

Late Victorian (Key West Cracker)

Key West Cracker architecture is defined by its simple, functional wood-frame construction designed for Florida's climate. Typical features include raised foundations for airflow, wide porches that wrap or extend across the front, metal roofs, exposed rafters, and plentiful windows that promote cross-ventilation. Color palettes traditionally lean toward soft pastels, whites, creams, and weathered natural wood tones, creating a light, coastal character. This style reflects the practical, climate-responsive building traditions of early Florida settlers.



Spanish Revival

Spanish Revival architecture draws influence from Mediterranean and Spanish colonial traditions, featuring stucco walls, red clay tile roofs, arched doorways and windows, wrought-iron details, and decorative tile work. Many buildings include courtyards or garden walls that emphasize indoor-outdoor living. The color palette commonly uses warm earth tones such as terracotta, sand, ochre, and beige, accented by deeper hues like cobalt blue, dark green, or deep red. This style conveys a sense of historic charm and architectural ornamentation.



Mid-Century Modern

Mid-Century Modern architecture emphasizes simplicity, openness, and a strong connection to the surrounding landscape. Hallmarks include clean horizontal lines, flat or low-sloped roofs, large panes of glass, carports, open floor plans, and minimal ornamentation. Materials often mix natural woods with concrete or stone. Color palettes typically focus on whites, grays, and natural wood tones, occasionally accented with bold mid-century colors such as mustard yellow, teal, burnt orange, or olive green. This style promotes transparency, indoor-outdoor flow, and modern functionality.

