

Mapp v. Ohio / How the Case Moved Through the Court System

Supreme Court of the United States

Mapp appealed her conviction to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court accepted Mapp's argument that the evidence gained during the illegal search of her house could not be used to convict her. Thus, the Fourth Amendment's exclusionary rule applied to the states, and Mapp's conviction was overturned.

Mapp v. Ohio (1961)



Supreme Court of Ohio

Mapp appealed her case again. Although the Ohio Supreme Court recognized that the search of her house was probably illegal, it allowed her conviction to stand by stating that the evidence gained from an illegal search was not automatically inadmissible.

State v. Mapp (1960)



Eighth District Court of Appeals of Ohio

Mapp appealed the lower courts decision, but the Ohio Appeals Court upheld the decision of the County Court.

Mapp v. Ohio (1959)



Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court

Dollree Mapp was convicted of violating the Ohio State Code for possession of obscene materials and sentenced to jail. Police had found the pornographic material that was used as evidence against her when they entered her home without a warrant.

State v. Mapp (1958)