Resurrect Today!

by Robert A. Nelson

Humans fear death for good reasons, and usually we seek to delay the inevitable defeat of our vanity. Hopeful alchemists have placed their faith in the legendary Philosophers' Stone. There is considerable evidence that such a substance does exist, though its preparation is lost in secrecy. When properly diluted and administered, it can heal most cases of every disease and confer centuries of longevity. The Philosophers' Stone has even been credited with performing resurrection from the dead, such as the celebrated case of Isabella and Richard Ingalese (born 1862 and 1854). They spent several years experimenting with alchemy, and apparently were blessed with success in 1920.

Richard Ingalese described the resuscitation of a dead woman, the wife of a Hollywood physician: "Half an hour had elapsed and her body was growing cold. A dose of the dissolved White Stone was put into the mouth of the corpse without perceptible result. Fifteen minutes later a second dose was administered and the heart commenced to pulsate weakly. Fifteen minutes later a third dose was given and soon the woman opened her eyes. In the course of a few weeks the woman became convalescent, after which she lived seven years."

Modern wonderments such as cryogenic preservation, cloning, artificial intelligence, biochemistry, and every other science and technology is being applied to life extension research. Cryogenic pioneer Robert A. Nelson has announced plans to defrost the first of his clients this year. Can a person be put back to sleepy if the first attempt fails?

For example, a US company named Bioquark plans to test its stem cell theory on brain-dead patients in Latin America soon. They denied permission in perform tests in India. Bioquark planned to conduct clinical trials in collaboration with Revita Life Sciences at Anupam Hospital.

As we rush towards the glamorous future promised to us by a big neon-blinking, ever-morphing computer demigod that floats in the abyss, we leave behind many priceless treasures of science that failed to reach the marketplace. Fortunately, however, internet communication has enabled us to share knowledge so that it is not completely lost. Perhaps someday these potential benefits will find application and empower us all.

Here are some examples of amazing discoveries that apparently have become dormant. It has been several decades since anyone has reported any developments in these areas.
Charles W. Littlefield : Resurrection Salt

Dr Charles Wentworth Littlefield (December 17, 1859 - February 2, 1945) is best known for his bizarre book, "Man, Minerals, and Masters", in which he presented numerous "mind photographs" of mentally-projected images in evaporated mineral salt solutions.

Charles Tingley wrote about "Littlefield and the Artificial Creation of Life" in Scientific American (30 September 1905, p. 263). His gracious introduction bears repeating:
"Succeeding the experiments of Loeb and prior to those of Burke were those announced by Dr Charles Littlefield, but since the claims of the latter were so exceedingly broad and the methods employed so very loose the scientific world paid very little attention to them. Nevertheless, a widespread interest has been created in the man and his work by the popular press, for the subject is one which appeals no less strongly to the lay than to the technically trained mind. For this reason a critical review of his experiments may not be ill-timed.

"What lends a glamor to the researches of this biologist is the fact that he cherishes the illusion of having actually produced not only the simple organic cell, but also a much higher and more complex form of life. The method by which he has generated supposed life is a sterile soil he does not seek to conceal, but instead gives a clear and connected account of it as well as of the theory upon which it rests, and though one may well find fault with the first, certainly no objection can be raised to the second..."

Littlefield might be easily dismissed as delusional, were it not for this incredible yet apparently true report of a saline solution, "with salt as the basis, saturated with oleo-resin, and exposed for several hours to an atmosphere of free ammonia..." and reduced to a powder, that could resurrect the dead.
Circa 1920, an unidentified newspaper reported that "Dr Littlefield Of Virginia Claims To Have Discovered A Saline Powder Which Quickly Restores Animation."

"A telegram from Indianapolis to a New York paper, dated Sept. 21, says :--

"Dr. C.W. Littlefield, of Alexandria, VA, who for 15 years has been pursuing his investigations on the vital principles by experimenting with cats, dogs, monkeys and other lower animals, has at last made known the results of his work. He makes the assertion that he can restore life. He asserts that the principle of life, in substance, is volatile magnetism.

"In demonstrating his theory, the doctor employs a solution of saline origin, with salt as the basis, saturated with oleo resin, and exposed for several hours to an atmosphere of free ammonia.

"The chemical thus formed, he declares, is an exact reproduction of conditions existing in the human body. The volatile magnetism is drawn into the body from the atmosphere through the lungs, and finding present in the tissue mineral compounds, the potent atmosphere is at once absorbed, held in bounds, and later compounded by natural processes with the tissue and organic formations.

"In other words, by securing through artificial means the solution which has proven so effectual in his experiments, the doctor asserts he is only duplicating on a small scale what occurs in the human body when air enters lungs and becomes the life-giving atmosphere of a normal body.

"Having secured this saline solution, Dr Littlefield reduces it to a powder that he has employed throughout his long course of experiments. For example, having put to death a dog or cat by drowning, and allowed the corpse to remain long enough to convince anyone following his investigations that life is extinct, Dr Littlefield takes it, and, without preparation of any kind, places it upon a heated stone or
porcelain plate, brought to a temperature corresponding to that of the normal body, and covers it thoroughly with a light layer of the powder.

"Speedy Resurrection"

"Within 3 or 4 minutes from the time the powder has been coated over the dead body signs of life manifest themselves, and within 15 minutes from the time the resuscitating methods were begun, in every instance, the subject has returned to normal life."
Possibly one of the most peculiar features of the doctor's experiments is the fact that, upon regaining consciousness and life, in every instance, the beasts have displayed intense anger. This, after an hour or so, however, wears away, and the subjects become very attached to Dr Littlefield, refusing to be separated from him. Cats, the experimenter has discovered, are probably less responsive to his methods than animals of similar importance in the animal scale.

This, doubtless, is due to the fact that a cat, having been killed by drowning, suffers more than other animals, and following resuscitation usually evinces symptoms of pneumonia or lung inflammation, due to the irritation and exposure induced by direct contact with the water. In such cases, however, a few drops of the powder administered intravenously has served invariably to relieve the sufferer and restore the subject to normal conditions.

Dr Littlefield asserts in a statement prepared some time ago that he has not yet discovered how long a time may elapse between death and the time of the attempted resuscitation before his theory and its operation becomes ineffective. A cat remained dead two hours, and during this time was allowed to remain in the hot sun until rigor mortis had set in. The corpse was then placed upon the heated porcelain and powder applied, and the animal returned to consciousness within five minutes.
suffers more than other animals, and following resuscitation usually evince symptoms of pneumonia or lung inflammation, due to the irritation and exposure induced by direct contact with the water. In such cases, however, a few drops of the powder administered internally have served invariably to relieve the sufferer and restore the subject to normal conditions.

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Dr Littlefield also claimed to have used his formula to create simple life forms, which he photographed and published in books such as "The Beginning And Way Of Life". In that work he describes his method for repeated crystalizations of the 12 biochemical tissue salts until they become vitalized and take on new forms and properties such as resurrection.

The process for vitalization of the mineral salts is detailed in Littlefield's book, *The Beginning and Way of Life* (1919). In essence, the formula comprises: Sodium Chloride (MW 53.37, 6x), Silicic Acid (MW 60.22, 7x), Potassium Chloride (MW 74.2, 8x), Calcium Fluoride (MW 74, 8x), Calcium Sulfate (MW 135.73, 14x), Potassium Sulfate (MW 174, 18x), Potassium Phosphate (MW 301.36, 31x), Calcium Phosphate (MW 309.33, 31x), Sodium Sulfate (MW 321.42, 33x), and Sodium Phosphate (MW 357.32, 36x). Solutions of the individual salts are evaporated repeatedly under monochrome light, and compounded in quantities determined by molecular weight. The light probably was the same as described in his patent, US1277089 (Therapeutic Light Apparatus).
In April 1984, the notorious National Examiner published a collectable article titled "Amazing 'Tree of Life' Proves That Reincarnation Is Real" by Frank Kendal. He announced that people in remote regions of the Amazon were being raised from the dead by an extract from the root of "Black Man's Head".

The root is used traditionally as an antidote to snake venom. Aqueous alcoholic extract of the root of the South American cabeca de negra tree have been used by plantation workers in the upper Amazon jungle as an oral antidote against snake and spider venoms, and it has been used by natives to resurrect livestock and pets that have died from snakebite. Animals have been known to seek out the tree after being bitten by a snake.

Researcher Koji Nakanishi of Columbia University said, "At least a dozen plants share the name of Black Man's Head, or Cabeza de Negro. Unfortunately, the woman who supplied us with the extract wouldn't tell us which one it came from."

Nakanishi, et al., were able to isolate and identify the active molecule, which they called cabanegrin. Then it was tested on mice and dogs that had been given two to three times the lethal dose of fer-de-lance snake venom, which usually is fatal to humans. The antidote successfully restores heartbeat, blood pressure and
respiration to normal within two hours.

The minimum dosage for survival against the Fer de Lance venom was 2.8 mg/kg of cabenegrin I and 2.0 mg/kg of cabenegrin II.

"Incredible as it may sound, it's been found to act even after men and women have been pronounced clinically dead", says Dr. Wynn-Hughes, who worked with Nakanishi on the project.

"It's uncertain at this stage in time whether it'll work on every person who's died. But it's certain that the extract can restore life in a number of cases.

"It would appear that it's likely to prove most effective in bringing back to life children and adolescents who haven't been subjected to long-term diseases or who've died in accidents."

Cabeza de Negro is able to halt and reverse several degenerative diseases. It also has the amazing ability to enable people to recall previous incarnations.

Cabenegrin I and II are potent antidotes against snake and spider venoms and other toxins such as E. coli endotoxin and Clostridium botulinum, commonly referred to as botulism or food poisoning.

Perhaps you are dying to know how to do this needful thing. According to the US Patent #4443472 (Method of treating mammals for effects of neuro- and cardiovascular toxins), 2 kilograms of caba de negra tree roots will yield a whopping 44 milligrams of cabanegrin. The process is fairly simple as such things go, but it will take a few Amazon forests to supply the potential demand, unless it is synthesized.

For the record: Extract 2 kilograms of caba de negra tree roots with a mixture of ethanol:water 77:23. Let the slurry stand at room temperature for 48 hours or more with occasional stirring. Then filter the slurry, discard the pulverized root, and concentrate the aqueous ethanol crude extract (about 135 ml) by gently warming in vacuo to obtain 1.2 grams of a brown oily residue. Treat the residue with 50% aqueous methanol and extract the solution with hexane. Discard the hexane layer. Extract the water layer with ether. Separate the layers, and reserve the ether (about 640 milligrams). The ether layer is treated with HPLC and then a second chromatography on silica gel using aqueous methanol as the eluting solvent. This yields two fractions; the first is further separated by HPLC using Partisil-10 eluted with 3% methanol in methylene chloride to yield pure solid compounds.

"Cabenegrin I is recovered as a white crystalline material in a yield of 44 mg. A sharp melting point of 167-168[deg.]C is obtained and analysis shows the composition to be C21H20O6.
Supposing that you have successfully resurrected, you will be keen to learn more about rejuvenation and longevity. You can delay your decarnation for a long time (120 quality years is not an unrealistic hope) thanks to new discoveries in the areas of senolytics (cleaning out dead cells), stimulating stem cell production, human growth hormone, mitochondrial repair, telomere zipping, and nootropic drugs. Application of such technolgies might avert the need for Littlefield's Secret Salt or for Cabanegrin -- if you can find it. I checked on eBay and Amazon -- neither remedy is available...