



BLARNEY CASTLE

THE MOST
DISTINGUISHED
SURNAME
NOONAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SURNAME HISTORY

Ancient Origins	3
Ancient History	3
Spelling Variations	3
Early History	5
Early Notables	5
The Great Migration	6
Current Notables	8
Historic Events	9

SURNAME SYMBOLISM

Introduction	12
Motto	13
Shield	13
Crest	17

FURTHER READINGS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appendix - Notable List	18
Appendix - Historic Event List	20
Appendix - Settler List	23
Bibliography	26
Citations	29





All Irish surnames have a unique and often romantic meaning. The name Noonan originally appeared in Gaelic as Ó Nuadhain. The original Gaelic form of the name was Ó hIonmhaineain, which was originally derived from "ionmhain," meaning "beloved."

ANCIENT HISTORY

From Ireland have come many distinguished family names, which have greatly influenced world history, the arts, industry, commerce, literature, religion, theater, and the movies. And from this rich Irish heritage has come the Noonan surname.

The history of this great Irish sept Noonan is woven into the romantic green fabric of the chronicles of Ireland. Despite the loss of records caused by a fire in the Dublin Records Office in 1922, an irreparable disaster to Irish historians, sufficient evidence is still available to produce a thumbnail sketch of the Noonan history. Scholarly work, flavored by legend, including such books as those by O'Hart, McLysaght, O'Brien, and the Four Masters; as well as baptisms, parish records, and ancient land grants suggest that the family name Noonan was first found in County Cork (Irish: Corcaigh) the ancient Kingdom of Deis Muin (Desmond), located on the southwest coast of Ireland in the province of Munster, where they held a family seat from ancient times.

"The name Noonan occurs chiefly in Cork, in which county the O'Noonans formerly dwelt. O'Noonan was a Chief in Duhallow Barony, and there were O'Noonans in Barrymore and Kinalea Baronies." ^[1]

SPELLING VARIATIONS

Spelling variations of the name were found in the archives researched, particularly when families attempted to translate the name from the Gaelic into English. The name Noonan occurred in many references, and variations in its spelling included Noonan, O'Nunan, O'Noonan, Nunan and Neenan, and these changes in spelling frequently occurred, even between father and son. Preferences for different spelling variations usually arose from a division of the family, or for religious reasons, or sometimes for patriotic reasons. Church officials and scribes spelt the name as it sounded, sometimes several different ways in the lifetime of the same person. The abbreviations of Mc in front of a name, meaning "son of" is popular in Irish names, although this is no guarantee that the name is Irish. Many Scottish names also prefer Mc instead of Mac. Officially, in both countries, the abbreviation is Mac. In Ireland, frequently O' is also used instead of Mc but meaning the same, that is, 'son of'.





The ancient Kings of Ireland were descended from King Milesius of Spain, the grandson of Breoghan (Brian), King of Galicia, Andalusia, Murcia, Castile and Portugal. Milesius, a great general/king, was instrumental in defending Egypt from the King of Ethiopia. Milesius turned his attention northward to Ireland to fulfill an ancient Druidic prophecy. He sent an army to explore this fertile island. On finding that his son had been murdered by the three resident Irish Kings (the Danans), Milesius gathered another army to take his revenge on the Irish. He died before he embarked on the trip. His remaining eight sons conquered Ireland.

Heremon, eldest son of Milesius, reigned in Ireland for fourteen years, along with his brothers Heber, Ir, and Ithe. They named the land Scota or Scotia, their mother's name, the land of the Scots. This name would later be taken by the Irish King Colla in 357 when he was exiled to Scotland, leaving the name 'Ir-land', land of Ir, youngest of the four sons of Milesius, to the Emerald Isle. The four Irish kingdoms eventually broke into five separate nations under the High King, or Ard Righ. These royal lines would later produce such great kings as the 4th century King Niall of the Nine Hostages who died in France while cutting off the retreat of the Romans from Britain, and King Brian Boru who died in the Battle of Clontarf in 1014, finally expelling the Vikings from Dublin and Ireland.

The great Gaelic family Noonan emerged in later years in County Cork. This distinguished Irish family anciently seated in County Cork were Chiefs of the Noonans of Duhallow and later became the Lords of Muskerry-Noonan. They were Erenaghs or officials of the Church at Tullylease in Duhallow. While many of their neighbors lost their territories by confiscation during the Anglo/Norman invasion of 1172 led by Strongbow, William O'Noonan became the King's Surgeon and in 1341 he cured the King's Viceroy, the Duke of Clarence, son of King Edward III.

EARLY NOTABLES

Notable amongst the family at this time was William O'Noonan, King's Surgeon.



THE GREAT MIGRATION

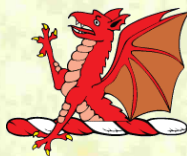
During the 12th century, 1172 A.D., Dermott McMurrough, in his fight for the position of Ard Righ, requested King Henry II of England for assistance. This was the first intrusion into Ireland of the Anglo/Normans. Many native Irish families lost their lands and possessions. This was followed by Cromwell's invasion in 1640, when further loss of land befell the unfortunate Irish people. Ulster in the north was seeded with Protestant Scottish and English. And, again many Irish families lost their ancient territories. In 1845, the Great Potato Famine caused widespread misery and poverty, and the exodus from Ireland began. Within fifty years the population was reduced to less than half. Many Irish joined the armada of sailing ships sailing from Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Holyhead, Liverpool and Glasgow, destined for the New World, but some to left for Australia. Promoters of the time called these ships the White Sails, others, more realistically, called them the "Coffin Ships," as 30 percent to 40 percent of the passengers died of cholera, small pox and the elements.

SETTLERS

- Thomas Noonan, who arrived in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1752
- James Noonan, who arrived in Nova Scotia in 1804
- John Hyacinth Noonan, who landed in Nova Scotia in 1815
- Miss Johanna Noonan, (Newman), (1809 - 1892), aged 21, Irish house maid who was convicted in Waterford, Ireland for 7 years for stealing money, transported aboard the "Forth II" on 3rd June 1830, arriving in New South Wales, Australia^[2]
- Daniel Noonan, aged 26, a labourer, who arrived in Saint John, New Brunswick in 1833 aboard the barque "Independence" from Kinsale, Ireland
- Catharine Noonan, aged 25, who arrived in Saint John, New Brunswick in 1833 aboard the barque "Independence" from Kinsale, Ireland
- John Noonan, aged 23, a labourer, who arrived in Saint John, New Brunswick in 1833 aboard the barque "Independence" from Kinsale, Ireland

- Denis Noonan, aged 36, a labourer, who arrived in Saint John, New Brunswick in 1834 aboard the brig "Levant Star" from Cork, Ireland
- Catherine Noonan, aged 24, who arrived in Saint John, New Brunswick in 1834 aboard the brig "Levant Star" from Cork, Ireland
- James Noonan, who landed in Nova Scotia in 1834
- Mr. John Noonan, (b. 1807), aged 27, Irish labourer who was convicted in County Clare, Ireland for 7 years for manslaughter, transported aboard the "Blenheim" on 27th July 1834, arriving in New South Wales, Australia^[3]
- Richard Noonan, who landed in Morgan County, Illinois in 1838^[4]
- Maurice Noonan, who arrived in Adelaide, Australia aboard the ship "Birman" in 1840^[5]
- John Noonan, who arrived in Adelaide, Australia aboard the ship "Orleana" in 1840^[6]
- Edmund Noonan, who arrived in Mississippi in 1843^[4]
- Patrick Noonan, who landed in Mississippi in 1843^[4]

As well as 42 more in the Appendix.





CURRENT NOTABLES

In the New World the Irish played an important part in building the nation, the railroads, coal mines, bridges and canals. They lent their culture to the arts, sciences, commerce, religion and the professions. Some moved westward with the wagon trains, and settled the mid west, trekking as far as the west coast.

- Tom Noonan (1951-2026) American actor, director, and screenwriter, best known for his roles as Francis Dollarhyde in *Manhunter* (1986), *Frankenstein's Monster* in *The Monster Squad* (1987), Cain in *RoboCop 2* (1990), The Ripper in *Last Action Hero* (1993)
- Michael Anthony Noonan (1940-2023) New Zealand screenwriter, known for *Close to Home* (1975), *The Governor* (1977) and *Section 7* (1972)
- Austin Noonan (1933-2022) Irish football player and manager who played for Cork Celtic and Cork Hibernians in the League of Ireland (1953-1969)
- Thomas F Noonan (1861-1912) American jurist and prominent New Jersey Attorney, Judge, Democratic Party Leader
- John Thomas Noonan Jr. (1926-2017) American jurist, Senior Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (1996-2017)
- Michael J. Noonan (1935-2013) Irish Fianna Fáil politician, Minister for Defence (1987-1989)
- Professor Emerita Jacqueline Anne Noonan (b.1921) American pediatric cardiologist
- Katie Anne Noonan (b.1977) Australian singer-songwriter
- Michael Noonan (b.1943) Irish politician, Leader of the Opposition and Leader of Fine Gael from February 2001 to June 2002
- Frederick Joseph Noonan (1893-1937) American aviation pioneer who disappeared with Amelia Earhart somewhere over the Pacific during their World Flight in 1937
- Patricia Noonan McQueeney (1927-2005) American actress and talent agent, best known as Harrison Ford's manager

As well as 10 more in the Appendix.





- Mr. Robert Harold Noonan, American Seaman First Class from Michigan, USA working aboard the ship "USS Arizona" when she sunk during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7th December 1941, he died in the sinking^[7]
- Mr. Mark Gregory Noonan (1956-2018) American Hull Maintenance Technician, from Savage, Minnesota, United States was stationed aboard the USS Belknap when it struck the USS John F. Kennedy at sea on 22nd November 1975, he survived the collision and helped many of the injured crew
- Karen Elizabeth Noonan (1967-1988) American Student from Potomac, Maryland, America, who flew aboard the Pan Am Flight 103 from Frankfurt to Detroit, known as the Lockerbie bombing in 1988 and died^[8]

As well as 0 more in the Appendix.



The Ancient Arms of



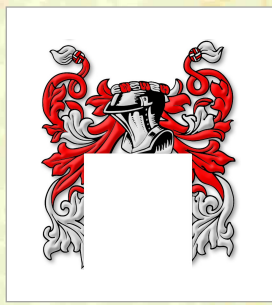
Noonan



Heraldry, in its early form, was probably introduced to Ireland by the Anglo-Normans around 1172, but by then the practice of using symbols to identify important individuals would not have been unknown to the Irish. It was not until much later that heraldry was regulated by the English Crown, and Irish symbols were then included in the armory.



An Achievement of Arms such as the Noonan arms depicted on the left typically consists of these parts: the Escrolls, displaying the family motto and name, the family crest (if any) seen above the helmet, the actual Coat of arms (also known as 'arms,' or 'the shield'), the Helmet depicted below the crest, the Torse on top of the helmet, and the Mantle draped from the helmet. Each of these elements will be described below. Supporters were a later addition to the Achievement; they are somewhat rare, and are usually personal to the grantee.



MANTLE OF NOONAN

The mantle was spread over and draped from the helmet and served as a protection, 'to repel the extremities of wet, cold, and heat, and to preserve the armour from rust.' The numerous cuts and slits suggest that it had been torn and hacked on the field of battle. The style or design of the mantling is up to the individual heraldic artist, and it is usually depicted in the main color and metal from the shield. The helmet (or Helm) varied in shape in different ages and countries, often depicting rank. The Esquire's Helm, as depicted here, is generally shown silver, with a closed visor and facing to the dexter (its right). On top of the helmet is a Torse or wreath which was formed by two pieces of silk twisted together. Its purpose was to hold the crest and mantle on the Helm.

MOTTO

The motto was originally a war cry or slogan. Mottoes first began to be shown with arms in the 14th and 15th centuries, but were not in general use until the 17th century. Thus the oldest coats of arms generally do not include a motto. Mottoes seldom form part of the grant of arms: Under most heraldic authorities, a motto is an optional component of the coat of arms, and can be added to or changed at will; many families have chosen not to display a motto.

The coat of arms displayed here for the surname Noonan did not include a motto.

SHIELD

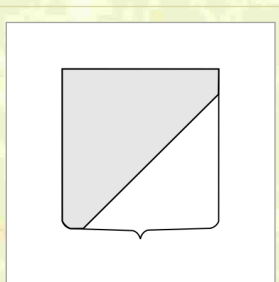
Shields (or Escutcheons) at first were painted simply with one or more bands of color or 'ordinaries'. Later, the ordinaries were used in conjunction with other figures or symbols. The Coat of Arms for the surname Noonan can be described as follows:



THE NOONAN SHIELD

NOONAN ARMS

Silver with three red eagles displayed.



SILVER

SILVER

Argent (from the French for silver), or Silver is one of the two metals used in heraldry. It is usually represented on a shield by the colors gray or white. This metal represents nobility, peace and serenity. It is associated with the qualities of purity and chastity, because the metal withstands the test of fire.

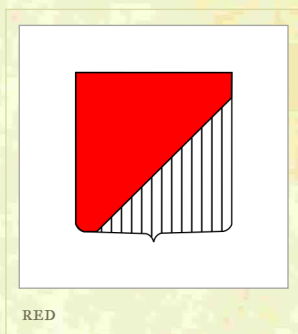
THREE

"Three" devices, beasts or ordinaries of the same have a special significance in heraldry.

First of all, there is the obvious reference to the Trinity in the design that would signify observance of the Christian doctrine.

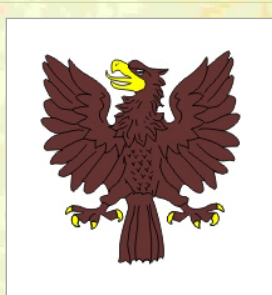
Secondly, with many Arms it brings balance that is steeped in tradition. To better understand this latter scenario, we must look at the evolution of shield in personal armory. Kite shields that were the most popular from the the 10th-14th century evolved into Heater shields that had flat tops c. 1250. This was the time of heraldry's beginnings and when "three" objects were used for balance in each corner of the shield.

Later, with the advent of the "chief," "chevron" and "bend" three devices brought balance to these ordinaries too.



RED

Gules, derived from an Old French word goules or gueules meaning "throats" translates into modern English as "red" and is the military color for excellence and fortitude. It is symbolic of nobility, boldness and ferocity, and can also represent fire and summer. Some ancient laws restricted its use to princes and their families. Red corresponds to the metal copper and is denoted in engravings by numerous perpendicular lines.



EAGLES

EAGLES

The eagle was a symbol born by men of action, occupied with high and weighty affairs. It was given to those of lofty spirit, ingenuity, speed in comprehension, and discrimination in matters of ambiguity. The wings signify protection, and the gripping talons symbolize ruin to evildoers. The eagle is held to represent a noble nature from its strength and aristocratic appearance, as well as its association with the ancient kings of Persia, Babylon and the Roman legions, having been the official ensign of those empires. Since then, other empires and nations have also adopted the eagle as their symbol, such as the German third Reich and the empire conquered by Napoleon. The eagle is also associated with the sun. As a Christian symbol, the eagle represents salvation, redemption and resurrection. The eagle has been represented over the centuries in a variety of different ways: wing tips pointed up or down, wings closed or rising or the eagle displayed from above with one or two heads. Parts of the eagle such as the head, wings, legs or talons, are also often symbols in heraldry.

The claw of a bird and leg of a bird is always taken to be that of an eagle unless specified otherwise, and the eagle leg borne on a shield or coat of arms is said to signify that the "preyer upon others has been preyed upon," though this is highly uncertain.

An interesting form of the eagle is the alerion, which is drawn without the beak or the legs. It is thought to represent a formerly great warrior who was seriously injured in combat and is no longer able to fight. The osprey may also be classed with the eagle. It is always represented as a white eagle and is referred to in heraldry as a sea-eagle.

DISPLAYED

Displayed is a term that refers the spread out position of winged creatures, most commonly the eagle, of lying face down, wings, legs and tail extended, and the head or heads turned to the side. The wing tips may be either up or down. Symbolically, a displayed beast is at its most ferocious and intimidating.

THE CREST

The Crest was worn on top of the helmet, and was usually made of wood, metal, or boiled leather. It provided the double advantage of easy identification and the addition of height to the wearer. If a family had no crest, and many chose not to, plumes (feathers) were often displayed instead.





NOTABLES FOR THE SURNAME NOONAN

- Tom Noonan (1951-2026) American actor, director, and screenwriter, best known for his roles as Francis Dollarhyde in Manhunter (1986), Frankenstein's Monster in The Monster Squad (1987), Cain in RoboCop 2 (1990), The Ripper in Last Action Hero (1993)
- Michael Anthony Noonan (1940-2023) New Zealand screenwriter, known for Close to Home (1975), The Governor (1977) and Section 7 (1972)
- Austin Noonan (1933-2022) Irish football player and manager who played for Cork Celtic and Cork Hibernians in the League of Ireland (1953-1969)
- Thomas F Noonan (1861-1912) American jurist and prominent New Jersey Attorney, Judge, Democratic Party Leader
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- Frederick Joseph Noonan (1893-1937) American aviation pioneer who disappeared with Amelia Earhart somewhere over the Pacific during their World Flight in 1937

SURNAME VARIANTS OF NOONAN

- Brother Paul Nunan, member of the Congregation of Christian Brothers, an influential educationalist in New Zealand
- Rev. William B. Neenan SJ, vice president and special assistant to the president at Boston College, eponym of The William B. Neenan, SJ, Millennium Chair in Economics
- Thomas A. Nunan, American politician, Mayor of Winchester, Kentucky, 1955-57^[9]
- Joseph D. Nunan Jr. (b.1897) American Democratic Party politician, Member of New York State Assembly from Queens County 4th District, 1930; Member of New York State Senate 2nd District, 1931-40; Delegate to New York State Constitutional Convention 2nd District, 1938^[9]
- Sheila Nunan, General Secretary of the Irish National Teachers' Organisation
- David Nunan (b.1949) Australian linguist
- Michael 'Mick' Nunan, former Australian rules football player

- Joseph Patrick "Joe" Neenan (b.1959) retired English professional footballer
- Audrie J. Neenan (b.1950) American actress, best known for her playing judges in the TV series Law & Order and Law & Order: Special Victims Unit

NOTABLES WITH THE FIRST AND MIDDLE NAMES NOONAN

- Patricia Noonan McQueeney (1927-2005) American actress and talent agent, best known as Harrison Ford's manager
- Edward Noonan Ney (b.1925) American politician, U.S. Ambassador to Canada, 1989-92^[10]



APPENDIX - HISTORIC EVENT LIST

PAN AM FLIGHT 103 (LOCKERBIE)

When the regularly scheduled Pan Am Transatlantic flight from Frankfurt to Detroit was on route on the 21st of December 1988 it was destroyed by a bomb killing all 243 passenger and 16 crew. Large sections of the aircraft crashed onto residential areas of Lockerbie in the United Kingdom killing 11 more people on the ground in what became known as the Lockerbie Bombing.



PAN AM FLIGHT 103 (LOCKERBIE)

- Karen Elizabeth Noonan (1967-1988) American Student from Potomac, Maryland, America, who flew aboard the Pan Am Flight 103 from Frankfurt to Detroit, known as the Lockerbie bombing in 1988 and died^[8]

USS ARIZONA

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor began shortly after 8.00 local time on the 7th December 1941, the aircraft deployed from six aircraft carriers struck the Pacific Fleet as it sat in the harbor, and the USS Arizona was one of these ships defending Hawaii. The Air raid alarm started on board at 7.55, shortly after 8.00 ten Nakajima B5N torpedo bombers started their attack with several near misses as small ricochets' they struck USS Arizona in the vicinity of Turret II believing to have penetrated the armored deck near the ammunition magazines, causing the forward magazines to detonate and create a cataclysmic explosion, causing 1177 of the 1512 crewmen aboard the USS Arizona to lose their lives. There is memorial in place in Pearl Harbor across the ships sunken remains which includes a shrine room listing the names of the lost crew members.



USS ARIZONA

- Mr. Robert Harold Noonan, American Seaman First Class from Michigan, USA working aboard the ship "USS Arizona" when she sunk during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7th December 1941, he died in the sinking^[7]

USS BELKNAP

The USS Belknap a newly reclassified missile cruiser, was severely damaged at sea when it collided with the USS John F. Kennedy on the 22nd November 1975, both ships were running parallel when the USS Belknap made a random turn and struck the other Carrier. Fires quickly started on board the ship due to the fuel line being damaged, seven crew on the USS Belknap died and one on the USS John F. Kennedy, the losses would have been worse had the ship's structure not been made of Steel, this helped persuade the US Navy to make changes to their structure in future classes of surface combatants. Many other vessels came to the rescue of the ship pointing fire hoses or pulling the stricken ship's crew off, the rescuers handed supplies to the sailors who refused to surrender the ship to the conflagration.



USS BELKNAP

- Mr. Mark Gregory Noonan (1956-2018) American Hull Maintenance Technician, from Savage, Minnesota, United States was stationed aboard the USS Belknap when it struck the USS John F. Kennedy at sea on 22nd November 1975, he survived the collision and helped many of the injured crew



APPENDIX - SETTLERS LIST

AUSTRALIAN SETTLERS

- Miss Johanna Noonan, (Newman), (1809 - 1892), aged 21, Irish house maid who was convicted in Waterford, Ireland for 7 years for stealing money, transported aboard the "Forth II" on 3rd June 1830, arriving in New South Wales, Australia ^[2]
- Mr. John Noonan, (b. 1807), aged 27, Irish labourer who was convicted in County Clare, Ireland for 7 years for manslaughter, transported aboard the "Blenheim" on 27th July 1834, arriving in New South Wales, Australia ^[3]
- Maurice Noonan, who arrived in Adelaide, Australia aboard the ship "Birman" in 1840 ^[5]
- John Noonan, who arrived in Adelaide, Australia aboard the ship "Orleana" in 1840 ^[6]
- Mr. Patrick Noonan, (b. 1813), aged 31, Irish farm labourer who was convicted in Limerick, Ireland for life for murder, transported aboard the "Cadet" on 9th April 1844, arriving in Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) ^[11]

NEW ZEALAND SETTLERS

- Miss Theresa Noonan, (b. 1861), aged 3 months, English settler, from Lancashire travelling from London aboard the ship "Sebastopol" arriving in Lyttelton, Christchurch, South Island, New Zealand on 14th December 1861 ^[12]
- Mr. Thomas Noonan, (b. 1840), aged 21, English carver, from Lancashire travelling from London aboard the ship "Sebastopol" arriving in Lyttelton, Christchurch, South Island, New Zealand on 14th December 1861 ^[12]
- Mrs. Emma Jane Noonan, (b. 1843), aged 18, English settler, from Lancashire travelling from London aboard the ship "Sebastopol" arriving in Lyttelton, Christchurch, South Island, New Zealand on 14th December 1861 ^[12]
- Mr. George Noonan, (b. 1844), aged 17, English labourer, from Lancashire travelling from London aboard the ship "Sebastopol" arriving in Lyttelton, Christchurch, South Island, New Zealand on 14th December 1861 ^[12]
- Daniel Noonan, aged 38, a labourer, who arrived in Auckland, New Zealand aboard the ship "Maori" in 1864
- Mary Noonan, aged 36, who arrived in Auckland, New Zealand aboard the ship "Maori" in 1864
- John Noonan, aged 13, who arrived in Auckland, New Zealand aboard the ship "Maori" in 1864
- Mary Noonan, aged 12, who arrived in Auckland, New Zealand aboard the ship "Maori" in 1864

- Anne Noonan, aged 10, who arrived in Auckland, New Zealand aboard the ship "Maori" in 1864
- Margaret Noonan, aged 5, who arrived in Auckland, New Zealand aboard the ship "Maori" in 1864
- Daniel Noonan, aged 2, who arrived in Auckland, New Zealand aboard the ship "Maori" in 1864
- Michael Noonan, aged 21, a blacksmith, who arrived in Auckland, New Zealand aboard the ship "Salisbury" in 1876
- Michael Noonan, aged 19, a farm labourer, who arrived in Westland aboard the ship "Gainsborough" in 1878^[13]

AMERICAN SETTLERS

- Richard Noonan, who landed in Morgan County, Illinois in 1838^[4]
- Edmund Noonan, who arrived in Mississippi in 1843^[4]
- Patrick Noonan, who landed in Mississippi in 1843^[4]
- John Noonan, who landed in Mississippi in 1845^[4]
- Henry Noonan, who landed in Mississippi in 1847^[4]
- Mrs. Noonan, who arrived in San Francisco, California in 1851^[4]
- Daniel Noonan, who landed in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania in 1851^[4]
- Thomas Noonan, who landed in Mississippi in 1851^[4]
- Patrick J Noonan, who arrived in Mississippi in 1852^[4]
- Lawrence Noonan, who arrived in Mississippi in 1856^[4]
- Bartholomew, Cornelius, Daniel, Edward, John, Judy, Michael, Peter, and Thomas Noonan all, who arrived in Philadelphia between 1840 and 1870
- John Noonan, who arrived in Mississippi in 1874^[4]
- Patrick Noonan, who arrived in Allegany (Allegheny) County, Pennsylvania in 1877^[4]
- John Noonan, who arrived in Allegany (Allegheny) County, Pennsylvania in 1879^[4]

CANADIAN SETTLERS

- Thomas Noonan, who arrived in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1752
- James Noonan, who arrived in Nova Scotia in 1804
- John Hyacinth Noonan, who landed in Nova Scotia in 1815
- Daniel Noonan, aged 26, a labourer, who arrived in Saint John, New Brunswick in 1833 aboard the barque "Independence" from Kinsale, Ireland
- Catharine Noonan, aged 25, who arrived in Saint John, New Brunswick in 1833 aboard the barque "Independence" from Kinsale, Ireland
- John Noonan, aged 23, a labourer, who arrived in Saint John, New Brunswick in 1833 aboard the barque "Independence" from Kinsale, Ireland
- Denis Noonan, aged 36, a labourer, who arrived in Saint John, New Brunswick in 1834 aboard the brig "Levant Star" from Cork, Ireland
- Catherine Noonan, aged 24, who arrived in Saint John, New Brunswick in 1834 aboard the brig "Levant Star" from Cork, Ireland
- James Noonan, who landed in Nova Scotia in 1834

- Mr. Alexander Noonan, aged 20 who immigrated to Canada, arriving at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station in Quebec aboard the ship "Erin's Queen" departing from the port of Liverpool, England but died on Grosse Isle in August 1847^[14]
- Mrs. Catherine Noonan, aged 40 who immigrated to Canada, arriving at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station in Quebec aboard the ship "Free Trader" departing from the port of Liverpool, England but died on Grosse Isle in August 1847^[14]
- Mrs. Catherine Noonan, aged 40 who immigrated to Canada, arriving at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station in Quebec aboard the ship "John Munn" departing from the port of Liverpool, England but died on Grosse Isle in August 1847^[14]
- Miss. Ellen Noonan, aged 13 who immigrated to Canada, arriving at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station in Quebec aboard the ship "Odessa" departing from the port of Dublin, Ireland but died on Grosse Isle in September 1847^[14]
- Mr. John Noonan, aged 5 who immigrated to Canada, arriving at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station in Quebec aboard the ship "Odessa" departing from the port of Dublin, Ireland but died on Grosse Isle in September 1847^[14]
- Mr. Joseph Noonan, aged 10 who immigrated to Canada, arriving at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station in Quebec aboard the ship "Odessa" departing from the port of Dublin, Ireland but died on Grosse Isle in August 1847^[14]
- Miss. Margaret Noonan, aged 7 who immigrated to Canada, arriving at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station in Quebec aboard the ship "George" departing from the port of Liverpool, England but died on Grosse Isle in June 1847^[14]
- Mrs. Mary Noonan, aged 40 who immigrated to Canada, arriving at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station in Quebec aboard the ship "Odessa" departing from the port of Dublin, Ireland but died on Grosse Isle in September 1847^[14]
- Mr. Patrick Noonan, aged 40 who immigrated to Canada, arriving at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station in Quebec aboard the ship "Odessa" departing from the port of Dublin, Ireland but died on Grosse Isle in August 1847^[14]
- Mr. Patrick Noonan, aged 25 who immigrated to Canada, arriving at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station in Quebec aboard the ship "Minerva" departing from the port of Dublin, Ireland but died on Grosse Isle in October 1847^[14]
- Mr. Dennis Noonan, aged 20 who was emigrating through Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, Quebec aboard the ship "Avon" departing 19th May 1847 from Cork, Ireland; the ship arrived on 26th July 1847 but he died on board^[15]
- Mr. John Noonan, aged 40 who was emigrating through Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, Quebec aboard the ship "Avon" departing 19th May 1847 from Cork, Ireland; the ship arrived on 26th July 1847 but he died on board^[15]





Here is a listing of some of the sources consulted when researching Irish surnames. The resources below directly or indirectly influenced the authors of our surname histories. We have most of these titles in our library, others we have borrowed or had access to. Source materials have been chosen for their reliability and authenticity. Our research into surnames is ongoing, and we are continually adding to our source library. For each surname history, we seek and refer to sources specific to the surname; these are generally not included in the list below.

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