Born in Bologna in 1775, Pelagio Palagi was a prolific and versatile artist: he was the director of the school of decorative art of the Accademia Albertina di Belle Arti in Turin. He became interested in the Divisionism of the mid-19th century and was highly valued by both civil and religious customers, who commissioned him for construction projects, palace interiors, and altars. His remains rest in the family tomb at the Santuario degli Angeli in Cuneo.

Matteo Olivero was another important artist of the 19th century. He was a painter of Flemish origin and was particularly active in Provence, where he met the Marquis Ludovico II of Saluzzo. His most famous work, the fresco of the Edifici reali di Cuneo, is considered a masterpiece of the Italian School.

The Piedmont region during the 17th century saw the development of many important artists, including Jean Claret, an A painter of Flemish origin who worked in Italy. He was particularly active in Savigliano, where he met the Marquis Ludovico II of Saluzzo and painted the fresco of the Edifici reali di Cuneo. His work is considered a masterpiece of the Italian School.

In collaboration with the Società Promotrice delle Belle Arti (Society for the Promotion of Fine Arts), Matteo Olivero was commissioned to paint the walls of the Castello di Lagnasco, decorated with frescoes of historic events. His work is considered a masterpiece of the Italian School.

The Piedmont region during the 17th century was also the birthplace of many important artists, including Jean (Giovanni) Claret, an A painter of Flemish origin who worked in Italy. He was particularly active in Savigliano, where he met the Marquis Ludovico II of Saluzzo and painted the fresco of the Edifici reali di Cuneo. His work is considered a masterpiece of the Italian School.