Notes

1. In his book *Inventing India (1992)*, R. J. Crane's primary concern is to show how India has been invented and re-invented by novelists of Empire from Kipling to Farrell and Manohar Malgonkar.

2. Critics like Margaret Drabble, Malcolm Dean, Elizabeth Bowen, Timothy Mo, Julian Symons and John Spurling have considered Farrell's completed novels. However, it may be noted that R.J. Crane has devoted some pages to the discussion of *The Hill Station* in *Inventing India: The History of India in English-Language Fiction (1992).*


4. Burjorjee has left out Manohar Malgonkar's novel on the Mutiny *The Devil's Wind* (1972) and consequently his description of 'inferior writers' applies only to the other five novels: Norman Partington's *Flow Red the Ganges* (1971), William Clive Dando's *On Delhi Ridge* (1971), James Leasor's *Follow the Drum* (1973), Lesley Blanch's *The Nine-Tiger Man* (1975), and George MacDonald Fraser's *Flashman in the Great Game* (1975). It is interesting to note that two of these Mutiny novels were published in the same year as that of *The Siege of Krishnapur* while two other were published two years after it.
5. Critics have expressed widely varying views as to what would have been the central thematic thrust of *The Hill Station* had Farrell lived to complete it. Paul Theroux argues that social and religious ritual would have been the main theme of the novel (1981:42) while Spurling holds that “religion was to have been the main burden of the *The Hill Station*” (1981:154).

6. Crane writes: "It was only in the 1980s, with the publication of J. G. Farrell’s, sadly, unfinished novel *The Hill Station*, that this period [between 1858 and 1900] was treated in a way which transcends the romantic adventure tradition with which it has so long and almost exclusively been associated (1992:56)."