

Church Goes 'Wild' as Believers Head for the Trees—But How Is This Different From Paganism?

In last year's inferno, this tiny city was ringed with fire: 100 mph winds drove blazes across every ridge around a valley so lovely it doubled as Shangri-La in the 1937 classic *Lost Horizon*. Trees exploded and countless wild creatures died in the California wildfire.

Victoria Loorz feared for the fate of her "church"—a grove of shrubs under a generous oak by a river bend in the Ventura River where she regularly invited dozens of people to open their souls to heaven and earth.

Yet by Easter, Loorz and her fellow Christians and spiritual seekers in the Ojai Church of the Wild were once more clambering rock-to-rock across the river, along new paths the fire had cleared to that special place.

On one recent Sunday, 12 people walked silently among resilient, reborn wildflowers and the still-ashen branches of the Manzanita shrubs and then shared their thoughts, sang and prayed in a circle of blankets under the oak.

"I call this church 'The Conversation.' Conversation is God. It is love—not a noun but a verb. It's the interaction of all things in relation to each other," says Loorz, drawing on a verse from the first epistle of John. She uses a Facebook page to introduce her services and an email list of 85 people she notifies of times and places.

Fourteen such informal churches—Episcopal, Catholic, Lutheran and nondenominational—appear on the Wild Church Network web

page:

- In Dripping Springs, Texas, there's New Life Lutheran, where Carmen Retzlaff, an ordained pastor in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, is holding services under live oaks with a livestock water trough for an altar.
- In Wheeling, ., a chapter of the Catholic Committee of Appalachia is "re-wilding our faith" with monthly liturgies outside church walls intended to "nurture a deeper encounter with self and one another across religious traditions."
- In the District of Columbia metro area, the Center for Spirituality in Nature, led by Beth Norcross, organizes "Spirituality in Nature" groups, including a Church of the Wild led by United Church of Christ pastor Sarah Anders that gathers monthly in local parks "to honor the mutual indwelling of the Divine with the Earth and all of its beings ... through multi-traditional spiritual practices, music, and solo or group wanderings."

Pastors and lay leaders are beginning to organize services in 16 states, says Loorz, a graduate of the evangelical nondenominational Fuller Theological Seminary and an environmental activist. She is writing a book about "the transformational experiences of people have when they connect their own wild soul with God."

The Wild Church Network began in 2016, after Stephen Blackmer, an Episcopal priest who founded his independent Church of the Woods in Canterbury, N.H, nearly four years ago, heard about Loorz and others. Loorz now works with him in the nonprofit Kairos Earth Foundation connecting conservationists and environmentalists with spiritual leaders.

"We began to realize there were a bunch of us doing similar things all across the U.S. and Canada, finding people who long

to reconnect their religious practice with the natural world when traditional practice – inside a building, cut off from the world – no longer works for them,” Blackmer says.

Their shared goal? To “reacquaint, recover and re-member our congregations as loving participants of a larger community.”

Blackmer writes: “In this age of mass extinctions, we feel burdened by the love of Christ to invite people into direct relationship with some of the most vulnerable victims of our destructive culture: our land, our waters, the creatures with whom we share our homes.”

Offering Communion outside, he says, “helps us remember that the physical and spiritual worlds are completely bound up together. It becomes easy to see how everything grows, lives, dies and is returned into the earth where it takes on a new form. Its spark of life is transformed.”

Blackmer was transformed himself when, after a career as a professional environmentalist who never went to church, he discovered the spiritual dimensions of his work, began a journey to the priesthood and founded a nonprofit environmental group, Kairos Earth.

Blackmer now holds two services on Sundays out in the woods. In extreme weather he dips into a little barn with a wood stove because, he notes, “it’s hard to be reverential if you are shaking with cold.”

The worshippers consider the moose, bears, deer and foxes as part of their small congregation. The human head count is typically a dozen people who gather to pray and “look to the Psalms where the land and trees are singing God’s praises,” Blackmer says.

Wild Church leaders are careful to distinguish what they do from paganism.

“My tradition is Christian but my objective is not that people become Christians but that they find a way to connect with holiness that is authentic for them – an expanded way of living and an expanded sense of Christ,” says Loorz.

At one service, a dozen people tiptoed across the river to join Loorz. Neil Barnsdale, who grew up Presbyterian but drifted away from church, says Church of the Wild offered him “recognition of nature with a Christian underpinning.”

Jennifer Howard, who brought her 6-year-old daughter, Poeme, added, “The wild has been my church since childhood.”

The service began with a reading, then a moment of silence “to listen to the wind, your breath, the water, the birds,” Loorz says.

“You walked across a river to reach this place. You are feeling the same wind in the trees in your lungs. They are all connected. We are all connected. We come from the same dust and will return to the same dust.”

Loorz invites everyone to “wander and wonder” separately for 45 minutes to “read the text of the landscape and give it your attentiveness.” {eoa}

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