

Preservation Efforts of Historic Buildings in Palu City: A Case Study of Gedung Juang

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Abstract

Gedung Juang in Palu City is one of the few remaining historic buildings with significant value in the historical development and cultural identity of Central Sulawesi. It serves as a silent witness to the Indonesian independence struggle and the regional integration into the Republic of Indonesia. However, due to rapid urbanization, functional transformations, and lack of attention from both the government and the public, this building is facing serious threats—both physically and socially. This study aims to identify the current condition of Gedung Juang and formulate relevant conservation strategies to ensure its preservation in a contemporary context. A qualitative descriptive method with an instrumental case study approach was applied. Data were collected through field observation, visual documentation, in-depth interviews, as well as reviews of regulatory documents and conservation literature. Analysis was based on six criteria of heritage significance: aesthetics, uniqueness, historical importance, rarity, character, and contribution to the urban image. The study found that adaptive conservation is the most appropriate strategy, as it allows for historical and architectural preservation while supporting potential new uses. The proposal to designate Gedung Juang as a cultural heritage site is also deemed crucial for ensuring long-term protection. Active community involvement and policy support from local authorities are essential to reinforce collective awareness and promote sustainable heritage-based development rooted in local identity.

Keywords: Adaptive Conservation, Historic Building, Gedung Juang, Palu City

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I. INTRODUCTION

Gedung Juang is one of the historical buildings of great importance in the historical and cultural context of Palu City. Located at the city center, the building functions not only as a silent witness to the regional historical journey but also as a symbol of struggle and identity of the local community. As a site that once served as a center for the independence movement, Gedung Juang holds numerous stories and memories that remain embedded in the collective memory of the people of Palu.

Over time, Gedung Juang has faced several threats that jeopardize its existence. Factors such as urbanization, changes in function, and lack of proper attention and maintenance have deteriorated the building's physical condition. Structural damage and insufficient preservation may result in the loss of its historical and cultural values. Therefore, the conservation of such historic buildings is crucial to protect existing cultural heritage.

Conservation efforts should not only focus on physical aspects but also enhance public awareness regarding the importance of preserving history and culture. In this context, community participation plays a critical role. Awareness and involvement of local people in the care and maintenance of Gedung Juang can strengthen a sense of belonging and lead to more effective and sustainable conservation efforts.

In recent years, attention to the preservation of historical buildings has grown, in line with global awareness on cultural heritage protection. Governments and institutions have begun to take supportive actions, although implementation on the ground still requires improvements. Challenges such as funding limitations, lack of knowledge in conservation techniques, and the need to educate the public remain prevalent. This study aims to identify the current condition of Gedung Juang and the challenges in its conservation process, in order to develop effective strategies for its preservation while also enhancing public awareness and

encouraging active participation. By applying a descriptive qualitative research method, this study is expected to produce relevant and implementable recommendations for the preservation of Gedung Juang. This research also aspires to increase public understanding of the significance of cultural heritage and encourage contributions toward sustainable conservation.

1.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1.1 Conservation

Opinions on various types of conservation show that the concept encompasses a wide range of approaches to preserve cultural, architectural, and ecological values. According to the Burra Charter (1981) [1], architectural conservation is not merely about preserving the physical appearance of buildings but also involves guidelines that consider historical, architectural, aesthetic, and cultural values.

There are several methods within this context, including maintenance to retain the significance of a place, preservation to slow deterioration, restoration or rehabilitation which is more adaptive while maintaining original features through repairs, and reconstruction that returns the building to its original condition using old or new materials without reducing its cultural value. Adaptation and revitalization aim to repurpose buildings for new functions, showing spatial flexibility. Demolition is considered the last resort for unsafe and unfit buildings.

Meanwhile, ecosystem conservation focuses on the protection of species interactions with their environment, emphasizing the importance of maintaining ecosystem functions like nutrient cycling and climate resilience. In-situ conservation protects species in their natural habitats, while ex-situ involves relocation to other environments such as botanical gardens or zoos. These conservation types are complementary and share the common goal of preserving values important to society and the environment. Understanding these approaches enables more effective and sustainable conservation efforts.

1.1.2 Preservation of Cultural Heritage

The preservation of cultural heritage has many benefits, including social, economic, and environmental aspects. From a social perspective, cultural heritage serves as a collective identity that strengthens a sense of community among people. Cultural Heritage and Community Identity [2] indicate that cultural heritage can be a source of pride and identity, helping communities understand and appreciate their history and traditions. This is important for maintaining social cohesion and encouraging community participation in cultural activities.

Economically, cultural heritage can be a significant tourist attraction. [3] Historical sites often draw tourists, contributing to local income and creating jobs. Investment in the conservation of historical buildings not only protects cultural assets but can also bring sustainable economic benefits to local communities.

From an environmental perspective, the preservation of historical buildings also contributes to sustainability. Reusing and restoring existing buildings reduces the need for new construction, which can often cause environmental damage. [4] Conservation of historical buildings can help reduce carbon footprints and maintain local ecosystem balance.

Moreover, the preservation of cultural heritage can serve as an educational tool. Through educational programs that involve local history and culture, communities can gain a deeper understanding of their identity. [5] The importance of education in raising awareness about historical and cultural values can drive more active preservation efforts.

Overall, the importance of preserving cultural heritage cannot be overlooked. It is an investment for the future that not only protects cultural assets but also strengthens community identity, provides economic benefits, and supports environmental sustainability. Therefore, the efforts to conserve Gedung Juang in Palu City are expected to contribute significantly to the preservation of cultural heritage and improve the quality of life for the community.

1.1.3 The Role of the Community in Conservation

Community involvement in the conservation of historical buildings is key to the success of cultural heritage preservation. Actively involved communities can assist not only in the physical maintenance of buildings but also in raising awareness of the importance of cultural heritage. Participation in the conservation process can strengthen ownership and responsibility for historical sites.[6]

One way to involve the community is through education and training programs. It is crucial to provide knowledge about the historical and cultural values to local communities. By understanding their cultural heritage, communities will be more motivated to care for and maintain historical buildings. These programs can include workshops, seminars, and field activities that engage community members directly in the conservation process.[7]

Additionally, community involvement can be achieved through collaboration with the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Partnerships between the government, communities, and NGOs can create strong synergies in preservation efforts [8]. In the context of Gedung Juang, this collaboration could

involve fundraising, outreach, and joint maintenance activities that involve various parties.

The community's role in conservation also encompasses oversight and advocacy. Educated communities about historical values will be more active in monitoring development policies that could threaten the existence of historical buildings [8]. Communities can act as watchdogs, reporting potential threats to cultural heritage, and supporting regulations that protect historical sites.

Thus, the role of the community in conservation is not just as observers but as key actors in preserving cultural heritage. Their involvement is essential for creating sustainable collective awareness, which in turn can enhance the effectiveness of conservation efforts. In the context of Gedung Juang, actively involving the community will positively impact not only the preservation of the building but also the strengthening of local identity and culture.

1.1.4 Regional Regulations of Palu City

Palu City Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2011 concerning Historical Buildings and Cultural Heritage Article 53 states: First, buildings and/or environments that have historical and/or cultural heritage values must be protected and preserved.

Second, the regional head determines buildings and/or environments referred to in paragraph (1) of this article after consulting experts or the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.

Third, the implementation of repairs, restorations, and utilization of buildings and environments referred to in paragraph (1) of this article may only be carried out as long as it does not change the values or character of the cultural heritage contained in the building, which must be preserved to be utilized according to its original function or in accordance with other more appropriate development potentials, based on criteria established by the City Government.

Fourth, if repairs, restorations, and utilization of protected buildings and environments referred to in paragraph

(1) of this article are carried out differently or violate the functions and character of the existing cultural heritage building, then the building must be restored according to the applicable provisions.

Fifth, the regional head may provide compensation or facilities to the owners of the buildings and environments referred to in paragraph (1) of this article due to the application of this status as preserved buildings, after consulting with the Regional People's Representative Council.

Sixth, the regional head must prepare funds from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) for the maintenance of historical buildings and cultural heritage affected by earthquakes [9].

1.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach aimed at systematically and factually describing the current condition of Gedung Juang and the conservation strategies that can be applied. This approach is chosen because it can capture the social, historical, and cultural context in depth, which are important aspects in the study of preserving historical buildings. Conservation strategies are not only viewed from a technical perspective but also involve the meanings, values, and perceptions of the community regarding the building. This research is an instrumental case study. Gedung Juang is selected as a case because it is representative of the issue of preserving historical buildings in urban areas post-disaster. The instrumental case study allows the researcher to explore one unit of analysis intensively with the aim of obtaining an understanding that can be reflected in a broader context. To achieve optimal results, there are two types of data to be collected as shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: Types of Primary Data, Data Sources, and Uses

| Type Survey | Primary Data Type | Source Primary Data | Source Primary Data |
|------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Primary Data | | | |
| Visual Character | Qualitative Data | Related Literature | To understand the character of the building as a determinant for preservation efforts. |
| | | Survey results | |
| | | Building archives, Ornamentation and changes | |
| | | Related Literature | |
| | | Survey results | |
| | | Building archives | |
| | | Building manager | To understand |

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|--|
| | • Questionnaire | Building users | unmeasurable (qualitative) data related to the building. |
| | | Related agencies | |

Table 2: Jenis data Skunder, Sumber Data Dan Kegunaan

| Types of Secondary Data | Sources of Secondary Data | Uses of Secondary Data |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Literature Study | | |
| Architectural Character | Literature Data | to understand the styles of colonial buildings as guidelines for conservation efforts, and to know the definitions, criteria, classifications, types, and benefits of building conservation. |
| Building Preservation | UU No. 5 th. 1992 | To understand the definitions, criteria, classifications, types, and benefits of building conservation. |
| | UU No. 10 th. 2010 | |
| | Literature Data | |
| Cultural Meaning of Buildings | Piagam Burra 1981 | To understand the cultural value of a building through efforts to determine an element of the study object that is worthy of preservation. |
| | <i>Guidelines to the Burra Charter</i> 1988 | |
| | Data literature | |
| Building Preservation Strategies | Literature Data | To understand strategies for proper preservation by applying them to the object of a study. |
| Related Institutions | | |
| Building Management | Interview | To understand how a building changes and develops. |
| | Literature Data | |
| | Building Archives | |
| Bappeda Kota | City Spatial Planning (RTRW) | To understand the references/guidelines for preservation activities and to obtain direction based on policies for developing preservation at both the area and city levels. |
| | Spatial Planning Regulation of the District City | |
| | Zoning Regulation of Strategic Areas in the City | |
| | Literature Data | |

1.2.1 Evaluative Analysis Method

In assessing the significance of a historical building, several main criteria can serve as a basis for evaluating its importance in the context of preservation, as seen in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Criteria for Building Assessment

| No | Criteria | Definition | Benchmark |
|----|-----------------|--|--|
| 1. | Aesthetics | Related to changes in aesthetics and architecture in buildings/building styles, roofs, facades, as well as elements/ornaments and materials. | Changes in styles, roofs, facades/building depth, specific ornaments / elements present, as well as structure and materials. |
| 2. | Uniqueness | There are characteristics that can be represented by age, size, shape of the building, and other factors. | The role of its presence can enhance the quality, image, and character of the building. |
| 3. | Historical Role | Related to the history of both the area and the building itself. | Related to historical phenomena in connection with the symbolic |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | stories of the past and the present. |
| 4. | Scarcity | Forms of character, building structure, and the use of unique decorations that are not found in other buildings. | It is a building that is rarely found or unique and cannot be found in other areas. |
| 5. | Building Character | It plays a very important role in shaping the character of the building. | It has certain characteristics, such as the age of the building, size, or area of the building. |
| 6. | Strengthening the Image of the Area | It plays an important role in shaping the character of the area. | Its role is to adapt to the functions of the area and to enhance the quality, image, and character of the area. |

One of the main aspects is aesthetics, referring to visual and architectural changes that occur in the building, including architectural styles, roof shapes, facades, building mass depth, and the use of decorative elements like ornaments and materials. These changes not only reflect the evolution of time but also provide clues about the artistic value and authenticity of the building in its historical context.

The second criterion is uniqueness, which refers to the extraordinary appeal shown by the age, scale, proportion, or architectural form of the building. This uniqueness gives the building significant contributions to the visual quality and image of the surrounding environment. In an urban context, the presence of buildings with extraordinary qualities can become visual landmarks that strengthen the identity of the area.

The next aspect is the historical role, which refers to the building's connection to historical events or phenomena, both at a local and national level. The historical value of a building encompasses symbolic and narrative dimensions, as it can represent stories of struggle, social development, and cultural transformation of society. Gedung Juang in Palu City, for example, has high historical value because it is an important location in the process of integrating Central Sulawesi into the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The rarity criterion is also an important element in conservation analysis, which assesses the extent to which the building possesses characteristics of form, structure, or ornamentation not found in other buildings. Rare buildings hold high value in preservation because they are irreplaceable. This rarity can be seen in traditional construction techniques, the use of distinctive architectural elements, and the unique spatial context.

Lastly, the criterion of strengthening the area's image indicates that certain buildings can significantly contribute to the formation of visual quality and identity of the area. Their presence can enhance the functional quality of the area both spatially and symbolically, as well as improve the area's image as a valuable cultural heritage. In this context, preservation of buildings is not only an individual effort but also strategic in urban planning as a whole.

By considering these six criteria holistically, the conservation process for historic buildings, such as the Juang Building in Palu City, not only maintains the physical aspects but also strengthens cultural values, local identity, and sustainable integration of the area.

II. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

2.1 RESULT

2.1.1 Research Location

This research focuses on the Juang Building, located in the center of Palu City, Central Sulawesi, as shown in Figure 01. The building stands on a strategic site surrounded by various public facilities, including government centers, schools, and commercial areas. The presence of the Juang Building amid the city's activities makes it an important landmark easily accessible to the community.



Figure 1: Research Location

2.1.2 Case Study Overview

The Juang Building was constructed in 1905 and features architecture that reflects colonial style, serving as a silent witness to the historical journey of Palu City, particularly in the context of the struggle for independence. In addition to its historical value, this building was also used as a sub-regional supervisory office by the Dutch colonial government. A significant historical moment for this building occurred during the handover of sovereignty from the Dutch to the people on May 16, 1950 [10].

Palu City itself is the capital of Central Sulawesi Province, characterized by cultural and ethnic diversity. The rapid growth of the city, accompanied by modernization and urbanization, presents challenges for the preservation of historic buildings like the Juang Building. Therefore, this research location is highly relevant for understanding how conservation can be conducted in a dynamic and evolving context.



Figure 2: Front View, Right Side, Left Side, and Rear (Images from Right to Left)

The Juang Building features distinctive architecture, with large doors and windows visible in Figure 3. The layout, styled in a typical Dutch manner, makes this building appear unique and special. Several photos of heroes and former Presidents of the Republic of Indonesia are displayed in this room. The Juang Building stands as a silent witness to Indonesia's historical journey in the Kaili land of Central Sulawesi. It was here that the Dutch colonials operated, colonized, negotiated, made decisions, and ultimately returned independence to the people of Central Sulawesi.



Figure 3: Large Door and Window Openings

The colonial government envisioned the area around the Gedung Juang as a center of governance. During the Japanese occupation, the building was no longer in use. At that time, the area was known as Honbu Field. On May 6, 1950, the Kingdom of Palu, Sigi, and Kulawi read a proclamation declaring their separation from the Eastern Indonesian State (United States of Indonesia). Later, they joined the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). After the reading of the proclamation, the Juang Building was repurposed as the headquarters of the People's Security Agency (BKR).

Six years later, in 1956, this building became the residence of the Coordinator Resident of Central Sulawesi,

H.D. Manoppo. Furthermore, in 1985, the building was part of the headquarters of the Military Resort Command (Korem) 132 Tadulako. Then in 1987, the use of the Juang Building was handed over by the Governor of Central Sulawesi, Aziz Lamadjido, to the Veterans Legion of the Republic of Indonesia (LVRI). Since then, the Juang Building has only received minimal maintenance, such as painting done in mid-2003. If proposed as a cultural heritage site, as hoped by many, the Juang Building would receive better care under the Cultural Heritage Preservation Office based in Gorontalo. However, the Education and Culture Office of Palu City has not allocated a specific budget for the Juang Building this year.

2.2 DISCUSSION

2.2.1 Architectural Significance of the Juang Building

The architectural significance of the Juang Building lies in the blend of Dutch colonial style and rich local elements, creating a design that is not only visually appealing but also holds profound historical meaning. Distinctive features of colonial design, such as high roofs, large windows, and wide doors, convey a sense of luxury and functionality, while the large windows also facilitate good air circulation.

The decorative elements adorning the building reflect local culture, with the use of traditional motifs on the columns and window sills, enriching the historical narrative of the Juang Building. The functional layout allows for various activities to take place efficiently, making this building a center of community activity in the past.

Additionally, the Juang Building serves as a symbol of identity and history for the people of Palu, preserving the collective memories of the struggle for independence. The educational and tourism potential of this building is also significant; by promoting its architecture and history, the Juang Building can attract tourists and provide opportunities for the local community to learn about their cultural heritage.

Therefore, understanding and preserving the architecture of the Juang Building is essential to maintaining the identity and cultural heritage of Palu City, ensuring that this building remains a historical symbol that can be enjoyed and studied by future generations.

2.2.2 A Witness to the History of Palu City

The Juang Building plays a crucial role in the narrative of Indonesia's independence, serving as a silent witness that holds many historical memories. As a former colonial government office, this building became the site where various strategic decisions were made, directly impacting the lives of the people in Central Sulawesi. In this context, the Juang Building functions not only as a physical structure but also as a symbol of struggle

and hope etched in the nation's history.

Important events that took place within this building, such as the reading of the proclamation on May 6, 1950, marked a historic moment when local kingdoms, including Palu, Sigi, and Kulawi, expressed their desire to separate from the Eastern Indonesian State and join the Republic of Indonesia. This moment became a turning point in the struggle of the people of Central Sulawesi to integrate into the unitary state. The memory of this event underscores the importance of the Juang Building as a place that unites collective memory and community identity.

Every corner of this building holds stories that depict the long journey of the nation towards independence. Therefore, preserving the Juang Building is not just about maintaining the structure but also about honoring the history contained within it. Conservation efforts will ensure that future generations can understand and appreciate the values of struggle inherited from the heroes.

2.2.3 Changes in Function and Conservation Challenges

Over time, the Juang Building has undergone various changes in function, from being the headquarters of the People's Security Agency (BKR) to the residence of the Coordinator Resident of Central Sulawesi. These changes indicate that the building has been able to adapt to the needs of the times, but they also present unique challenges in terms of preservation. In recent years, attention to the maintenance of this building has diminished, with only minimal care being provided. This poses a greater risk of damage, especially with climate change potentially accelerating the degradation of the building's structure.

These conservation challenges require a more comprehensive and sustainable approach. Collaborative efforts among the government, community, and relevant institutions are needed to formulate effective preservation strategies. Awareness of the importance of maintaining the Juang Building as a cultural heritage site must be increased, so that the community feels involved in the preservation process.

2.2.4 Proposal for Cultural Heritage Status

The proposal to designate the Juang Building as a cultural heritage site is an important step to ensure better protection. With official recognition, the building will be under the supervision of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Office, which can provide support in conservation planning and funding. Involving the community in this proposal process is crucial, as their involvement will enhance their sense of ownership and responsibility for the preservation of this historic building.

Support from the local community will greatly influence the awareness of the historical value of the Juang Building. Through educational programs that engage the community, it is hoped that a generation more concerned about preserving their cultural heritage will emerge.

2.2.5 Involvement of Government and Community

Government involvement is essential for the preservation of the Juang Building. Currently, the lack of budget allocation from the Palu City Education and Culture Office indicates that attention to this historic building is still minimal. More proactive policies from the local government are needed to allocate specific funds for conservation and maintenance activities. Additionally, involving the community in educational programs about the historical and cultural values of the Juang Building will foster a stronger sense of ownership. Thus, the community will be more motivated to contribute to its maintenance and ensure that historical values remain alive.

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion regarding the Juang Building, it can be concluded that the most suitable conservation approach for this building is adaptive reuse. Considering its long history and various changes in function—from being the headquarters of the People's Security Agency (BKR) to the residence of the Coordinator Resident—the Juang Building currently lacks a permanent function. The adaptive approach allows this historic building to be adjusted to meet contemporary needs and changes without losing its significant value or damaging valuable parts.

Adaptive conservation includes relevant functional changes, technical improvements, and design adjustments that can enhance efficiency and comfort, all while preserving the historical characteristics that make the Juang Building unique. With this approach, the Juang Building will not only be maintained but also function effectively in a modern context.

The proposal to designate the Juang Building as a cultural heritage site remains relevant, as official recognition will provide assurance of protection and support from preservation institutions. Active community involvement in educational and preservation programs will also strengthen the sense of ownership and responsibility towards this building. With these steps, the Juang Building is expected to serve as a source of inspiration and learning for the community and visitors, while also being an integral part of the cultural identity

of Palu City.

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