
Axes were used for chopping wood, gouges for hollowing it out, and adzes for rough shaping it. Late Archaic woodworking tools were very carefully made. After they had been shaped roughly by chipping, their surfaces were then pecked (smoothed through the punching of many small holes) or ground, and even polished on the edges. This finish would have taken many hours of work using sand as an abrasive, and perhaps was undertaken during the winter when there were fewer food-gathering tasks. Dugout canoes and large wigwams were made by men with these tools.

In the 17th century women constructed the small family wigwams using bark or reeds to cover the light frame, and carried the pieces on their backs when they moved their houses.

At the present day Native people live in houses but sometimes use canvas to build wigwams in which to camp in summer. They also use the western-style tipi.