K. K. Central-Commission für Kunst und historische Denkmale archive from Vienna preserves a part of the manuscripts that remained from architect Karl Adolf Romstorfer, former guardian for the Duchy of Bucovina of this committee. Architect Karl Adolf Romstorfer is the one that undertook archaeological diggings in Seat Fortress of Suceava, restored a series of churches and monasteries such as Putna, Solca, St. John the New from Suceava, Mircăuți church from Suceava.

Amongst manuscripts kept by the Viennese archive is found also a plate, drawn up by Romstorfer in 1901, illustrating drawings of some fragments of wall tiles discovered in an oven for burning pots from Stupca, as well as that of an oval object, decorated with seraphim and crosses. Such egg shaped ceramic objects were produced in the Moslem world, being used in mosques, hanged above the mosk lamps, being mainly produced in Iznik, in the XVIth-XVIIth centuries. In the XVIIIth century, ceramic eggs, decorated with seraphim, cherubim, and crosses are produced by Armenian masters in the workshops from Kütahya, being used by Christians, hanged above votive lights.

Romstorfer does not mention the place where this object was discovered; we believe that this comes from the Armenian Zamca monastery, built at the beginning of the XVIIth century and which functioned also in the following.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** ceramică decorativă, ou pentru candelă, secolul XVIII, Suceava, Kütahya

**Keywords:** decorative ceramics, egg for votive light, XVIIIth century, Suceava, Kütahya