diane Bland, after which Canada Post records cut off due to privacy laws.

Sub #14: This Sub opened on 1975-08-27 in the Woodward's Store at 200 - 4 Ave South. No individuals were listed as postmasters, only the company itself. Woodward's was a chain of department stores throughout western Canada which went bankrupt in 1992 and was bought out by the Hudson's Bay company.

Retail Postal Outlets.

In 1992, Canada Post began closing smaller post offices and sub-offices and converting them into retail postal outlets run by contractors. These were usually a grocery or drug store, often the same ones who had been running the sub-office.

1993 to 1995: from Hughes [6].

Value Drug, 100 Columbia Blvd West, West Village Mall
unknown, Lakeview Drive South

1993 to 1998: from Hughes [6].

Stubbs Pharmacy, 1506 - 9 Avenue South
Shoppers Drug Mart, 1240 - 2A Avenue North, Centre Village Mall
Draffins IDA Pharmacy, 410 - 5 Street South
Safeway, 2750 Fairway Plaza Road South
Safeway, 1702 - 23 Street North, Park Meadows

1998: Canada Post reduced commissions to RePOs on 1998-12-01. As a result, Safeway shut down their RePOs on 1999-03-27 in Lethbridge [13].

1995 to 1998: from Hughes [6]

Shoppers Drug Mart, 102 Mayor Magrath Drive South, Henderson Lake

- 1999: LETHBRIDGE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
Draffins IDA Pharmacy, 410 - 5 Street South
Shoppers Drug Mart, 1131 Mayor Magrath Drive
Shoppers Drug Mart, 1240 - 2A Avenue North
- 2000: LETHBRIDGE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
Shoppers Drug Mart, 1131 Mayor Magrath Drive
Shoppers Drug Mart, 1240 - 2A Avenue North, Centre Village Mall
- 2001: LETHBRIDGE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
Shoppers Drug Mart, 1131 Mayor Magrath Drive
Shoppers Drug Mart, 1240 - 2A Avenue North
- 2002: LETHBRIDGE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
Shoppers Drug Mart, 1131 Mayor Magrath Drive
Shoppers Drug Mart, 1240 - 2A Avenue North
Stubbs Pharmacy, 1506 - 9 Avenue South
- 2003: LETHBRIDGE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
Shoppers Drug Mart, #102 - 2045 Mayor Magrath Drive, same as 1131, renumbered street
Shoppers Drug Mart, 501 - 1 Avenue South, Parkplace Shopping Centre
Shoppers Drug Mart, 140 Columbia Blvd West, Westview RePO

2004: LETHBRIDGE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Shoppers Drug Mart, #102 - 2045 Mayor Magrath Drive, same as 1131, renumbered street
Shoppers Drug Mart, 501 - 1 Avenue South, Parkplace Shopping Centre
Shoppers Drug Mart, 140 Columbia Blvd West, Westview RePO
Stubbs Pharmacy, 1506 - 9 Avenue South
Shoemasters, 1240 - 2A Avenue North, Centre Village Mall

2005: LETHBRIDGE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Shoppers Drug Mart, #102 - 2045 Mayor Magrath Drive, same as 1131, renumbered street
Shoppers Drug Mart, 501 - 1 Avenue South, Parkplace Shopping Centre
Shoppers Drug Mart, 140 Columbia Blvd West, Westview RePO
Stubbs Pharmacy, 1506 - 9 Avenue South
Shoemasters, 1240 - 2A Avenue North, Centre Village Mall

2006: LETHBRIDGE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Shoppers Drug Mart, #102 - 2045 Mayor Magrath Drive, same as 1131, renumbered street
Shoppers Drug Mart, 501 - 1 Avenue South, Parkplace Shopping Centre
Shoppers Drug Mart, 140 Columbia Blvd West, Westview RePO
Stubbs Pharmacy, 1506 - 9 Avenue South
Shoemasters, 1240 - 2A Avenue North, Centre Village Mall
Mac's Convenience Store, 2515 Highlands Road West

2007: LETHBRIDGE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Shoppers Drug Mart, #102 - 2045 Mayor Magrath Drive, same as 1131, renumbered street

Shoppers Drug Mart, 501 - 1 Avenue South, Parkplace Shopping Centre

Shoppers Drug Mart, 140 Columbia Blvd West, Westview RePO

Stubbs Pharmacy, 1506 - 9 Avenue South

Shoemasters, 1240 - 2A Avenue North, Centre Village Mall

Mac's Convenience Store, 2515 Highlands Road West

2008: directory not available

2009: LETHBRIDGE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Shoppers Drug Mart, #102 - 2045 Mayor Magrath Drive, same as 1131, renumbered street

Shoppers Drug Mart, 501 - 1 Avenue South, Parkplace Shopping Centre

Shoppers Drug Mart, 140 Columbia Blvd West, Westview RePO

Stubbs Pharmacy, 1506 - 9 Avenue South

Shoemasters, 1240 - 2A Avenue North, Centre Village Mall

Mac's Convenience Store, 2515 Highlands Road West

Sobeys Uplands, 325 Bluefox Blvd North

2010: LETHBRIDGE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Shoppers Drug Mart, #102 - 2045 Mayor Magrath Drive, same as 1131, renumbered street
Shoppers Drug Mart, 501 - 1 Avenue South, Parkplace Shopping Centre
Shoppers Drug Mart, 140 Columbia Blvd West, Westview RePO
Stubbs Pharmacy, 1506 - 9 Avenue South
Shoemasters, 1240 - 2A Avenue North, Centre Village Mall
Mac's Convenience Store, 2515 Highlands Road West
Sobeys Uplands, 325 Bluefox Blvd North

2011: directory not available

2012: LETHBRIDGE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Shoppers Drug Mart, #102 - 2045 Mayor Magrath Drive, same as 1131, renumbered street
Shoppers Drug Mart, 501 - 1 Avenue South, Parkplace Shopping Centre
Shoppers Drug Mart, 140 Columbia Blvd West, Westview RePO
Stubbs Pharmacy, 1506 - 9 Avenue South
Shoemasters, 1240 - 2A Avenue North, Centre Village Mall
Mac's Convenience Store, 2515 Highlands Road West
Sobeys Uplands, 325 Bluefox Blvd North

2013: LETHBRIDGE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Shoppers Drug Mart, #102 - 2045 Mayor Magrath Drive, same as 1131, renumbered street

Shoppers Drug Mart, 501 - 1 Avenue South, Parkplace Shopping Centre

Shoppers Drug Mart, 140 Columbia Blvd West, Westview RePO

Shoppers Drug Mart, 380 University Drive West, Highlands

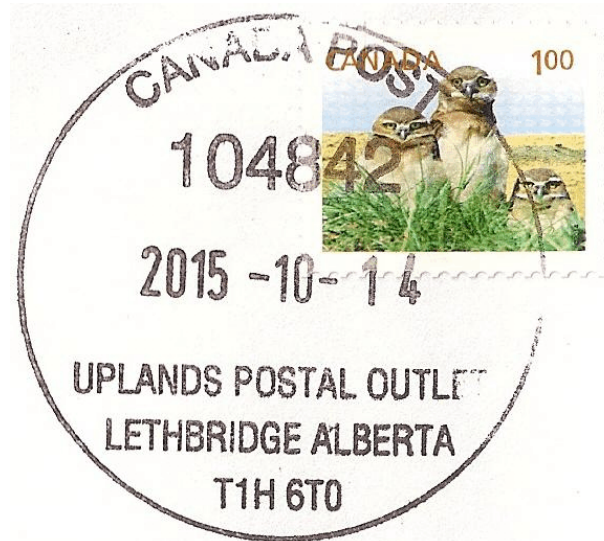
Stubbs Pharmacy, 1506 - 9 Avenue South

Shoemasters, 1240 - 2A Avenue North, Centre Village Mall

Mac's Convenience Store, 2515 Highlands Road West

Sobeys Uplands, 325 Bluefox Blvd North

Uplands RePO: The 2014 postmark was from Sobey's, as shown by the identification number 102339. The 2015 postmark had a different number 104842, indicating a change in RePO operator to Shoppers Drug Mart.



- 2024: Canada Post website (downloaded 2024-05-03)
- Shoppers Drug Mart, 380 University Drive West, Highlands
 - Shoppers Drug Mart, 140 Columbia Blvd West, Westview RePO, same location, street re-numbered
 - Shoppers Drug Mart, 102 Mayor Magrath Drive South, Henderson Lake
 - Shoppers Drug Mart, 501 - 1 Avenue South, Parkplace Shopping Centre
 - Shoppers Drug Mart, 3071 - 26 Avenue North, Uplands

