The temple was built at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1836, it gained a vestibule at the matroneum and a sacristy on the southern side. It is a log construction made of softwood.

It is a Lemko church. The temple consists of the following parts: matroneum, nave, sanctuary, and two sacristies. They adjoin the northern and southern sides of the sanctuary. The matroneum, nave, and sanctuary are covered by a joint metal roof. There is a narrow recess under the main roof where another, lower and narrower tier of the roof begins. Each of the five parts of the temple is topped with a bulbous turret. They are crowned with forged crosses each with two crossbeams. The lowest towers are located above the sacristy.

The matroneum and the nave are built on a square-like plan. The sanctuary is closed on three sides, which means that it is closed from the east with three walls: a straight one and two diagonal ones.

The walls of the church are boarded with vertical planks. The wood has taken on a brown shade.

The southern side of the temple has 5 windows and the northern side 5 They are rounded in their upper part.

In front of the entrance to the temple, there is a wooden bell tower from 1817. It is crowned with a bulbous turret covered with metal.

The first church in Turzańsk was mentioned as early as 1526. In 1947, as part of Operation Vistula, the Ukrainian population living in the village was deported. Until 1961, the temple was used by a Roman Catholic church. In 1963, it was returned to the Orthodox parish.

The length of the entire building: 22.5 m

The length of the matroneum: 5.5 m

The length of the vestibule: 2.7 m

The length of the nave: 8 m

The length of the sanctuary: approx. 6 m

The width of the matroneum: 6 m

The width of the nave: 8 m

The width of the sanctuary: approx. 6 m

The height of the tower above the matroneum: approx. 17 m

The height of the tower above the nave: 19 m

The height of the tower above the sanctuary: 16 m

The height of the towers above the sacristies: 10.4 m