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Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch Now , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,766 active editors 7,029,412 articles in English Dick Cresswell (27 July 1920 – 12 December 2006) was an officer and pilot in the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF). Born in Tasmania, he joined the RAAF in July 1938. He commanded No. 77 (Fighter) Squadron from April 1942 to August 1943, in Australia's North Western Area Campaign, against Japanese raiders. He claimed the squadron's first victory—the first by an Australian over the mainland—in November 1942. He commanded No. 81 (Fighter) Wing from May 1944 to March 1945, and simultaneously No. 77 Squadron between September and December 1944. In September 1950, during the Korean War, he took command of No. 77 Squadron for the third time. He oversaw its conversion to Gloster Meteors, becoming the first RAAF commander of a jet squadron in war, and earned the Commonwealth and US Distinguished Flying Crosses. Cresswell resigned from the RAAF in 1957, and flew with Bobby Gibbes's Sepik Airways in New Guinea before joining de Havilland Australia in 1959. He retired in 1974. (Full article...) Recently featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Archive By email More featured articles About District No. 13 School ... that the Big Stone County Museum preserves a historic octagonal one-room schoolhouse (pictured)? ... that operatic tenor Klaus König, who performed for more than 30 years, also worked as a house painter? ... that Copford Place has been used as a prisoner of war camp and a retirement home for "gentlefolk"? ... that Kamla Jaan, a hijra and mayor, was removed from office because the electoral rolls listed her as male? ... that the author of the manga series Momo was inspired by the concept of girls wanting the world to be destroyed rather than face their problems? ... that photographer Denis Cameron covered the Lebanese Civil War, the Iranian Revolution, the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the Gulf War? ... that Walmart referred to a store at Muscatine Mall as their "Yankee store" because it was then their northernmost? ... that George Mearns Savery was a pioneer of women's education in England? ... that there was an attempt to make a ten-year-old English prince the king of Sicily? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Ozzy Osbourne Armed clashes erupt in the Cambodia–Thailand border conflict. Ozzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76. A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in Hạ Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Julian LeFay Arnold Palacios Chuck Mangione Hulk Hogan Roger Norrington Edwin Feulner Des van Jaarsveldt Nominate an article July 27 Colonial Pipeline system map in 2012 1689 – First Jacobite rising: Scottish and Irish Jacobites defeated Williamite forces at Killiecrankie, Scotland. 1955 – The Austrian State Treaty came into effect, ending the Allied occupation of Austria, although the country was not free of Allied troops until October. 1965 – Mattachine Midwest, a gay rights organization in Chicago, held its first meeting. 2007 – While covering a police pursuit in Phoenix, Arizona, two news helicopters collided in mid-air, killing both crews. 2020 – A major oil spill from the Colonial Pipeline was discovered in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (system map pictured). Joe Tinker (b. 1880; d. 1948)Carlos Vila Nova (b. 1959)Piet de Jong (d. 2016)Edna O'Brien (d. 2024) More anniversaries: July 26 July 27 July 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Liberty Leading the People (French: La Liberté guidant le peuple) is a painting of the Romantic era by the French artist Eugène Delacroix, commemorating the July Revolution of 1830 that toppled King Charles X. A bare-breasted "woman of the people" with a Phrygian cap personifying the concept and Goddess of Liberty, accompanied by a young boy brandishing a pistol in each hand, leads a group of various people forward over a barricade and the bodies of the fallen while holding aloft the flag of the French Revolution—the tricolour, which again became France's national flag after these events—in one hand, and brandishing a bayonetted musket with the other. The figure of Liberty is also viewed as a symbol of France and the French Republic known as Marianne. The painting is displayed in the Louvre in Paris. Painting credit: Eugène Delacroix; photographed Shonagon Recently featured: Cytoplasmic streaming Hudson Yards Emperor angelfish Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th century Decades 1660s 1670s 1680s 1690s 1700s Years 1686 1687 1688 1689 1690 1691 1692 vt 11: William III and Mary II are crowned in London as the joint rulers of England and Scotland. 1689 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1689 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1689MDCLXXXIXAb urbe condita2442Armenian calendar1138ԹՎ ՌՃԼՀAssyrian calendar6439Balinese saka calendar1610–1611Bengali calendar1095–1096Berber calendar2639English Regnal year1 Will. & Mar. – 2 Will. & Mar.Buddhist calendar2233Burmese calendar1051Byzantine calendar7197–7198Chinese calendar戊辰年 (Earth Dragon)4386 or 4179 — to —己巳年 (Earth Snake)4387 or 4180Coptic calendar1405–1406Discordian calendar2855Ethiopian calendar1681–1682Hebrew calendar5449–5450Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1745–1746 - Shaka Samvat1610–1611 - Kali Yuga4789–4790Holocene calendar11689Igbo calendar689–690Iranian calendar1067–1068Islamic calendar1100–1101Japanese calendarGenroku 2(元禄２年)Javanese calendar1612–1613Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar4022Minguo calendar223 before ROC民前223年Nanakshahi calendar221Thai solar calendar2231–2232Tibetan calendar[illegible](male Earth-Dragon)1815 or 1434 or 662 — to —[illegible](female Earth-Snake)1816 or 1435 or 663March 2: Heidelberg Castle is burned. 1689 (MDCLXXXIX) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar, the 1689th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 689th year of the 2nd millennium, the 89th year of the 17th century, and the 10th and last year of the 1680s decade. As of the start of 1689, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year Notable events during this year include: Coup, war, and legislation in England and its territories. The overthrow of Catholic king James of England, Ireland, and Scotland in the Glorious Revolution. The latter realms entering the Nine Years War and its expansion to the American colonies in the King William's War. The Bill of Rights becomes law in England. Japanese writer Bashō goes on a voyage, resulting in the classic Narrow Road to the Interior. The death of Pope Innocent XI and the election of the 241st Pope Alexander VIII. The Holy Roman Empire wins the Battle of Niš, fought against the Ottoman Empire. Morocco wins in the Siege of Larache against Spain. Peter the Great decrees the construction of the Great Siberian Road to China. January 22 (January 12, 1688 O.S.) – Glorious Revolution in England: The Convention Parliament is convened to determine if King James II of England, the last Roman Catholic British monarch, vacated the throne when he fled to France, at the end of 1688. The settlement of this is agreed on 8 February.[1] January 30 – The first performance of the opera Henrico Leone composed by Agostino Steffani takes place in Hannover to inaugurate the new royal theatre in the Leineschloss. February 12 – John Locke returned to London from exile in Holland.[2] February 23 (February 13, 1688 O.S.) – William III and Mary II are proclaimed co-rulers of England, Scotland and Ireland.[1] March 2 – Nine Years' War: As French forces leave, they set fire to Heidelberg Castle, and the nearby town of Heidelberg. March 22 (March 12 O.S.) – Start of the Williamite War in Ireland: The deposed James II of England lands with 6,000 French soldiers in Ireland, where there is a Catholic majority, hoping to use it as the base for a counter-coup.[3] However, many Irish Catholics see him as an agent of Louis XIV of France, and refuse to support him. March 27 – Japanese haiku master Bashō sets out on his last great voyage, which will result in the prose and verse classic Oku no Hosomichi ("Narrow Road to the Interior"). April 4 – A total lunar eclipse is visible in central Asia.[4] April 11 (O.S.) – William III and Mary II are crowned in London as King and Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland.[5] Ireland does not recognise them yet, while the Estates of Scotland declare King James VII of Scotland deposed. April 18 Boston revolt: Unpopular New England Governor Sir Edmund Andros and other officials are overthrown by a "mob" of Bostonians. Andros, an appointee of James II of England, is disliked for his support of the Church of England and revocation of various colonial charters. The Siege of Derry begins in Ireland as former King James II arrives at the gates of Derry and asks for its surrender during the Williamite War in Ireland. The Protestant defenders refuse and the siege lasts until August 1 when it is abandoned. .[6] April 19 - A fire in Amalienborg-palace in Copenhagen killed 180 people. May 11 (May 1 O.S.) The Battle of Bantry Bay begins during the Williamite War in Ireland as the French fleet under the Marquis de Châteaurenault is able to protect its transports, unloading supplies for James II, from the English Royal Navy under the Earl of Torrington, and withdraws unpursued.[7] William and Mary accept the Scottish throne a month after the Scottish Parliament votes to depose King James VII May 12 – Nine Years' War: With England and the Netherlands now both ruled by William III, they join the Grand Alliance (League of Augsburg), thus escalating the conflict, which continues until 1697. This is also the effective beginning of King William's War, the first of four North American Wars (until 1763) between English and French colonists, both sides allied to Native American tribes. The nature of the fighting is a series of raids on each other's settlements, across the Canadian and New England borders. May 24 – The Act of Toleration, drawn up by the Convention Parliament of England to protect Protestants but with Roman Catholics intentionally excluded, is passed; this effectively concludes the Glorious Revolution. May 25 – The last hearth tax is collected in England and Wales. May 31 – Leisler's Rebellion: Calvinist Jacob Leisler deposes lieutenant governor Francis Nicholson and assumes control of the Province of New York. June 5 – The Convention of Estates adjourns in Scotland after 11 weeks and its members form a new Scottish parliament. June 14 – The Duke of Gordon, a Scottish peer and Jacobite supporter, surrenders Edinburgh Castle to Protestant attackers after holding out for 20 days following the Glorious Revolution. July 25 – The Council of Wales and the Marches is abolished. July 27 – First Jacobite rising: Battle of Killiecrankie near Pitlochry in Perthshire – Scottish Covenanter supporters of William III and Mary II (under Hugh Mackay) are defeated by Jacobite supporters of James II, but the latter's leader, John Graham, Viscount Dundee, is killed. Hand grenades are used in action.[8] July 28 – English sailors break through a floating boom across the River Foyle, to end the siege of Derry after 105 days.[9] August 2 – Boston Revolt: Edmund Andros, former governor of the Dominion of New England, escapes from Boston to Connecticut, but is recaptured. August 5 – Beaver Wars: Lachine massacre – A force of 1,500 Iroquois largely destroys the village of Lachine, New France. August 12 – Innocent XI (Benedetto Odescalchi, b. 1611), Pope since 1676, dies. He played a major part in founding both the League of Augsburg, against Louis XIV, and the Holy League, against the Ottoman Empire. August 20 – A large Williamite force under Marshal Schomberg begins the siege of Carrickfergus in the north of Ireland, which surrenders on August 27. August 21 – First Jacobite rising: Battle of Dunkeld – Covenanters defeat the Jacobites in Scotland.[10] August 23 Roman Catholic cardinals convene in Rome for a papal conclave to elect a successor to Pope Innocent XI. The conclave lasts until October 6. Gravely ill, the Empress Xiaoyiren is proclaimed empress by her husband, China's Kangxi Emperor, after having been Imperial Noble Consort since 1682. She dies the next day. August 27 – China and Russia sign the Treaty of Nerchinsk. September 8 – The Siege of Mainz (in the modern-day Rheinland-Pfalz state of Germany), which had started on June 1, ends after almost three months, as French General Nicolas Chalon du Blé surrenders the walled city to the armies of Austria and the Dutch Republic. September 9 – King William brings England into a military alliance with the Holy Roman Empire in a fight against France in the Nine Years War. September 24 – The Holy Roman Empire wins the Battle of Niš, fought against the Ottoman Empire during the Great Turkish War in modern-day Serbia. September 28–29 – A total lunar eclipse is visible in eastern America, western Europe and west Africa.[11] October 6 – The papal conclave in Rome unanimously elects Pietro Vito Ottoboni as the new Pope. Ottoboni takes the name Alexander VIII and succeeds Pope Innocent XI, to become the 241st pope, the first Venetian to hold the office in over 200 years. October 26 – Skopje fire of 1689 occurs, lasting for two days and burning much of the city. November 11 – The Siege of Larache in Morocco ends when the Spanish troops surrender to Mawlay Ismail and the Moroccan forces. November 22 – Peter the Great decrees the construction of the Great Siberian Road to China. December 10 – A great comet is visible from Pekin and sightings continue until December 24th, including many from Dutch ships near the equator.[12] December 16 – The Bill of Rights (An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crown), drawn up by the Convention Parliament of England to establish constitutional monarchy in England, but with Roman Catholics barred from the throne, receives royal assent; it will remain substantially in force into the 21st century. December 22 – A serious earthquake strikes Innsbruck, Austria.[13] Peter the Great plots to overthrow his half-sister Sophia as regent of Russia. Supporters of William of Orange seize Liverpool Castle in the north west of England.[14] The English East India Company expands its influence, and a Committee of the House of Commons is formed to deal with the concerns of the Company.[15] Valvasor's The Glory of the Duchy of Carniola is printed in Nuremberg. The first documented performance of the opera Dido and Aeneas by Henry Purcell takes place at Josias Priest's girls' school in Chelsea, London, with a libretto based on Virgil's Aeneid.[16] Boston suffers a smallpox epidemic.[17] Montesquieu born 18 January Pierre-Joseph Alary born 19 March Richard Ward (governor) born 15 April Marie Anne de Bourbon born 18 April Antoine Louis Rouillé born 7 June Mary Montagu, Duchess of Montagu born 15 July Szymon Czechowicz born 22 July Prince William, Duke of Gloucester born 24 July Henric Benzelius born 7 August Kilian Ignaz Dientzenhofer born 1 September Anna Sophie Schack born 4 September Catharina Backer born 22 September Nijō Yoshitada born 26 September Frans van Mieris the Younger born 24 December January 7 – Robert Murray, Brigadier-General, Scottish soldier, Member of Parliament (d. 1738) January 11 – Charles Parkin, English clergyman and antiquarian (b. 1765) January 15 – Giovanni Gaetano Bottari, Italian scholar and critic (b. 1775) January 16 – Edmond Jean François Barbier, French historian (d. 1771) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (b. 1755) Jan Abel Wassenbergh, painter from the Northern Netherlands (d. 1750) January 21 – Daniel Henchman, bookseller (d. 1761) January 22 – Philibert Orry, French politician (d. 1747) January 23 – Joseph Ames, English bibliographer and antiquary (d. 1759) January 24 – Gaspare Diziani, Italian painter (d. 1767) January 29 – James Rait, Bishop of Brechin (d. 1777) February 1 – Thomas Jenner, English academic (d. 1768) February 3 – Blas de Lezo, admiral of the Spanish Empire (d. 1741) February 23 – Leonardo Antonio Olivieri, Italian painter (d. 1752) c. February 23 – Samuel Bellamy, English pirate captain (d. 1717) February 27 Pietro Gnocchi, Italian composer (d. 1775) John Roosevelt, American businessman and alderman (d. 1750) Maximilian Emanuel of Württemberg-Winnental, German noble (d. 1709) March 3 – Thomas Ingoldsby, British politician (d. 1768) March 3 – Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1763) March 7 – Charles-Michel Mesaiger, Jesuit priest (d. 1766) March 11 Roger Handasyd, British Army officer (d. 1763) Nanbu Toshimoto, mid-Edo period Japanese samurai, the 6th daimyō of Morioka Domain (d. 1725) March 19 – Pierre-Joseph Alary, French ecclesiastic and writer (d. 1770) March 20 – Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 25 – Peder Hersleb, Norwegian bishop (d. 1757) March 26 – Archduchess Maria Magdalena of Austria, Austrian Royal (d. 1743) April 2 – Arthur Dobbs, Irish politician, governor of the Province of North Carolina (d. 1765) April 5 – William Holmes, English academic and Dean of Exeter (d. 1748) April 14 – William Murray, Marquess of Tullibardine, Scottish army officer and Jacobite leader (d. 1746) April 15 – Richard Ward, American colonial governor (d. 1763) April 18 – Marie Anne de Bourbon, French noble (d. 1720) April 21 – Johann Jakob Fried, German obstetrician (d. 1769) April 24 – Giovanni Antonio Faldoni, Italian painter and engraver (d. 1770) April 30 – Jean-Jacques Amelot de Chaillou, French politician (d. 1749) May 1 – Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1736) May 2 – Franz de Paula Ferg, Austrian painter (d. 1740) May 5 – John Tufts, American minister and music educator (d. 1750) May 10 – José Manso de Velasco, 1st Count of Superunda, Royal Governor of Chile (d. 1767) May 11 – Heinrich Karl Ludwig de Herault, Prussian Army general (d. 1757) May 15 – Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, writer and poet from England (d. 1762) May 16 – Samuel Adams Sr., American brewer (d. 1748) May 21 – André-François Deslandes, French philosopher (d. 1757) May 24 – Daniel Finch, 8th Earl of Winchilsea, British politician (d. 1769) May 27 – Andreas Jakob von Dietrichstein, Archbishop of Salzburg (d. 1753) May 28 – Maximilian of Hesse-Kassel, German prince (d. 1753) May 29 – Louis de Gramont, 6th Duke of Gramont, French general (d. 1745) June 1 – Henri François, comte de Ségur, French general (d. 1751) June 2 – Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, British politician, bibliophile, collector and patron of the arts (d. 1741) June 6 – Algernon Coote, 6th Earl of Mountrath, Irish politician (d. 1744) June 7 – Antoine Louis Rouillé, French noble (d. 1761) June 12 – Sir Richard Grosvenor, 4th Baronet, British politician; (d. 1732) June 19 – Montague Blundell, 1st Viscount Blundell, Irish Viscount (d. 1756) June 23 – George Hay, 8th Earl of Kinnoull, British diplomat (d. 1758) June 24 – Giovanni Casini, Portrait painter and sculptor (d. 1748) June 26 Edward Holyoke, American academic administrator, 9th president of Harvard (d. 1769) James Radclyffe, 3rd Earl of Derwentwater, English noble (d. 1716) July 6 – Johann Friedrich Karl von Ostein, Roman Catholic archbishop (d. 1763) July 9 – Alexis Piron, French writer (d. 1773) July 14 – Antoine Gaubil, French missionary (d. 1759) July 15 – Mary Montagu, Duchess of Montagu (d. 1751) July 16 – Samuel Molyneux, Irish politician (d. 1728) July 17 – Christian, Landgrave of Hesse-Wanfried-Rheinfels (d. 1755) July 21 – John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1767) July 22 – Szymon Czechowicz, Polish artist (d. 1775) July 24 – Prince William, Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne (d. 1700) July 26 – Maria Anna Josepha Althann, Spanish noble (d. 1755) August 1 – Pedro de Calatayud, writer (d. 1773) August 3 – Ladislas Ignace de Bercheny, Marshal of France (d. 1778) August 4 – James Cotter the Younger, Leader of the Catholics of Cork (d. 1720) August 7 – Henric Benzelius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1758) August 8 – Wenzel Lorenz Reiner, Czech painter (d. 1743) August 19 – Samuel Richardson, English writer and printer (d. 1761) August 21 – Josep Prades i Gallent, Organist and composer (d. 1757) September 1 Kilian Ignaz Dientzenhofer, Czech architect (d. 1751) Philipp Segesser, Swiss missionary (d. 1762) September 4 Hugh Bethell, British Member of Parliament (d. 1747) Thomas Lawrence, American mayor (d. 1754) Anna Sophie Schack, Danish noblewoman (d. 1760) September 13 – Johan Fredrik Peringskiöld, Swedish translator (d. 1725) September 17 – Ferdinand Charles, comte d'Aspremont-Lynden, army general (d. 1772) September 18 – Gabriel Malagrida, Italian missionary (d. 1761) September 21 – Jan Klemens Branicki, Polish noble (d. 1771) September 22 – Catharina Backer, painter from the Northern Netherlands (d. 1766) September 23 – Antonio Denzio, Italian opera singer (d. 1763) September 24 – Johann Adam Steinmetz, German pastor (d. 1762) September 26 – Nijō Yoshitada, Japanese noble (d. 1737) September 27 – Edward Stanley, 11th Earl of Derby, English noble and politician (d. 1776) September 29 – Henry Perrot, British Member of Parliament (d. 1740) September 30 – Jacques Aubert, French composer and violinist (d. 1753) October 10 – Francesco Maria Pratilli, Italian priest, antiquarian, famed for skilled forgeries (d. 1763) October 15 – Nicolas-Ignace de Beaubois, French missionary (d. 1770) October 22 King John V of Portugal, Portuguese king (d. 1750) Matthew Skinner, English serjeant-at-law, judge and politician (d. 1749) October 29 – Tokugawa Yoshimichi, daimyo (d. 1713) October 31 – Mildmay Fane, British politician (d. 1715) November 2 Michael Cox, Anglican archbishop in Ireland (d. 1779) Charles-François Panard, French chansonnier and poet (d. 1765) Joan Paul Schaghen, Dutch governor (d. 1746) November 3 Jan Josef Ignác Brentner, Czech composer (d. 1742) John Crowley, British Member of Parliament (d. 1728) November 4 – Luís Carlos Inácio Xavier de Meneses, 1st Marquis of Louriçal, Portuguese nobleman and statesman (d. 1742) November 6 Reynolds Calthorpe, politician (d. 1714) Christoph Schütz, German theologian (d. 1750) November 8 – Henry XXXV, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (d. 1758) November 17 – Jean François Foppens, Flemish historian (d. 1761) November 21 – Jacques I, Prince of Monaco, Prince consort of Monaco (d. 1751) November 29 – Johann Theodor Eller, German chemist and physician (d. 1760) November 30 Lars Gathenhielm, Swedish privateer (d. 1718) Joseph Wamps, French painter (d. 1744) December 1 – Hieronymus Albrecht Hass, harpsichord maker (d. 1752) December 4 – Gottfried Lengnich, historian and politician (d. 1774) December 8 – Albert Wolfgang of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, Titular margrave of Brandenburg, imperial general (d. 1734) December 11 – Ignatius van der Beken, Flemish painter (d. 1774) December 14 – Agostino Veracini, Italian painter (d. 1762) December 21 – Arthur Ingram, 6th Viscount of Irvine, British peer and politician (d. 1736) December 23 – Joseph Bodin de Boismortier, French composer (d. 1755) December 24 – Frans van Mieris the Younger, Dutch painter (d. 1763) December 27 – Jacob August Franckenstein, Encyclopedia editor, professor (d. 1733) Seth Ward (bishop of Salisbury) died 6 January Marie Louise d'Orléans died 12 February Sambhaji died 11 March Kazimierz Łyszczyński died 30 March Archduchess Maria Anna Josepha of Austria died 4 April Lorenzo Onofrio Colonna died 14 April Aphra Behn died 16 April Christina, Queen of Sweden died 19 April Conyers Darcy, 1st Earl of Holderness died 14 June Song Si-yeol died 19 July Pope Innocent XI died 12 August John Lake (bishop) died 30 August Jane Lane, Lady Fisher died 9 September George Ent died 13 October Stephan Farffler died 24 October Thomas Sydenham died 29 December January 6 Cristoforo Ivanovich, Venetian historian and librettist of Serb origin (b. 1628) Bishop Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, mathematician and astronomer (b. 1617) January 9 – Sir Hugh Cholmeley, 4th Baronet, English politician (b. 1632) January 16 – Gilbert Holles, 3rd Earl of Clare, English politician (b. 1633) January 18 Ernest Günther I, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (b. 1609) Humphrey Lloyd, British bishop (b. 1610) January 24 – Henry Waldegrave, 1st Baron Waldegrave, English peer and Jacobite supporter (b. 1661) January 27 Robert Aske, merchant & haberdasher in the City of London (b. 1619) Sir Henry Beaumont, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1638) Thomas Colepeper, 2nd Baron Colepeper, English noble and colonial governor of Virginia (b. 1635) January 28 – Bernardino Corniani, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1626) January 29 – Maria van Cortlandt van Rensselaer, Dutch director of Rensselaerswyck (Albany, New York) (b. 1645) January 31 – Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Durango (b. 1635) February 1 – Sir John Borlase, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1642) February 4 – Moshe ben Yonatan Galante, Ottoman rabbi (b. 1621) February 5 – William Coddington Jr., Rhode Island colonial governor (b. 1651) February 6 – Metcalfe Robinson, English politician (b. 1629) February 8 – Sir John Gell, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1613) February 12 – Marie Louise d'Orléans, Queen of Spain as the wife of King Charles II (b. 1662) February 13 – Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1622) February 18 – Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma, Spanish politician and military personnel (b. 1635) February 19 – Khushal Khattak, Afghan poet (b. 1613) February 21 – Isaac Vossius, Dutch classical scholar (b. 1618) February 22 – Willem Ogier, Flemish playwright (b. 1618) February 24 – Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish countess and duchess (b. 1632) February 28 – Thomas Benedict, American settler (b. 1617) March 7 – Franz Johann von Vogt von Altensumerau und Prasberg, Bishop of Constance (b. 1611) March 8 – Alexander Parker, British minister (b. 1628) March 9 – François Adhémar de Monteil, French priest, Bishop of Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux (b. 1603) March 10 – Philip Louis, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Wiesenburg (b. 1620) March 11 Kim Ik-hun, Korean General and philosopher, soldier, politician (b. 1619) Sambhaji, High Protector of the Maratha Empire (b. 1657) March 14 – Anthony Coucheron, Norwegian engineer (b. 1650) March 15 – Yolo, Qing dynasty prince (b. 1625) March 18 – John Dixwell, regicide (b. 1607) March 24 Thomas Ballard, American politician (b. 1630) Michiel ten Hove, Grand Pensionary of Holland (b. 1640) March 26 – Gabriel Milan, Governor of the Danish West Indies (b. 1631) March 29 – Sir John Hotham, 2nd Baronet, Member of the House of Commons of England (b. 1632) March 30 – Kazimierz Łyszczyński, Polish philosopher (b. 1634) March 31 – Tommaso Caracciolo, Bishop of Gerace (b. 1640) April 4 – Archduchess Maria Anna Josepha of Austria, youngest surviving daughter of Ferdinand III (b. 1654) April 12 – John Hunting, first ruling elder of the church of Dedham, Massachusetts (b. 1602) April 14 – Lorenzo Onofrio Colonna, Italian noble (b. 1637) April 16 – Aphra Behn, British playwright, poet and spy (b. 1640) April 18 – George Jeffreys, 1st Baron Jeffreys, Welsh judge, aka the Hanging Judge (b. 1645) April 19 – Christina, Queen of Sweden, ruled from 1632 until abdication in 1654 (b. 1626) April 22 – Thomas Proby, English politician (b. 1632) May 11 – Charles Goodall, English poet (b. 1671) May 12 – Sir John Reresby, 2nd Baronet, English politician and diarist (b. 1634) May 15 – Jean Paul Médaille, French Jesuit missionary (b. 1618) May 20 – Estevão Brioso de Figueiredo, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Funchal of Olinda (b. 1630) May 23 – Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 – Charles Errard, French painter (b. 1606) June 4 – René Gaultier de Varennes, New France governor (b. 1635) June 7 – Alphonse de Berghes, Roman Catholic archbishop (b. 1624) June 8 – Decio Azzolino, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1623) June 9 – François Bonnemer, French painter and engraver (b. 1638) June 10 – Christophe Veyrier, sculptor (b. 1637) June 13 – William Annand, Minister of the Church of Scotland and the Church of England (b. 1633) June 14 – Conyers Darcy, 1st Earl of Holderness, English noble (b. 1598) June 17 Jan Baptist de Crépu, Flemish painter and army officer (b. 1631) Marcin Zaltoyski, Polish noble (b. 1637) June 20 Willem Coucheron, Dutch general in the Dano-Norwegian army (b. 1600) Richard Sherlock, English Anglican priest (b. 1614) June 21 – Thomas Blanchet, French painter (b. 1614) June 25 – William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (b. 1613) June 27 – Richard Waldron, colonial settler, acting President of the Province of New Hampshire (b. 1615) June 28 – Thomas Mainwaring, English politician (b. 1623) July 1 – Anne Crawford-Lindsay, Scottish nobility (b. 1631) July 2 – Edward Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham (b. 1622) July 7 – Princess Louise of Savoy, Hereditary Princess of Baden-Baden (b. 1627) July 8 Menahem Mendel Auerbach, Austrian banker and rabbi (b. 1620) Edward Wooster, English Connecticut pioneer (b. 1622) July 19 – Song Si-yeol, Korean philosopher (b. 1607) July 23 – Frederick Wilhelm von Pfalz-Neuburg, German noble (b. 1665) July 27 – John Graham, 1st Viscount Dundee, Scottish general (b. 1648) August 6 – Princess Dorothea Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, Electress of Brandenburg (b. 1636) August 9 – Dionisio Lazzari, Italian sculptor and architect (b. 1617) August 12 – Pope Innocent XI, pope of the Catholic Church (b. 1611) August 13 – Count Maximilian I, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Count of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (b. 1636) August 15 – John Gregory, Connecticut settler (b. 1612) August 17 William Boynton, English politician (b. 1641) Thomas Street, astronomer (b. 1621) August 20 – Antonio Marinari, Roman Catholic prelate, Auxiliary Bishop of Ostia-Velletri, Titular Bishop of Thagaste (b. 1605) August 21 – William Cleland, Scottish poet and soldier (b. c. 1661) August 28 Claude-Jean Allouez, French Jesuit missionary and explorer of North America (b. 1622) Alexander Coosemans, Flemish still life painter (b. 1627) August 29 – Curwen Rawlinson, English politician (b. 1641) August 30 – John Lake, English bishop (b. 1624) September 6 – Torii Tadanori, Daimyo who ruled the Takatō Domain in Shinano Province (b. 1646) September 9 – Jane Lane, Lady Fisher, English Royalist (b. 1626) September 10 – John Belasyse, 1st Baron Belasyse, English politician and noble (b. 1614) September 13 – Ciro Ferri, Italian painter, engraver, sculptor and architect (b. 1634) September 15 Balthasar Cellarius, German theologian (b. 1614) Timoléon Cheminais de Montaigu, French theologian (b. 1652) September 18 – Sir Richard Head, 1st Baronet, English politician (b. 1600) September 26 – August, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck (b. 1652) September 30 – Julius Francis, Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg, Bohemian noble (b. 1641) October 1 – Alexander Voet the Elder, Flemish engraver (b. 1608) October 4 – Quirinus Kuhlmann, German Baroque poet and mystic (b. 1651) October 11 – Fyodor Shaklovity, Russian diplomat (b. 1640) October 13 – George Ent, English scientist and physician; (b. 1604) October 14 – Adolph John I, Count Palatine of Kleeburg, Swedish prince (b. 1629) October 15 – Sir Edward Dering, 3rd Baronet, English politician (b. 1650) October 24 – Stephan Farffler, German inventor (b. 1633) October 25 – Joseph Maynard, English politician (b. 1639) October 30 – Pier Antonio Capobianco, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Lacedonia (b. 1619) November 9 – Enea Silvio Piccolomini, imperial general (b. 1651) November 12 – Justus de Verwer, Dutch painter and illustrator (b. 1625) November 13 Matteo Borboni, Italian painter (b. 1610) Philipp von Zesen, German poet (b. 1619) November 16 – Cornelis Mahu, Flemish painter (b. 1613) November 18 – Jacob van der Ulft, painter from the Northern Netherlands (b. 1621) November 19 – Elizabeth Cavendish, Countess of Devonshire, English noblewoman; (b. 1619) November 20 – Samuel Peterson, American city founder (b. 1639) November 24 – Carey Dillon, 5th Earl of Roscommon, Irish nobleman and professional soldier (b. 1627) November 26 – Marquard Gude, German archaeologist (b. 1635) December 2 – George Speke, English politician (b. 1623) December 6 – Pjetër Bogdani, Albanian priest and writer (b. c. 1630) December 12 – Louis Ferdinand Elle the Elder, French painter (b. 1612) December 15 – Anne Neville, abbess of Pontoise (b. 1605) December 16 Cornelis Geelvinck, Dutch mayor (b. 1621) Thomas Wyndham, English Member of Parliament (b. 1640) December 25 – Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1655) December 27 – Gervase Bryan, English clergyman (b. 1622) December 28 – Pietro Montanini, Italian painter (b. 1626) December 29 Olfert Dapper, Dutch physician and writer (b. 1636) George Kinnaird, 1st Lord Kinnaird, Scottish aristocrat (b. 1622) Françoise Bertaut de Motteville, French writer (b. 1621) Thomas Sydenham, English physician (b. 1624) December 31 Felipe Fernandez de Pardo, Roman Catholic prelate, Archbishop of Manila (b. 1611) Gilbert de Choiseul Duplessis Praslin, Roman Catholic bishop (b. 1613) Anders Sinclair, Scottish soldier who joined Swedish service during the Thirty Years' War (b. 1614) ^ a b Kenyon, J. P. (1978). Stuart England. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books. ISBN 0-14-022076-3. ^ Oxford DNB odnb/9780198614128.001.0001/odnb-9780198614128-e-16885?rskey=mOcb4B&result=4 ^ Miller, John (2000). James II. Yale English monarchs (3rd ed.). New Haven: Yale University Press. pp. 222–227. ISBN 0-300-08728-4. ^ "Total Eclipse of the Moon: 1689 April 04". astro.ukho.gov.uk. Retrie

Alabama. Taxes also play a role in the variation of cigarette prices by brand and location, with certain states and local governments imposing additional taxes on tobacco products.If you’re a regular smoker, purchasing a carton of cigarettes can provide cost savings compared to buying individual packs. A carton typically contains 10 packs of cigarettes, with prices varying from state to state and store to store. For example:In Delaware and Florida, a carton of cigarettes costs $55.In Maine and Maryland, the cost of a carton is $66.In New Jersey, a carton can cost around $76.The price of a carton of cigarettes also depends on the brand. For instance, a carton of Marlboro cigarettes can range from $55 to $65, while a carton of Newport cigarettes may cost around $50. American Spirit cartons can be priced as high as $80.Cigarette taxes play a significant role in the pricing of cigarettes and are a source of revenue for many states. Let’s explore the varying cigarette tax rates across the country:District of Columbia: The highest cigarette tax in the country is imposed by the District of Columbia at $4.50 per pack.New York and Connecticut: These states closely follow with cigarette tax rates of $4.35 per pack.Missouri: On the other end of the spectrum, Missouri has the lowest cigarette tax rate at just $0.17 per pack.Georgia, North Carolina, and North Dakota: These states have cigarette tax rates of less than $0.50 per pack.States with higher cigarette taxes tend to have lower smoking rates, suggesting that higher taxes may be an effective tool in reducing smoking, especially among young people. Some states have recently increased their cigarette taxes to raise revenue and discourage smoking. For example, both Illinois and Massachusetts increased their cigarette tax rates in 2021.It’s important to note that these tax rates are subject to change and may not reflect the most current information. Additionally, some local governments within each state may impose additional taxes on tobacco products.Cigarette prices by state can vary significantly, reflecting factors such as taxes, regulations, and local laws. Understanding the average prices, cheapest and most expensive states to buy cigarettes, brand variations, carton prices, and cigarette taxes can provide valuable insights into the economics of smoking. Whether you’re a smoker or simply interested in the topic, this comprehensive guide has provided you with a thorough understanding of cigarette prices across the United States. price of cigarettes by state Total New York Cigarette Taxes Average Cost Per Pack Ranking (Highest to Lowest) $4.35 / pack $10.45 / pack 1st / 51 In addition to (or instead of) traditional sales taxes, cigarettes and other tobacco products are subject to excise taxes on both the New York and Federal levels. Excise taxes on tobacco are implemented by every state, as are excises on alcohol and motor fuels like gasoline. Other New York Excise Taxes: Alcohol Tobacco Fuel Current New York Tobacco Excise Tax Rates At $4.35 / pack, New York the highest state taxes on cigarettes in the United States The primary excise taxes on tobacco in New York are on cigarettes, though many states also have taxes on other tobacco products like cigars, snuff, or e-cigarettes. The tax on cigarettes and little cigars are $4.35 per pack of 20 cigarettes and other tobacco products are taxed at 75% of their wholesale price. Snuff is taxed at a rate of $2 per ounce. New York City has an additional $1.50/pack tax on cigarettes, making it one of the most expensive cities to buy a pack in the United States. Payment of New York Tobacco Excise Taxes Payments of tobacco excise taxes are made by vendors, not by consumers, though the taxes will be passed on in the tobacco's retail price. Sales reports and payments of cigarettes and tobacco products are due on the 15th of each month. Federal Tobacco Excise Taxes The price of all tobacco products sold in New York also includes Federal Tobacco excise taxes, which are collected from the manufacturer by the Tobacco and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau and generally passed on to the consumer in the product's price. Federal excise tax rates on tobacco products are as follows: Cigars and Cigarettes Small Cigarettes $50.33 per 1,000 cigarettes, or $1.01 per pack of 20 Large Cigarettes $105.69 per 1,000 cigarettes, or $2.11 per pack of 20 Small Cigars $50.33 per 1,000 cigars, or $1.01 per pack of 20 Large Cigars 52.75% of sales price but not to exceed $402.60 per 1,000 cigars, or $0.4026 maximum each Other Tobacco Products Pipe Tobacco $2.8311 per pound, or $0.1769 per one-ounce tin Chewing Tobacco $0.5033 per pound, or $0.0315 per one-ounce tin Snuff $1.51 per pound, or $0.0944 per one-ounce tin Roll-your-own Tobacco $24.78 per pound, or $1.5488 per one-ounce tin There are also federal excise taxes on cigarette rolling paper and cigarette tubes. --> Back to New York Sales Tax Handbook Top Cigarette prices vary significantly across states due to two variable tax components, representing a substantial portion of the retail price: State Excise Tax: A specific tax imposed directly on cigarettes that varies between states. State Sales Tax: The general sales tax that applies to retail purchases, which some states don't apply to cigarettes. All cigarettes also have a federal tax that does not contribute to the variation from state to state: Federal Tax: A consistent $1.01 federal excise tax applied on every pack sold nationwide. Tax as a percentage of total price The proportion of cigarette prices attributable to taxes varies by state: For the average smoker, these price differences translate to significant financial impacts. Someone who smokes one pack daily would spend about $2,750 annually in Missouri but over $5,140 in New York, a difference of nearly $2,400 per year based only on location. State Excise Taxes As of 2025, the average state cigarette tax is $1.97 per pack, but rates vary from state to state. The average state excise tax ranges from as high as $5.35 in New York to as low as $0.17 in Missouri. Therefore, state excise taxes are the main difference between the prices of cigarette packets. States with the highest cigarette excise taxes Northeastern states lead with the highest cigarette rates, often using tax revenues to fund smoking cessation and prevention initiatives. State Excise Tax New York $5.35 Maryland $5.00 District of Columbia $4.50 Rhode Island $4.50 Connecticut $4.35 Massachusetts $3.51 Hawaii $3.20 Vermont $3.08 Minnesota $3.04 Illinois $2.98 States with the lowest cigarette excise taxes Southern states generally maintain low tobacco taxes due to tobacco industry influence, cross-border sales advantages, and agricultural interests. State Excise Tax Missouri $0.17 Georgia $0.37 North Dakota $0.44 North Carolina $0.45 Idaho $0.57 South Carolina $0.57 Wyoming $0.60 Virginia $0.60 Tennessee $0.62 Nebraska $0.64 Cigarette Prices by Brand Beyond state-by-state variations, cigarette prices also differ significantly by brand tier. According to Tobacco Insider, Malboro is the best-selling cigarette brand in the US since 1972. However, the deep-discount segment has grown in recent years, accounting for over 30% of U.S. cigarette sales. Montego, in particular, has emerged as a major player, becoming the fourth-largest brand overall with a 4.3% market share. The market is divided into three distinct price segments: Premium brands Most expensive and widely recognized, these brands are known for consistent quality. They are produced by major companies like Philip Morris (Altria) and Reynolds American. Popular brands include Marlboro, Newport, Camel, and Natural American Spirit. In heavily taxed states, prices can reach $15 per pack. The national average is around $9.60 per pack. Value-priced brands Positioned as quality alternatives at moderate prices, these brands offer modest savings with prices 20–30% lower than premium brands. Their common brands include Lucky Strike, Pall Mall, and Maverick. Average prices range from $5.50 to $7.00 per pack, depending on state taxes. Deep-discount brands The cheapest options, this category are often produced by smaller companies or for private labels and are typically found in low-tax states. Popular choices include Montego, Sonoma, Montclair, Crowns, LD, and Cheyenne. Prices usually range from $3 to $5 per pack. Total Connecticut Cigarette Taxes Average Cost Per Pack Ranking (Highest to Lowest) $3.90 / pack $8.91 / pack 4th / 51 In addition to (or instead of) traditional sales taxes, cigarettes and other tobacco products are subject to excise taxes on both the Connecticut and Federal levels. Excise taxes on tobacco are implemented by every state, as are excises on alcohol and motor fuels like gasoline. Other Connecticut Excise Taxes: Alcohol Tobacco Fuel Current Connecticut Tobacco Excise Tax Rates At $3.90 / pack, Connecticut has some of the highest state taxes on cigarettes in the United States The primary excise taxes on tobacco in Connecticut are on cigarettes, though many states also have taxes on other tobacco products like cigars, snuff, or e-cigarettes. The tax on cigarettes is $3.40 per pack containing 20 cigarettes and a tax on all other tobacco products of 50% of wholesale selling price. There is also a tax of $1 per ounce of snuff. Payment of Connecticut Tobacco Excise Taxes Payments of tobacco excise taxes are made by vendors, not by consumers, though the taxes will be passed on in the tobacco's retail price. Sales reports and payments are due on the 25th day of each month. Federal Tobacco Excise Taxes The price of all tobacco products sold in Connecticut also includes Federal Tobacco excise taxes, which are collected from the manufacturer by the Tobacco and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau and generally passed on to the consumer in the product's price. Federal excise tax rates on tobacco products are as follows: Cigars and Cigarettes Small Cigarettes $50.33 per 1,000 cigarettes, or $1.01 per pack of 20 Large Cigarettes $105.69 per 1,000 cigarettes, or $2.11 per pack of 20 Small Cigars $50.33 per 1,000 cigars, or $1.01 per pack of 20 Large Cigars 52.75% of sales price but not to exceed $402.60 per 1,000 cigars, or $0.4026 maximum each Other Tobacco Products Pipe Tobacco $2.8311 per pound, or $0.1769 per one-ounce tin Chewing Tobacco $0.5033 per pound, or $0.0315 per one-ounce tin Snuff $1.51 per pound, or $0.0944 per one-ounce tin Roll-your-own Tobacco $24.78 per pound, or $1.5488 per one-ounce tin There are also federal excise taxes on cigarette rolling paper and cigarette tubes. --> Back to Connecticut Sales Tax Handbook Top Did you know that the cost of cigarettes can vary significantly depending on which state you’re in? In fact, the price of a pack of cigarettes can differ by as much as $4.50 from one state to another. If you’re a smoker or someone looking to understand the cost implications of smoking, the 2024 State-by-State Cigarette Price Guide is here to help. This comprehensive guide allows you to compare cigarette prices by state, giving you valuable insights into the most affordable options available. By analyzing data from various sources, including The Real Cost of Smoking by State in 2024, this guide provides a detailed analysis of state cigarette taxes and average retail prices per pack. With this information, you can understand the varying costs of cigarettes in different states and explore budget-friendly alternatives. Key Takeaways: The cost of cigarettes varies significantly from one state to another. The 2024 State-by-State Cigarette Price Guide allows you to compare cigarette prices by state. Data from The Real Cost of Smoking by State in 2024 is used to analyze state cigarette taxes and average retail prices per pack. Understanding the varying costs of cigarettes can help you make informed decisions about your smoking habits. The guide also highlights budget-friendly alternatives for smokers looking to save money on their cigarette purchases. State Cigarette Tax Rates Source: howmoneywalks.com State cigarette tax rates play a crucial role in determining the overall cost of cigarettes. Smokers across the United States are aware of the significant impact that state taxes have on their smoking habits and expenses. By understanding the variations in state tax rates, individuals can make informed choices and potentially save money on their cigarette purchases. The Real Cost of Smoking by State in 2024 provides valuable insights into the average state cigarette tax, allowing smokers to identify states with the highest and lowest tax rates. Here’s a breakdown of the average state cigarette tax rates: State Cigarette Tax Rate New York $4.35 per pack Connecticut $4.35 per pack Hawaii $4.35 per pack Rhode Island $4.25 per pack Washington $3.03 per pack Mississippi $0.68 per pack As evident from the table above, New York, Connecticut, and Hawaii have the highest cigarette tax rates at $4.35 per pack. On the other hand, Mississippi has the lowest cigarette tax rate at $0.68 per pack. Understanding these differences can help smokers decide where to purchase cigarettes or even consider quitting smoking as a cost-saving measure. It’s important to note that state cigarette tax rates are subject to change, so it’s advisable to stay updated on the latest rates before making any purchasing decisions. Cigarette Prices by State The 2024 State-by-State Cigarette Price Guide provides a comprehensive overview of cigarette prices in each state. By analyzing the data from The Real Cost of Smoking by State in 2024, individuals can gain valuable insights into the average retail price per pack across different states. This information enables smokers to compare and contrast prices, helping them identify states with the highest and lowest cigarette prices. Understanding the state-specific cigarette prices is crucial for making informed purchasing decisions based on affordability and personal preferences. Whether you’re looking for the average cigarette prices to plan your budget or searching for the lowest cigarette prices in specific states, this guide equips you with the information you need. Take a closer look at the table below to see the average cigarette prices in select states: State Average Cigarette Price per Pack California $9.32 Texas $6.41 New York $12.85 Florida $6.96 Ohio $6.15 These average cigarette prices are just a snapshot, and the guide provides comprehensive data for all states, allowing you to explore the pricing across the entire country. With this information, you can make informed decisions about where to purchase cigarettes and find the most cost-effective options based on your location. As you navigate through the 2024 State-by-State Cigarette Price Guide, you’ll gain a deeper understanding of the variations in cigarette prices and the impact they have on your budget. Stay informed and make the most out of your purchasing decisions by using this comprehensive guide to cigarette prices by state. Affordable Cigarette Brands When it comes to cigarette prices, affordability is a key consideration for many smokers. In addition to understanding state-specific cigarette prices, individuals can explore the availability of affordable cigarette brands to help them save money without sacrificing taste or quality. The 2024 State-by-State Cigarette Price Guide, based on data from The Real Cost of Smoking by State in 2024, offers insights into budget-friendly options for smokers who are looking for inexpensive cigarette alternatives. By highlighting brands that offer affordable options, the guide enables smokers to make informed choices and enjoy their preferred cigarettes without overspending. With a range of budget-friendly cigarette brands available, smokers can find options that suit their taste and budget, ensuring a satisfying smoking experience without breaking the bank. Whether you’re a frugal smoker or simply looking for cost-effective cigarette choices, the 2024 State-by-State Cigarette Price Guide provides valuable information to help you identify affordable cigarette brands. It’s an essential resource for anyone seeking budget-friendly cigarettes and looking to make the most of their smoking experience without stretching their wallet. Top Affordable Cigarette Brands Marlboro: Known for its smooth flavor and wide availability, Marlboro offers budget-friendly options for smokers. Camel: Camel cigarettes provide a distinctive taste and are often priced competitively, making them a popular choice among budget-minded smokers. Winston: Winston cigarettes offer a blend of quality and affordability, appealing to smokers who value both taste and value. Pall Mall: With a reputation for providing a rich and robust flavor at an affordable price point, Pall Mall cigarettes are a popular choice for budget-conscious smokers. L&M: L&M cigarettes offer a good balance between affordability and quality, making them a go-to brand for smokers seeking a cost-effective option. These are just a few examples of affordable cigarette brands available in the market. By exploring the options presented in the 2024 State-by-State Cigarette Price Guide, smokers can find the brand that best suits their budget and smoking preferences. Next read: factors influencing cigarette prices. Key Factors Influencing Cigarette Prices Several factors contribute to the variation in cigarette prices across states. State taxation policies, manufacturing costs, and distribution costs are key factors that impact the retail prices of cigarettes. State taxation policies play a significant role in determining the price of cigarettes. Each state has its own taxation policy, setting the tax rates for cigarettes. Higher tax rates result in higher prices for consumers. The Real Cost of Smoking by State in 2024 provides detailed insights into the state taxation policies, allowing individuals to understand the impact of these policies on the overall cost of cigarettes. In addition to taxation policies, manufacturing costs also have a direct influence on cigarette prices. The cost of materials, labor, and machinery involved in manufacturing cigarettes can vary from state to state. These varying costs can affect the final retail price, with higher manufacturing costs leading to higher prices for consumers. Distribution costs are another factor that affects cigarette prices. The costs associated with transporting cigarettes from manufacturers to retailers can vary depending on the state. Transportation expenses, storage fees, and other logistical costs can contribute to differences in cigarette prices across states. Understanding these key factors provides valuable insights into the reasons behind the varying cigarette prices across states. By considering state taxation policies, manufacturing costs, and distribution costs, individuals can make informed decisions when purchasing cigarettes. Factors Affecting Cigarette Prices Impact State Taxation Policies Higher tax rates result in higher prices for consumers. Manufacturing Costs Higher manufacturing costs can lead to higher retail prices. Distribution Costs Transportation and logistical costs contribute to differences in prices across states. Conclusion The 2024 State-by-State Cigarette Price Guide provides a comprehensive overview of cigarette prices across the United States, allowing individuals to make informed decisions about their cigarette purchases. By analyzing state-specific tax rates, average prices, and affordable brands, smokers can navigate the market and find the most budget-friendly options. Understanding the factors that influence cigarette prices, such as state taxation policies and manufacturing costs, empowers individuals to make choices that align with their preferences and financial considerations. With this guide, smokers can stay informed about cigarette prices by state in 2024, ensuring they can enjoy their preferred brand without overspending. In conclusion, the 2024 State-by-State Cigarette Price Guide serves as a valuable resource for smokers across the United States. The summarized data, coupled with insights into key factors influencing cigarette prices, enables individuals to make informed purchasing decisions. Whether comparing prices, exploring affordable brands, or understanding the impact of state taxation policies, this guide provides the necessary information to navigate the cigarette market strategically. By utilizing this guide, smokers can find the most affordable options and make choices that best fit their preferences and budget. The 2024 State-by-State Cigarette Price Guide provides valuable insights into the cost of cigarettes across the United States, allowing individuals to compare cigarette prices by state and make informed decisions about affordable options. State cigarette tax rates play a crucial role in determining the overall cost of cigarettes. Higher tax rates lead to higher prices, while lower tax rates can result in more affordable options. The 2024 State-by-State Cigarette Price Guide showcases average retail prices per pack, allowing individuals to compare and contrast prices across different states, helping them identify states with the highest and lowest cigarette prices. Yes, the 2024 State-by-State Cigarette Price Guide highlights affordable cigarette brands that offer budget-friendly options, ensuring individuals can enjoy their preferred brand without overspending. Factors such as state taxation policies, manufacturing, and distribution costs contribute to the variation in cigarette prices across states. The 2024 State-by-State Cigarette Price Guide helps individuals make informed decisions about their cigarette purchases by providing comprehensive information on state-specific tax rates, average prices, and affordable brands. Source Links Cigarette prices show a remarkable $6 difference between Missouri and New York. A pack costs just $6.11 in Missouri, while New Yorkers pay $11.96. This stark contrast reveals the wide range of cigarette prices throughout America. State tax rates create these significant price differences. New York charges $4.35 per pack in taxes compared to Missouri’s minimal $0.17. These varying tax rates explain why smokers pay such different prices from one state to another. Smokers in northeastern states often pay double what their southern counterparts spend on a carton of cigarettes. This piece provides a detailed look at cigarette prices in all 50 states. You’ll learn about the tax structures driving these price gaps, regional pricing patterns, and expected future costs. Our complete breakdown helps you understand cigarette pricing in different regions of the country. The digital world of cigarette prices in America tells an interesting story. Smokers pay different amounts based on state tax policies and local economic factors. A pack of cigarettes costs $8.00 on average nationwide, with a median price of $7.93. The sort of thing I love is that all but one of these twenty-eight states have prices below this national average, which shows how location affects what you pay. The federal cigarette tax stays at $1.01 per pack. State excise taxes range from a mere $0.17 to $5.35. The total cost per cigarette, including taxes and retail markup, runs between $0.31 and $0.60. These states make smokers pay premium prices: StatePrice Per PackNew York$11.96Rhode Island$11.71Connecticut$11.60Massachusetts$11.11Minnesota$10.49Alaska$10.46Hawaii$10.41Maryland$10.26Illinois$10.16Washington$10.14 Smokers find much better deals in these states: Missouri: $6.11 (lowest in the nation) Georgia: $6.39 North Dakota: $6.55 North Carolina: $6.58 Mississippi: $6.78 Idaho: $6.79 South Carolina: $6.82 Nebraska: $6.84 Alabama: $6.85 Wyoming: $6.85 This is a big deal as it means that eleven states and the District of Columbia now charge more than $10.00 per pack. A pack-a-day smoker in New York spends about $4,365 yearly on cigarettes, while someone in Missouri pays just $2,230. Cigarette prices across America depend heavily on taxes. The taxation system affects what smokers pay nationwide. Let me break down how this works. The federal government charges a standard cigarette tax of $1.01 per pack nationwide. This 2009 old rate came through the Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act. The federal tax sets a baseline price, while state and local taxes add variations that differ by a lot. State cigarette taxes show remarkable differences. New York guides with the highest state tax at $5.35 per pack. Missouri keeps the lowest at just 17 cents. This dramatic variation explains why similar cigarette brands cost different amounts based on location. Here’s how taxes affect total cigarette costs: Taxes make up nearly half of retail cigarette prices nationwide New York and Washington DC see taxes taking over 60% of the final price 37 states and DC have cigarette tax rates of $1.00 or higher Many local governments add their own layer of taxation on top of federal and state taxes. Chicago in Cook County, Illinois stands out with the highest combined tax rate in the country at $7.42 per pack. This three-tier taxation system creates price variations even within states. These tax differences create interesting consumer behaviors: Price gaps between states push people to cross borders for purchases Products from low-tax areas flow into high-tax states Military stores with tax-free status see more sales as nearby retail prices climb These taxes affect more than just prices. A 10% price increase reduces consumption by about 4% among adults and 7% among youth. This proves taxation works both as a revenue generation and public health tool. The cigarette price landscape across America reveals intriguing regional patterns that tell a deeper story than just tax variations. These patterns paint a vivid picture of how location impacts smokers’ costs. The Northeast shows much higher prices than the South. States like New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island maintain average prices above $9.80 per pack. Southern states present a different story entirely. Georgia ($6.39), North Carolina ($6.58), and Mississippi ($6.78) rank among the nation’s most affordable locations. Coastal states demand more for cigarettes than their inland neighbors. The Mid-Atlantic region and West Coast lead this trend. The numbers tell the story clearly: West Coast: Washington ($10.14), Oregon ($9.37), California ($9.63) East Coast: New York ($11.96), Rhode Island ($11.71), Connecticut ($11.60) The price gap between city and country areas reveals some notable trends: Rural locations sell cigarettes at lower prices than urban centers Budget cigarettes cost less in rural areas that have higher poverty rates Premium brands command higher prices at urban stores in lower-income neighborhoods The sort of thing I love about these patterns is their impact on buyer behavior. To cite an instance, 57% of New York’s smokers buy cigarettes from low-tax or untaxed sources. This practice becomes more common near Indian reservations, where 64% of smokers make such purchases. Price differences between the most expensive and cheapest areas can be dramatic. The same brand can cost 1.7 to 1.8 times more in high-price areas compared to low-price locations. These variations reflect complex interactions between regional economics, state policies, and demographic factors that shape America’s cigarette market. The economic story behind cigarette pricing tells us a lot about state revenues, public health, and healthcare costs. Cigarette pricing creates waves of change throughout the American economy. States collected an impressive $27.3 billion from tobacco taxes and settlement payments in fiscal year 2021. The revenue distribution looked like this: Healthcare programs received $4.8 billion (51.4% of dedicated revenue) Medicaid funding got an additional $1 billion Tobacco control efforts received just 6.3% ($382.8 million) Price increases affect different demographic groups uniquely. A 10% rise in cigarette prices reduces consumption by about 4% among adults in high-income countries. The response varies significantly: Young adults (18-24 years) react most strongly to price changes Males show more price sensitivity than females Lower-income groups bear a bigger financial burden Smoking puts a huge strain on the healthcare system. The annual smoking-related healthcare costs now reach $226.7 billion. Here’s what the numbers tell us: Medicare and Medicaid pay more than 50% ($125.7 billion) of smoking-related healthcare costs Smoking makes up 11.7% of all U.S. annual personal healthcare spending Federal healthcare programs cover 64.5% ($146.2 billion) of smoking-related medical expenses The cost breakdown by care type reveals some eye-opening facts. Smoking-related illnesses account for 16.4% of all inpatient care costs and 13.4% of prescription drug expenses. These numbers explain why states keep raising cigarette taxes – they need both revenue and ways to offset massive healthcare costs. Price changes and healthcare costs share a complex relationship. Higher prices cut smoking rates and related healthcare needs quickly. Yet the long-term savings picture gets complicated. People who quit smoking spend less on healthcare right away, but their healthcare costs rise later because they live longer. Also Read: How Many Cigarettes in a Pack? The Truth About Pack Sizes in 2025 The future of cigarette prices shows the most important changes ahead. Current trends and proposed legislation have altered the map of tobacco pricing in America. Regional variations in future cigarette costs will be substantial. The tobacco industry expects global cigarette volume to drop 1.1% by 2025, and retail value will rise by 2.1%. The Northeast leads with the highest prices and states like New York at $11.96 per pack will likely stay at the top. The projected price trends by 2025 show these regional patterns: RegionExpected Average IncreaseNortheast15-20%West Coast12-15%Midwest8-10%South5-7% Tobacco tax legislation shows major developments. The “Tobacco Tax Equity Act of 2023” introduces several key changes: Doubling the federal tobacco products excise tax on cigarettes Increasing pipe tobacco tax by 2000% Establishing new taxes on electronic nicotine delivery systems Annual tax increases tied to inflation The U.S. Surgeon General advocates for cigarette packs to be sold at $10.00 or higher. The current national average retail price, including excise tax, stands at $7.05. Health economists believe raising prices to $10.00 per pack nationwide would lead to 4.8 million fewer smokers between ages 12 and 25. Several key trends will shape future cigarette prices. Research proves that a 10% price increase reduces youth smoking by 7.0% and total cigarette consumption by 4%. This price-consumption relationship continues to guide policy decisions. The future outlook depends on these factors: State-level changes: 48 states and DC have increased their cigarette tax rates 145 times since 2002 Federal initiatives: The federal tax has remained at $1.01 per pack since 2009 Local additions: Cities and counties add their own taxes more frequently By 2025, most states will likely set minimum pack prices above $8.00. Premium brands in high-tax states could reach $15.00 per pack. The tobacco industry’s marketing data reveals they spent 92% of their budget ($7.73 billion) on discount-related strategies last year. This shows their concern about keeping prices affordable despite increases. The public strongly supports these changes. About 67.5% of adults back additional $1.00 state cigarette taxes and 72.2% favor a $0.75 litter fee per pack. This widespread support suggests prices will continue to rise in all regions. Cigarette prices in America reveal striking regional variations that reflect different tax policies and health initiatives. A pack costs more than $11 in New York and Rhode Island, while smokers in Missouri and Georgia pay less than $6.50. We see this difference from state tax policies that range from a mere $0.17 to $5.35 per pack. The upward trend in cigarette prices will persist nationwide until 2025. Northeast states can expect price jumps of 15-20%, and Southern states will likely see increases of 5-7%. These strategic price increases help states generate revenue and reduce smoking rates, especially when you have young adults. States earned $27.3 billion from tobacco taxes in 2021, but smoking-related healthcare costs soared to $226.7 billion each year. This significant gap drives many states to implement higher cigarette taxes. Research shows these price increases work well – a 10% price increase reduces adult smoking by 4% and youth smoking rates by 7%. FAQs Q1. What is the average cost of cigarettes in the United States in 2025? A: The national average price for a pack of cigarettes is projected to be around $8.00, with prices varying significantly between states. Some states may see prices exceeding $10.00 per pack, while others remain below $7.00. Q2. Which states have the highest and lowest cigarette prices? A: New York has the highest cigarette prices, with packs costing around $11.96. On the other end of the spectrum, Missouri has the lowest prices at approximately $6.11 per pack. Other expensive states include Rhode Island and Connecticut, while Georgia and North Dakota are among the least expensive. Q3. How do cigarette taxes affect pricing across different regions? A: Cigarette taxes significantly impact pricing, with federal, state, and local taxes accounting for nearly half of retail prices nationwide. The Northeast region typically has higher taxes and prices, while Southern states generally have lower taxes and more affordable cigarettes. Q4. What economic impacts do cigarette prices have on states and healthcare? A: States collect billions in revenue from tobacco taxes, with $27.3 billion collected in fiscal year 2021. However, smoking-related healthcare costs reached $226.7 billion annually, highlighting the substantial economic burden of smoking on the healthcare system. Q5. How are cigarette prices expected to change in the near future? A: Cigarette prices are projected to increase across all regions by 2025, with the Northeast expecting 15-20% increases and the South anticipating 5-7% rises. These increases are driven by various factors, including proposed tax legislation and public health initiatives aimed at reducing smoking rates. Total Hawaii Cigarette Taxes Average Cost Per Pack Ranking (Highest to Lowest) $3.20 / pack $8.99 / pack 2nd / 51 In addition to (or instead of) traditional sales taxes, cigarettes and other tobacco products are subject to excise taxes on both the Hawaii and Federal levels. Excise taxes on tobacco are implemented by every state, as are excises on alcohol and motor fuels like gasoline. Other Hawaii Excise Taxes: Alcohol Tobacco Fuel Current Hawaii Tobacco Excise Tax Rates At $3.20 / pack, Hawaii has some of the highest state taxes on cigarettes in the United States The primary excise taxes on tobacco in Hawaii are on cigarettes, though many states also have taxes on other tobacco products like cigars, snuff, or e-cigarettes. The tax on cigarettes is $3.20 per pack containing 20 cigarettes or little cigars. Payment of Hawaii Tobacco Excise Taxes Payments of tobacco excise taxes are made by vendors, not by consumers, though the taxes will be passed on in the tobacco's retail price. Sales reports and payments of cigarettes are due on the 20th day of the next month. Federal Tobacco Excise Taxes The price of all tobacco products sold in Hawaii also includes Federal Tobacco excise taxes, which are collected from the manufacturer by the Tobacco and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau and generally passed on to the consumer in the product's price. Federal excise tax rates on tobacco products are as follows: Cigars and Cigarettes Small Cigarettes $50.33 per 1,000 cigarettes, or $1.01 per pack of 20 Large Cigarettes $105.69 per 1,000 cigarettes, or $2.11 per pack of 20 Small Cigars $50.33 per 1,000 cigars, or $1.01 per pack of 20 Large Cigars 52.75% of sales price but not to exceed $402.60 per 1,000 cigars, or $0.4026 maximum each Other Tobacco Products Pipe Tobacco $2.8311 per pound, or $0.1769 per one-ounce tin Chewing Tobacco $0.5033 per pound, or $0.0315 per one-ounce tin Snuff $1.51 per pound, or $0.0944 per one-ounce tin Roll-your-own Tobacco $24.78 per pound, or $1.5488 per one-ounce tin There are also federal excise taxes on cigarette rolling paper and cigarette tubes. --> Back to Hawaii Sales Tax Handbook Top The average cost of a pack of cigarettes in the United States is $8.00, with average prices ranging from $6.11 (Missouri) to $11.96 (New York). The median price for a pack of cigarettes is $7.93. With 20 cigarettes per pack, the average cigarette costs between $0.31 and $0.60. Both the median and the average cost of a cigarette in the United States is $0.40. Eleven states, along with the District of Columbia, have an average price above $10 per pack. Twenty-eight states have an average price that falls below the $8 national average. Top 10 States with the Highest Cigarette Prices States with the Lowest Cigarette Prices Overall, the average price of cigarettes is on the rise in the United States, with an average increase of $1.50 per pack since 2018. Average Annual Costs According to The American Lung Association, The average daily smoker smokes 15 cigarettes a day. The price of this habit sits at a national average of $6 a day, or $2,190 per year. In New York, the average smoker would spend $8.97 per day, or $3,274.04 every year. In Missouri, the cheapest state for smokers, the average daily smoker would spend $4.58 a day, or $1672.61 per year. Geographical Trends Geographically, high cigarette prices tend to be concentrated in states along the northern coasts, such as New York and Washington D.C. in the Mid-Atlantic region, Rhode Island and Connecticut in the “New England” area, Illinois and Wisconsin along the Great Lakes in the upper Midwest, and Washington, Oregon, and California on the West Coast. The non-contiguous states, Hawaii and Alaska, are also home to some of the nation’s highest cigarette prices. The lowest prices are generally concentrated in the Southern and Great Plains regions, where all states have an average price below the national average. Taxation & Cigarettes Cigarettes are taxed on both the federal and state levels and, in some instances, are subject to local and state sales tax as well. The federal tax rate on cigarettes is $1.01 per pack of 20 cigarettes and has remained steady since 2009. There have, however, been recent calls to increase the federal tax on tobacco products. Each state also imposes a state tax on cigarettes, with an average of $1.91 per pack. Cigarette taxes range from $0.17 per pack in Missouri to $4.35 per pack in New York and Connecticut. Roughly half of the states have increased the tax rate on cigarettes since 2012, with the greatest increases since 2018 occurring in Oregon, Maryland, and Colorado. Cigarettes may also be taxed locally, at the city and county levels. According to Tobacco Free Kids, Chicago, Illinois has the highest combined state-local tax rate at $7.16, with Evanston, Illinois coming in second at $6.48 per pack. Several states have also implemented minimum pricing laws. In Colorado, for example, the current minimum price per pack of cigarettes is $7, with that floor set to raise to $7.50 by 2024. Proponents of tax increases claim that higher taxes lead to a decrease in smoking rates and increased revenues. According to The American Lung Cancer Association, for every 10 percent increase in the price of cigarettes, consumption drops by four percent among adults and seven percent among youth. Additionally, states rely on the revenues from cigarettes to boost their general funds. According to Statista.com, total revenues from tobacco taxes in 2020 came to 12.35 billion dollars. At the federal level, this money goes to supporting health initiatives like The Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). At the state level, these funds are often used to support health initiatives, education, and smoking cessation programs. Prevalence of Smoking According to the CDC, approximately 14% of U.S. adults smoke regularly, with rates among males slightly higher than among females. Smoking levels tend to be higher in regions where cigarettes are cheaper. While smoking levels have been declining for the past several decades, the Federal Trade Commission reported that cigarette sales were slightly up in 2020. However, the downward trend is expected to continue. Cigarettes & Health Smoking is a health risk. According to the CDC, smoking harms nearly every organ of the body and is a leading cause of premature death in the United States, contributing to over 480,000 deaths a year. Smoking cigarettes causes cancer, heart disease, lung disease, diabetes, stroke, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Smokers are also at increased risk for tuberculosis, immune system problems, certain eye diseases, and tooth loss. Illness related to smoking costs the country over $300 billion each year. Nationally, these healthcare costs average out to $17.26 per pack. Total Massachusetts Cigarette Taxes Average Cost Per Pack Ranking (Highest to Lowest) $3.51 / pack $9.08 / pack 2nd / 51 In addition to (or instead of) traditional sales taxes, cigarettes and other tobacco products are subject to excise taxes on both the Massachusetts and Federal levels. Excise taxes on tobacco are implemented by every state, as are excises on alcohol and motor fuels like gasoline. Other Massachusetts Excise Taxes: Alcohol Tobacco Fuel Current Massachusetts Tobacco Excise Tax Rates At $3.51 / pack, Massachusetts has some of the highest state taxes on cigarettes in the United States The primary excise taxes on tobacco in Massachusetts are on cigarettes, though many states also have taxes on other tobacco products like cigars, snuff, or e-cigarettes. The tax on cigarettes and little cigars is $3.51 per pack of 20 cigarettes and $4.3875 per pack of 25 cigarettes plus federal excise tax, there is a tax of 40% of wholesale price on cigars and smoking tobacco and 210% of wholesale price for smokeless tobacco. Payment of Massachusetts Tobacco Excise Taxes Payments of tobacco excise taxes are made by vendors, not by consumers, though the taxes will be passed on in the tobacco's retail price. Sales reports and payments of cigarettes and tobacco products are due on the 20th of each month. Federal Tobacco Excise Taxes The price of all tobacco products sold in Massachusetts also includes Federal Tobacco excise taxes, which are collected from the manufacturer by the Tobacco and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau and generally passed on to the consumer in the product's price. Federal excise tax rates on tobacco products are as follows: Cigars and Cigarettes Small Cigarettes $50.33 per 1,000 cigarettes, or $1.01 per pack of 20 Large Cigarettes $105.69 per 1,000 cigarettes, or $2.11 per pack of 20 Small Cigars $50.33 per 1,000 cigars, or $1.01 per pack of 20 Large Cigars 52.75% of sales price but not to exceed $402.60 per 1,000 cigars, or $0.4026 maximum each Other Tobacco Products Pipe Tobacco $2.8311 per pound, or $0.1769 per one-ounce tin Chewing Tobacco $0.5033 per pound, or $0.0315 per one-ounce tin Snuff $1.51 per pound, or $0.0944 per one-ounce tin Roll-your-own Tobacco $24.78 per pound, or $1.5488 per one-ounce tin There are also federal excise taxes on cigarette rolling paper and cigarette tubes. --> Back to Massachusetts Sales Tax Handbook Top Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Lowest cigarette tax Highest cigarette tax In this interactive map, SalesTaxHandbook has visualized the average cost of a pack of cigarettes, inclusive of sales and excise taxes, with the lowest in green and the highest in red. Cigarettes are highly taxed by both Federal and state governments, and in many states taxes comprise the majority of the price of a pack of cigarettes. Other types of tobacco, such as cigars, chewing tobacco, and loose tobacco leaves, are also subject to excise taxes. The sortable table below lists the latest cigarette excise taxes state by state, from highest to lowest. Click any state for details on cigarette and other tobacco taxes. Marlboro is one of the most popular cigarette brands in the world, known for its rich flavor and premium quality. The price of a carton of Marlboro varies widely based on location, taxes, retailer pricing, and promotions. Whether you’re buying in-store or online, understanding these price fluctuations helps you make an informed purchase. Cigarette prices are significantly impacted by state regulations, federal taxes, and brand positioning. In states with higher tobacco taxes, Marlboro cartons can cost significantly more than in low-tax regions. Additionally, buying in bulk, looking for discounts, or purchasing from duty-free shops can lead to substantial sav