Built in 1890, Dr. AG Visser practiced medicine in this house from 1916 till his death in 1929. He was a well known poet, most of his poems were written while staying in Heidelberg. Because of his passion regarding culture he was made honourable member of the “Afrikaanse Kultuur en Taalvereeniging” 1918. The Visser house was the cultural centre of the town where musicians performed and deep conversations regarding arts and culture was debated. The building has been declared as a national monument. Today it houses the Heidelberg Tourist Information Office and Dr. A.G. Visser’s private belongings can be seen museum area. Arts and culture are still represented through a number of different activities with an onsite gallery representing local artists. A small relaxing coffee area awaits the tourists after touring through Heidelberg. Open to public during normal office hours 09:00-17:00 (daily).

A head and shoulders sculpture of AG Visser stands in the garden.

The owners of the farm Langlaagte sold a portion of the farm to Ueckermann, later known as stand 92. The oldest house in Heidelberg, Braeside, was a homestead on the farm Langlaagte from which Heidelberg grew. It is here where Ueckermann started a general dealer shop. Years later Ueckermann convinced the owners of the farm Langlaagte to sell another portion of the farm. This land was proclaimed as a town on 29 March 1866. The house where president Paul Kruger stayed in when he visited Heidelberg is opposite Breadside. Today both houses belongs to the same owner. Unfortunately its not open for public viewing inside.

The club was founded in 1892 and built in 1897. It was only the second club house in the Transvaal (today known as Gauteng). The first owner was the magistrate Mr. F.J. Bezuidenhout. During the Anglo-Boer war (August 1876-Oktober 1881) the Standard bank of British South Africa opened their offices in the same house. It’s declared as a national monument. Was owned by the Methodist Church right opposite it, but is currently in private ownership and not open to view inside for the public.

About 3km outside Heidelberg lays the very impressive Victorian manor. Build in 1906 four years after the Anglo-Boer War, with 22 rooms for his 14 children. It cost him £6000 to build. The first owner Mr. F.J. Bezuidenhout was the proud owner of the very first flushing toilet in Heidelberg. It is said that Mr. Bezuidenhout wanted a small Buckingham Palace, everything was imported from England only the bricks was manufactured locally. Bezuidenhout Valley in Johannesburg was named after Mnr. Bezuidenhout. In some of the rooms original wall paper can still be seen. Although it is declared as a national monument but not open to the public.

This old building has been saved from demolition, restored and hosts a number of items. From good quality wood furniture to jewellery. One side of the building is being used by Christo and Melinda van der Merwe, having a jewellery factory they make most of the jewellery themselves, and do diamond cutting as well. They pride themselves as the best jewellery shop in town. With a tea garden they are open to the public during normal shopping hours.

After doing business since 1877 in Heidelberg, Standard Bank opened its first office in 1879. One of only two offices in Transvaal (Gauteng). The first owner was the magistrate Mr. F.K. Maré. During the Anglo-Boer war (August 1876-Oktober 1881) the Standard bank of British South Africa opened their offices in the same house. It’s declared as a national monument. Was owned by the Methodist Church right opposite it, but is currently in private ownership and not open to view inside for the public.

1. AG Visser House
   Tel: 016 349 1261, GPS: 26°29.858, 28°21.512

2. Bakoond
   Location: C/o Merz & Van Der Westhuizen Streets
   Tel: 016 341 3910, GPS: 26°29.901, 28°21.451

3. Braeside
   Location: C/o Merz & Van Der Westhuizen Streets

4. The Club House
   Location: 39 HF Verwoerd Street
   Tel: 016 341 3910, GPS: 26°29.901, 28°21.451

5. De Rust
   Location: Heidelberg/Meyerton Road

6. Diamonds & Gold Farm house Shop
   Location: Begemann Street
   Tel: 016 341 5578, GPS: 26°29.863, 28°21.405

7. First Standard Bank
   Location: 60 Strydom Street
   GPS: 26°30.074, 28°21.418

8. Hoër Volkskool
   Location: C/o Louw & Jacobs Street
   GPS: 26°29.785, 28°21.729
Design by the architect, Briston and Veale and build by J.B. Kirtom. And was declared a National Monument. Stone which were quarried in the area were used to build the church. The foundation stone was laid on April 12, 1890 by Commandant-General PJ. Joubert. Today it's the home of the Dutch Reformed congregation (founded in 1865) and a popular wedding attraction. Services are still being held on Sundays. In 1954 the interior was renewed.1903 the cellar of the church was used as a primary school and started of with 24 war orphans and some of the congregation's children. Unfortunately the cellar is not open for public viewing. The tower collapsed in 1909 and a fire in 1967 caused serious damage to the inside. A new organ was erected. The outside of the building was renovated, keeping close to the original look.

Build in 1885, the parsonage was completed in 1896. The church hall was completed in 1903 and used as a lecture room for the Heidelberg Teachers College between 1912-1914. Thereafter the Teachers college were moved to the now known as the Army Gymnasium. The church was mainly used by the British troops while they were staying in Heidelberg during the Anglo Boer war. Today it's still being used for services. Visits for inside viewing can be arranged on appointment.

Build in 1897 as the parsonage for the well known Klipkerk. Rev. A.J. Louw and his family lived there while he was the minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. President Paul Kruger used to visit the Louw family quite often. Opposite the Louw family lived Dr. A.G. Visser and his family. Dr. Visser were also known for his poetry and written a poem “Liefste tannie ons bring rosies” for Dr. A.G. Visser and his family. Dr. Visser were also known for his contributions to the Sangakadawor Church. President Paul Kruger used to visit the Louw family quite often. Opposite the Louw family lived Dr. A.G. Visser and his family. Dr. Visser were also known for his poetry and written a poem “Liefste tannie ons bring rosies” for Dr. A.G. Visser and his family. Dr. Visser were also known for his contributions to the Sangakadawor Church. President Paul Kruger used to visit the Louw family quite often. Opposite the Louw family lived Dr. A.G. Visser and his family. 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Victorian design. A restaurant was added to the main building in 1897. Mahatma Gandhi and the Duke of Connaught were but a few of the famous people that travelled to Heidelberg. In 1961 Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd opened a new station complex, leading the first railway station of Heidelberg to fall into disuse. It was partially restored by the Simon van der Stel Foundation in 1969. Thereafter the Rembrandt Tobacco Corporation restored the main building for the purpose of creating a transport museum. In 1975 the Heidelberg transport museum opened its doors as a historical monument. It hosted various rare models of veteran cars, cycles and motor cycles and associated items reflecting the history of transport on land. Sadly the transport museum closed down. Once again it fell into disuse. The local and provincial municipality are working together to reopen the museum.

The reserve was named after the sugar bush (suikerbos), which can be found, all over the 13,337ha land. The reserve is one of the few places where the fast disappearing bankenveld grassland can be view. A large variety of plants, wildlife and bird species can be seen. An overnight trail or shorter day hiking trails makes it possible to view the game in their natural habitat.