

<http://pickz.de/link.php?q=wilhelm+von+leube&url=http%3A%2F%2Fdesertwar.net%2Fhans-ritter-von-seisser.html>

Hans Seißer, since 1914 Knights of Seißer (born 9 December 1874 in Würzburg † 14 April 1973 in Munich) was a colonel and chief of the Bavarian police one of the participants in the [Hitler-Ludendorff Putsch](#) in 1923.

Life

Seißer was the son of the royal Bavarian commercial judge and banker Ludwig Seißer Barbarossa and his wife Fanny Wagenhäuser. The family since 1773 resulted in a textile trading company (M. Ph. Seisser) and a bank “Bankhaus Louis Seisser” in the Falkland house in Wuerzburg. Seißers sister Anna married in 1890 the Max-Joseph Knight Major General Julius Ritter von Braun (1864-1933). Seißers uncle Andreas Ritter of Seisser was president of the Bavarian State Bank, a nephew of his father, Counselor Michael Philipp Seißer, was vice chairman of the National Women Association of the Red Cross of Northern Bavaria and led the family company Seisser.

After the completion of the Bavarian Cadet [Corps](#) in 1893 by Hans Seißer entered as an ensign in the 2nd Bavarian artillery regiment. When war broke out in 1914 he reached the rank of Major s. On 26 September 1914, he was even awarded the [Military Order of Max Joseph](#) and received the personal, non-hereditary peerage with the title “Knight of”. On 16 September 1920, he resigned from the military service as a lieutenant colonel to the first October of that year to join the Bavarian police.

Together with [Gustav Ritter von Kahr](#) and Otto Lossow Seißer formed the “Triumvirate” Bavarian dignitaries who are of [Adolf Hitler](#) on 8 November 1923 to participate in a coup government under Prime Minister-designate Ernst Pöhner were talking about. [Hitler](#) had stormed that day with armed Kampfbrüdern a meeting in Bürgerbräukeller Gasteig and its designated associates Kahr Lossow and Seißer crowded into an adjoining room, [Hitler](#) is said to have exclaimed: “If things go wrong: four shots I have in my gun, three for my employees when they leave me the last bullet for me.” Later, [Erich Ludendorff](#) came about.

Seißer the target of Hitler’s new Bavarian government was designated minister of police. However revoked the “triumvirate” that same night the commitment to participation in government. On their arrival in the city commandant Lossow and Seißer shared the generals of the army and the national police with that given in Bürgerbräukeller declaration was forced at gunpoint, and revoked it. They told himself from Hitler and Ludendorff and led the countermeasures to thwart the coup. Seißer left the city by the police cordon SA against the advancing troops. The next day the coup collapsed in the Feldherrenhalle.

Seißer occurred on 31 January 1930 as a colonel in retirement. After the seizure of power by the Nazis, he was imprisoned for some time in Dachau. From May to August 1945, he was briefly reactivated by the American occupation forces once again as Chief of Police of Munich.

Seißer since 1903 was married to Walburga (Wally) Leube, daughter of pathologists and internists Prof. Dr. Wilhelm von Leube. The two had a son and a daughter. (His son, Dr. Hans-Ulrich Seisser was married to Barbara Brinckmann (1921), daughter of the Hamburg merchant and consul Franz Brinckmann. The marriage was later divorced. Seissers daughter also married a Hamburg merchant family). His descendants live in Munich.

Coat of Arms

After Hans Seisser 26 September 1914 was awarded the [Military Order of Max Joseph](#), and consequently in the (personal) bay. Nobility was collected has been made by the Bavarian Ministry of the tender Herald Office of the proposal, the existing Family Crest (registered by the State Bank Seissers uncle of President Andrew Seisser) to take over. The imperial herald kept Seisser but before, if necessary, to donate their own coat of arms, but advised him to register “the emblem

Seisserschen” in the existing form. Seisser “Seissersche crest which his uncle was” decided on this, but wanted to commemorate the [Battle](#) of Bapaume town who Schwurhand integrated from the local coat of arms of the city in the family arms: This was approved by the Herald office. The documentation for this new Coat of Arms Foundation are located in the bay. Central State Archive in Munich.

Blazon (from the book of heraldry MMJ Order and the bay of the manual. Nobility)

Shield divided: Top in blue a golden rafters (from Family Crest Seisser). Below in red a silver open hand (from the arms of the town of Bapaume). Occupied on the winning helmet is a closed blue flight, with a golden rafters. Helmet covers, right blue golden, red and silver left. ”

Military person (Bavaria)

Person in the First World [War](#) (German Reich)

Support of the Military Order of Max Joseph (Knight)

Winner of [House Order of Hohenzollern](#)

Chief of Police (Munich)

German

Born 1874

Died 1973

Male

Prisoner in the [Dachau concentration camp](#)