

- 1535, May 19, Cartier, with the "Grand Hermine," the "Petite," and the "Emerillon," the first of which was his flag-ship, the others under Mace Jalobert and Guillaume le Breton Bastille, left St. Malo.
St. Lawrence Day, Cartier entered the Gulf of the St. Lawrence River.
Sept. 1, Cartier reached the mouth of the Saguenay ; a few days after he was at Stadacona (Quebec).
Oct. 3, Cartier reached Hochelaga. He called the mountain Mount Royal, Montreal. He returned to Stadacona and wintered over, his men suffering terribly with scurvy.
- 1536, In the spring, Cartier left Stadacona for France, taking with him Donnacona, whom Cartier had kidnapped.
- 1540, Jan. 15, Francis I. made Jean François de la Roche or Roberval, viceroy of the country discovered by Cartier.
Oct. 17, Cartier was made captain-general and pilot of the fleet to go to Canada.
- 1541, May 23, Cartier, with three ships, left St. Malo, for Canada
Aug. 23, Cartier reached Stadacona.
- 1542, April 16, Roberval, with three ships and 200 colonists, left Rochelle for Canada.
- 1542, In July, Roberval and his colonists reached Cape Rouge ; but his colony came to nothing.
- 1557, Sept. 1, Cartier died.
- 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of Newfoundland.
- 1585, (Sir Richard Grenville, sent by Sir Walter Raleigh, landed settlers on Roanoke Island.)
- 1587, Aug. 18, (Birth of Virginia Dare, on Roanoke Island, the first white child born in America.)
- 1598, The Marquis de la Roche landed forty convicts on Sable Island.
- 1599, M. Chauvin and M. Pontgrave established a post at Tadoussac, and Chauvin built at Tadoussac the first stone house on the northern continent.
- 1603, March 15, Pontgrave and Samuel Champlain left Honfleur for Canada.
May 24, Pontgrave and Champlain arrived at Tadoussac.
June 11, Champlain went up the Saguenay.