The attempt to present Victorian Britain as an odd and unaccountable place is ventured in only a half-hearted way in King Khama. In addition, the deliberate staging of the chiefs before a British audience for political purposes makes them less useful for Parsons's purposes than he seems to think: They are finally unreliable ethnographers of the peculiar customs of a little-known northern European people. To put my point another way: The book forces its readers to slog through an abundance of details only a few of which will be revealed as meaningful later on, near the very end of the book where Parsons briefly discusses the significance of the Chamberlain Settlement. The Victorian period was also one of economic transition for British Jews. While initially in a narrow range of predominantly working-class or marginal occupations with only a small upper-class élite, Jews became increasingly middle-class during these years; they began to enter the professions, and to move from inner London to fashionable suburbs. Increasingly, Britain's Jews were British-born and of British descent, and proclaimed their loyalty to British ideals. From 1881 on, however, the position changed dramatically: a mass of Jewish immigrants arriving from Russia, made conspicuous b