

**Annotation of a series of research**  
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On "Theoretical aspects and methodological basis for the creation of virtual computer reconstruction of lost monuments of the Old Russian art on the basis of documented material"

Tatiana Laska has produced a number of research papers at St. Petersburg State University since 2008. They cover the results of research conducted by St. Petersburg State University experts in various fields. The study also included invited experts from the State Russian Museum, Novgorod Museum and Heritage Site, St. Petersburg Repin State Academic Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. The research was also supported by the Mariinsky Theatre and Dean of the Arts Faculty of SPbSU Valery Gergiev.

The purpose of research is to study the problems of preservation of Russia's cultural heritage. The Old Russian fine art is one of the fundamental values of Russian culture that strongly belong to the world's most important spiritual wealth.

The aim of the research is to formulate the basic theoretical principles of reconstruction in its methodological aspects, as well as provide a theoretical basis and establish rules of monuments' reconstruction and identify reconstruction limits.

As the leader of a team of experts involved in this research, T. Laska was able to start and continue a comprehensive systematic work on practical reconstruction of the lost monuments.

Innovative practical methods and computer reconstruction technology were developed in the process of successive reconstruction of the lost fresco ensembles of the monuments in Veliky Novgorod on the basis of archaeological materials, archival and contemporary historical, architectural, art documents and studies.

In today's world preservation, restoration and study of works of art is definitely recognized as one of the priority tasks facing the international community. The centuries-old life of Russian monuments of monumental art, unfortunately, has inevitably lead to the destruction or alteration of the original architecture, changing color and frescoes' loss. Numerous reasons, such as natural, climatic or anthropogenic, also lead to significant changes, loss or complete destruction of the art objects.

For Russia this is one of the topical issues, because during World War II dozens of architectural ensembles, monuments and churches were destroyed. Restoration of the Old Russian monuments of architecture, paintings, decorative art does not solve the fundamental problems of reconstruction to an acceptable exposure condition.

Obviously, many objects can not be restored completely in their historical form, and partial reconstruction can not give a comprehensive presentation of the monument. Many of the interiors are lost to a degree that it is impossible to get a coherent picture of the surviving fragments even for a professional artist, architect or critic. To make up for the integrity of the picture it is necessary to use reconstruction methods enabling to supplement the lost fragments without damaging the monument.

Interest in reconstruction is also determined by the practical needs of research and education. In the system of the humanities, reconstruction is becoming the means of study, providing the research process with reliable information about monuments.

The results of T.V. Laska's research allow to solve a number of complex issues of architectural and historical monuments' preservation for cultural and spiritual education in the modern world, which is the best basis for the formation of a personality.

The research results can potentially be commercialized and so require legal protection in this capacity. Currently, according to the results of research 4 patent applications are documented at the Intellectual Property Department of SpbSU routing for approval.

The developed methods ensure introduction of modern technologies in the museum and educational sphere, thus supporting world trends of using technical equipment in cultural institutions.

The developed methods imply possibility of improving results over time and extrapolating methods applied to similar cultural-historical and architectural ensembles. The results are the basis for further developments in the field of history, archeology, museology, multimedia technology in humanities research and can be used in the context of distant learning system being established at St. Petersburg State University.

The author's research findings and developed methods prove a high academic level of research.