

Recovering_Memories_Cole_Everdark (2)

A Breakthrough by Cole EverDark



Recovering Memories with Amphetamines and LSD: A Computer Data Approach

By: Cole Everdark

Before the events described here, I dedicated myself to writing a series of medical research journals. These documents represented months--sometimes years--of theoretical exploration, experimental design, and data synthesis. However, due to circumstances beyond my control, those journals were discarded. Their contents, much of which I had not yet published or archived, were lost. More devastating than the physical loss was the realization that I could no longer clearly recall what they contained. The memory of my own work--its concepts, insights, and structures--had become inaccessible, as if deleted from the mental drive I had once relied upon.

This loss prompted a deeper awareness of a growing problem. During a period of social interaction and casual conversation, I began to notice that significant portions of my memory--personal, intellectual, and professional--were missing or distorted. It felt like navigating a corrupted digital archive, where only fragments remained intact. Intrigued and concerned, I began investigating potential causes of memory degradation, both psychological and neurochemical, but answers remained elusive.

Some time later, I came into possession of a substantial quantity of crystal methamphetamine. Simultaneously, a long-curing batch of peyote I had stored reached readiness. I had been sober since 2022, and this decision to reengage with psychoactive substances was not taken lightly. It arose not from recklessness but from a determined need to recover what was lost--to access the parts of my mind that conventional methods had failed to reach.

Upon administering a small dose of methamphetamine, followed by smoking peyote, I experienced an immediate shift in cognitive function. Thought patterns accelerated. Focus sharpened. A recursive and expansive thought loop began forming, drawing connections between previously inaccessible memories. When LSD was introduced into the experience, a profound synthesis

occurred. Concepts began returning rapidly. Names, keywords, research topics--all began to reappear with clarity and emotional resonance. These were not hallucinated reconstructions, but intact data sets--ideas I had once generated but could no longer access--now flooding back into consciousness.

The experience compelled me to record everything as quickly as possible. I filled pages with entries. Astonishingly, reading the title of a single journal idea was sufficient to recall the full structure and content of the original research. It was as though the neural architecture supporting those memories had been dormant rather than destroyed, requiring only a specific neurochemical catalyst to reactivate.

This event reframed my understanding of memory retrieval. The combination of amphetamines and LSD--administered with intention and awareness--acted not as a creative escape, but as a recovery tool. In this altered cognitive state, the brain performed a function analogous to forensic data recovery on a damaged drive. Through heightened neuroplasticity and stimulus-driven focus, I was able to access and restore lost intellectual material previously assumed unrecoverable.

While controversial, this experience provides anecdotal evidence for the therapeutic and cognitive utility of these compounds under specific, controlled conditions. The implications for memory research, trauma processing, and creative recovery are worth further exploration. What was once lost to time and chemical fog has now returned, not as a shadow, but as something whole--retrieved, documented, and understood.