Multifunctional materials are receiving considerable world-wide attention as potential switchable elements in information storage and molecule-based device technologies. The first photoswitchable Prussian blue was reported by Hashimoto in 1996, where dramatic color and magnetism changes are seen owing to thermally- and light-induced electron transfer that interconverts diamagnetic Fe\textsuperscript{II}LS/Co\textsuperscript{III}LS and paramagnetic Fe\textsuperscript{III}LS/Co\textsuperscript{II}HS pairs.\textsuperscript{1} In 2008, we reported a molecular \{Fe\textsubscript{4}Co\textsubscript{4}\} box that mimics the thermally- and optically-induced changes seen in thermo- and photochromic Fe/Co Prussian blues, (\(T_{1/2} \sim 252\) K); a remarkably long-lived photo-induced state is also seen (\(\tau \sim 10\) y at 120 K);\textsuperscript{2} the first bistable \{Fe\textsubscript{2}Co\textsubscript{2}\} square that displays qualitatively similar behavior (\(T_{1/2} \sim 177\) K; \(\tau \sim 3\) d at 120 K) was later reported in 2010.\textsuperscript{3} The temperature- and light-dependent magnetic, spectroscopic, and structural data indicate that intramolecular electron transfer may be tuned as a function of ancillary ligand donor strength and in some cases, their solid state contacts.\textsuperscript{4} Several structurally related bistable clusters will be described in the frame of their intermolecular contacts and thermo- and photochromic behavior.