H.P. Lovecraft's "The Colour Out of Space" fuses classic elements of Gothic horror with the otherworldly qualities of science fiction to create a timeless narrative that has inspired works in both genres for decades. By maintaining traditional conventions of Gothic fiction, such as desolate landscapes, uncanny entities, and decay, Lovecraft has redefined the Gothic genre in a modern, intergalactic way.

The most notable homage to Gothic literature presented in this story is the chosen setting. While traditional Gothic literature is largely set in European-esque castles with looming gargoyles or haunted houses riddled with hidden corridors, "The Colour Out of Space" integrates a new landscape while preserving the theme of isolation and ominosity. The New England countryside town of Arkham becomes a desolate wasteland after a meteorite strikes the earth, ultimately creating the "blasted heath" landscape reminiscent of Gothic motifs, such as isolation and decay. While the rest of the town still carries a Gothic undertone with its vast, unexplored woods and vacant, crumbling cottages, the "blasted heath" is undoubtedly the most profound Gothic representation, as it carries the memory of the destruction brought on by the meteorite and the "colour." The chosen landscape evokes sensations of decay and isolation similar to traditional Gothic settings, with the differing cause of threat being something alien or cosmic, as opposed to a ghostly entity or monster.

Another Gothic contribution to Lovecraft's narrative is the notion of the uncanny. In Gothic literature, the uncanny is a highly recurring theme due to its undeniable fear-provoking ability. The sensation of terror that arises from something so familiar yet strikingly different makes for a truly frightening concept, deeply integral to the Gothic horror genre. Lovecraft uses science fiction to intensify the uncanny by assigning the alien of the story, otherwise known as the "colour," with incomprehensible characteristics, such as having "both brittleness and

hollowness" (Lovecraft). The colour's effect on the crops in the story is also an event reminiscent of the uncanny, as the fruit appears to be ripe, yet is inedible. Overall, it is the indescribable yet somehow familiar qualities of the colour that make the uncanny an integral contribution to the story.

Decay is another traditionally Gothic motif represented in Lovecraft's "The Colour Out of Space," especially with the collapse of the Gardner home. Similar to "The Fall of The House of Usher" by Edgar Allan Poe, the ruins that were once the Gardner family home is a result of familial destruction derived from a supernatural (or in this case, cosmic) entity. Ammi's violent nature can be seen as a result of insanity due to the unnatural aura emanating from the "colour," as well as Mrs. Gardner's psychological episodes that lead to Thaddeus locking her away in the attic.

Ultimately, the integration of Gothic elements within this science fiction narrative makes "The Colour Out of Space" a seamless fusion between genres, that redefines traditional notions of Gothic literature. H.P. Lovecraft's ability to showcase themes of the uncanny, decay within familial and structural forms, and isolation, while simultaneously evoking fear of cosmic, extraterrestrial beings, makes for a truly iconic horror/sci-fi story.