The temple comes from the late 16th century. The carpenters used fir and oak wood for its construction. It is a log building. The church consists of three parts erected on a square-like plan: a vestibule, i.e. matroneum, nave, and presbytery. The nave is the largest and highest part. The building is surrounded by *soboty*, or roofed arcades supported on poles. It is one of the few solutions of this type in the Eastern Roztocze region. The roofs and walls are covered with shingles. We can only find uncovered thick structural beams under the *soboty.*

The body of the church has a clear symmetry, noticeable in the perspective of its side elevations. The matroneum and presbytery have identical dimensions. Their gable roofs are of the same height. Between them, there is a much larger and higher nave topped with a four-sided dome in the form of a hip roof with one offset.

Just below the roofline of the matroneum and the presbytery is where the expansive roofs of *soboty* start.

The limited number of small windows highlight the austere impression of the building. There is only one window in the northern wall of the nave, and two in the southern wall. The eastern wall of the presbytery receives some daylight through one extremely small window.

The body of the church resembles a defensive building. In the past centuries, it gave shelter to the faithful during numerous Tatar invasions. The building and the lofty bell tower standing to the left of the entrance are surrounded by a solid stone wall from the 19th century. Apart from its basic signaling function, the belfry could also serve as a watchtower. In its upper part, it is surrounded by a gallery from which it was possible to watch the area and warn of danger in advance.

From the eastern side of the church, at the gate leading to one of the cemeteries, there is a small building. It comes from the 19th century. One of the building’s walls blends with the wall surrounding the area and the remaining part protrudes outside the wall. The building was supposed to be a morgue, but it was never used in this way. For some time, however, it was where sextons would live. In addition, the complex includes several historic tombstones, such as a unique tombstone from the 17th century. Outside the walls, there are two old cemeteries.

Originally, it was an Orthodox church, then – Greek Catholic. Currently, the temple is taken care of by the Kresy Museum in Lubaczów.

Dimensions:

The length of the entire building – 23 meters

The width / length of the matroneum and presbytery – about 5 meters each

The height of the matroneum and presbytery (including vaults) – 7 meters

The width / length of the nave – about 8 and a half meters

The height of the nave with the dome – 15 meters