



The Architecture Potential of Probolinggo City, East Java Province as City Tourism Destination

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ABSTRACT : Probolinggo City has so many potentials to be developed into city tourism destination. There are several existing potentials has been developed by this city for tourist destinations which categorized into: (1) Marine and environmental tourism such as Tanjung Tembaga Harbor, Senior Park, Probolinggo City Square, Environmental Study Tourism Park or Green Open Space and a-thousand park along the streets of Probolinggo City. (2) Religious tourism such as the Tiban Mosque, Roudathul Jannah Grand Mosque, Red Church, the Tomb of Joyolelono and Sumber Naga Temple. (3) Arts and Culture Tourism such as Jarak Budhak, Ludruk, Ojung, Karapan Sapi Brujul (Brujuk Bull Race), and Goat Race. (4) Cultural Heritage Tourism such as Town Square Monument, Probolinggo City Station, Graha Bina Harja Building, V/03 Military Police Office, Complex of Police Residence, 0820 Military District Command, Luxor Hotel, Tentrem Hotel, Slaughterhouse, Mater Dei SDK, and Agro Tourism, (5) Culinary and Shopping Tourism as well as city souvenir; fish bone chips as its speciality product.

The method used in this study is a qualitative method and descriptive analysis. The method of data collection related to study title is conducted by field observation, and to obtain precise and accurate data, field observation is carried out by researchers. The analysis method in this study uses triangulation analysis (comparing and juxtaposing theory with data field).

The result of this study showed Probolinggo City has three (3) historical buildings: (1) Probolinggo Museum, (2) Dr.Mohammad Saleh Museum and (3) Red Church with great potentials to be maintained and become the city tourist attractions because these objects have met architecture criteria of having historical value and unique architectural value.

KEYWORDS: Probolinggo City, Urban Architecture, Tourism Destination, Potential

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I. INTRODUCTION

Probolinggo City has many positive potentials ready to be developed. By its official slogan of *Trikarsa Bina Praja* which described three wishes of Probolinggo people: (a) To preserve Probolinggo City special characteristic, (b) To build Probolinggo City image, and (c) implementing the Probolinggo City motto into life. Aside from maintaining *Trikarsa Bina Praja* goes into effect, Probolinggo City also pursues development of existing potentials to be used as a tourist destination, such as (1) Marine and Environmental Tourism, for example Tanjung Tembaga Harbor, Senior Park (*Taman Manula*), Probolinggo City Square, Environmental Study Theme Park or Green Open Space, also a-thousand Park along the streets of Probolinggo City. (2) Religious Tourism, for example Tiban Mosque, Roudathul Jannah Grand Mosque, Red Church, Tomb of Joyolelono, and Temple of Sumber Naga. (3) Art and Culture Tourism, for example *Jaran Budhak*, *Ludruk*, *Ojung*, *Brujung* Bull Race, and *Karapan Kambing* or Goat Race. (4) Cultural Heritage Tourism, for example The City Square Monument, Probolinggo City Station, *Graha Bina Harja* Building, V/03 Military Police Office, Complex of Police Residence, the 0820 Military District Command, Luxor hotel, Tentrem hotel, Animal Slaughter House, the Mater dei SDK, and Agrotourism. (5) Culinary and Shopping Tourism with city speciality souvenir is the fish bone crackers.

By so many potential richness to be developed as a tourist destination, Probolinggo City needs professional package by exercising in-depth research in order to know the precise characteristic of the architectural value from these potentials, and to make this study can be used as reference or guideline for carrying out any idea of sustainable city development. A problem formulation of this study which planned to be resolved in article discussion is 'How to know the characteristic and architectural value potentialities that able to be developed further as a tourist destination?'

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Regional Potential

Munroe defines potential as a form of quite large resource or ability which has not been revealed and not yet activated. Meanwhile, according to expert and the Great Dictionary of Indonesia Language or *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, it is said potential has meaning of an ability or strength that has not been optimally developed. The term potential is not only directed for human but also other entities such as: regional potential, tourism potential, area potential, architectural potential, and others. According to Sujali, regional potential is the ability of area in form of its resources which can be used, exploited, and utilized to be developed further, so that it can increase and create adequate regional capabilities. Furthermore, Parku and Syamsiah said that regional potential is basic ability of an area that has great possibility to be developed. While the type of development carried out will be determined based on indexes, factors and impacts which are designed for the future. The regional potential is selected and determined from existing factors or any gaps that may have an impact on human life. [1,2,3,4]

Positive ability of an area that has not been optimally utilized, whether those potentials already existing or have not exist also called as potentials, and each area has different potentials. However, the potential possessed by each area is meaningless if these potentials are not managed in proper ways. Thus, it is very important to gain initial understanding about what potentials are owned or has not been revealed in the certain area. Then, proceed with developing the existing potential (which can be determined) from that area becomes the most appropriate way to managed these potentialities. For example, if an area has unique buildings, distinctive cuisines, specific socio-culture, or special places considered as sacred places or others, this area can be maintained with the aim of being developed better so as to obtain income for the community in the area, and can also be used as a source of economic income for the area and open up business opportunities for the surrounding community.

2.2. Urban Architecture

Urban Architecture defines as a science that studies physical and non-physical aspect of a city. From physical perspective, this science gives attention to the relationship between urban space and mass, also to the form and pattern of a city. While the non-physically perspective gives attention to the relationship between socio-culture and religion that live in the city. Urban architecture greatly influenced by human factors themselves, the way they treat or create a city without forgetting the city's environment itself. In support with this theory, Shirvani added statement that urban architecture is a planning process to change a city for the better city, while Merlin and Choay said urban architecture is a design in the development of a city by uniting several aspects. There are two important areas related to Urban Architecture; (1) Urban Planning and (2) Urban Design. Not only discussing the visual appearance of the physical architecture of a city area, Urban Architecture also discussing elements that form the physical ecological environment and its visual-aesthetic environment of the city area that significantly gives impression of the city's appeal. There are three main objectives of Urban Architecture are: (1) comfortability aspect from many buildings in a city area; (2) strength or sturdiness or durability aspect from many buildings in a city area, (3) The beauty aspect of many buildings in a city area (the urban aesthetic). Further, urban architecture is known for two basic approaches as its forming elements, as cited from Madanipur, the formation of urban architecture is a collection of various buildings and artifacts (a collection of buildings and artifacts) and a place for social relationships (a site of social relationship). In the context of urban spatial development, a very important matter for the existence of urban architecture is to reflect the local characteristics in a sustainable manner. Moreover, when this aspect is associated with identity-oriented development, the function and role of urban architecture become significant in maintaining cultural heritage which reflected in the form of ideas (culture system), activities (social system), and the physical form/artifacts (physical system). [5,6,7,8]

2.3. Tourism Destination

2.3.1. Definition of Destination

The word of 'destination' often paired with the word of 'tourism' as if destination is only related to tourist destination. However, the meaning of the word destination is not only limited to the meaning of tourist destination. Its definition is a place to go or destination area. According to Pitana, a destination is a place visited in a significant time during someone's journey when compared to other places passed during travel trip. Furthermore, Handinoto et.al., said that a specific area chosen by a visitor where the individual can stay and domicile for a certain period of time. [9,10,11]

Destination is classified into four categories of: (1) natural resource destination (such as: climate, beaches and forests), (2) cultural resource destination (such as: historical sites, historical buildings, historical cemeteries, museums, theaters, and local communities), (3) recreational facility destinations (such as: Amusement parks), and (4) event destinations (such as: Balinese art festival, Lake Toba festival, night markets and others) as stated from Pitana in Hermawan. The Law number 10 of 2009 regarding Tourism also mentioned there must be three elements of destination products in minimum for supporting tourism destination, namely: (1) attraction/tourist attraction; (2) amenities or tourism facilities, and (3) accessibility or access to tourist attractions. [10,12]

2.3.2. Definition of Destination

Tourism can be interpreted as a travel activity conducted by an individual or group for the purpose of recreation and entertainment, and they have preparation for these travel activities in a certain period of time. From etymology perspective, tourism comes from Sanskrit "Pari" which means many or travelling and "Wisata" means journey and travelling. According to the Law No.10 of 2009 regarding Tourism, definition of tourism is various kinds of tourism activities supported by many facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, government and regional government. While Fandeli, defines the meaning of tourism as a trip or part of activity carried out voluntarily and is temporary to enjoy tourist objects and attractions. [12,13]

The Law No.10 of 2009 further explains about tourism types based on locations as stated to be: Nature Tourism, Marine Tourism, Nature Reserve Tourism, Shopping Tourism, Educational Tourism, Agrotourism, Hunting Tourism, Convention Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Culinary Tourism, and Religious Tourism. [12]

The following section will give more explanation about those types of tourism, as listed below:

1. *Nature Tourism* is a journey that utilizes natural resources potentials and its environment as a tourist destination, a type of tourist attraction that able to present a panorama of natural beauty and natural wonders which provides peaceful condition to make tourists comfortable and gives stress (and other negative emotions). The examples of nature tourism are beaches, mountains, forests, lakes, craters, waterfalls, etc.
2. *Marine Tourism* is a tourism activity associated with water, such as water sports (whether in lake, beach, bay, or seas), or fishing, sailing, diving and taking underwater picture, surfing competition, rowing races, marine underwater parks with beautiful views as seen from the water surface, also other water recreation activities which widely experienced in maritime countries such as Carribean Sea, Hawaii, Tahiti, and Fiji Sea. Indonesia also has areas with maritime tourism potentials such as Seribu Island in Jakarta Bay, Lake Toba, Coast of Bali Island along with small islands surrounding it, and Marine Park in Maluku Island.
3. *Nature Reserve Tourism* is a Biological Tourism (or Biotourism) for trees, plants and animals sightseeing in their natural habitat which usually assisted by a tour guide from the local government. Examples of this destination is nature reservation, protected park, mountainous forest and others which are protected by law. Nature Reservation tourism often done by so many nature enthusiasts and the group of nature lover in relation to photography hobby of animals or wildlife or colorful flowers which also has protection by the government and active community.
4. *Shopping Tourism* is a type of activity which often done after a vacation, to bring souvenirs or gifts which certainly will not be completed trip for tourist if they skip shopping activity. In Indonesia, shopping tourism are existing in all provinces, and the hobby of Indonesian people who like shopping make this destination (Shopping tourism) becomes one of the popular destinations among tourists.
5. *Educational Tourism* is known as a study tour or *Kuliah Kerja Lapangan*. This type of tour is usually for students or college students or certain groups of people. An educational tourism is a tour aims for gaining certain knowledge of skills such as farming, industry or companies, schools, museums, or certain institutions. Examples of this tourism activity are high school visitation to university, or student visitation to factories or companies.
6. *Agrotourism* is a type of agricultural tourism where it consists of trip organizing to certain agricultural projects, plantations, nurseries, and other agriculture field where tourists can visit and review for study purpose by observing the surrounding while enjoying freshness view of colorful plants and fertile nurseries from many types of vegetables and secondary crops around the visited plantations.
7. *Hunting Tourism* is allowed in countries that have areas or forests where the hunting activity is permitted by the government and promotes by many travel agencies. Hunting Tourism is arranged into an activity of hunting safari to areas or forests designated by the government of the related countries. Examples are many countries in Africa which allowing hunting elephants, lions, giraffes and others. India also has areas that provided by the hunting tourism to hunt tigers, rhinos, and others. Indonesia also opens hunting tourism of Baluran area in East Java as the place that has government permit to hunt wild bulls or wild boars.
8. *Convention Tourism* is a type of tourism for going to so many different countries which currently has building conventions as tourism attraction, by providing building facilities with meeting rooms to convey many participants of a conference, summit, convention or other meetings within national and international scopes. Examples of countries that offering convention tourism are West Germany (International Convention Center

- in Berlin), Philippines (Philippine International Convention Center in Manila) and Indonesia (Senayan Convention Center in Jakarta).
9. *Cultural Tourism* is a trip or journey undertaken by an interest to broaden life perspective by visiting or observing other places or going abroad, and studying others' life condition, different customs, different way of life, different culture and arts. Along with this trip, similar experiences combined together such as take part in cultural activities in forms of art expositions (dance, drama, music and vocal arts), or activities related to historical motives. Indonesia owns many cultural diversities that can be developed into particular tourism attractions. Apart from domestic tourists, many foreigners also very interested in observing this type of tourism in Indonesia. Examples include the Dragon Village (*Kampung Naga*), Baduy Tribe in Banten, Rambu Solo funeral event in Toraja and others.
 10. *Culinary Tourism* is one of the favorite tour destinations seeking by tourists. Particularly, in Indonesia, variety offerings of delicious cuisines are very diverse and tourists often went to popular restaurants which named in social media and seek for its special cuisine. Culinary experience wrapped in tourism destination is a part of life that closely related to daily food consumption since everyone needs food in our everyday life. Culinary tourism is starting from tasting simple food to high-class and luxurious dishes which all of these are require high quality and nutritious processing.
 11. *Religious Tourism* is a trip or journey with special purpose to strengthen faith of religion of an individual and carry out ritual activities such as *dhikr* or recite prayers and other religious activities. According to Gazalba in Toyib and Sugianto, religion is a belief of human relationship to God, as experienced to be a supernatural aspect, type of relationship that expresses itself in the form and system of cults and way of life based on certain doctrines. Religious tourism is a religious activity carried out by people who believe the existence of ancestors' spirits or their predecessors. Moreover, Pals in Hariyanto said that religion has two meanings, the first meaning is spiritual conduct related to God, God's teachings which revealed through prophets and revelations. While the second meaning is related to part of culture, to fulfill collective awareness and as an identity. In support with this theory, Marpaung stated that the ethnic and nostalgic religious tourism is a type of tourism closely related to tourists or visitors who have the same cultural, religious, ethnic, and historical background. Pendit also said that pilgrimage tourism is a type of tourism that is more or less associated with religion, history, customs and beliefs of people or groups in society. The religious tourism or pilgrimage tourism can be conducted by individual or in a group that march to holy places such as destination of tombs of holy people, glorified leaders, hills or mountains that are considered sacred, burials of legendary figures or leaders. [14,15,16,17,18]

2.3.3. City Tourism

According to Prijadi in Ramadhan et.al., *city tourism* is a development of tourism by extending the tourism locations located within the urban scope where the areas or location points, the city elements or one city as whole can be used as tourism commodities. While The World Tourism Organization (UNTWO) defines city tourism as a type of tourism activity which takes place in urban spaces with inherited attributes characterized by non-agricultural-based economy such as administration, manufacturing, or trade and services and becoming a nodal transportation point. Urban destinations offer a wide and heterogeneous range of cultural, architectural, technological, social and natural experiences and products for recreation and business (The World Tourism Organization). There are other expert opinions regarding City Tourism, such as Inskeep which stated city tourism is an activity to attract domestic and foreign tourists by providing accommodation and visiting program to city attraction places. Meanwhile, Law said that city has been the most important type of tourism destinations in the world since 1980s. as a world tourism phenomenon, cities are seen as a complex process related to culture, lifestyle, and a set of different demands for vacations and travel. While, Klingner argues that urban tourism simply as a collection of tourism resources or activities located in a city and offered to visitors that coming from other places. [19,20,21,22]

2.3.4. Assesment Criteria of Urban as Toursim Potential

Attoe describes, there are several criteria must be used to maintain the architectural potential of a city as divided into two categories: (A) physical/visual category consisted of: (1) aesthetic aspect (form, structure, and ornament), (2) special feature or uniqueness (regional landmark, architectural style, and building age), (3) strengthening the region image (unity, continuity, and building contrast), and (4) authenticity of the architectural form (number of rooms, structural elements, and construction elements). (B). Non-physical category: (1) historical role (development of architecture and regional development), (2) commercial aspect (related to its benefits to the economy), and (3) Socio-cultural aspect (related to specific socio-cultural values within the region). [23]

III. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Data Collection

The obtained data in this study is in the form of qualitative data, meaning it is empirical data collected from study field in description and direct quotation forms. The data was obtained by conducting field observation, in-depth interview, focus group discussion, and literature studies (Sekaran and Bougie in Mukriyanto et.al. In this study, data collection is divided into two types of primary data and secondary data. [24]

3.1.1. Primary Data

Primary data is data obtained from direct observation in the study field through visual observation to get physical data. According Herawati et.al., primary data is data source obtained directly from data collector. Moreover, Herawati et.al., in Mukriyanto et.al., further explained that primary data is data collected and processed by researchers themselves straight from the studied object. In this study, primary data meaning is (1) direct data obtained from the study field in the form of photo to get data of physical elements of city architecture from Probolinggo City, and (2) direct data obtained in study field through in-depth interview from the photo data obtained from the field which then confirmed by several respondents of Probolinggo city. [25]

3.1.2. Secondary Data

The secondary data is a type of data related to information from previously existing sources such as important documents, websites, books, and other related materials. According to Sitompul, secondary data is data obtained indirectly or taken through documents, meanwhile the document data mentioned in this study according to Sugiyono is data obtained from books (reference books, monographs, book chapters, or other related materials) and other documents in the form of writing, numbers or images in the form of reports that can support the research. In KBBI, documentation defines as the process of collecting, selecting, processing and storing information in the field of knowledge. Evidence is collected from statements and quotations, images, and other reference materials. In this study, secondary data is data obtained from websites, report books, and articles that have deeper discussion about the architectural elements of city of Probolinggo and Garnham's theory. [2,26,27]

3.2. Data Analysis Method

Method of data analysis in this study is employing a qualitative descriptive analysis (from primary data of photos and in-depth interview results juxtaposed with secondary data of literature review studies obtained from websites and articles that support the research title). Align with this theory, Pottou and Baiklen in the book of Moleong entitled 'Qualitative Research' defines qualitative descriptive analysis as an effort made by collecting data, organizing data, and selecting data into units which able to be managed and studied, to be decided about what information can be told to others. This data then serves as a new information that has a scientific nature. Therefore, qualitative descriptive analysis is data management to make the data able to be understood between one person to another based on real evidence collected by researchers with basis from the studied problems. [28]

There were two assessment indicators applied in this study: (1) conducted historical research on architectural elements of Probolinggo City which own the potential to be used as tourist destinations, (2) conducted assessment to building from requirements of several potentials that have been categorized as potential to be raised as tourist destinations. Qualitative descriptive analysis has several steps of summarizing, categorizing and interpreting through Triangulation Analysis method. This method according to Rahardjo is a method carried out by comparing information obtained through observation or in-depth interviews with theoretical perspectives that have been studied previously as seen from the following figure (Figure 1). [29]

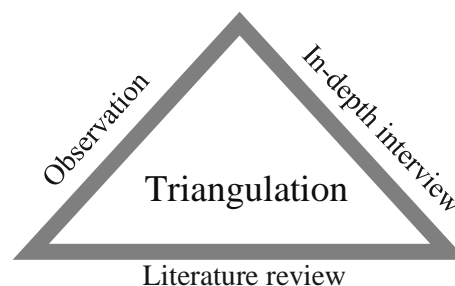


Figure 1. The triangulation method

IV. RESEARCH METHOD

The following architectural elements of Probolinggo City can be categorized into possible potentials to be city tourism destinations.

4.1. The Probolinggo Museum

Probolinggo museum was built in 1814 by a symmetrical plan; consisting of one floor building with shielded roof shape. The front and back porches have pillars and gables. This building is divided into several sections; the front porch, back porch, central room, and wings that located on the right and left side of the building facing west direction. The front porch of this museum is an open space with 6 Doric style columns and has 5 doors, including 3 doors lead to central room, and 2 doors to wings of the building located at the left and right of the porch.

Probolinggo museum is located at Suroyo Street No.7, in the south direction of the Probolinggo City Square. Material contents of this museum have been collected since 2009 by pursuing number of historical evidence and objects by the museum team which hunting and collecting various historical evidence of Probolinggo City. In a total, 140 collections of Probolinggo Museum consist of many historical findings of archaeology, ethnography, numismatics or ancient money, philology, archaeological ceramics, heirlooms, transportation tools and photographs of old time. The Probolinggo Museum is displayed in the following figure (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Facade of Museum Probolinggo

4.1.1. Probolinggo Museum Architecture Style

The architecture of Probolinggo Museum building is an *Indische Empire* architecture style as a part of *Empire* architecture style. This style developed rapidly during the Neo-classical architecture era and has been designed with adjustment to local building materials, to Indonesian climate and the technology used. This type or architecture style has a French architectural style by characteristics of fully symmetrical floor plan, thick walls with high ceilings and marble floors. Veranda section of the *Indische Empire* building was also related to many social interactions of Europeans at that time, in which, this building functioned as a ballroom for a gathering place of the Dutch gentry.

4.1.2. Past and Present Function of the Probolinggo Museum Building

In the pastime, this museum served as a ballroom, and in the later time, this building changed its function to be a multipurpose building. Until a time where the Youth Sports Culture and Tourism Service, the British Indonesia Artist Society/BIAS, the Regional Development Planning Agency and several individuals were collaborated to establish a Probolinggo Museum by handing out a proposal of museum establishment project. This proposal then was submitted to Probolinggo Mayor on duty. On November 17, 2009, the proposal accepted and the Probolinggo Mayor ordered the Regional Development Planning Agency for following up the construction of Probolinggo Museum.

4.2. Dr. Muhammad Saleh Museum

The Museum of Dr. Muhammad Saleh is located on Moh.Saleh Street No.1 Probolinggo City, near the office of Probolinggo Mayor and the 0820 Military District Commando. This building was a house before occupied by Dr. Mohammad Saleh. The house was a house owned by Dutch East Indies Government functioned as an official residence of their employees who were assigned and placed in Probolinggo city. Indication of the house was belonged to Dutch East Indies employees came from the first mayor in Probolinggo City was from Netherland while his Regent was a native people.

Dr. Mohammad Saleh's house also became the pioneer of the first hospital in Probolinggo City. This house also functions as a place to unite Indonesian youth from all tribes of Indonesia as reflected from the name of the house, the "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" house. The historical events of this house then continued by political party formation of *Partai Indonesia Raya* abbreviated as Parinda before this house was occupied by the son of Dr. Mohammad Saleh (Abu Bakar Saleh) after the father passed away on March 2, 1952. Shortly before his passing, Dr. Mohammad Saleh was assigned to lead a General Hospital in Probolinggo City.

In 2008, Abu Bakar Saleh passed away and the Probolinggo City government conducted a study aimed at re-functioning the building as a city museum in order to protect the building and its historical record. This study gain approval and on March 26, 2013 as the official date, the museum opened for public and followed by official inauguration by the Major of Probolinggo on April, 30, 2013. The Muhammad Saleh Museum is displayed in the following figure (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Facade of Museum Dr. Mohammad Saleh

4.2.1. Dr. Mohammad Saleh Museum Architecture Style

The building of Dr. Muhammad Saleh Museum uses *New Indies Architecture*, a style that applied a combination of traditional elements with sophisticated technology or said as a transition style between traditionalism and modernism because the similarity to Dutch Rationalism style which uses a combination of Romanesque while maintaining the typical traditional form. This style has an appearance that uses a functional approach, so the building decoration begins to minimize. In contrast to the West, this style uses white paint and does not use bricks as a form of adaptation to the environment, unlike in the Netherland where bricks are used as an adaptation form to the surrounding environment. Also, the roof of this building using a wide roof edge functions as a gap cover.

Façade of the building displaying traditional elements inspired by Romanesque arch with distinction of elements that are not too classic and have more functional purpose. The use of staircases at the entrance is part of modern architectural style as a proof that the building style shows development of more advanced style at that time. The floor pattern gives identity that the building also includes elements of the Art Nouveau style.

4.2.2. Past and Present Function of the Dr. Mohammad Saleh Museum Building

The past history of the building was former residence of Dr. Mohammad Saleh who was born in Simo District of Boyolali Regency, Central Java, March 15, 1888 and passed away in Probolinggo, March 2, 1952 at the age of 63 years. He was the first doctor authorized by the Indonesian government to lead a General Hospital in Probolinggo City and a member of Boedi Oetomo political movement. This building was also the first operating General Hospital in Probolinggo during the Dutch Colonial era which then in 2013 was inaugurated as a museum by the Probolinggo City government.

4.3. The Red Church

The first church built in Probolinggo City during the Dutch era was the *Protestanche Kerk* Church or commonly called as *Gereja Merah* (The Red Church) with the official name as the Protestant Church of Indonesia.

Based on old newspaper called "SUMATRA-COURANT, NIEUWS-EN ADVERTENTIE-BLAD", the Red Church was built at the request of Keraad Ker through the company of L.J Enthoven as a company authorized for the building materials for this church where the church material was made in 1856. After experiencing a long construction time, this church began to be built in 1862 by Reverend Pati Rajawane under the leadership of Regent Meijer, the first regent of Probolinggo. The building materials was made in Netherlands, and parts of materials were transported by ship to Tanjung Tembaga Harbor which were then reassembled at the construction site. This church was assembled with a knock down structure system made of metal material.

The year of the church inauguration was 1963. Since geographical location of Probolinggo city closes to the beach, it made the building material from metal corroded quickly, therefore, as attempt to avoid corrosion, the metal material needs to be coated with anti-corrosive material. The color of church building was white at first, but then, since threat of corrosion, the building was plastered by anti-corrosive material which at that time (the anti-corrosion paint) only available in red color. So, this was the selected color applied in the church building almost entirely, from the bottom tip up to its ornaments until today, therefore, the local community called the church as *Gereja Merah* (The Red Church).



Figure 4. Facade of the Red Church

4.2.3. The Red Church Architecture Style

Gereja Merah or Red Church building adopts a Gothic Architecture building style as seen on the most prominent characteristics of the church building (the tapered or pointy shape at the top end as the characteristic from gothic architecture. Moreover, this church is equipped with unique ornaments like its decoration form on the windows called *Royannant* (broken curved line at the top) as a window frame that replicated with colorful glass.

4.2.4. Past and Present Function of the Red Church Building

The Red Church still functions well and in a good condition of strength, although during the Japanese occupation in 1942-1945 made this church converted into weapon arsenal for Japanese troop until the Japanese occupation ended and the Red Church regained its power to be a place of worship until the present time.

V. CONCLUSION

Result of triangulation analysis of this study conducted by comparing the information obtained through field observations with the studied theoretical perspective. As a conclusion, the researchers found three (3) architectural potentials that able to be preserved as potential tourist destinations from the city of Probolinggo. These historical buildings are:

1. The Probolinggo Museum is the first tourism destination from Probolinggo City that owns high architectural value along with good historical value.
2. Dr.Mohammad Saleh Museum is the second tourism destination from Probolinggo City that also fulfil the requirement of having high architectural value and good historical value.
3. The Red Church is the third tourist destination which has a very impressive architectural value a by the use of particular building materials and color that paid great attention to the strength and durability of the materials against time and corrosion threat due to surrounding environment, as well as the valuable historical value of this church.

These potentials of Probolinggo City are able to fulfil requirements to be tourism destination because of the historical value embodied in these buildings as well as impressive architectural style of past time buildings which still existing until today. These valuable buildings must be informed to the younger and future generations as a living evidence of Probolinggo City historical value.

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