Tammie Linda Half Moon Women McDonnell Steinmetz's favorite activities included boating, snowmobiling, and four-wheeling at the cabin. She enjoyed bird watching, and had special connections with animals, and loved to rescue them.

Tammie was preceded in death by her parents, Bernard and Kathleen McDonnell; and niece, Cristy Ann Wilt. She is survived by her husband, Scott; her children, Kathleen (Tyler) Clink and Talsha McDonnell; siblings, Diane (Don), Mote (Lori), Arlene (Joel); and many nieces and nephews. She was blessed with four grandchildren: Taliah, Julian, Jazlyn, and Alliyah.

Tammie Linda Half Moon Women McDonnell Steinmetz died at age 60 in Shakopee after a courageous battle with cancer on November 18, 2023.



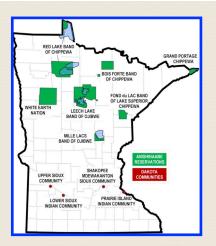


Above is Tammie's parents, B.B. McDonnell and Kathleen Ann Jackson, and below is Grandfather Joseph Thomas Ke Che Que We Zaince McDonnell.



Great grandparents Alexander Duncan McDonnell (left) and Catherine Mah Kay Day Gwon Bloechel Wadenah (right.)









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Tammie Linda Half Moon Women McDonnell was born November 21, 1962, in Adrian, Michigan to Bernard Burke McDonnell (1927-2001) and Kathleen Ann Jackson McDonnell (1931-1984). Tammie was the youngest of three siblings: Diane, Mote, and Arlene.

Tammie's grandparents were Joseph Thomas Ke Che Que We Zaince McDonnell (1900-1978) and Mabel Jean Nason McDonnell (1910-1990) and Alfred Robert Oshkinowe Jackson and Anna Charette Jackson (1900-1978).

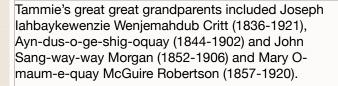
Great grandparents included Alexander Duncan McDonnell (1871-1939), Catherine May Kay Day Won Bioechel Wadenah McDonnell (1874-1956); Manley Henry Nason (1863-1921) and Susann Anna O Be Quad Roy Bunker (1877-1940) and Samuel Madison Critts (1875-1920) and Josephine Charette Critts (1876-1938). And Tammie's great great grandparents were Alexander Cameron Sandy Ossian McDonnell (1825-1910), Margaret Stewart McDonnell (1830-1929), Wah-de-nah Biioechel (1846-1910), O Dak Qumm (1850-1891) and Aaron Hiram Hanscone Nason (1831-1882), Anna Marie Mathilda Boober Nason (1840-1917), and Peter Pdahkaykewunie Odahkay Roy (1816-1913) and Margaret Pahayjik Payyahjick Trottrechand Roy (1825-1919.) Among her maternal line,

Tammie Linda Half Moon Women McDonell Steinmetz's Great Grandmother was Mah Kah Day Gwon Blackfeather Catherine Bloechel Wadenah.

When Mah Kah Day Gwon Blackfeather Catherine Bloechel Wadenah was born in March 1876 in Sandstone, Minnesota, her father, Wah-de-nah Bloechel, was 30 and her mother, O Dah Kum, was 26.

Mah Kah Day Gwon married Alexander Duncan McDonnell in 1889, in Minnesota. They were the parents of at least 2 sons and 11 daughters. She lived in Heier Township, for about 20 years and Beaulieu Township, in 1940. She died in 1956, in Ebro, Clearwater, Minnesota, United States, at the age of 80.

This Ojibwe woman was 22 years old when the firestorm swept down upon the shores of Grindstone Lake during the great Hinckley Fire of 1894. Mah-kah-day-gwon (Blackfeather) heard the cries of Mary Ellen Patrick and her two young sons. Their boat was being blown around the lake by the swirling winds. She put her own two children in a canoe and paddled out to rescue the family. That evening, she gave them food and shelter, even sewing a pair of moccasins for Roy Patrick, who had lost his shoes.



At the age of 14, she moved to the Minneapolis area. Tammie Linda Half Moon Women McDonnell was employed at McLaughlin Gormley & King Company for eight years.

Tammie married the love of her life, Scott Steinmetz, on August 31, 1996, and together raised two beautiful daughters, Katie and Talsha. Tammie Linda Half Moon Women McDonnell Steinmetz dedicated her life to her family, especially her grandchildren.

Tammie was passionate about her Native American culture and was a proud member of the White Earth Ojibwe Nation. All Indian tribes have names for themselves. The largest Indian group in Minnesota calls itself Anishinaabe, which means "the original people." Europeans named them Ojibwe. No one is exactly sure how this name developed. Perhaps it came from the Anishinaabe word "ojib,"which describes the puckered moccasins worn by the people. Some Europeans had trouble saying Ojibwe, pronouncing it instead as Chippewa. But both these names refer to the same people. In Canada, the Anishinaabe call themselves Ojibwe. In the United States many tribal members prefer the name



Chippewa, according to White Earth Nation History by Catherine M Linda Knoch Foster.

White Earth Reservation is located in Becker, Clearwater, and Mahnomen counties in north-central Minnesota. Created in 1867 by a treaty between the United States and the Mississippi Band of Chippewa Indians, it is one of seven Chippewa reservations in Minnesota. Although the White Earth Chippewa no longer live as their ancestors did, they have kept alive their tribal heritage. Almost every aspect of their present-day life has been strongly influenced by the past.

As is true for all Chippewa living in Minnesota, the story of the White Earth people begins in ancient times in the eastern part of the United States. There their ancestors lived before coming to the forest and lake country of eastern and northern Minnesota. To understand the history of White Earth Reservation, it is necessary to understand the times that went before. Much of the story of American Indian people has been left out of history books. Most of these books were written by white historians who thought that the history of this land did not begin until Europeans visited it. But Indians, including the Chippewa, had full, rich cultures long before that. And they played a key role in the history of this country and state.