**S9 Table. Legislation regarding division of Dutch commons**

**Consequences of French occupation and legislation (1795-1811)**
Commoners’ assemblies lose part of their public-civic rights

**Royal Decree of 16 April 1809 (French occupation)**
Common land that has been divided and cultivated, will be exempt from land tax for the next 50 years

**Royal Decree of 10 May 1810 (French occupation)**
Uncultivated common land should be divided unless division is impossible or harmful. All commons are required to appoint a committee to implement the Decree. All commons should take good care of the poor users of the commons

**Law on tax exemption of newly cultivated land 1812**
Land tax exemption of newly cultivated land for the next 10 years

**Cadastral implementation 1832**
Land being measured, ownership registered, and value estimated

**Royal Decree of 28 June 1837**
Re-enforcing the Royal Decree of 1810, now easier because of cadastral registration

**Regulation on tax exemption 1840**
Supporting Royal Decree of 1837 with tax exemption for newly cultivated land

**Law on tax exemption of newly cultivated land 1848**
Land tax exemption of newly cultivated land for the next 20 years, after that 50% land tax exemption for the next 20 years

**Directive Ministry of Finance 1848**
Directive resulted in lower costs for services delivered by Cadaster and land surveyors