In the Transvaal, the British concentration camps in the Transvaal (and the Orange Free State) were established during the Second Boer War. The camps were intended to force the Boers to accept the Union of South Africa and to disperse the population. The camps were notorious for their harsh conditions, over-crowding, and poor sanitation, leading to high mortality rates among the inmates. The camps were considered an act of industrial violence, and they became a symbol of the brutality of the war.

The camps were established during the War of 1880-1881, and they continued to operate until the end of the war. The camps were located in various parts of the Transvaal, and they were named after their location, such as Transvaal Camp No. 1, Transvaal Camp No. 2, etc.

The conditions in the camps were extremely harsh, with overcrowding, poor sanitation, and lack of medical care. The mortality rate was high, with cases of dysentery, typhoid, and other diseases. The living conditions were also poor, with tents made of canvas and wood, and the inmates were often subjected to violence from the British soldiers.

The camps were a significant event in the history of South Africa, and they continue to be a symbol of the brutality of the war and the harsh conditions faced by the Boers. The camps were a result of the British government's policy of forced labor and displacement, and they became a symbol of the brutality of the war.

In conclusion, the concentration camps in the Transvaal were a significant event in the history of South Africa, and they continue to be a symbol of the brutality of the war and the harsh conditions faced by the Boers. The camps were a result of the British government's policy of forced labor and displacement, and they became a symbol of the brutality of the war.