

Chapter 12

Moving Out

Legal Tactics: Tenants' Rights in Massachusetts
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Moving Out

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Italicized words are in the Glossary

The key to leaving your apartment without problems is careful and thorough preparation ahead of time. This chapter will tell you what steps you should take before you move out or sublet your apartment. To help you get ready before you leave, use the **Moving Out Checklist** (see **Form 17**).

Your Responsibilities When You Leave

1. If You Have a Lease

If you have a written *lease* and you want to move out permanently, there are two questions you need to ask yourself:

- When is my lease supposed to end?
- When do I want to move out?

a. Moving at the End of Your Lease

In order for a written lease to be valid, it must include the date on which your *tenancy* is to end. If it does not include an ending date, your lease is not valid and you should read the next section in this chapter, called **If You Do Not Have a Lease**.

If you have a valid lease and you plan to leave on the date that your lease ends, look in the first 10 or 15 lines of the lease to see whether your lease automatically extends itself. If it does, it will say something like:

. . . this lease will continue in full force and effect after the above term from year to year until either the Lessor (landlord) or the Lessee (tenant) on or before the first day of the month in any year, gives to the other

written notice of intention to terminate this lease.

If your lease automatically extends itself, you have what is called a "self-extending lease," and you must give your landlord notice that you are leaving. Your notice must be in writing, and you must deliver it to the landlord by a certain date. Check your lease to see when and how you need to give the landlord this notice. Usually, one month's notice is required. If you fail to properly notify your landlord that you are leaving, your lease will be extended for another term and your landlord may be able to hold you responsible for paying rent after you move out.

If your lease does not automatically extend itself, then your tenancy simply ends on the last day in the lease. In this situation, you do not have to give your landlord notice that you are leaving. For more information about self-extending lease clauses, see the section called **How Long Is Your Lease Valid** in **Chapter 4: Types of Tenancies**.

b. Moving Before the End of Your Lease

If you want to break your lease and move out before it ends, the situation is somewhat tougher. By signing a lease, you agree to pay the landlord rent for however long your lease is.

Your lease may also have a clause that says that if you leave before the end of your lease, you are responsible for the rent after you leave. Despite this clause, there are a number of ways you can end your tenancy. Each involves different risks in terms of your responsibility for rent which you should carefully consider when deciding whether to leave your apartment before the end of your lease.

1. **The Landlord Agrees to Your Moving Out**

You can contact the landlord or her property manager and tell her that you must move out. The landlord may agree that you can leave early. If she does agree, immediately send her a written notice saying that you are "surrendering" the apartment and ask for written "acceptance of the surrender."¹ You must use these specific words. Then make sure the landlord sends you back a written letter saying that she has agreed to your leaving by a specific date. Once you have received this letter, a landlord cannot hold you responsible for the rent after you leave.²

You should be careful about just accepting a verbal agreement with your landlord that it's okay to leave early, even if you and your landlord are on good terms. If she will not send back a signed copy of the letter saying she agrees that you can leave early, you should consider whether you want to assume the risk that she may later decide to try to hold you responsible for the rent after you move out.

2. **The Landlord Refuses to Make Repairs**

If there are major Sanitary Code violations or **seriously** defective conditions in your apartment, you have notified the landlord or a housing inspector of the violations or conditions, and the landlord has not repaired them promptly, you can legally end (*void*) the lease.³ However, before you can legally void the lease and thus prevent your being liable for the rent after you leave if your landlord tries to sue you, you **must** take the specific steps outlined below:

- You must have a local housing inspector inspect the apartment and write up a report documenting the conditions that violate the state Sanitary Code.⁴ For information about how to get a housing inspection, see **Chapter 8: Getting Repairs Made.**

- The landlord must receive the inspection report and have an opportunity to complete the repairs before you can break the lease. While the housing inspector is supposed to serve a copy of the report on your landlord, it is a good idea for you to send a copy of the report to your landlord so she can't later say that she didn't get it. Include with the report a letter detailing any prior requests that you made to the landlord to make repairs and how long the problems cited by the inspector have lasted. After receiving the inspection report, the landlord must begin all repairs as required by the inspector's report or contract with a third party to have repairs made within a specified period of time.⁵ If the landlord does not begin or complete the repairs within this time period, then under the law you can break your lease.
- If the landlord has not repaired or substantially completed all necessary repairs within the time required, you can choose to break your lease and move out of your apartment, but you must move out "within a reasonable time."⁶ It is unclear what is "a reasonable time" in which to move out because of poor conditions.
- Although it is not required, before you move out, you should also send your landlord a letter giving her written notice of the reason why you are moving out. Below is a sample letter.

Dear Landlord,

This is to inform you that because of the multiple Sanitary Code violations existing in this apartment that you have failed to repair, we can no longer live in this apartment and are moving out on _____ (date).

You had notice of these violations through our letters to you and the housing inspection report of _____ (date). As

you have failed to make any repairs, you have breached your warranty of habitability and we hereby choose to void the tenancy agreement between us.

It is also a good idea to take pictures of the problems in your apartment so if your landlord later decides to sue you for breaking your lease, you will have additional proof that it was the landlord who broke the lease by not providing a safe and sanitary apartment.

3. **You Assign Your Lease**

You may be able to turn over (*assign*) your lease to another person. When you assign a lease, you move out permanently and a new tenant moves in for the remainder of your lease term. This person is referred to as the "assignee." Both you and the new tenant will be responsible to the landlord for the condition of the apartment and the rent. However, you should check your lease before deciding whether to assign, because many leases prohibit tenants from assigning their lease, or allow assigning only with the landlord's permission. For more information about assigning your lease, see the section in this chapter called **Assigning Your Lease**.

4. **You Simply Leave**

You can simply leave and run any risks that might follow. The risks are that the landlord will probably keep your security deposit, and may try to sue you or hold you responsible for the rent until another tenant moves in. However, the law requires the landlord to make a reasonable effort to find another tenant.⁷ If, after notifying her that you will be leaving, the landlord is not making a reasonable effort to find a new tenant, you may want to place an advertisement for the apartment in the paper yourself. Describe the apartment and the current rent you are paying.

If people contact you, show them the apartment and explain to them that you are

moving out and are not sure whether the landlord will increase the rent. Then give them the landlord's name and phone number and tell them to contact the landlord directly if they are interested in renting the apartment. Keep a list of all tenants who are interested in the apartment. To protect yourself, you may want to send the landlord a letter with the names of these potential tenants. This letter will document that there are replacement tenants available.

While your landlord has the right to sue you for rent after you leave, landlords often may not want to take the time and money to do this. If a landlord does bring a lawsuit against you and wins, she cannot collect the money from your welfare or Social Security.⁸

5. **You Stop Paying Rent**

You could force the landlord to end your tenancy. If you stop paying the rent, you may soon receive a 14-day *notice to quit* for non-payment of rent. When this occurs, the landlord has *terminated your tenancy* and you may leave.⁹ This strategy, while it usually works, requires extreme caution. In Massachusetts, as in other parts of the country, there is an increasing use among landlords of computer services that track the records and history of tenants, much like a credit reporting service. If you have been evicted for non-payment of rent, this information may get into a landlord reporting service computer system and may create problems when you attempt to find your next apartment. Additionally, if you have a Section 8 voucher or some other type of subsidy, you may put your subsidy at risk if you simply stop paying your rent.

2. If You Do Not Have a Lease

If you do not have a lease and are occupying the apartment with the permission of your landlord, then you are a *tenant at will*.¹⁰ For more information about tenants at will, see **Chapter 4: What Kind of Tenancy Do You Have**. As a tenant at will, there are basically three ways you can legally end your tenancy.

a. Give Your Landlord Proper Notice

The law requires tenants at will to give landlords written notice that they are moving out at least one full rental period or 30 days (whichever is longer) before moving.¹¹ This time period starts to run from the time your landlord receives the notice, not from the time you send it.¹² Thus, if you pay your rent on the first of every month and you want to leave by April 1, your landlord must receive your notice before the end of February (February 28 is OK, but March 1 is not.) Make sure that you leave enough time for delivery of the notice. Mail it first-class, and be sure to save a copy for yourself.

To be safe, it is also a good idea to deliver the notice yourself. Otherwise, there could be a question of whether the landlord received the notice.¹³ If you are worried that your landlord may say she did not get it, send the notice by *certified mail*, return receipt requested, **and** first-class mail, and keep a copy for yourself. If you only send the notice certified mail and the landlord refuses to sign for it, the notice will not be effective to terminate your tenancy. Send it by regular mail as well.

Never attempt to verbally end (*terminate*) your tenancy. Your notice must be in writing.¹⁴ To follow the law, you should use the following words in your notice:

You are hereby notified that I shall quit and deliver up at the end of the next month of my tenancy on _____ [put the last day of the rental period], beginning after this notice, the

premises now held by me as your tenant, namely _____ [your name and address of apartment].¹⁵

[Your Signature]

If you give proper notice, you may move out with no further obligations to a landlord. If you do not terminate your tenancy properly, you may be held responsible for additional rent.

Note: If you have to leave in the middle of the month, you cannot simply give notice that you plan to move out in the middle of a rental period and pay half a month's rent.

b. You and Your Landlord Can Agree to End the Tenancy

During an Emergency

If you cannot give the landlord proper notice that you will be moving out—for example, if you have to move because of a family emergency—you can always ask the landlord if she would agree to end the tenancy. A landlord and tenant can, at any time and for any reason, reach an agreement to end a tenancy.¹⁶ Get this agreement in writing. If you think the landlord will not agree to this in writing, but may agree to it verbally, have someone go with you to witness what the landlord says. You can then send the landlord a letter "thanking" her for letting you leave without giving the right amount of notice, which will help you document your agreement.

Ahead of Time

A tenant and landlord may mutually agree ahead of time on how much notice you, as a tenant, must give the landlord before moving out.¹⁷ For example, you and your landlord may agree that you will give her 15 days notice. Again, it's a good idea to put this in writing.

c. You Can "Surrender" Your Apartment

A tenant at will can end her tenancy by "surrendering" the apartment. This happens when you do not have enough time to give proper notice and the landlord will not agree to end the tenancy when you need to end it. In this case, you may legally leave if the landlord accepts what is called "surrender" of the tenancy. A landlord accepts the surrender if she accepts the fact that you are leaving or have left.¹⁸ Ways to prove that a landlord has accepted your surrender might include the following:

- Your landlord accepts your keys. (Bring a witness when you return the keys.)
- Your landlord advertises the apartment for rent, makes repairs, or actually rents it. (You might even try to find replacement tenants and give these names to the landlord so that she can take steps to fill the apartment. See the section in this chapter called **You Simply Leave**.)

3. Risks of Leaving without Proper Notice

If you leave before a lease ends without the landlord's agreement and do not give proper notice that you are terminating the tenancy, or do not properly surrender the apartment, a landlord may try to make you pay rent until she finds a new tenant.¹⁹ Even if a new tenant moves in, the landlord may try to make you pay the difference between the rent you were paying and the rent the new tenant pays (if the new tenant pays less than you did). Unless you voluntarily agree to pay the landlord this money, she will have to sue you to get it. Depending on how much money is involved, a landlord may decide it's too much trouble to sue you. And, as stated in the previous section of this chapter, the law requires the landlord to find replacement tenants as soon as possible.

Subletting Your Apartment

1. When Can You Sublet

If you need to move out of your apartment temporarily and do not want to pay rent while you are gone, one option is to sublet your apartment to someone else for a specific period of time. A sublet is meant to be a temporary arrangement where a subtenant returns the apartment to the original tenant before the original tenancy ends. If you make an agreement to rent an apartment to someone else and do not plan to return, this is called an *assignment*. (For more information, see the section of this chapter called **You Assign Your Lease**.)

When you sublet your apartment, you, as the original tenant, remain responsible to the landlord for the apartment. This is why subletting can be risky. If you have a written lease, your subtenant must abide by all the terms of the lease. As the original tenant, you ultimately remain responsible for all of the terms in the lease, including the obligation to keep the place in good condition and to pay rent.²⁰ This means that if the subtenant refuses to pay the rent, your landlord can take action against you for non-payment of rent. A subtenant may also sue you, as the original tenant, for breaches of the sublease (if you signed one) or other violations of law.²¹

2. How to Sublet

To sublet, you must be a tenant with a lease.²² This is one of the advantages of having a lease. If your lease does not mention or prohibit subletting, you are free to do so.²³ Most leases require that a landlord give written consent before you can sublet. If this is the case, contact the landlord and try to get her written consent before subletting.

If a landlord refuses to give you written permission to sublet your apartment, there are two ways you might try to resolve this problem. Keep in mind, however, that if you decide to sublet without the landlord's permission, you risk that the landlord will try to evict you for violating your lease.

Option 1: Sublet and Pay the Rent

Often, the landlord is unaware of what the lease says, and, in many cases, does not care who is in the apartment as long as the rent comes in on time. If that is the case, you may decide to sublet the apartment and have a subtenant pay you the rent while you continue to pay the landlord directly. If the landlord does not find out about this arrangement until you move back in, she may just let it go.

Option 2: Sublet and Inform the Landlord When the Subtenant First Pays Rent

Another option is to have the subtenant pay the landlord directly and to inform the landlord of the sublet arrangement when the subtenant first pays rent. If a landlord accepts a rent check from a subtenant without writing on the check "for use and occupancy only," the landlord cannot deny the subtenant the use of the apartment.²⁴

In addition to Options 1 and 2, to protect yourself you should have a written agreement with a subtenant that states that if the landlord does not consent to the sublet, the sublet is invalid and the subtenant must move out.²⁵

The following is a sample sublease agreement between a tenant and a subtenant (remember to date the agreement):

The validity of this sublease agreement is subject to securing the consent of [write in landlord's name]. Should [write in tenant's name] fail to secure this consent, the sublease agreement is null and void.

Subtenant Signature

Tenant Signature

When using this as a sublet option, after the subtenant signs the sublease agreement, contact the landlord and attempt to get her consent. If she immediately says "no" to the sublet, ask her why and whether she would reconsider your request. Tell her you will get back to her. Wait a few weeks and call again. If she gives her permission, ask her to send a letter putting it in writing.

If the landlord flatly refuses to allow you to sublet, send the following notice to the subtenant:

"I have been unable to secure the consent of [write in landlord's name] to the conditional sublease per agreement dated [write in date of sublease]. Therefore, the sublease agreement is null and void."

a. Does a Subtenant Have to Pay a Security Deposit

A landlord may ask a subtenant to pay a security deposit. Under the security deposit law in Massachusetts, a landlord may not collect a security deposit that is greater than one month's rent. This means that while a landlord may collect a security deposit from both a tenant and a subtenant, the total amount she collects may not exceed one month's rent. If a landlord has already collected a month's security deposit from the original tenant and then collects another month's deposit from the subtenant, she is in violation of the law.

Assigning Your Lease

When you *assign* a lease, you move out permanently and a new tenant moves in for the remainder of the lease term. An assignment of a lease differs from a sublet. With a sublet, the original tenant gives up an apartment temporarily. With an assignment, the original tenant gives up the apartment **permanently**.²⁶

The person to whom you assign your lease is referred to as the "assignee." Both you and the assignee remain responsible to the landlord for the obligations contained in the lease.²⁷ As the original tenant, you can escape such

responsibilities only if the landlord clearly releases you from them.²⁸

To be valid, an assignment must be in writing.²⁹ While your lease may say that you need the landlord's permission to assign, many leases also state that the landlord cannot unreasonably deny her consent. If this is the case, the landlord cannot unreasonably deny you permission to assign.³⁰

Where a lease does not specifically prohibit a landlord from unreasonably denying consent, she can deny her consent for any reason. If a lease forbids assignment, you assign anyway, and the landlord objects to it, the landlord can terminate your lease.³¹ If you then move out, the landlord will have a duty to make reasonable efforts to find a new tenant. If the landlord attempts to sue you for any rent or costs she has incurred because of your *breach* of the lease, you can argue that you had a person willing to take over the lease who could have paid the landlord the rent. Also, even if you do not get the landlord's permission before assigning the lease, if the landlord knowingly accepts rent from the assignee, then she is probably required to accept the assignment.³²

If you are moving out, you should also arrange with the landlord to get your security deposit back if you paid one (see **Chapter 3: Security Deposits and Last Month's Rent**).

What to Do Before Moving Out

Whether or not you paid a security deposit when you moved into your apartment, there are several steps that you should take to protect yourself against claims by your landlord that you either damaged the apartment or left it so dirty that they had to hire a professional cleaning service. While many landlords are honest, there are some that make false claims that you damaged the apartment or left it in an unclean condition so that they can keep your security

deposit or use it to prepare the apartment for the next renter (which is illegal).

In order to protect your security deposit and have evidence to defend yourself in the event that the landlord tries to sue you for damage to the apartment that you did not cause, you need to take several steps to document the condition in which you leave your apartment:

- **Do a walk-through with the landlord.**
Try to arrange to have the landlord come to the apartment and walk through the apartment with you to view the condition of unit. If possible, you should have moved out most or all of your belongings and have cleaned the unit prior to the walk through, so any damage (or lack thereof) will be plainly evident. You should make a list of everything you see during this walk through and try to get your landlord to sign it. If the landlord will not sign it, mail the landlord a copy after you move out and save a copy for yourself.
- **Take pictures.**
Whether or not you do a walk through with your landlord, you should take pictures of the condition you leave the apartment in before you move out. It is best if you take pictures after you have moved out all of your belongings and cleaned the apartment, so the landlord cannot later claim that your furniture hid a big hole in the wall or you left the refrigerator or the rugs filthy.
- **Return the keys.**
If you do not return your keys at all or do not return them by the end of the day you are supposed to move out of your apartment, the landlord may try to charge you rent for the following month and either take such "rent" out of your security deposit or try to sue you for unpaid rent. To prevent this from happening, be sure to return the keys to the landlord no later than the agreed upon move out date, and if possible, bring along someone who does not live in the apartment as a witness.

- **Send your landlord a letter after you move out with your forwarding address.** Sometimes landlords claim they did not return a security deposit because they did not know where to send it. To prevent your

landlord from making this claim, send her a letter asking her to forward your security deposit to a particular address. Keep a copy of this letter for yourself.

Endnotes

1. The law requires that surrender of a rental unit be in writing. G.L. c. 183, §3: "no interest in land shall be . . . surrendered unless by such writing or by operation of law." However, "any acts which are equivalent to an agreement on the part of a tenant to abandon and on the part of the landlord to resume possession of demised premises, amount to a surrender by operation of law." *Talbot v. Whipple*, 96 Mass. 177, 180 (1867); see also *Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. v. Mid-State Ins. Agency, Inc.*, 383 Mass. 319 (1981) (where tenant gave her only set of keys to the landlord at the landlord's request in order to show the premises to a potential tenant, there was a valid termination by surrender); *Net Realty Holding Trust v. Giannini*, 13 Mass. App. Ct. 273 (tenant must show that landlord intended to relieve her of the lease obligation), rev. denied, 386 Mass. 1102 (1982).
2. *Security Sys. Co. v. S. S. Pieve Co.*, 258 Mass. 4, 5 190 (1926).
3. *Boston Hous. Auth. v. Hemingway*, 363 Mass. 184, 199-200 (1973), which established the implied warranty of habitability in Massachusetts and, at the same time, abolished the judicial fiction of constructive eviction for tenants who want to stop paying rent due to bad conditions. In doing so, the court notes that a tenant has contractual rights arising out of the landlord's breach of warranty, including the right to rescind the lease from the time when the warranty of habitability was first breached.
4. G.L. c. 111, §127L, often referred to as the Repair and Deduct Statute, also provides for the tenant to void the lease as an alternative to making the repairs and deducting the cost from the rent. The following conditions must be met:
 - 1) Inspection by the Board of Health;
 - 2) Existence of conditions that endanger or materially impair the health, safety or well-being of the tenants; and
 - 3) Failure of landlord to begin making the repairs or to arrange in writing to have them made within five days or failure to substantially complete all necessary repairs within 14 days of the notice.
5. G.L. c. 111, §127L (the landlord must "begin all necessary repairs or . . . contract in writing with a third party for such repairs within five days after such notice, and . . . substantially complete all necessary repairs within fourteen days after such notice, unless a board of health, local code enforcement agency or court has ordered that said violations be corrected within a shorter period, in which case said period shall govern . . .").
6. G.L. c. 111, §127L.
7. For various statements of the landlord's requirement to mitigate damages, see *Edmands v. Rust & Richardson Drug Co.*, 191 Mass. 123, 128 (1906). The Massachusetts Supreme Court found that the "[landlord] owed to the [tenant] the duty to use reasonable diligence and to make the loss or damage to the [tenant] as light as [the landlord] reasonably could." *Woodbury v. Sparrell Print*, 198 Mass. 1, 8 (1908). See also *Loitherstein v. International Business Mach. Corp.*, 11 Mass. App. Ct. 91, 95 and n. 3 (1980), rev. denied 441 N.E.2d 1042 (1981); *Cantor v. Van Noorden Co.*, 4 Mass. App. Ct. 819 (1976). But see *Fifty Assocs. v. Berger Dry Goods Co. Inc.*, 275 Mass. 509, 514 (1931). Note that the Boston Housing Court has at least twice found a clear obligation to mitigate. *Bridges v. Palmer*, Boston Housing Court, 07326 (May 24, 1979); *Grumman v. Barres*, Boston Housing Court, 06334 (March 1, 1979). See also *Gagne v. Kreinest*, Hampden Housing Court, 91SC1569 (December 6, 1991), where the judge found that a landlord who did not advertise a vacant unit in the newspaper had not mitigated her damages.
8. Exempt from creditors: (1) welfare payments under G.L. c. 235, §34 (paragraph 15); (2) Social Security payments under 42 U.S.C.A. §407(a); and (3) certain pension and retirement benefits under G.L. c. 32, §19.
9. Your lease might have a clause saying that you are responsible for all of the rent for the lease term even after you leave. However, if you do leave after the landlord gives you a notice to quit, your risk is limited for a few reasons. First, your landlord has a duty to mitigate, or limit, her damages (see endnote 5, above), and therefore must find another tenant after you leave. Second, most judges in housing courts will not hold a tenant responsible for the rent after the landlord has terminated the tenancy by giving her a notice to quit. Third, in order to try to collect the rent, the landlord must sue you, and she may not want to take the time and energy to do so. Finally, even if the landlord does win a judgment for the rent, if the tenant is on welfare or Social Security, the landlord cannot collect the judgment from these payments.
10. *Williams v. Seder*, 306 Mass. 134, 137 (1940).

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11. G.L. c. 186, §12. Note that the landlord can terminate the tenancy with such a notice, as well.
 12. *May v. Rice*, 108 Mass. 150, 152 (1871); George Warsaw, *Massachusetts Landlord-Tenant Law*, §3.3 (1987). *Ryan v. Sylvester*, 358 Mass. 18 (1970), readily advises the sufficiency of service.
 13. See *Ryan v. Sylvester*, 358 Mass. 18 (1970); *Gerson Realty Inc. v. Casahy*, 2 Mass. App. Ct. 875 (1974).
 14. G.L. c. 186, §12.
 15. Taken from E. George Daher and Harvey Chopp, 33A *Massachusetts Practice: Landlord and Tenant Law*, §15:47, Notice to terminate tenancy at will—Tenant— Form (2001).
 16. *Farson v. Goodale*, 90 Mass. 202, 203 (1864), which held that a tenancy at will may be terminated at any time and in any manner which may be mutually agreed upon by the parties. A landlord may waive the notice to which he is entitled.
 17. *Farson v. Goodale*, endnote 16.
 18. *Talbot v. Whipple*, 96 Mass. 177, 180 (1867) ("any acts which are equivalent to an agreement on the part of the tenant to abandon and on the part of the landlord to resume possession of the demised premises amounts to surrender"); see also *Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. v. Mid-State Ins. Agency, Inc.*, 383 Mass. 319, 319 (1981); and *Means v. Cotton*, 225 Mass. 313, 318-19 (1916). Even given some promising case law, this will not ensure a finding of "surrender by operation of law." *Taylan Realty Co. v. Student Book Exch.*, 354 Mass. 777, 777 (1968); compare *Taylor v. Tuson*, 172 Mass. 145 (1898).
 19. This is generally called an abandonment by the tenant. *Taylor v. Tuson*, 172 Mass. 145 (1898); *Commonwealth v. Lanigan*, 12 Mass. App. Ct. 913, 914 (1981), *cert. denied sub nom. Maloney v. Lanigan*, 488 U.S. 1007 (1989).
 20. *Miller v. Prescott*, 163 Mass. 12 (1895); *Dunlap v. Bullard*, 131 Mass. 161 (1881).
 21. *Smith v. Abbott*, 221 Mass. 326 (1915); *Casassa v. Smith*, 206 Mass. 69 (1910).
 22. Cf. *Hart v. Bonton*, 152 Mass. 440 (1890) (if a tenant at will sublets, the tenancy is automatically terminated).
 23. *Valley Oil Co. v. Barberian*, 344 Mass. 759 (1962); *Leitner v. Foster*, 280 Mass. 128, 134 (1932).
 24. *Paeff v. Hawkins-Washington Realty Co. Inc.*, 320 Mass. 144 (1946); see *Saxeney v. Panis*, 239 Mass. 207, 210 (1921). Common reservations include "Rent accepted for use and occupation only without creating any new tenancy"; "Rent accepted without waiving any rights under the lease"; and "Rent accepted, subtenant not accepted hereby."
 25. See *Howland v. Town of Plymouth*, 319 Mass. 321 (1946).
 26. *Marcelle, Inc. v. Sol & S. Marcus Co.*, 274 Mass. 469, 472 (1931).
 27. *Dwyer v. Lavigne*, 319 Mass. 26 (1946), cases cited therein, and *Carlton Chambers Co. v. Trask*, 261 Mass. 267 (1927).
 28. *Walker v. Rednallob Co.*, 299 Mass. 591 (1938); *London v. Grossman*, 21 Mass. App. Ct., Dec. 91 (1961); and *General Properties, Inc. v. Gallo*, 19 Mass. App. Ct., Dec. 188 (1960).
 29. G.L. c. 183, §3.
 30. If a court finds that the landlord did unreasonably deny consent to the assignment, the original tenant is not liable for the rent. *Adams, Harkness & Hill, Inc., v. Northeast Realty Corp.*, 361 Mass. 552, 557 (1972). However, where a lease does not specifically prohibit a landlord from unreasonably denying consent before assigning or subleasing, the landlord is free to deny consent for any reason. *Slavin v. Rent Control Board of Brookline*, 406 Mass. 458, 463 (1990).
 31. *Healthco, Inc. v. E & S Assocs.*, 400 Mass. 700, 702 (1987).
 32. *Maybury Shoe Co. v. Izenstatt*, 320 Mass. 397 (1946).